

LETTER FROM SAMUEL LEWIS.

Brother Rice—You may be surprised to see one who is certainly of the confidence of eternity, interest himself in this world's affairs; but so it is, without any reason to expect more than a temporary relief from extreme pain, and a few weeks, possibly months of life. I cannot resist myself of an intense anxiety in reference to the great interests of humanity, and especially as these interests are to be affected by the action of my own countrymen.

To me, our government presents no new aspect; it is but pursuing the same measures that have engaged its attention the last twenty years. Slaveholders laid down as an admitted principle, that slavery was the best condition for the laboring man; that it was the true conservative principle in our government; that the first and chief object of our interests and glory of our country, required all our energies should be directed to extend and perpetuate slavery. To this doctrine our leading politicians of both the great parties practically assented, and yielded to every demand of slaveholders, exacting law, constitution, justice, liberty and humanity, until slaveholders are themselves astonished at the baseness of themselves; and now northern apostates from liberty hasten to do the bidding of slaveholders; and as fast as one act of unbecoming harshness, they turn most obediently to the driver with hat in hand, and say, "Halt, halt, master!" Thus Mexico abolishes slavery, and the United States re-instituted it in Texas, New Mexico, &c. The fugitive slave and other abominations are adopted as law, and parties and parties are bought, the laws of the M. J. S. "What next, master?" Slavery says, "Behold that virgin soil in the center of this great continent; a land reserved for the home of the free, the source of all the great riches and glory of our nation, and fifty millions of freedom. If only liberty may go there, its warming, enterprising influence must melt away the chains of slavery; this must be stopped, freedom must be put down, and slavery put over all that vast region. Quick, thought the dead is done; and already the question is repeated, "Halt, halt, master!" Hear the answer. See that the land continent with unequalled capacities for agriculture and commerce; if lies on our southern border, it is a rich and fertile soil, and a perpetual source of wealth, like our own land. Could this continue, it would satisfy us; but movements are making to abolish slavery there, and permit freedom to cultivate that garden. Such an example will ruin us as slaveholders; we must have the island to make slavery perpetual there; and northern double-faced politicians "let us see." Then we must have another territory from Mexico to make more slave states, and construct the great Pacific railroad entirely within slave territory; and then all this will be done, which promises every man to be free, must be set aside, and slave law must go over all our states, so that every where the laborer shall be presumed a slave; and when all this is done, we slaveholders will be prepared to strike our final blow, and put down what little remains of liberty in all the United States.

The whole is resolved into the great question, whether our country shall be one of justice, freedom, virtue, intelligence, free schools and Christianity, with all the bright and glorious results of those institutions and principles; or shall it be a land of injustice, slavery, vice, ignorance, and infidelity, with all their blighting fruits? And this question is to be answered by the honest masses of the people through the ballot box; we must act on correct principles on these subjects, and then must act on these principles by our votes.

We are this year to choose a house of representatives, and that house will hold in its hands power to decide all these great questions. If we choose men who support those who favor extension of slavery, it will be inflicting the measures of the fast and present administrations. If we leave out all men who have either actively or passively sustained the Filmore, Webster, Pierce and Cushing measures, it will put down what little remains of liberty in all the United States.

These cases are very peculiar. There is perfect vagueness and uncertainty throughout. Almost everything is "to the Grand Jurors unknown." No slave hunter followed the supposed fugitives on to our soil. The whole business is of northern origin, and furnishes another proof of the corrupting power of slavery over our people.

These cases are very peculiar. There is perfect vagueness and uncertainty throughout. Almost everything is "to the Grand Jurors unknown." No slave hunter followed the supposed fugitives on to our soil. The whole business is of northern origin, and furnishes another proof of the corrupting power of slavery over our people.

These cases are very peculiar. There is perfect vagueness and uncertainty throughout. Almost everything is "to the Grand Jurors unknown." No slave hunter followed the supposed fugitives on to our soil. The whole business is of northern origin, and furnishes another proof of the corrupting power of slavery over our people.

These cases are very peculiar. There is perfect vagueness and uncertainty throughout. Almost everything is "to the Grand Jurors unknown." No slave hunter followed the supposed fugitives on to our soil. The whole business is of northern origin, and furnishes another proof of the corrupting power of slavery over our people.

Will not all christian citizens of Ohio, agree to cease wrangling upon non-essentials, and for once go for sound principles, and give for congressmen, such a vote, as each will be willing to meet with all his consequences at the great day of final account?

AKRON AND THE KIDNAPPERS. The People of Akron met at Union Hall, Monday, May 22d, and packed it full; Frederick Washington, President; Lewis M. James, David A. Scott, E. C. Sackett, Vice Presidents; S. A. Lane and N. B. Stone, Secretaries.

Resolved, That we will imprison slave hunters for reading warrants to our free people.

Resolved, That a committee of twelve be appointed by the Chair, who shall act as a Vigilance Committee, to watch over the safety of our people; and should the kidnapers again call upon us, we shall call the people together to act as they may see fit in committee of the whole.

Resolved, That the State from which the fugitives fled is not given, nor the names of the fugitives, nor any other identity of the offense; and third, that the indictments do not show the claimants to have been in the active pursuit of the fugitives, and their escape to have resulted from the acts of the defendants, which the law of 1850 plainly contemplates. We shall furnish our readers with the decision of Judge Huntington upon these points, or the substance of it, next week.

Resolved, That we will imprison slave hunters for reading warrants to our free people.

Resolved, That a committee of twelve be appointed by the Chair, who shall act as a Vigilance Committee, to watch over the safety of our people; and should the kidnapers again call upon us, we shall call the people together to act as they may see fit in committee of the whole.

Resolved, That the State from which the fugitives fled is not given, nor the names of the fugitives, nor any other identity of the offense; and third, that the indictments do not show the claimants to have been in the active pursuit of the fugitives, and their escape to have resulted from the acts of the defendants, which the law of 1850 plainly contemplates. We shall furnish our readers with the decision of Judge Huntington upon these points, or the substance of it, next week.

Communications.

MEETING AT COLUMBIANA.

DEAR FRIEND MARIUS: We had a fine meeting on the evening of the 30th of May, in Wallace & Voglesong's new ware-house, and although not having been circulated but a short time, yet quite a goodly number of persons were in attendance, chiefly from the town. A. H. Batin opened the meeting by giving a brief history of the progress of slavery in this country. He showed in how weak a state slavery was at first, and how it came to gain strength, and spread and mature into the formidable institution we now see it. James Barnaby then spoke and followed somewhat after the same train of thoughts, treating on the pro-slavery actions of government, the numerous aggressions of slavery on liberty. He showed that in all the collisions of these two antagonistic elements the former always triumphed, and pointed us forward to other questions, namely annexation of Cuba and St. Domingo, as slave states, and the re-establishment of the African slave trade, which he said would come up soon and would have to be decided. The effect of which was all good upon the audience, and made a very favorable impression. At the close of the meeting, the following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That hereafter we will vote for no man for any office, who is not opposed to the Nebraska Bill, and to all the encroachments of Slavery.

Resolved, That we will imprison slave hunters for reading warrants to our free people.

Resolved, That a committee of twelve be appointed by the Chair, who shall act as a Vigilance Committee, to watch over the safety of our people; and should the kidnapers again call upon us, we shall call the people together to act as they may see fit in committee of the whole.

Resolved, That the State from which the fugitives fled is not given, nor the names of the fugitives, nor any other identity of the offense; and third, that the indictments do not show the claimants to have been in the active pursuit of the fugitives, and their escape to have resulted from the acts of the defendants, which the law of 1850 plainly contemplates. We shall furnish our readers with the decision of Judge Huntington upon these points, or the substance of it, next week.

Resolved, That we will imprison slave hunters for reading warrants to our free people.

Resolved, That a committee of twelve be appointed by the Chair, who shall act as a Vigilance Committee, to watch over the safety of our people; and should the kidnapers again call upon us, we shall call the people together to act as they may see fit in committee of the whole.

Resolved, That the State from which the fugitives fled is not given, nor the names of the fugitives, nor any other identity of the offense; and third, that the indictments do not show the claimants to have been in the active pursuit of the fugitives, and their escape to have resulted from the acts of the defendants, which the law of 1850 plainly contemplates. We shall furnish our readers with the decision of Judge Huntington upon these points, or the substance of it, next week.

Rev. A. Loos, the leaders of the "Spartan ladies," or the "beautiful and resolute" Amanda Way, have discovered some scriptural connection which less acute minds have failed to perceive.

The physical force argument is the weakest of all arguments. Women, especially, ought not to resort to it. What law has placed them in their present subordinate position? The law of physical inferiority. Man claimed the right, because he had the physical power, to put her down and keep her there. The Winchester appeal to arms justified him in his course. If force is to be the recognized principle by which we are to be guided in our relations to each other, then woman may appeal for freedom in vain.

The physical force argument necessarily implies a weakness in moral argument. Let a man feel that he has justice, truth, right on his side, and he will never kneel down to his antagonist. If the fair advocates of physical force come out of the combat as crest-fallen as the poor Chinese in the opium war, they must only blame the agency they have invoked.

There cannot be a more deplorable spectacle than that of woman forgetting the dignity of her nature, to enter the arena of physical warfare. However just, apparently, the cause in which she may be engaged, she ought never to forget that her greatest power consists in love, her greatest victories are to be achieved by love. Frantic with rage, and armed with weapons, she is a fit subject for pity or ridicule. Her influence for good is forever gone. She may victimize some wretch whose soul is too small to comprehend how any occupation can be more respectable than that of beer selling. But she has degraded herself without striking at the root of the evil.

It is no doubt sad that the wife or the mother should be called upon to weep over the grave of an inebriate husband or son. But let the mother ask herself, has she discharged her own duty faithfully? Has she given him those elevated notions of purity and virtue which can alone preserve him from an inebriate's grave? Has nature stamped upon him no hereditary or constitutional craving for intoxicating drinks? And if so, has she carefully withheld from him all stimulating articles of diet, whereby this appetite was increased? Let the wife ask herself, has she really been that congenial companion, that "ministering angel," that heaven designed she should be? Has she made his home happy and attractive, or has she repelled him from the domestic hearth?

If the wife and mother cannot answer these queries so as to exonerate themselves, they should not recklessly revenge themselves upon others.

THE WINCHESTER RIOTS. BERLIN HEIGHTS, Erie Co., Ohio, May 12, 1854.

The physical force argument adopted by the women of Winchester, in the suppression of the rum traffic, has called forth a good deal of laudatory criticism from the press. No doubt much of this is owing to editorial gallantry. For it can hardly be possible that any higher principle is at the root of it. The *Lily*, of course, must be an exception, as it claims the high honor of being conducted solely by women. The *Lily* thus concludes an article upon the subject: "May the good work begun by the women of Winchester, be perpetuated in. Let them not cease their labors; let their zeal and determination never falter or grow cold, but let them keep a steady eye on the foe, and be ready for an attack whenever he manifests a disposition to resume his fiendish work, and their triumph will in the end be complete."

LETTER FROM DUNKIRK. DUNKIRK, May 28th, 1854.

MR. ROBINSON.—Dear Sir: It is remarkable that the Anglo-Saxon race is so bitter against the sons and daughters of Ham. Just as though there were none of God's creatures but themselves. A conversation I had last evening with a few leading members of the M. E. Church, convinces me more than ever of the depravity of the human heart. Men who call themselves christians, and belong to a christian band can advance such sentiments, as can be from none other than the devil. Can they be regenerated? They say they are. Can they be converted? To what? not to the truth; for to the truth they are blind. They are aiming their shafts against all Anti-Slavery papers, and assert that you are the propagator of falsehoods, and the Bugle is composed of lies, and that is the character of all abolition papers. I asked them if they were acquainted with the Anti-Slavery Bugle, and had ever read it; they answered in the negative. I told them they were pretty judges, to condemn a paper that they knew nothing about.—Well they judged it from all other Abolition papers.

THE NEXT STEP.

We LEARN that the State of Virginia is about to press her claim to the right of her citizens to take their slaves to a free State, at their pleasure. Jonathan Lemmon, a Virginian, took his slaves to New York, as our readers will remember on his way to Arkansas, rather a round about way, as the New York Judge thought, and he accordingly discharged the slaves on a writ of habeas corpus, from the service of their master. The New York cotton merchants paid Mr. Lemmon about two prices for his discharged chattels. Northern Virginia thinking this a good opportunity to transform New York to a slave State, appealed the question, and is now about to press a decision, if possible, in her favor. And with such a court as decides what is law for this nation, we do not see why she should not succeed. New York has consented with alacrity to catch and hold Virginia slaves when they stray from their masters, and we do not see why they should refuse this friendly service, when the master himself accompanies them to look after their interests. Of course, the principle once settled that they may take them to the State, they may remain and hold them so long as they please; for to turn such honorable men as slaveholders out of the State would not be one to be thought of or tolerated.

A FRAGMENT. In all things pertaining to life there is no backward step. We go on though we change and cannot be the same as yesterday or last year, or in childhood. That which is thought, felt, or expressed, is forever; we may think, feel or speak differently at another time, but the past hath received the impress of its surroundings, and no effort of human power can change it. It is in vain that we say "twas an idle word, I recall it," yet it may prevent the like error again, and thus are we our own teachers, or the life which we, influences the life which is.

No one ought to allow the energy of mind to languish, or yield to the seeming ills of adverse circumstances, and I never could realize that "to bear, to conquer our fate," for not we but our conquerors, and we have made no advance in any way. I mean not that the thousand difficulties which society has, and still is inflicting on itself, will not, at many times, weary the heart and wound the spirit, but an ever open thought, or effort, for the best way will enable us to go round if we cannot mount over, and as "labor is life," so will the effort have its reward.

We may not always act for the best,—perhaps that very best has become so clouded by fables, that we cannot see it in the obscurity; but with a heart full of life's higher aspirations, and a heart searching for the true, we shall surely know of the joys which are the aim and end of existence.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

Salem, Ohio, June 10, 1854.

ANTHONY BURNS. Has been sent back to Slavery from Boston. A more coolly planned insult to the North could not have been devised, nor can we conceive how its execution could have been made more humiliating.

The South had just repudiated its contract with freedom, in spite of remonstrances unexcelled in earnestness and number. It had stolen thousands of square miles of free soil from free labor, and cursed it with slavery, and while yet the cannons were belching forth its fiendish triumph over this repudiation and piracy, lackeys are sent to Boston, to test the subservience of Massachusetts and the North, by a man hunt. The place too. It was Boston—in the shadow of Bunker Hill, where it was supposed there was some remnant of the spirit of those noble souls, who indignantly resisted the military despotism of King George.

It was Boston, where Anti-Slavery had had its seat and centre for a quarter of a century. And the time. It was that of the three days session of the New England Convention—the (fruitful mother of anti-slavery assemblies)—and of the Free Soil State Convention. A time when the working Anti-Slavery of Massachusetts and New England were assembled, when they could be insulted to their faces, and taunted with the manifest evidence of their feebleness, and the overwhelming power of their enemy. Slavery challenged the anti-slavery of the State to see it march a slave by daylight through the streets of their capitol to slavery—to see him surrendered to his fate by a Boston commissioner of respectability, and of revolutionary and patriotic blood. It challenged them to see their laws subverted—their State power annihilated in the presence of the central despotism at Washington. It challenged them to submission by the presence of 184 ruffians, with U. S. arms and uniform, who pointed those arms at Boston citizens, and compelled Boston men quietly to submit to their indignities, with their artillery charged with grape shot, and ready to take their streets and make them flow with blood. And most humiliating of all, to see these hired ruffians, sustained in guarding this poor, lone Anthony Burns, in the Boston slave pen, by some 500 citizen soldiers of Massachusetts, who were ready to shoot down their neighbors and fellow citizens, if they did not smother their humanity and indignation, and quietly submit to the outrages upon Burns, upon themselves, upon their State and country.

There was strong indignation, and deep feeling of mortification and humiliation. But there was no resistance. No real attempt at rescue. But only submission. The people evidently felt that the power of the government was against them, and they were not prepared for treason and rebellion. Shame on them that they were not, while their city was in the hands of troops, and foreigners as soldiers, were quartered in their court house to exclude citizens, and secure the enslavement of one of their number on their own soil, and in their own metropolis.

But though poor Burns has gone to slavery—and Massachusetts is dishonored—and slavery is not without hope. Much was done in Boston last week to bring the people to the point of resistance. They learned fast, last week, the true character and purpose of slavery. Union with such perilous men must have lost much of its marvelous sacredness, and kidnapper Suttle, the U. S. troops, and Virginia threats to Senator Sumner, with other accompaniments, have impressed upon the people a lesson which anti-slavery men have ever inculcated, but for which, with the mass, they have failed to secure credence or even attention. The besieging of our cities—the garrisoning of our court houses to enforce Virginia law, will teach the people if often enough repeated. But we doubt whether Suttle will ever consent again to visit Boston on such an errand. We should be glad to see him try it. He might succeed again. But he would find that Boston was the wiser for his present visit.

THE NEXT STEP.

We LEARN that the State of Virginia is about to press her claim to the right of her citizens to take their slaves to a free State, at their pleasure. Jonathan Lemmon, a Virginian, took his slaves to New York, as our readers will remember on his way to Arkansas, rather a round about way, as the New York Judge thought, and he accordingly discharged the slaves on a writ of habeas corpus, from the service of their master. The New York cotton merchants paid Mr. Lemmon about two prices for his discharged chattels. Northern Virginia thinking this a good opportunity to transform New York to a slave State, appealed the question, and is now about to press a decision, if possible, in her favor. And with such a court as decides what is law for this nation, we do not see why she should not succeed. New York has consented with alacrity to catch and hold Virginia slaves when they stray from their masters, and we do not see why they should refuse this friendly service, when the master himself accompanies them to look after their interests. Of course, the principle once settled that they may take them to the State, they may remain and hold them so long as they please; for to turn such honorable men as slaveholders out of the State would not be one to be thought of or tolerated.

THE NEXT STEP. The modest demand of Virginia is substantially that slaveholders may bring their slaves to New York; go to Saratoga with them, and turn the white men of the State into a committee to watch them, and see that they do not run away from their masters. This is one of the first steps towards that glorious consummation looked for by Toombs, when he shall triumphantly call the roll of his slaves of Bunker Hill.

Slavery has now secured all the remaining unorganized territory of the nation for herself, and now, as there are no more lands in that direction to conquer, she turns her efforts to the subjugation of the organized free States. And the question will now be pressed to a settlement—a question in no wise second to that which has just been decided against liberty, by Congress.

Will our people see that there is and can be no cessation in the demands of slavery, until she has subjugated all to herself?

ECCLESIASTICAL ACTION.

The clergy of the country seem more than usually aroused to the importance of doing something against slavery. On our outside-to-day may be found a letter from Dr. Peck, a dignitary in the Methodist church, which certainly manifests a real progress, since the time when he advocated submission to the fugitive law. The multitudinous remonstrances to Congress against the Nebraska inquiry, is another indication of their purpose, and of the progress of the people. We see also numerous resolutions of ecclesiastical bodies, some of them strong and such to the point. True the Presbyterian Assemblies show a conservatism which Whig political conventions now-a-days would not fall to shame. But even the cowardly New School Assembly could not quite escape agitation, as it seems by the following account of their proceedings on the 29th ult., from the Tribune's report, though it resulted in nothing but a little agitation. But that is wholesome.

After the sudden adoption of the no-action report on the subject of Slavery yesterday morning, there was no little exultation manifested on the part of some, but in the afternoon the Assembly had a scene which shows how full the public mind is of this all-absorbing subject. A western man, Prof. Sanders, so far as appearances and declarations prove anything, without the least idea of doing anything to excite heat, moved to postpone some unfinished business in order to introduce a resolution expressing the grief of this body at the Nebraska and Kansas bill now before Congress. In an instant the whole Assembly was in an excited state, but from different causes. Some advocate any discussion of slavery at any time, others believe that as an Assembly we have said and done all we can, others thought that the body having so much business yet to do, ought not to waste its time in doing again what has been done, and still others burn with zeal to bear a fresh testimony against Slavery, and especially against the "Nebraska villainy," as one of them called it yesterday. Several capital speeches were made, and showed that this last stride of the slave power is viewed with the deepest abhorrence. After the discussion had proceeded some time, the moderator being called on to decide the point of order, ruled Prof. Sanders' motion out of order on the ground that this being new business could not be received except through the Committee on Bills and Resolutions. An appeal was taken and the decision of the moderator reversed by a very decided majority. At 6 o'clock, after several speeches from Mr. Perkins of this city, Dr. Brainerd, Mr. Mills, Mr. Dobie, Mr. Spencer, &c., the Assembly was in session, and business was put to vote and lost. An indication of the feeling of the House on the Nebraska question, but only on the subject of its being introduced at this point.

Among the resolutions we see, we copy the following of the Council Bluffs Association, an Association on the very borders of Nebraska. If the clergy of that region will but take intelligent and decided action, they will do much toward expelling slavery from that region.

WE FIND the resolutions in the Council Bluffs Bugle: 1. Res. That we regard the Temperance reform as the legitimate result of the direct application of Gospel principles to the improvement of society. 2. Res. That the triumph of these principles demands the united efforts of Christians, and that this Association recommends the churches in their connection to make a combined effort for the adoption of a Maine Liquor Law at the next session of our Legislature. 3. Res. That American Slavery is not only a foul blot on our national character, which counteracts the benign influence of our republicanism in favor of freedom in other lands, but is also at war with our own free institutions, and a most formidable obstacle to the success of the Gospel in our country. 4. Res. That we as an Association cannot be true to the cause of Christ without actively and openly opposing this stupendous wrong. 5. Res. That the recent attempt to open Nebraska to slavery and the movement in reference to Cuba, both reveal the insatiable character of slavery and call for renewed and more active efforts on the part of the friends of freedom for its entire and final overthrow. A PROCLAMATION.—President Pierce has issued a proclamation against Cuban Filibustering.—What it means we are not wise enough to understand. Some of the papers say it is a pretence. That it is issued now, when there is no danger, as even filibusters do not care to challenge the yellow fever at this season of the year. Perhaps so. But we should think he would care as little for appointments with Cuba as with Massachusetts. But purchase he thinks that weak and servile Spain is more to be feared than the servile north. At any rate one would think from the proclamation that he had a most sacred regard for contracts and from it, would never dream that its author had been intriguing for months, for the success of the Nebraska repudiation. Mrs. Judson—known as Fanny Forester—died at Hamilton, New York, on the first inst.