

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

millions, and reducing twenty human beings to chattelhood every hour.

We think we have little power. Without feeling we have no power. We want feeling. There is not a soul of us who can not work effectively if his heart is right.

What are the means for this work? I regret to see so much waste of effort. We have thousands and hundreds of thousands at work, but we do not work of a score. Nineteenth of our effort is worse than lost.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Judge Flinn—We will inquire into the detention. Let the boy Edward come forward.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Judge Flinn—We will inquire into the detention. Let the boy Edward come forward.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Judge Flinn—We will inquire into the detention. Let the boy Edward come forward.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Judge Flinn—We will inquire into the detention. Let the boy Edward come forward.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Judge Flinn—We will inquire into the detention. Let the boy Edward come forward.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Judge Flinn—We will inquire into the detention. Let the boy Edward come forward.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

Mr. Jolliffe—The court cannot proceed until the returns are made to the writ.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

Salem, Ohio, September 3, 1853.

SLAVERY IN OHIO.

There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in Ohio. Such has been the least of our State. Such the prohibition of the celebrated ordinance—the organic law of the North West Territory. And yet Ohio soil is slave soil.

What Judge McLean and the mass of the people believe to be compact with slavery, they execute. Ohio is but the ignominious, spiritless vassal of the slave power: the general government, the base instrument of her subjugation. The overthrow of such a monstrous power, the crushing of so servile, so unjust and oppressive a government, is the inevitable duty of every man who respects justice or loves liberty.

Read the soul sickening account of the Cincinnati slave case. Read Judge McLean's decision, and you cannot fail to feel as we feel, the utter poverty of language to express the mingled disgust and indignation, the humiliating conviction of our degradation, when you learn that that decision is the representative of the morality, the regard for liberty and self-respect of the overwhelming mass of the American people.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

ANOTHER SLAVE CASE!

ACTION OF JUDGE FLINN.

THREE SLAVES REMANDED.

Late on Thursday, the little steamer Tropic, Captain Sam. French, on her way from Pittsburgh to St. Louis, landed near the foot of Broadway, having on board as passengers three negroes, a young man of eighteen, named Edward, an elderly woman, named Hannah, and a little girl not more than ten years, named Susan, and a gentleman named Lemuel Lipsev.

Messrs. Jolliffe and Chathell appeared for the colored people, and Esq. Judge Key for the defence. At a quarter past two, Judge Flinn said, "we are now ready to proceed with the case."

THE TESTIMONY.

Mr. Jolliffe—I would make no person a slave. But here are three persons on the free soil of Ohio and one of them in iron! I deny that they are to be considered as slaves. If the slave trader can bring his chattel on our free soil let him announce at once and let the migration that has avoided slave States and made Ohio rich and populous, be warned that Ohio too is a slave State, that they may slay its borders. I want [approaching the slave woman] to tell this sorrow-stricken slave that she may dare to say she wants to be free—to remain here and solicit aid to buy the children whom the slave trader will never let part with to bring her in Mississippi. Her fate is already sad enough—born from her children and home—but the future is darker. In the name of Right and Human Justice, in the name of Law, I ask that my client may be properly instructed in her rights.

Mr. Key replied that the slave woman had stated her confidence in her master and her willingness to go on with him.

Judge Flinn—We shall remand the woman and the child as they admit a desire to go.

Mr. Jolliffe—The child has said nothing.

[Here Mr. Jolliffe read the act relating to habeas corpus, and stated the clauses of cases arising under the law.]

I submit that it is not necessary that persons should claim the benefit of the writ or be aware of its advantages. Casper Hauser, though wracked in intellect, might be rescued from the dungeons of tyranny.

With all due respect to the Court I must say that it has erred in deciding this case without argument without testimony and before the returns made to the writ. I hope the Court will interfere between the slave trader and his victims, so far as to give the latter all the benefit of the laws of Ohio. Judge Flinn would never refuse a counsellor the right to confer with his clients.

Judge Flinn—You can confer; but this case will be decided.

Mr. Jolliffe—I implore the Court to stay so rash and illegal a proceeding: the liberty of human beings is at stake. And let me ask this Court if it should ally in its presence this man in iron while he is charged with no crime?

[Here the sheriff attempted to remove the manacles from the man, but found them too tightly riveted. Several persons undertook to assist the sheriff, but it was impossible to unlock them; the man was finally taken to a blacksmith shop where the irons were cut off with a cold chisel.]

THE TESTIMONY.

Mr. Jolliffe—I would make no person a slave. But here are three persons on the free soil of Ohio and one of them in iron! I deny that they are to be considered as slaves. If the slave trader can bring his chattel on our free soil let him announce at once and let the migration that has avoided slave States and made Ohio rich and populous, be warned that Ohio too is a slave State, that they may slay its borders. I want [approaching the slave woman] to tell this sorrow-stricken slave that she may dare to say she wants to be free—to remain here and solicit aid to buy the children whom the slave trader will never let part with to bring her in Mississippi. Her fate is already sad enough—born from her children and home—but the future is darker. In the name of Right and Human Justice, in the name of Law, I ask that my client may be properly instructed in her rights.

Mr. Key replied that the slave woman had stated her confidence in her master and her willingness to go on with him.

Judge Flinn—We shall remand the woman and the child as they admit a desire to go.

Mr. Jolliffe—The child has said nothing.

[Here Mr. Jolliffe read the act relating to habeas corpus, and stated the clauses of cases arising under the law.]

I submit that it is not necessary that persons should claim the benefit of the writ or be aware of its advantages. Casper Hauser, though wracked in intellect, might be rescued from the dungeons of tyranny.

With all due respect to the Court I must say that it has erred in deciding this case without argument without testimony and before the returns made to the writ. I hope the Court will interfere between the slave trader and his victims, so far as to give the latter all the benefit of the laws of Ohio. Judge Flinn would never refuse a counsellor the right to confer with his clients.

Judge Flinn—You can confer; but this case will be decided.

Mr. Jolliffe—I implore the Court to stay so rash and illegal a proceeding: the liberty of human beings is at stake. And let me ask this Court if it should ally in its presence this man in iron while he is charged with no crime?

[Here the sheriff attempted to remove the manacles from the man, but found them too tightly riveted. Several persons undertook to assist the sheriff, but it was impossible to unlock them; the man was finally taken to a blacksmith shop where the irons were cut off with a cold chisel.]

THE TESTIMONY.

Mr. Jolliffe—I would make no person a slave. But here are three persons on the free soil of Ohio and one of them in iron! I deny that they are to be considered as slaves. If the slave trader can bring his chattel on our free soil let him announce at once and let the migration that has avoided slave States and made Ohio rich and populous, be warned that Ohio too is a slave State, that they may slay its borders. I want [approaching the slave woman] to tell this sorrow-stricken slave that she may dare to say she wants to be free—to remain here and solicit aid to buy the children whom the slave trader will never let part with to bring her in Mississippi. Her fate is already sad enough—born from her children and home—but the future is darker. In the name of Right and Human Justice, in the name of Law, I ask that my client may be properly instructed in her rights.

Mr. Key replied that the slave woman had stated her confidence in her master and her willingness to go on with him.

Judge Flinn—We shall remand the woman and the child as they admit a desire to go.

Mr. Jolliffe—The child has said nothing.

[Here Mr. Jolliffe read the act relating to habeas corpus, and stated the clauses of cases arising under the law.]

I submit that it is not necessary that persons should claim the benefit of the writ or be aware of its advantages. Casper Hauser, though wracked in intellect, might be rescued from the dungeons of tyranny.

With all due respect to the Court I must say that it has erred in deciding this case without argument without testimony and before the returns made to the writ. I hope the Court will interfere between the slave trader and his victims, so far as to give the latter all the benefit of the laws of Ohio. Judge Flinn would never refuse a counsellor the right to confer with his clients.

Judge Flinn—You can confer; but this case will be decided.

Mr. Jolliffe—I implore the Court to stay so rash and illegal a proceeding: the liberty of human beings is at stake. And let me ask this Court if it should ally in its presence this man in iron while he is charged with no crime?

[Here the sheriff attempted to remove the manacles from the man, but found them too tightly riveted. Several persons undertook to assist the sheriff, but it was impossible to unlock them; the man was finally taken to a blacksmith shop where the irons were cut off with a cold chisel.]

LETTER FROM FRANCES D. GAGE.

CLEVELAND, AUG. 22.

MR. BATEHAM: You will not be surprised to hear of my being in Ohio, for I think I have already notified you that I have been invited to give aid and influence to the cause of Temperance at the whole World's Convention, in New York, and though the way was long, I resolved to lay the cares of the household, for a time, upon the shoulders of my daughter, who cheerfully, even joyously assumed the burden, that mother might go forth to work in the good cause according to her strength. Ohio is my native State—as the child turns to its mother with yearning love, even so my heart comes back to its home of early years—and I am now thrilled with joy as I see and hear the indications of reform on the subject of Temperance, which are now gleaming out from all parts of the country.—It was the general idea of the Woman's State Temperance Society to call a Convention at the time of the State Fair, at Dayton. No fitter hour could have been chosen, than the one when the bone and sinew of the land were met together to celebrate their success through the year, to give honor and praise to labor and usefulness, to spread a brighter and more beautiful halo above the head of Agriculture, Mechanics, Arts and Sciences,—to call the friends of Temperance together, to speak a willing rebuke to those who are practicing in our midst the rich gift of God, and turning them into deep and dark curses, with which to blight and wither the hearts of humanity. Now is the time for the mothers of the land to speak—to let their influence be felt. Let them do even as I do, lay their house duties upon others for a little while, and go to Dayton, resolved to give their aid to redeem humanity from that fearful ill, which ever will and ever must, while it is tolerated in Society, fall with its heaviest weight upon the head of woman, as wife and mother. Let no one stay at home who is not bound there by duty; and let us, as women, prove the saying true, that "Woman rules the world;" and on this subject, at least, make an effort to rule Intemperance out of the beautiful State of Ohio.

I am as ever, FRANCES D. GAGE.

THE INDIANA SLAVE CASE.—The slave case at Indianapolis, which has produced considerable excitement there, was concluded on Saturday, by an order of the U. S. Commissioner to release John Freeman from jail, where he had been confined since the 21st of June last as a fugitive slave. The State Senator says—"The claimant, P. Ellington of Missouri, after examination of the testimony adduced by Freeman's counsel, was convinced that he had claimed the wrong man, and through his counsel, J. A. Linton, withdrew the claim."

The testimony is clear, as to his being an entirely different person from the Sam. claimed as having run away from Greenup county Kentucky. It is also proved without a doubt, that the latter is now in Canada. Freeman was identified by witnesses of excellent character, now in Georgia and Alabama, as being a free colored man who lived in Georgia until 1844.

A civil suit will be instituted by Freeman against P. Ellington for false imprisonment, and proceeds issued accordingly. The damages claimed is \$10,000. This case will come up for trial at the next term of the Circuit Court, the fourth Monday in October.—The Democrat.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

The New Hampshire State Free Soil Convention met at Walford on the 24th inst. Moses Tuck and John P. Hale were the principal speakers. Free Soil doctrines were advocated and the Fugitive Slave Law denounced. Mr. Hale claiming that the only remedy for that act was to be found in a devoted attachment to Free Soil principles. Down that way they seem to think that party has a future.

MEETINGS.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The members and friends of the American Anti-Slavery Society are hereby notified that a semi-annual meeting of the Society will be held at SYRACUSE, N. Y., in Irving's Hall, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25th and 26th. As this is designed for the special accommodation of our Western coadjutors, as well as for the furtherance of our cause generally, it is hoped that a full representation will be present, in the spirit and with the zeal of primitive abolitionists. Every effort will be made by the friends in Syracuse to give a hospitable reception, as far as practicable, to those who may come from a distance. There will be no lack of able and eloquent speakers. The first meeting of the series will be held on TUESDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

In behalf of the Executive Committee, WM. LEWIS GARRISON, President.

EDWARD QUINCY, Secretary.

SYDNEY H. GAY, Jr., Secretary.

NOTICE.

Green Plain Annual Meeting of Progressive Friends will be held at Green Plain, Clark Co., O., on the second seventh day in the 10th mo., 1853.

Friends here will be pleased to have the company of all who feel an interest in the movement.

PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS.

The Ohio Yearly meeting of Progressive Friends will be held at Salem, Columbiana County Ohio.—Commencing on Seventh-day the 24th of the Ninth month 1853. All interested in the promotion of practical religion and human progression are invited to attend and participate in its deliberations.

WOMAN'S STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

THE STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY OF THE WOMEN OF OHIO, will hold a meeting at Dayton, on Wednesday the 21st of September, the day of the opening of the State Fair.

Auxiliary Societies are requested to send delegates, and counties which have not yet organized branch societies, it is hoped will defer doing so no longer. Let every woman who approves the principles and objects of this Society, and wishes to promote its interests, consider herself a member, and see to it that her town and county are represented.

Business of importance is to come before the meeting; in addition to which, reports we trust will be presented from all parts of the State; and short addresses from Mrs. Gage and others may be expected.

The present is an important crisis in the progress of the Temperance reform in Ohio, and while there is great reason for encouragement and hope, there is need that every lover of the cause should put forth unvaried energy in its behalf at the present time.

Woman's sufferings from intemperance are manifold and immeasurable; none have greater inducements than she to labor for its overthrow; and it is conceded by all, that women can do much, to aid this noble enterprise. Let us, then, give a full meeting, and free constitution as to our future mode of action; and we will hope, before another year has passed, to disband with a Maine Law Triumph.

By order of the Committee, J. C. BATEHAM, Sec'y.

Papers throughout the State are requested to copy.

August 29, 1853.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS CONVENTIONS.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.

A CALL.—Pursuant to a vote of adjournment, passed at the Woman's Rights Convention held at Syracuse, September 8th, 9th and 11th, 1852, a Convention will be held at CLEVELAND, Ohio, the 5th and 6th of October, 1853, to consider the Rights of Citizenship, and in how far Women are entitled thereto.

All persons, Men and Women, who are willing to discuss the great questions of Human Rights, irrespective of sex, are invited to participate in the proceedings of the Convention, and stand aid, by casting in their mite to the treasury of Thought, in evolving the truth.

E. OAKS SMITH, Secretary.

In behalf of the Central Committee.

Brooklyn, N. Y. May 16, 1853.

JAMES BARNABY.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

North Side Main St., One Door West of the Eastern Book-Store, Salem, Ohio.

COATS, VESTS, PANTS, &c. Made to Order and Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

The Tailoring Business in all his Branches, carried on as heretofore.

NORTH, FRENCH & STERLING.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN

DRY GOODS.

COTTONS, WOOLENS, CARPETINGS, &c.

CORNER BANK AND CENTRE STS.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

A. W. NORTH, LUCAS B. FRENCH, SAM'L STERLING.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

LAURENCE AND BARNARD.

SUCCESSORS OF Z. BATES.

Callers' Book, nearly opposite the Bank.

AKRON, OHIO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN BOOKS AND STATIONERY, where can be found a full assortment of Books, upon the various forms of the day.

May 12th, 1853.