

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

SALEM, OHIO, DECEMBER 31, 1852. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS JANUARY 2d.

The Fair.

The burden of preparing for the approaching Fair, rests heavily upon a few individuals. That the labor may not be too much crowded and oppressive at the time, it is desirable that some of the contributions, such as flour, butter, lard, eggs and sugar, should be sent in at once.

It is hoped that friends are preparing for liberal contributions. Things useful and ornamental will be alike acceptable. Supplies for the refreshment tables—vegetables, fruit, pickles, preserves, confectionary, and articles from stores and mechanics' shops, are all wanted to complete the variety, and secure success.

Bible Convention.

We published last week a brief account of the proceedings of this convention, furnished by the secretaries. Neither that account nor any we can write, will give any adequate idea of its proceedings. The meetings were intensely interesting. The interest was kept up with steady increase, until the hour of final adjournment, which took place not until one o'clock on the morning of Tuesday.

Our recollections of him are thronged with his acts of paternal kindness to us and others, for we were numbered among his pupils, and the pang it cost us to part with him and with the institution is still fresh with us, nevertheless we can but set forth our conviction of his great error. He placed success before principle—temporary advantage to theology, before the permanent interests of freedom. And great was his disappointment and failure.

President Fillmore has written a letter in which he puts an extinguisher upon Mr. Law's project of a war with Cuba. Mr. Law it seems from this letter proposed to run into the port of Havana with his steamer in defiance of Spanish authority. The president claims that the difficulty is to be settled not between Mr. Law and Cuba, but between the two governments, and expresses his determination alike to protect the interests of the United States and to suppress and prevent any usurpation of authority by any of our citizens.

It was resolved to publish the proceedings of the convention, though some of the Bible advocates strongly objected to the measure, and expressed a desire that their efforts should not be reported.

ONTO LEGISLATURE.—This body has been in session these three weeks, but attracts very little attention. The papers hardly referring to its proceedings. Among their proceedings last week we notice the reading of a bill the second time, "To prevent the further settlement of Ohio by blacks and mulattoes." What is this bill? We have never before seen any reference to it. What right has the Legislature to prevent the entrance among us of the honest, the industrious or the unfortunate. By what authority does it decide that these conditions depend upon complexion? Will not some of the papers who have better access, to the legislative proceedings than we have, look up this bill and let us see what it is. The legislature will bear watching.

The Richmond Times, in noticing a fracas in a tobacco warehouse, between a slave and an overseer, says "nothing short of the use of that deadly weapon, the pistol, will produce subordination in our factories."

MEMBER.—The clerk of the steam ship, City of Richmond, who is said to have deceived Lemmon and induced him to take his women and children to New York, has been therefor dismissed from his post.

The Beecher Family.

Those who would know how the present conflict with slavery will look when it comes to be transmuted to history, should read the account of the Beecher family, which we publish on our first page. In a few particulars, the writer has drawn somewhat upon public rumor, which as usual, is not entirely reliable. For example, the number of students in the Lane Seminary at the time of the rupture, is overrated, and the extreme danger to Dr. Beecher's dwelling or the seminary buildings, is rather apocryphal according to our knowledge and best recollection of the facts.

The facts and the failure of the Seminary enterprise are truly set forth—a solemn warning to all who prefer success to principle and humanity. Dr. Beecher told the students of Lane Seminary, time and again, that "their principles were right, but they could not succeed—against the infant Seminary could not sustain itself against the tide of pro-slavery public opinion which would set against it, if it identified itself with these sentiments." To save the seminary, free speech was denied. The Seminary took its position for slavery, that it might thereby gain prosperity. Its students, who were friends of freedom, abandoned it, and it failed. It failed in spite of Dr. Beecher's talent and popularity with students and people.

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REPUBLICANS.—The Richmond Dispatch, recommends the Virginia Legislature to make reprisals on the New Yorkers for the emancipation of the Lemonn Slaves. How they are going about it we have not learned. Perhaps by putting some of these N. York services upon the plantations. We should approve of that for a limited period. The effect would be salutary.

The Cuban Difficulty.

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In consequence of the persistence of Mr. Law and his company, the U. S. Naval officers have been removed from the service of the company and the Post Master General has prohibited the transmission of the mails by their vessel, which employs the objectionable purser Smith on board. Mr. Law is said to be especially anxious for a war in Cuba as he has a large number of muskets, on which he hopes to make a princely fortune in case of a conflict with Spain.

The National Intelligencer has just published a long string of diplomatic documents, touching the same question. From it, it appears, that for years the government has been coveting the possession of the island and plotting in every possible manner to secure it. It also proves clearly that there is no hope that Spain will relinquish it by sale, or otherwise than by force. Flinging revolution, promises not much at present, and the knowing ones say that France and England will not quietly see the island transferred to us by force, if the Southern chivalry were willing to risk the venture. So that annexation projects are a little murky just now. But "there is a will," and if there is any truth in the old proverb, there will yet "be a way." What it shall be, time, and sleight-handing unscrupulousness and cunning can alone reveal.

CONGRESS, assembled on Monday last—When the President's message was read, some new members sworn in, and other preliminary business transacted. The only question of interest upon that day, was, who should be recognized as the successor of Henry Clay. There seemed to be two candidates, one appointed by the Governor, and the other elected by the Legislature.

Letter from Mrs. Gage.

DEAR — : How rests thy spirit after this mortal conflict among the political elements.—Seest thou black darkness in the up rolling clouds of democracy? Hearst thou threatening thunders, and seest thou flashing lightnings, that destroy? Fearst thou? No. My heart telleth me thou art not alarmed,—that thy faith is sure. Dark and portentous are the clouds—powerful as are the mutterings of wrath, you know, and I know that there are stars and sunbeams, behind those clouds, and that their lightning flashes are needed to purify the air from the noxious vapors of falsehood and wrong. It seems to me that there never was a time, since I have known anything of public faith or feeling, when the great truths of humanity were stirring so deeply the elements of the moral and political world.

Democracy, one who adheres to a government of the people, or favors the extension of the right of suffrage to all classes of men." The Foreigner, ignorant of our language, and ignorant of our laws and institutions—takes the word, and the party who claim it, as being the reverse of the Aristocracy from which he has just escaped; and rejoicing in his new found freedom,—his newly granted privilege as a human being, to be a man among men, gives his influence to that party which vaunts the name Democracy. So the poor man, who sees, hears, reads, or thinks but little, is lured by the name, and the Democratic party, powerful in its organs, and indefatigable in its efforts, with a man unknown to the public—one whose acts could not much condemn him either for good or evil, has come out for a chance in the world for political glory.

Monday and Tuesday evenings, spoke in Ypsilanti in a hall; it is a beautiful town of some three thousand inhabitants—the State Normal School and a Seminary of some three hundred scholars, giving good educational advantages. Anti-Slavery seems hardly looked on as respectable yet, and the people—jealous of the character of their goodly town—do not like to engage in anything out of character. Such as talking about negroes as men, and kindred fanaticisms. The first evening some fifty persons met in a room large enough for four hundred, sitting scattered about at convenient distances from each other, to give the best facilities for air, locomotion, and copious expectation.

I commenced breaking ice and persevered with a diligence which you must commend for two hours—most, giving respectable attention. Some passing in and out with most republican ease together—an audience of better quality too—morally and intellectually speaking—and gave excellent attention for over two hours.—They seemed to be somewhat surprised to learn that Anti-Slavery had a deeper significance than a mere question of political expediency—that our cause might be, not only respectable, but noble, important, true. At the close, a few friends came forward with an earnest request for more lectures and I have promised to return.

Had a meeting in Plymouth—three miles distant—Wednesday and last night, a discussion with a clergyman who took the ground that the President of the U. S. would be justified morally, in putting down by force, a slave insurrection when it reached indiscriminate bloodshed for Freedom's sake! An argument that would justify Joseph of Austria, Carl Nicholas, George the III, and the whole race of tyrants and abettors of tyranny from the governors and soldiers of a Roman province sworn to suppress insurrections against Nero or Caligula, to the President elect, in this land, sworn to hold millions in the bloody grasp of our Christian Neros, and Whig and Democratic Caligulas of the Slave-land. The disputant was a Free Soiler! and said he should justify John P. Hale in heading an army to stop a servile war as he would be bound to do by his official oath—after all a consistent Free Soiler, only defending the duties his candidate would, if need be, perform if elected.

You know, that our antagonists assert, that the prominent Woman's Rights women, are restless impracticables, who wish to become conspicuous, and who are neglecting home and its duties, to run over the world, hunting up notoriety. It was amusing to read the letters sent in to the Convention by our earnest friends, in answer to requests to be there.

Of the whole, some half dozen, every one excited themselves on the score of home duty, thus proving that they, at least, do not intend to rush entirely out of their sphere, and set the world at loggerheads. Some of our opponents said, "See, women won't always leave home." That is very true. And we have known men kept at home by duty, before now, and even be obliged to forego a vote for pecuniary profit, or physical inability. These objections will all vanish, and like the tenuous fabric of a vision, leave not a wreck behind, ere long.

A New Association.

A new social enterprise is about to be commenced in New Jersey, under the style of the Raritan Bay Union. A very desirable location has been purchased at the mouth of the Raritan River, about twenty five miles from New York City. It proposes to organize on the joint stock principle. It is intended to make the organization most substantial and reliable from the outset. "Education is to be a central object in the Union," making the best, accessible to all the children of the members, and extending the benefit to as many others as their circumstances will permit. The circular, setting forth their principles, and calling a meeting of stockholders on the 7th inst., is signed by fifteen individuals, among whom are Wm. H. Channing, Theodore D. and Angelina G. Weld, Sarah M. Grimke, and Thomas and Pauline W. Davis.

Letter from Michigan.

WATERBURY, Wayne Co., Mich., Nov. 27th, 1852.

FRIEND ROBINSON: I wrote you last from Tecumseh, just on the point of starting northward. At noon took stage for Ypsilanti, in company with some four passengers—well looking men and women—well behaved as the world goes—tobacco juice and brandy as the world goes—masculine notwithstanding. From a few careless remarks about slavery and colored people, I found them true Americans, one and all; possessed with the idea that slaves are a race of rather ill used, and quite ill-deserving negroes, in a distant section of our glorious republic, with whose condition we have nothing to do; and all human beings with black skins, appear anyhow, to be kept in their place. However, we all rode on through mud holes—over corduroys, (not beeches but rail-roads), and rolled over a good plank road at a dashing pace, the last ten miles, from Saline to our stopping place. The next morning, found my way to the house of Sam'l D. Moore—a friend some six miles south of the town—one who is seeking to set up to the Quaker of olden time—a resident formerly of Pennsylvania, and a reader of the Penn. Freeman. Do you know, or do any of your readers, (every "itinerant" lecturer does,) how pleasant and cheering it is to find a free man? If so, you will know how I felt, on meeting Sam'l Moore, and by his ready aid, attending four good meetings in School houses and a Friends meeting house in three days time. The people in his neighborhood are plain workers, living in a retired way, and have never come much under the sway of Union-loving patriots to be told how negroes must be caught to save the country—never been enlightened by the priesthood as to the "Infallible tendencies" of asking that all men shall be free and equal. So of course you know my task was an easy one comparatively speaking—fewer prejudices to "conquer" than would have been had these simple folks been more instructed in the duties they owe to Church and State, by our chief priests and rulers.

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There is much real, earnest feeling among Free Soilers in this State. Many of them appreciate the necessity of a moral agitation, and will bear a fair discussion of merits and demerits. I feel like doing all we can in common with them, but still keeping and declaring the distinctive principles which give life and soul to our movement.

How the discussion with the clergyman progressed, I leave you to judge. It seems useless for men to try to oppose anti-slavery by argument, prejudice may for a time, be a substitute, if well appealed to; in Ypsilanti an old politician—an ex-member of Congress—tried his hand, but not knowing the strength of Anti-Slavery principles, laid himself open and in ten minutes, beat a retreat down stairs, with roars of laughter following him. I fear sometimes there is danger of Anti-Slavery talkers growing proud—or rather there would be, did they not know the truth of their positions—impregnable as Gibraltar, unassailable even by a "fortiori hope" of talent and power brought against them in debate. We stand on such vantage ground—we are so armed and shielded that if needs be—we must remember, it is not our ability, but God's sacred Truth ever with us, and the unprotected weakness of our opponents.

In the old days of chivalry, the knight, sheathed in armor of proof, mounted on his strong charger, would rush among a crowd of an enemies' common retainers—the spear piercing through one frail breast plate, the sword closing, buff jerkin, the ponderous, battle-axe smashing helmets in pieces, and smiting the warriors to the earth, while blows rattled thick and harmless on his own steel-clad person.—He grew haughty and looked down on the vile cowardly, for his was a warfare of pride and power. Our armor of proof is more complete—our weapons (Truth and Love drawn from Heaven's armory,) keener and heavier—our blows dealt home more certainly—let us never be proud, for we fight not against man's better nature, but only to destroy the venom of Pride and Cruelty and Prejudice, and restore our fellows, their glorious birthright of Honor, Gentleness, Strength and Humanity.

Yours truly, G. B. STEBBINS.

Western Anti-Slavery Fair—1852.

The WESTERN ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR, will be held in Salem, commencing December 31st and continuing two days. The object of the Fair is to aid in the restoration of freedom to the enslaved and in securing and perpetuating the blessings of the free, by publishing and enforcing the principles of justice and freedom upon the government and people.

Past experience here and elsewhere has demonstrated the utility of Fairs, as a source of Anti-Slavery revenue. We therefore hope that the friends of Anti-Slavery principles and measures, will be liberal in their contributions and prompt in forwarding them. The more varied and extensive the assortment of articles the better. The ornamental and the useful, will be alike available. The merchant can contribute from his store, the mechanic and manufacturer from his shop, the housekeeper from her varied and indispensable department, and the products of the Dairy and Farm will be especially acceptable. Let none be backward because their contribution must necessarily be small. Remember the importance of our object—the measures indispensable to success—and that money is necessary to procure them. Though slavery is for the present triumphant, let us not be discouraged or weary of right doing nor tamely submit; but continue faithfully to remonstrate, discountenance and resist.

Donations may be forwarded to J. McMillan, Senil, Brooke and Tomlinson & Brothers, SARAH BROWN, LARUA BARNARD, HANNAH J. TOMLINSON, SARAH N. McMILLAN, MARGARET HISE, ELIZABETH F. WICKES, JANE M. TROSCOTT, HARRIET WHIRLEY, SARAH A. HANNA, ANNA WILSON, ANGELOTTA B. DEMING, HANNAH M. STEBBINS, SARAH SHARP, RACHEL TROSCOTT, SARAH SMITH, EMILY ROBINSON, SARAH DAVIS.

Opinions of an Ex-Governor.

Among the indefatigable anti-slavery laborers in New England, is Daniel Foster.—Mr. Foster's system of labor, as we understand it, is an admirable one. After lecturing in a place he starts out with his note book for recording new subscribers to the Liberator or subscriptions to the anti-slavery funds, together with his bundle of anti-slavery books, visiting from house to house, pros and anti, preaching the gospel of freedom. We will warrant that by this means, he is thoroughly furnished for his public lectures. That he thus finds abundant ammunition to produce any amount of explosion. In a recent tour in New Hampshire he called thus "professionally" upon Ex-Governor Steele of that state. The following is his account of the interview which we copy from the Liberator:

I went to Peterbo' on Saturday. Arriving at the house of Ex-Governor Steele about twelve o'clock, I went in to hold a little talk with his Honor. I was asked to dine there, and partook of a very good dinner. I then spent some time in conversation with friend Steele. He declined taking the Liberator, and would not purchase Garrison's Writings. He doubted not the honesty of yourself and your friends, but emphatically said, "they are included fanatics." He considers John P. Hale a demagogue; which opinion may be accounted for, perhaps, by a certain passage at arms, which occurred between Senator Hale and Governor Steele at a Fair at Manchester. It is currently said that the demagogic Governor was unseated in that encounter. The Governor thinks that the United Democratic party is more than a match for the Whigs, the Federalists, the Abolitionists, and the 'Higher Law.' He thinks the political parties have nothing to do with the Law of God; in which opinion I agreed with him while I ventured to suggest that it would yet be found that the Law of God had something to do with the politicians.

shareholders, in the characters of Wilson the manufacturer, Mrs. Shelby and her son George, St. Clair and his daughter Eva, the benevolent purchaser at the New Orleans auction sale, and the mistress of Susan and Emmeline, and Symmes, who helped Eliza and her boy up the river bank. Mrs. Stowe has observed slavery in every place; she has seen masters and slaves at home; New Orleans markets, fugitives, free colored people, pro-slavery politicians and priests, abolitionists and colonizationists. She and her family have suffered by it; seventeen years of her life have been clouded by it. For that long period she stifled the strongest emotions of her heart. No one but her intimate friends knew their strength. She has given them expression at last. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is the agonizing cry of feelings pent up for years in the heart of a true woman.

Slave Catching Society.

The Kentuckians, not content that Congress constitutes every man, woman and child a slave catcher by law, are adopting the voluntary principle in addition. A Blood-hound society was formed in Maysville on the 16th of last month, with a constitution as follows. Following the preamble and article of organization the constitution is as follows:

2. Let each society appoint a number of discreet, prudent, and energetic men, whose duty it shall be—upon the notice to the President—when any member of the society has lost a slave or slaves, to pursue them forthwith in the most efficient manner, as far and as long as they in their judgment may deem necessary.

3. Let there be a Committee appointed whose duty it shall be to take an inventory of all the Slaves belonging to each member of the Society, and report the same to the Association.

4. Let there be a permanent fund raised upon an alms-house principle, to be used by the pursuing committee under the control of the Society, whenever a Slave or Slaves shall escape from any member of the Association.

5. If thought advisable, let the pursuing Committee be selected from among slaveholders or non-slaveholders, all of whom are known to be efficient and favorable to the cause.

6. If any slave or slaves should be captured or brought back to Kentucky, or the owner thereof, by virtue of the "Fugitive Slave Law," receive any compensation for his slave or slaves, then the amount expended by the Society to effect either of those ends, is to be paid back by the owner to the Association. Provided, however, that the amount to be paid back by the owner shall in no wise exceed the value of the slave or slaves, otherwise to be paid by the Society.

7. Let the Pursuing Committee, as a reward stimulus to act, have a stipulated reward for the capture of any slave or slaves; they may arrest and deliver to his owner; which in no case, where taken out of the State of Kentucky, shall exceed one fourth of their appraised value, or, if taken in Kentucky, one hundred dollars; and said Pursuing Committee be required to familiarize themselves with the operations of the "Fugitive Slave Law." This reward to be paid by the owner.

8. That the Pursuing Committee shall not be allowed to pursue the slave or slaves of any person not a member of the society of the county, unless he be a member of an associate society.

9. That this society will pay Two hundred dollars to a citizen of a non-slaveholding State who shall arrest and deliver to this association, any negro who has escaped from a member of this Society; provided, the said slave is over sixteen years of age, and if under that age one hundred dollars; or if any such citizen will give such information as will enable this Society or its Pursuing Committee to arrest and bring back any slave, for each and every slave so arrested, the sum of fifty dollars—to be returned in either case by the owner to the Society.

10. That we recommend to the County Court of each County bordering on the Ohio River, the adoption of the Special Patrol Law.

All of which after some remarks from Messrs. Marshall, Stephenson and Doniphan were adopted.

Upon motion of Col. A. Seward it was Resolved, That the Maysville Eagle, Watchman and Kentucky Flag, be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.—And the meeting adjourned.

JAMES PEPPER, Chairman. T. B. STEPHENSON, J. T. BRADFORD, } Secretaries. L. HAWKINS, }

Land Limitation Law.

Mr. L. A. Hine has handed us the following form of a petition to the State Legislature for the adoption of the land limitation law. Let it be copied and extensively circulated in every township and neighborhood. Flood the Legislature with these petitions and there is hope the measure may be adopted.

To the Honorable, the members of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The undersigned, citizens of _____ respectfully ask your honorable body to so modify the Land System of Ohio as to secure to as many of our people as possible, the enjoyment of the Natural Right to the soil, of Home and Independence, and to this end, we ask that the amount of land which may hereafter be acquired by any individual be limited. One reason for this request at your hands is,

1. That in the language of J. Stuart Mill, "the earth is the common inheritance of the whole species."

2. That the soil is natural wealth, in which each has a right to share to the extent of his needs—the demands of his personal industry and no more.

3. That such a limitation would gradually break up Land Monopoly, and instead of the thousand acre landholder excluding nine independent families from the State, this number would be added to our population, their democracy would be vindicated, virtue and education advanced, and happiness promoted.

NEW RAIL ROAD.—The New Lisbon folks are moving to secure a rail road, which shall branch from the O. and P. road, at Darlington, Pa., and connect with the Sandy Valley road, at Bayard Station.