

ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE, SALEM, O.

phy. Practical "infidelity and atheism" among the Quakers claims ownership in the beautiful testimonies of God, as the slaveholder does in the persons of men. An intelligent writer remarks, "the Quakers did do what no other society had done, or has yet done, bring into view great moral principles. They did incorporate those principles into their Disciplines; they were the pillars, the frame-work of the superstructure, so it is written down, and so a late posterity will read it; but in another, and that the last chapter of their history, it will also read, that not seeing or not acknowledging the law of progression stamped on every thing, they made themselves an enclosure, prescribed limits to reformation, decided that they had attained perfection, and living luxuriantly on the well-earned reputation of their ancestors, they became spiritually corpulent, went into a sleep from which they never awoke. They made a noiseless exit; disease, sectarian plagues. Their existence would have been prolonged to a late period, but they dabbled with the quack-nostrums of popularity, they swallowed very bolus's of farms, mortgages and stocks, all of which operated as narcotics." "Faithful are the wounds of a friend, while the kisses of an enemy are deceitful." The eyes of the discerning public are upon us, and will judge us by our works. I have understood that a correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune was present at the Yearly Meeting, and his report has been extensively copied into the newspapers of the country.

Heretofore the workers of proscription have kept behind the curtain; I welcome them into daylight, and if my statements are questioned, I pledge myself to back them up by a volume of testimony that will not be regarded as "anonymous." With very respectful consideration, thy friend,
JOSEPH A. DUGDALE.

The Fast in Leersburg.

Ms. Editor:—

Pursuant to Presidential appointment, the friends of God and humanity met in the Wesleyan Methodist meeting-house in Leersburg, Carroll Co., on Friday, the 3d of August, 1849—at 2 o'clock, P. M. The meeting was organized by appointing Doct. G. M. Elliott, Chairman, and W. Millisack, Secretary. The opening services were conducted by Rev. J. L. Travis of the Zanesville Conference.

The following preamble and resolutions were presented by J. Phillips, and after being discussed, were passed without dissenting voice, and ordered to be published in the True Wesleyan and Anti-Slavery Bugle, with a request that the President of the United States be furnished with a copy of each paper containing the notice.

Whereas, This nation has been called upon by her Chief Magistrate, Z. Taylor, to observe this day as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer; and whereas, the several religious denominations of this land are called upon to assemble in their respective churches for the purpose of supplicating the God of Heaven to remove from us that most terrible scourge, the "Asiatic Cholera"—to thank him for "blessings and favors past, and to crave a farther continuation of that kind Providence which has watched over us ever since we took our place among the Nations of the Earth, and to which we are indebted for all our National Greatness; and whereas, we have for a long time been and still are, as a Nation, most deeply and criminally guilty of Intemperance, Profanity, Licentiousness, Sabbath-breaking, War and Slavery, therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the present Fast is not calculated in its nature or tendency to appease the wrath of a Just and Holy God, who "delights in mercy and obedience, more than in whole burnt offering." But so long as we hold on to our sins, the abstaining from our ordinary food for six or seven hours, the bowing of our heads in prayer, while in heart we remain Drunkards, Swearers, Libertines, Sabbath-breakers, Warriors and Slaveholders—its tendency must be anything but wholesome—it is, in fact, a most solemn mockery of Almighty God.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the only Fast which can be acceptable to God, under present circumstances, and hence the only one to be relied upon as calculated to turn away the wrath of God from us, and secure his blessing upon us, is that of his own appointing—see Isaiah 58th chapter, 6th and 7th verses. "Is not this the fast that I have chosen? to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke? Is it not to deal thy bread to the hungry, and that thou bring the poor that are cast out to thy house? when thou seest the naked, that thou cover him, and that thou hide not thyself from thine own flesh?"

G. M. ELLIOTT, Pres't,
W. MILLISACK, Sec'y.
Will the "New Concord Free Press" please publish the above?

FATHER MATHEW.—It will be seen from the letter of our Boston correspondent that the "Apostle" of Temperance has proved recreant to his anti-slavery professions, and bowed the knee to our national Moloch. We shall give a full account of the interview between him, and the Committee of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society next week.

Convention of Young Men and Women.

The Committee of Arrangements have not yet fixed the time and place for holding this Convention, but will do so in season to issue the call in next week's Bugle.

—We take this occasion to correct an erroneous impression in respect to the age of those who are expected to take part in the Convention. We find that some of our friends have looked upon it as intended to embrace only the youthful portion of the anti-slavery host—in other words, unemancipated people and minors. This is a great mistake. It is to be no mere Boys' and Girls' affair, though we hope there will be a large attendance of the Youth of both sexes, and that they will be encouraged to take part in the proceedings. In the original proposition, we alluded particularly to Young Men and Women, without intending to exclude any one as either too young or too old. Least of all did we expect that the long-tried public advocates of the cause would be called upon to stand aside as mere spectators. No, no; we want a large assembly of Young Men and Women, and Youth, and shall be glad to see also the Fathers and Mothers of our anti-slavery Israel; and when the Convention assembles, we trust no one will be excluded from the platform, or regarded as a spectator, on account of age.

THE CHILDREN'S PIC NIC, held at Marlboro' on Monday, was an occasion of deep interest. Three hundred Children were present, accompanied by their parents and friends. Henry C. Wright was at home in the midst of so many bright and happy faces, and with a tact all his own did he rivet their attention upon those great principles of morality which it is of the highest importance that Children should understand. The exercises took place in a beautiful grove, where a table was spread for the refreshment of the multitude. We look to bro. Wright to furnish us an account of this and other similar scenes.

HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET is about to visit Great Britain, where he is to be employed in lecturing to promote abstinence from the productions of Slave Labor. Mr. Garnet is one of the few colored men of this country who has been fortunate enough to acquire a classical education. He possesses a vigorous mind and is an able and energetic speaker; but he is filled with the spirit of violence, and is without an incorrigible priest. He has done every thing in his power to injure the reputation and destroy the influence of Frederick Douglass, by echoing the charge of "infidelity," brought against him by a pro-slavery Church. Many of the colored people, unfortunately, are bitter sectarians, and Mr. Garnet has done his worst to array this class in hostility to the eloquent Fugitive. That he will misrepresent and malign Douglass in Great Britain we have no doubt, and therefore we anticipate that he will do vastly more harm than good.

UNION AMONG THE PEOPLE OF COLOR.—It has long been a source of grief to Abolitionists that the Free-Colored People of this country are so widely separated from each other by sectarian and party lines as to impair their efficiency in the work of their own elevation and in breaking the chains of the enslaved. Frederick Douglass, in the last North Star, avows his determination to labor to promote a better understanding among his brethren and to secure their harmonious cooperation in such measures as are necessary for their intellectual and moral improvement. He says:

Against all precedents—against all lukewarmness—against all doubts and fears, we believe that the oppressed colored population of this country can and will be largely and effectively united; and, single handed, we mean to bend our energies to this end, until we are convinced of its hopelessness or gratified by its success.

Mr. Douglass presents an outline of a Convention for the consideration of his brethren, in which he proposes to form a Society to be designated "The National League." We highly approve the plan of organization proposed, and admire the courageous and hopeful spirit of our friend. May his efforts be crowned with complete success.

A Word from Ravenna.

OLIVER JOHNSON: Sir—The friends in Ravenna being disappointed in regard to the holding of a meeting and Fair in that place, request me to make the following communication.

Inquiry has been made, and it is found that a number would be willing not only to entertain strangers, but to furnish a provisionable, the proceeds of which would be given to the Anti-Slavery Society.

As respects the holding of the Fair there, they will not be strenuous, but they think the success formerly realized by them will justify those who can, in bringing articles for sale; this arrangement not being intended to interfere with the sale of articles at all the other meetings.

It is desired that the time of appointment there should be in the first or second week of September—at such a time that we may be favored with the presence of H. C. Wright, Parker Pillsbury and others.

Ravenna, August 11, 1849.
J. R. GIDDINGS has not gone to the Paris Peace Convention. He is at home. So says the Cleveland Democrat.

Pic Nic and Convention in Salem.

HENRY C. WRIGHT will hold a Pic Nic for Children to-day [Saturday] commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. in Hawley's Grove. All the children in Salem and the region round about are invited.

On Sunday there will be an Anti-Slavery Convention in the same place, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. Henry C. Wright, B. S. and J. Elizabeth Jones, Isaac Trescott, James Barnaby, Oliver Johnson and others are expected to attend.

Plot for the Invasion of Cuba.

We find in the Cleveland Democrat of Tuesday, a Proclamation by President Taylor, received by Telegraph from Washington, in which it is announced that "there is reason to believe that an armed expedition is about to be fitted out in the United States, with an intention to invade the island of Cuba, or some of the provinces of Mexico." The President warns those engaged in the enterprise that "they will thereby subject themselves to the heavy penalty denounced against them by the acts of our Congress, and will forfeit their claim to the protection of their country. No such persons may expect the interference of Government in any way in their behalf, no matter to what extremity they may be reduced in consequence of their conduct." He calls upon "all good citizens to discourage and prevent, by all lawful means, any such enterprise," and "upon every officer of this Government, civil or military, to use all efforts in his power to arrest, for trial and punishment, every such offender." This proclamation was forwarded by the President from Harrisburg to the Department of State. The Washington Republic says:

"Information has been in possession of government for some time to the effect that bodies of men were being trained and drilled in New Orleans, New York, and other places of the Union—that money to a large amount had been contributed—that arms have been provided, and arrangements made on a large scale, with a view to some military expedition. Their movements had been conducted with great secrecy and the object of the enterprise has been concealed even from some who have been embarked in it."

Will this slaveholding Administration, while it publicly condemns, privately favor the plot? This was the course pursued in relation to Texas, as many of us well remember. Watch them.

The best Way as good as Any.

FRIEND JOHNSON: I should like to say a few words to Anti-Slavery people through the Bugle. It should be remembered that the best way to accomplish an object is as good as any. Let Abolitionists consider what it is that induces men to hold slaves. No doubt they will find in nearly all cases that it is a want of benevolence and reason.—Then, of course, we should apply the needful remedy. Encourage the growth of these two faculties of the mind sufficiently, and slavery will cease.

If Anti-Slavery people think that slaveholders have too little combativeness and destructiveness, then appeal to those organs; and so on throughout the whole catalogue of faculties of the human mind. Any faculty that seems to be wanting to make a perfect man should be encouraged, and there is no way to encourage its growth but by appealing to it, so as to keep it active.

Our lecturers sometimes let their indignation get the better of their judgment, in which case a corresponding feeling is engendered in those whom the speaker wishes to benefit; and every avenue is closed against reason, humanity, benevolence, or any thing else worth contending for. Appeal to any organ in the head and keep it active, and it will certainly grow. If any man can show how the exercise of combativeness contributes to the growth of benevolence, it would be a great satisfaction to many to know in what way.

Disunionists generally contend for moral suasion; they should remember that conscientiousness, hope, faith, veneration, and benevolence are the only organs that generate moral feelings, and, therefore, it is utterly useless to appeal to other faculties of the mind.

Friend Westfall will return to the Anti-Slavery ranks when he finds he can do more good by so doing. To join the Anti-Slavery Society is nothing more than saying that we will assist in every way (consistent with our sense of duty,) to abolish Slavery. And if J. W. Walker and B. Jones are more extravagant in their demands on the Anti-Slavery treasury than they should be, who is better qualified to bring them to a sense of their duty than James Westfall? He should feel himself bound to straighten up these brethren as soon as possible. If any of the Anti-Slavery friends are oppressive, or filled with bigotry, they are more the brand counsel of James Westfall; he is not the brand among sectarians than any where else. If he will not keep company with bigots and hear them talk, he cannot expect them to listen to him; therefore he will be of no use to any body, because none but the sick need a physician.

Thy friend and brother,

MICAJAH T. JOHNSON.

Salet Creek, Harrison Co., O.,
1th of 8th mo., 1849.

THE PROPOSED CONVENTION.

LETTERS FROM FRIENDS.

Canfield, August 12, 1849.

FRIEND JOHNSON: We the undersigned, of Canfield and vicinity, are desirous of having a Young People's Anti-Slavery Convention, and being acquainted about Youngstown, knowing the hospitality of the people in general, we suggest that it may be held in that place.

John Brown, Jun. Orre B. Brown,
Theophilus Barnes, Lois Barnes,
Henry Hubbard, L. M. Bidwell,
John Allen, Nancy C. Barnes,
Geo. Woodroof, Sarah Barnes,
John Hoke, Betsy Shephard,
Thomas Pollock, Mary Allen,
Chance O. Rice, J. W. Adair,
Henry Shephard, Sarah Miller,
E. F. Drake, E. F. Drake,
G. W. Babcock, Horace Deitchong,
Christopher Lee, John Wetmore,
Peter S. Bailey, Maria Mell,
Elizabeth Wetmore, D. J. Church,
Rebecca Wetmore, Alice Brown,

Columbiana, August 13, 1849.

FRIEND JOHNSON: Believing it never too late to do good, we at this late hour respond to your inquiry, assuring you that the proposition to hold a Young People's Convention meets our cordial approbation. The Slave's redemption and elevation is not the work of a day, but must engage the attention of the philanthropist for at least the next half century. Those who have awakened our young minds, animated our tender spirits, and led us on to battle against tyranny, will soon leave us; and we will be called to fill the places of our illustrious predecessors! Shall we be prepared to fill those important positions and carry on, efficiently, this great reform of the Nineteenth Century?

A convention of the kind proposed would do much towards effecting this desirable object. We, the younger class, accustomed to look up to the older for instruction, have in previous Conventions depended upon them to transact most of the business and to do the talking. That we have been instructed by them and owe our present position in the Anti-Slavery ranks to their efforts, we gratefully acknowledge. But our talents are, in a measure latent. We do not even know our own strength. In such a Convention all our responsible business as well as speech making would devolve upon them, which would at once call out their energy and ingenuity; and give them a foretaste as well as experience of the work which they will have to perform in after days. As to the time and place of meeting, we suggest Columbiana. Our next preference Berlin; time 23th, 29th and 30th of Sept.

We hope that all who feel an interest in the cause will endeavor to be present, and that each individual will feel called upon to do all in his or her power, to make the meeting interesting and profitable.

Respectfully yours,
JAS. HAMBLETON.

News of the Week.

Foreign.

ENGLAND.—A very large and respectable meeting has been held in London, at the London Tavern, to express public sympathy with the efforts being made by the Hungarians for the achievement of their independence and to urge upon the English Ministry of the Crown the recognition of the *de facto* Government. It is mentioned as a significant fact, that a Quaker (G. W. Alexander) moved the first resolution, which would go to prove that the friends of Hungary are appreciated extensively, when they overcome in a member of the Peace Society something like an abhorrence of war. This feeling was strikingly evidenced by the meeting when some of the speakers, instead of mingling expressions of sympathy, boldly proposed to aid the Magyars by taking up arms against Austria. The scene which ensued baffles description. The whole assemblage, packed together to suffocation, rose as one man, and never to use the well-remembered expression of Byron, "was the yell of war!" In London Tavern, indeed, more vehemently. The petition agreed to by the meeting has been laid before Parliament, and elicited an interesting debate upon the affairs of Hungary.

The Cholera is alarmingly prevalent in England. HUNGARY.—It is certain that up to the hour of the very latest intelligence from the seat of war, there are only reasons for entertaining the greatest confidence in the strength and glory of the Hungarians, who, under the enthusiasm created by Kossuth, are routing in all directions the formidable armaments of two stupendous despots.

It is admitted on all hands that the treacherous Ban of Croatia, Jellicich, has been completely defeated by the Magyars under Bem. It appears that Bem crossed the Ban's Holiness still continues at Gaeta, but beyond the fact that he will remain there until after the announcement of the Queen of Naples nothing seems known. It is said he will afterward proceed to Rome in the fall and

FRANCE.—Serious divisions exist in the ranks of the majority of the Legislative Assembly, and the Legitimists have determined to recede from the ranks of the Bonapartists and Orleansists and form a separate party.—The articles which have appeared in the Legitimist organs, all show, it is said, a tendency to separate factions on the part of the Duc de Bordeaux, and would seem to be a token of the existence of an extensively organized Legitimist conspiracy.

ITALY.—Under the military rule of Gen. Oudinot order and general tranquillity prevail at Rome. All public acts are rendered in the name of the Pope. His Holiness still continues at Gaeta, but beyond the fact that he will remain there until after the announcement of the Queen of Naples nothing seems known. It is said he will afterward proceed to Rome in the fall and

Celebration in Belmont County.

Correspondence of the Bugle.

PENNSVILLE, Morgan Co., Aug. 4, 1849.

FRIEND JOHNSON: Having on the 1st inst. attended, at Flushing, Belmont Co., a celebration of the anniversary of that great act of National Justice, West India Emancipation, I thought some description of the meeting might be interesting to you, as indicating, to some extent, the state of public sentiment in that vicinity. The meeting was held in a beautiful grove near the village. The celebration was got up exclusively by the blacks, of whom I should think there were from two hundred and fifty to three hundred present. They came from Wheeling, Bridgeport, St. Clairsville, Mt. Pleasant and the surrounding country. There were also a great many others at the meeting, the whole number in attendance being variously estimated at from six hundred, to a thousand. The Pres. J. Underwood of Mt. Pleasant, introduced the exercises of the day by reading, from Thome and Kimble, a description of the scenes in those islands, on the evening of the last day of July and the morning of the first of Aug. 1834. He then made some very appropriate remarks, after which the meeting adjourned for dinner. In the afternoon the meeting was addressed by five or six speakers, colored and white, all of whom dwelt largely upon the wrongs of the American Slave, and our duty thereto. But little was said in reference to the comparative merits, or expediency, of the various modes proposed for the slave's redemption, but all gave evidence of an earnest, and heartfelt devotion to the cause of emancipation. One colored speaker dwelt at some length, and, as I thought, very happily, upon the proper means to be used by our colored brethren for their elevation and improvement.

Every thing passed off well, and I think the meeting must have been a very profitable one. I am certain that very many persons went away from that meeting, desiring more earnestly than ever before, the speedy arrival of that glorious day, when we shall all meet together to celebrate not only the emancipation of the West India Slave, but the entire enfranchisement of the unhappy victims of our own cruel wrongs. I believe this is the first celebration of the kind that has been held in this part of the country, but I am certain that it will not be the last. There is in all these movements a pleasing evidence of an increasing interest in the cause of the pining bondman. Every where, on all hands, there is an uprising of the great soul of humanity, demanding the liberation of the Slave and the restoration of man to his long lost rights. May the friends of freedom unflinchingly persevere, until they realize that time when the American people, bond and free, shall meet together and send up one deafening shout that slavery has ceased to exist on American soil.

Respectfully yours,
JAS. HAMBLETON.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to those desirous of entering upon a course of Medical studies or of receiving instruction in Anatomy and Physiology, that he is prepared to accept students upon liberal terms, and can offer some inducements, which the generality of private physicians do not possess. And as he is desirous of woman approximating her true sphere of usefulness, a perfect equality with man, and as the advanced state of education in this country now demands that she also shall reap the benefit of solid scientific acquirements, he would encourage females to devote a portion of their time and talents to the acquisition of knowledge in the above branches which as woman so intimately concerns her own welfare and her station in life as a wife and mother. To any such who may think fit to place themselves under his instruction, particular care and attention shall be paid, so that they shall have no cause to regret having entered upon a study both elevating and useful in its tendencies, though sometimes irksome or tedious in its preliminary steps and at present too unusual for females in this country.

Also feels prepared to perform all operations pertaining to his profession as Surgeon, particularly the correction of deformities and removal of tumors.

K. G. THOMAS,
Marlborough, Stark Co., O., July 29, 1849.

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Salem, O. 1st mo. 30th.

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THE following Phonetic works can be had at the SALEM BOOKSTORE, at Publishers' wholesale Prices. Teachers and Lecturers can therefore be supplied without the trouble and expense of sending East.

The Phonographic Class Book, 37 1/2 cts.
" Phonographic Reader, 95 "
" Phonotypic Reader, 17 1/2 "
" Phonotypic Chart, 50 "
First Lessons in Phonography, 62 "
Compendium, 66 "
Salem, March 2, 1849.—n28 of H. if.

unrestricted possession of both temporal and spiritual authority, and that the Priesthood mould him, having learned nothing from their past misfortunes, resolutely refuse all concession to the popular party.

IRELAND.—In allusion to the Potato Crop the *Irish Examiner* says: The accounts which we receive from all quarters, through private communications as well as the pressure of a most cheering nature. The late rains have done wonders—we would almost say, effected miracles. As an instance in point, we might mention the fact that several gardens in the immediate neighborhood of this city, which last week exhibited every appearance of confirmed, and even malignant disease, are now blooming and beautiful—new green sprouts having replaced black and rotten stalks. We have heard of cases where the disease appeared and disappeared as many as three times.

Domestic.

CALIFORNIA.—The latest accounts are on the whole favorable. There had been considerable sickness at the mines, but gold was being gathered in great quantities. Notwithstanding the absence of civil law, the country remains in a perfectly tranquil state, and no depredations of any atrocious character have occurred except those committed by the volunteers. Many of Stevenson's regiment are prowling about and committing depredations upon the Chilians and Peruvians. Mechanics of every kind are in great request, and carpenters command any rate of wages.

THE CHARLESTON OUTBREAK.—FOUR additional slaves have been tried for being connected with the mutiny at the Charleston workhouse, for which three have already been hung. The verdict was—

Each of the prisoners to be placed in solitary confinement in the jail for six months, to receive fifteen lashes each month in the workhouse, and at the expiration of this time, to be placed in solitary confinement for five years, unless sooner sold out of the state by their owners.

BORING ALIVE.—Mr. Mansfield, of the Cincinnati Atlas, writing from Xenia, under date of July 26, says:

"I cannot doubt that there have been many cases of too hasty burials, in cases of Cholera. I saw a young man to-day, who was reported all one day to be dead, and was actually in a state of collapse. He said that he had been buried at his bedside, 'he is dead,' and at the same time he was perfectly conscious, and in full possession of his senses! He said that he was in dread that they would bury him alive!"

A correspondent of the Delta, writing from Saltillo, Mexico, where some of our "Mexican heroes" resided, for a short time, says:

"The Senoritas are anxiously awaiting the annexation of this part of the country to the United States. They say they cannot enjoy themselves since the Americans left here. I have noticed, on my trip from Matamoros to this place, several beautiful white children, about twelve or fifteen months old, and their mothers the color of a new jockey saddle. I inquired who the fathers of these children were, and they answered me, *guien sabe!*"

The Hon. Stephen Longfellow, a member of the Hartford Convention, died at Portland recently, aged 73.