

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

SALEM, OHIO, DECEMBER 27, 1856.

BEFORE YOUR TIME.

It is the fashion of many people, anti-slavery among the rest, when they fail to answer the arguments of abolitionists, to tell them they are too fast—they are before the age, and therefore intractable, and their labor in vain. Such forget that if the times are wrong, somebody must lead off in making them right, and that no man ever leaves the wrong, without being counted fanatic or fool and probably both by those whose interest it is to perpetuate the wrong, or who are too indolent, cowardly or selfish to encounter the opposition which inevitably awaits the man who dares to step from the track of the times and encounter long established and popular evil. But to establish the right somebody must pioneer the way from the wrong. Though his own age stone or crucifix him, a future one will build his tomb and rear his monument, even as now politicians and priests are raising a monument to Looeyoy the victim of their hypocritical selfishness, Garrison and by will have his monument erected for his unceasing labors against Slavery in the Church and Union—every Republican and Democratic Union-saver of the North will yet unite to do him honor.

We lately picked up one of Nathaniel P. Rogers' old editorials, copied from his imitator Herald of Freedom published at Concord New Hampshire some fifteen or twenty years ago. Nobody can ever did write such editorials as Rogers. He wrote by inspiration. He announced truth, denounced sin and sinners and predicted the "good time coming," with a prophetic "furor" caught by his quick perceptions, and inspired by his impulsive nature.

Poor Rogers! after a career of noble heroism, his sun went down in a dark cloud of unhappiness. But still his memory is precious. He dared to be before his age in inaugurating and establishing the glorious anti-slavery enterprise. Personally we owe much to Rogers. More than any other man he helped us, as he did thousands of others, to throw off the crushing weight of religious intolerance and bring us into the light of at least comparative freedom; and such articles as the following are cherished remembrances of the means by which such emancipation was effected—the forerunners of a more wide spread and comprehensive emancipation to come.

BEFORE THE AGE.

"You are too fast." Well, friends, you are too slow. "You are altogether ahead of the times." Well, you are together in the rear of the times—at the tail of the times, if I must say it. And which is the most honorable and useful position? It is ahead of the times, to denounce slavery, and demand its abandonment. But that is no reason why it is wrong—or unreasonable, or imprudent, injudicious or any one of the epithets a laggard age casts upon it. Is slaveholding right? Are the institutions that support it, right? Are they for the happiness, benefit, improvement, usefulness, or glory of the people? These are the questions. "You are before the Age." Well, if I were not, it is high time I were. You ought to be before the Age. The Age is wrong. Whoever improves must go before. He must quit the Age, when it is wrong, and the change that is to be made, is an admission that he is right. When Robert Fulton told them steam was better than wind on the water, or than horse-power on the land, he was before the Age. Those who are before the Age are specially gifted of God. They will begin to build him monuments by and by, because he is dead, and he will not do him any good. They trod him under foot, when he was alive, he was so far before the Age, and called him crazy. Monomania I suppose they called him. One poor man got the notion, some ages ago, that the sun didn't whirl round the Earth—but that it was more likely the Earth was whirling round the sun, and he was as if it did were brought about by the Earth's turning round on its own axis. They came high hanging or burning him for it. They let him off, I believe on the ground of insanity. They made him give it up, though—publicly—to save his life. The *Solomon* always admit this. Our Reverend Divines—God's specially called ordained and set apart ministers—chosen of God to guide the people to Heaven. They must know all *quid* the sun and stars and things up in the firmament—they are guided by the stars. They are as if they were to the inspired Book, to say the Sun stood still, and the Earth whirled round. It was contrary to "Joshua." So they made the man take can be no doubt that the friends of Fillmore and Buchanan honestly entertained the belief that it was only by supporting their favorite that the danger which they apprehended from the election of Fremont could be averted. It was, therefore, not only their Constitutional right, but their imperative duty to avow that belief. In the exercise of that Constitutional right and the performance of that duty, they incurred the hazard of a negro insurrection.

McNEELY NORMAL SCHOOL OF OHIO.—During our recent anti-slavery tour to Harrison and Carroll counties, we had the pleasure of visiting this institution and finding it in successful operation. The institution was commenced several years since by Cyrus McNeely, with the design of giving the children and youth of his neighborhood the most desirable educational advantages, without the necessity of their removal from home and parental influence. For this purpose he and his excellent wife, expended in the procuring and improvement of grounds the erection of a large and commodious building and other preparations, between eleven and twelve thousand dollars. The school commenced operation on its original plan about five years since under the direction of Mr. Edward Beal, one of the present corps of teachers. Subsequently, Mr. McNeely proposed to the Ohio State Teachers' Association, to entrust it to their control, on condition that the Association would add a sum equal to that already expended. The proposition was accepted and the first term of the new arrangement commenced in Nov. 1855. Since which it has been in prosperous operation. Thus Mr. McNeely's original intention is carried out and an institution established for the education of teachers for our public schools, a department in our system of public education for which the State has hitherto neglected, to make provision. And here we may be permitted to express our hope that the friends of education in this State will endeavor promptly, and enable the teachers to redeem their pledge and thus place the institution in a position for extended usefulness. A neat and commodious boarding hall has also been erected by Mrs. Eliza Hoag, of Cadiz, at an expense of some \$5000, which is now materially contributing to the success of the enterprise.

The instructors are JOHN OONES, Principal of the Normal School—FERRY REAR, Principal of the Academic department—BRYAN M. COVENS, Principal of the Model School and Teacher in the Normal School. Other teachers are employed in the primary departments.

DISUNION CONVENTION.

Several citizens of Massachusetts have issued the following call for a Disunion Convention to be held at Worcester, Massachusetts. The movement is entirely independent of the Disunion Abolitionists, technically so-called.

"We the undersigned, citizens of Worcester, believing the result of the recent Presidential Election to involve four years more of Pro-Slavery Government, and a rapid increase of the hostility between the two sections of the Union;

Believing this hostility to be the offspring, not of party excitement, but of a fundamental difference in education, habits, and laws;

Believing the existing Union to be a failure, as being a hopeless attempt to unite under one government two antagonistic systems of society, which diverge more widely with every year;

And believing it to be the duty of intelligent and conscientious men to meet these facts with wisdom and firmness;

Respectfully invite our fellow citizens of Massachusetts to meet in Convention at Worcester, on Thursday, January 15, to consider the practicality, probability and expediency of a separation between the Free and Slave States, and to take such other measures as the condition of the times may require."

SOUTHERN CHIVALRY.

The chivalrous Virginians of Richmond, on the 10th inst publicly whipped a free woman "for being in the city with improper papers." What papers are proper for free women to have in Virginia we are not informed, though it is of some importance for women who visit the city to know. Some prejudice was probably excited against this woman on account of her complexion, as it is said not to be of the highest cast.

THE FOREIGN SLAVE TRADE.

By the recent action in Congress it will be seen that there are fifty seven members who say by their vote they are not opposed to the reopening of the slave trade. A very encouraging beginning this must be deemed by Governor Adams and other friends of the measure. With fifty-seven members of the House of Representatives as a capital to start upon they may look upon the measure as very hopefully inaugurated. After this beginning if the South is united in really wanting this measure, it can be no doubt carried. The only real probability of its failure is found in the conflicting interest between the slave breeding and slave consuming States.

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC ANATHAMA.

The editor of the *Carrollton Citizen Democrat*, must be a very amiable gentleman, if we may judge from his editorials. Here is one. He has a terrible horror of epithets.

BUGLE EPIPHETTS.

The curmudgeon that blows his nigger melody through the Salem Bugle, has nothing but epithets to utter in answer to our remarks. He is the organ of "B order Ruffianism," in Carroll, and proceeds with a sibilant ejaculation of "obscene, libellous &c.," to publish our article as a "Democratic Anathama."

Robinson's brains are about as strong as ginger pop—and the arguments which they bubble out are nothing but soapy epithets, or coffin banners suspended in the street to insult democrats. We shall feel about his ribs roughly in a week or two, and will send him with a hoop pole. "Niggers in rags, and all Maroon turns out right we shall dispose of him at a figure."

J. M. HOLMES or Masteraville is agent for the Bugle.

Subscribers in that vicinity can pay their subscriptions to him. Subscribers at Leesburgh and Geo Timmerman may also find it convenient to hand their subscriptions to Mr. Holmes.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Of the American Anti-Slavery Society by the Executive Committee, at the annual meeting held in New York May 7th, 1856, with an Appendix of New York American Anti-Slavery Society, No. 138 Nassau-street, 1856.

We have just been favored with a copy of this interesting Report, which it is usual contains a valuable historic account of the operations of the Society and its auxiliaries, as well as of the prominent events connected with the cause of freedom, which have transpired during the current year of the Society's operations.

The Treasurer reports the receipts for the year for the Society and its auxiliaries, at \$33,646 53—Expenditures, \$29,138 90.

We copy an extract or two from the Report.—Speaking of the Republican party it says: "But let the Republican party do what it may, we cannot too often nor too earnestly admonish Abolitionists that, even if it performs all that it promises, it is not the work which they have proposed to do, but only an incidental service demanded by the exigency of the moment, and one which, if done at all, must be done quickly by that overwhelming majority of the people who do not sympathize with, even if they understand the radical character, the stern necessity, and the deep import of the Anti-Slavery movement. However earnest, and sincere the Republicans may be, and however important the end they have in view, they act and must act as politicians under the Constitution and within the limits which it prescribes; and when their end is gained, they will still leave the system of Slavery, with all its constitutional guarantees, unimpaired and unquestioned. They cannot as a party, even propose the emancipation of a single slave in any of the Southern States, nor did they, if they should seek to do so, of the responsibility which belongs to the nation for the continuance of the system. It is not merely that their duty will be, should they ever attain to the possession of the Federal Government, to perform in certain emergencies, certain positive acts for the support and in defence of slavery; that the President of their choice must preserve domestic tranquillity by promptly suppressing any attempt of the slaves to achieve their own freedom by force of arms, provided such an attempt is so far successful that the masters alone are unable to control it, that officers of their choosing, or appointed with their consent, must capture, if they can, and return to bondage every man or woman who has had the spirit or the intelligence to escape from it; that the Government, in their hands, must ensure the due performance of this Constitutional duty, the Congress of their creation voting directly the requisite means; but that they consent to administer a government in conjunction with men in its national council who are there, not as the representatives of the people but of an oligarchy founded solely upon an assumed right of property in human beings; and that a fundamental principle of that government is that it exists only on condition that it shall assent with out interference and without question, to the enslavement of one-sixth of the people by only one sixtieth of the whole number. But one constituent class in a government so viciously constituted as this, in which the balance of power is thus put into the hands of a man with whom politics is the chief interest of life, and political success the goal of all ambition; whose existence, as a recognized part of the state, depends upon their loyalty to their own or-

THE SLAVE CONSPIRACY.

Every day develops some fresh scheme of revolt among the slaves of the western and mid southern states. To those already reported in our columns we have to add another prepared plan of insurrection just detected and defeated in South Carolina. Occurring at the same time in so many separate localities, these discoveries suggest to us the possibility of a very general spirit of insubordination among the negro population. Why should this state alone be exempt from the danger which impended over nearly the entire southern community? It is in Montgomery county and in the vicinity of Williamsburg, facts have been brought to light which warrant the apprehension of an outbreak, and justify the people in the most summary measure of suppression.

It is a remarkable circumstance in all these schemes of meditated insurrection, that Christmas was selected as the day of their accomplishment. Now, observing so wide-spread a spirit of revolt among the slaves, pervading the same incipient causes, it is not to be wondered at that we are seeing indeed, that indications of intended outbreak have been detected in more than one county in Virginia, we venture, at the hazard even of exciting unnecessary apprehension, to inquire if it is not the duty of the authorities and of the people to provide every possible precaution against any demonstration of violence among our own negroes? Shall we not be admonished to inquire if it is not the duty of the authorities and of the people to provide every possible precaution against any demonstration of violence among our own negroes? Shall we not be admonished to inquire if it is not the duty of the authorities and of the people to provide every possible precaution against any demonstration of violence among our own negroes? Shall we not be admonished to inquire if it is not the duty of the authorities and of the people to provide every possible precaution against any demonstration of violence among our own negroes?

The military system of Virginia is in utter disrepair. Out of the cities we have no organized means of protection against a sudden emergency. Every consideration, then, suggests the necessity of adopting immediate measures of prevention. Obviously the best thing to be done under the circumstances, is to appoint patrols for the counties and to stimulate the police of the towns to more rigid and vigilance. It is especially important that the counties should be thoroughly patrolled, so as to interrupt extensive communications among the slaves, and to prevent them from assembling in large numbers. Perhaps, between this and Christmas, the county courts may not have an opportunity to attend to the matter; but the magistrates of any district have power to appoint patrols, and they should do it without delay. In default of their action, private gentlemen may concert measures for the discovery and suppression of any meditated outbreak.

This is a delicate subject, and requires delicate handling. We touch it only in discharge of our imperative obligations to the community. Better be reproached, after all apprehension is past, with exciting an unnecessary panic among timid people, than be charged with a criminal silence in the possible event of real danger. As it is, we have spoken with all the reserve compatible with our object.

NEGRO INSURRECTIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Under our telegraph head will be found the startling intelligence of a negro insurrection in South Carolina. The reports are so full of an airy spirit of the black population of the State extends, we are not apprized. We trust it is confined to a small extent of country, but our fears are for the worst. For years past northern emissaries have been doing their utmost to excite the negroes, and we have too often suffered them to depart unwhipped. The evil from which our South Carolina friends are now suffering might have been averted by more summary treatment of abolition emissaries, and when the negroes are investigated, our life for it will so turn out. They are now doubtless in our midst—they are everywhere throughout the South—and the entire population of our section would receive the same into one residence, and when they are investigated, as long as there is a limb to hang them to, of every intermeddling abolitionist caught on southern soil. Wherever you catch him, there let him find his grave, and our work for it, these insurrections will be the best and the best. We have three or three abolitionists, that to be in continual danger of having our throats cut.

ASSEMBLAGES OF NEGROES.

A great laxity has been permitted too long in the enforcement of the laws against the gathering of blacks, free negroes and others, in promiscuous crowds, without the sanction of a magistrate, or whites. These assemblages have been quite frequent in this city, and we hear that hundreds at a time have been known to be gathered in public places. How many collect in private we have no means of knowing, we are told that such things are not uncommon.

We are not about to enlarge upon the mischievous effects of such indulgences. They are obvious. The behavior, the morals and the subordination of the negroes, are all seriously damaged by them. The law we believe to be strict enough, it is properly enforced, and it cannot be denied that there is a palpable occasion for a return to the rigid enforcement of all the laws which the State policy has provided for the regulation of the negro.

We have refrained from publishing a great deal which we receive by mails, going to show that there is a spirit of turbulence abroad in various quarters. One lesson is, however, taught, which should not be neglected, and that is, that a social symptom may have occurred to occasion particular necessities. It is that vigilance out to be exercised everywhere, and that the regulations which law has established for the orderly behavior and subordination of blacks should be strictly administered. They have been very loosely observed in New Orleans. This should be reformed altogether, and immediately, and we therefore ask for the attention of those charged with the duty.

THE SLAVE INSURRECTION IN TEXAS—REPORT OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The rumors of a negro insurrection in Harrison county have led to the appointment of a committee to investigate the matter. The committee report that they find no evidence of any concerted action, or any definite ideas among the negroes as to what they would do, or could do, or any real intention of doing anything. There had been a great deal of loose talk about the late election—the prospects of Fremont's election, and the belief at some, that they would be free if Fremont was elected.

NEGRO TROUBLES IN KENTUCKY.

The correspondent of the Journal, writing from Campbellsville, Taylor county, Kentucky, on the 10th, says that a negro boy has disclosed a plot of the negroes in that neighborhood, to rise about Christmas day. Several arrests had been made, and an examination was had on the 9th before Justice Clay, but nothing was elicited save the statement of the boy that he overheard the negroes say that they intended to make war on the whites about Christmas, and that if he would join them they would make him rich. The negroes are reported to possess guns, pistols, &c. The correspondent adds that considerable dissatisfaction exists generally among the negroes, which, if not promptly suppressed, may lead to serious trouble.

A SLAVEHOLDERS VIEW OF THE RECENT TROUBLE IN TENNESSEE.

Hon. Leclien B. Chase, formerly a Democratic member of Congress from Tennessee, (though we believe a native of New Hampshire) has written a paper in the N. Y. Mirror, in which he gives his views of the recent insurrectionary movements in Tennessee. After saying that Tennessee is not often subjected to the raids of abolitionists or affected by incendiary publications, that the slaves are not an armed and organized body, he proceeds to an inquiry into the causes of their discontent. And he traces the trouble to the Presidential election. He says that the people of Tennessee discuss politics very thoroughly, all the candidates being obliged to appear before the stump, and the contest being very animated on account of the doubtful character of the State. During the exciting contest between the Whigs and Democrats from 1832 to 1856, during which the Democratic party prevailed eight times and the Whig seven, Mr. Chase says: "Politics was the absorbing topic of conversation; they were discussed in the parlour, in the dining room, in the fields, at the court, on the highway, in the quarters of the slaves, in about every nook and corner of the State, and the bank, the tariff, the sub-treasury, internal improvement and Mexican war questions, were not only thoroughly understood by the whites but something more than a faint idea of their bearings was obtained by the negroes. It was thus acquired, to a certain extent, a political training which enable them to grasp the outlines of a subject."

Mr. Chase proceeds to say: From 1835 to 1855 the negro question was rarely discussed. It was reserved for the Presidential contest of 1856 to cast the firebrand into the political arena. These insurrectionary movements cannot be attributed to abolition emissaries, or abolition documents, within the State, but to the speeches of Democratic and Fillmore orators. It is quite possible that the effect of these speeches would have been fostered by some growing abolitionists. Each speaker, undoubtedly, insisted that his candidate was the strongest throughout the Union, and that the only way to defeat Fremont was to vote for him. Then followed a critical examination of the views of the candidate by the supporters of Fremont. It is asserted, doubtless, that the Republicans had formed an alliance with, or were acting in concert with, a body of men, who were waging a relentless warfare against every man who was determined, at every hazard, to abolish it.

They doubtless, also gave expression to the fear that the Republican party would become abolitionized, in spite of the conservative portion of it, who were opposed to disturbing the institution where it exists. While the whites listened to these statements with indignation, a long line of able visages, upon the outskirts of the crowd were turned eagerly toward the speaker, and if either Mr. Buchanan or Mr. Fillmore should be chosen. This one idea was repeated in the coalings, at the forge, by the furnace blaze, at the corn shuckings, along the way-side, until at length they came to entertain the belief that the negroes of the North were so thoroughly enlisted in their cause, that they would assist them in their work of slaughter.

The counties of Montgomery, Stewart and Dickson, who are known as the "iron district," and they became the scene of this excitement. Not less than ten thousand slaves are employed in these and one or two adjacent counties in digging or cutting wood, raking charcoal, or in performing duty in and around the furnaces. Large numbers are owned by iron masters, many of whom are by the way Northern men others are hired to them by the neighboring farmers. Hundreds are employed together in the coalings under one overseer. They are not only ample time and opportunity to perfect their schemes, but contrasting their numerical force with what is deemed to keep them in order, they imagine themselves invincible against all opposition. It may be brought against them, but they will thus discover that I trace the excitement among the slaves to the recent Presidential canvass. But I cannot conceive how that canvass could have been managed in any other way. There is no doubt that the friends of Fillmore and Buchanan honestly entertained the belief that it was only by supporting their favorite that the danger which they apprehended from the election of Fremont could be averted. It was, therefore, not only their Constitutional right, but their imperative duty to avow that belief. In the exercise of that Constitutional right and the performance of that duty, they incurred the hazard of a negro insurrection.

THE "CONTENTED" NEGROES.—Just before the rumors came of the insurrectionary movement among the slaves in the Southwest, Senator Butler of South Carolina, "the uncle of his nephew," made a speech, in the course of which he said:

"The institution of slavery in South Carolina, Virginia, and the other slaveholding States now is no more the institution it was when our forefathers commenced it than the condition of the native African is equal to the elevated position of this people. Our slaves, of whom you speak so much, are intelligent workmen. Many of them receive two and a half pounds and three pounds of money weekly, with plenty of clothing. It is the interest of the master that they shall be clothed and fed. They make their little crops and are perfectly happy. Some of them run away and they have got to coming back. That is the way with these fellows. [Laughter.] They have actually got to coming back. The best fugitive slave law is the fact that they cannot get any work or anything to eat when they go to the North, and they come back."

JURY TRIAL AMONG THE SQUATERS.—A Mr. Montague, one of the escaped prisoners in Arkansas, gave the following unique account of the Tecumseh Grand Jury, and how they were discharged: "I understand the grand jury were discharged in Tecumseh the other day under rather peculiar circumstances. The Tecumseh district is rather a peculiar one: there are too many free state men in it so that it is hard to fill out a board of jurors without getting down there and a free state man. While they were going on, finding indictments against sundry individuals, a witness was called up and questioned thus: 'Do you know of any horse stealing committed in the territory?' 'Yes, sir, I do.' 'Well, do you know who from?' 'Myself. I had six horses, a wagon and one hundred dollars in money stolen from me.' 'Could you recognize the men that took the goods if they were ever yours?' 'I could.' 'Are any of them here?' 'Yes, sir.' 'Well, sir, point them out.' 'Yes, sir, well, your foreman is one of them—that juror is another, and that another—that one her, and that another.' 'Just what is to be done?' The judge was applied to, and discharged the jury at once. Of course this witness was brought in and questioned by one of the free state men on the jury, who probably sick of the proceedings and thought he would show them a Yankee trick."

The sum of \$200 has been given to procure hold-down presents for the friendless children on Randall's Island, New York.

of the security of that order being the condition of its supremacy. To this subtle despotism, the more dangerous because clothed with the form of a republic, we believe it impossible that there ever will be, as there never has been, any sustained and persistent opposition while a union with it exists. An agricultural and commercial people, absorbed in industrial pursuits, and with whom politics are only an occasional duty, cannot maintain a contest with Slaveholders in their constant, uniform, uncompromising and unscrupulous efforts to strengthen the system to which they owe all that they are, and all that they have, to extend its dominion, to vitiate every principle that threatens its safety and to undermine every institution which presents any obstacle to its continuance and extension. The spirit of resistance and the love of independence in the North may, in some special case of Southern outrage and aggression, be so far aroused that there may be a successful assertion of Northern rights. Some achievement of this sort may yet be related of the Republican party. But we cannot, and we ought not to forget that it is only now defending a single outpost against a foe possessing a wide domain, fortified in numberless strongholds, learned in the art of war, cunning in strategy, wealthy in resources, lavish of rewards, terrible in punishments, not only of treacherous friends, but of uncomplaining enemies, and which, if ever conquered, must first be defeated in a thousand battles."

As the humiliation of Ohio, before the Slave power, in the case of the "Garner Family," cannot be too strongly pressed upon the attention of our citizens, we copy the statement of the case from the Report:

"If the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 has been a successful assertion of arbitrary power in almost every instance in which it has been exerted, so has it also served to bring the system of slavery, in its undisguised deformity, with all its sorrows and cruelties, home to the people of the North, as it had never been brought before. Many of those who under this tyrannical law, have been returned to bondage, and who, but for it, might have escaped unnoticed and unknown, out of the hands of the spoilers, have been persons who commanded, not merely sympathy, but respect and admiration. The circumstances, in some cases, under which they made their escape, the bravery with which, in others, they have defended themselves, their coolness and self-possession in the hour of trial, and their fortitude under the heaviest affliction which can befall a human being, are so many evidences to the character of the people from whom they sprang, and of the system that makes them slaves. The most remarkable case that has yet arisen under that Act, the most touching and the most terrible in some of its attending circumstances, occurred during the past winter at Cincinnati.

On the 27th of January last, a party of eight persons, known as Simon Garner, and his wife Mary Garner, and Robert Garner their son, slaves of John Marshall, and Margaret Garner, the wife of Robert Garner, with their four children, slaves of one Archibald K. Gaines, all of Kentucky, escaped in a sleigh, and drove to the Ohio River. Here leaving their sleigh, they crossed upon the ice, and soon found refuge at the house of one Kite, a free colored man, near a place called Mill Creek Bridge, in Cincinnati. Their escape was soon discovered by Gaines, who immediately started in pursuit and seized them to their place of retreat. Procuring from John L. Pendery, a United States Commissioner, the necessary warrant, and securing the services of a United States Deputy Marshal with assistants, Gaines went to the house of Kite to arrest the fugitives. Admission was demanded and refused. An attempt was made to force an entrance through a window, but one of the assailants was shot at and badly wounded by Robert, one of the fugitives, and the party retired. Gathering more force, they made, after a short delay, a second attack. Robert and Margaret fought bravely and desperately to protect themselves, their parents and their children in their right to liberty, but were soon overpowered. But all were not to be taken alive. One of the children was already dead or dying, two others were bleeding profusely from severe wounds on the throat, and the fourth, an infant was shockingly bruised in the face and head. The mother had attempted to save them all from Slavery by death. She had succeeded, however, in taking the life of only one of them, a little girl of about three years of age, whose head was nearly severed from its body. Such a dead excited universal horror and much sympathy. Some trembled as they reflected upon what must have been the sufferings of a woman, who would rather take the lives of her children with her own hands than that they should live to go back to that condition in which she had passed all her days. Some blamed her rashness, assuming that even if death for her children was preferable to slavery, she should have awaited the decision of the law before invading "the bloody lands of life." But others feared that the instinct of the frantic mother was truer than reason, and that she had nothing to lose for when the officers of the government had once laid their hands upon her and her family. The result proved that she was right.

The first effort in behalf of the fugitives was to procure a writ of *habeas corpus* from Judge Burgoyne of Cincinnati, which was put into the hands of Deputy Sheriff Buckingham. This officer faithfully discharged his duty, in keeping close to the prisoners, and in endeavoring to get possession of them in the name and authority of the State of Ohio. The United States Marshal, however, refused to obey the writ, and he was left the next day, in quiet possession, by order of the Sheriff, Breakers. In the meantime, a Coroner's Jury had brought in a verdict of murder against Margaret Garner, for the death of the child, and against her husband and his father as accessories.

The State of Ohio and the United States were thus brought face to face on a question of jurisdiction. The prisoners were guilty, under a law of the Federal Government, of having run away from certain men in Kentucky, to whom they owed service or labor; three out of the four adults of the party were amenable to the State on an accusation of the highest crime known to the laws.

No stronger case could have been created in which to test the character and the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850, and to decide the relation of a sovereign State to the Union. The result, as everybody knows, was, as it always has been in every conflict between the Federal Government and a Free State, to legalize anew the arrogance and the strength of the Slave Power, and the intellect and pusillanimity of a Northern State. The decision of the Coroner's Jury, the writ of *habeas corpus* granted by Judge Burgoyne, the subsequent finding of a true bill by the Grand Jury against Margaret Garner, as principal, and two of her companions as accessories, in a murder which each and all of them sufficient authority on which the officers of the State of Ohio might, and should, at every hazard, have taken and maintained possession of the prisoners. They failed lamentably and completely in this duty. Perhaps it was

not possible for the Executive of the State, without an illegal assumption of authority, to coerce these officers in the fulfillment of so evident a duty, or to find others willing and ready to discharge it; but it is unfortunate for the fair fame of Ohio that she had not a Governor, who, in such a crisis, was ready to override, if necessary, all forms of law, and assert the dignity and rights of the State. The Governor, the Sheriff, and the Courts, however, acted, as we are sorry to be compelled to believe, the authorities of any other Northern State would have acted under similar circumstances. For four weeks the fugitives were detained in Cincinnati on trial before Commissioner Pendery, as Fugitive Slaves, and were held, during that time, in the possession of the United States Marshal, or subject to his authority. Perhaps had they been brought to trial for an offence against the laws of Ohio, a jury of freemen would have found a mitigation of the crime in the sudden frenzy of the mother, who saw the utter destruction of her hopes of freedom, and believed that there was no deliverance for her child from slavery except in death. And to all the prisoners, undoubtedly, a Penitentiary would have been a welcome exchange for a life of bondage. But there was no trial except for the crime of being fugitives from labor. The defence was conducted on behalf of the prisoners, by Mr. Jolliffe of Cincinnati, with great zeal and ability. He claimed and endeavored to show by a mass of evidence, that Mary Garner, Simon Garner, Jr., and Margaret Garner, had all, at a previous period, been voluntarily brought into Ohio by their masters, and that they, therefore, as well as Margaret, children born since that time, were entitled to their freedom under the laws of that State. He relied, however, far more upon the Divine than the human law, in relation to Slavery, in his argument before the court, but probably was not surprised to find that the Statutes of the Almighty were not recognized in the court of Mr. Commissioner Pendery, who took back upon certain precedents in the records of the Supreme Court of the United States, and decided that, even if the lives had been entitled to freedom at any former period, by being taken into a Free State by their masters, they had forfeited that right by voluntarily returning to a Slave State. He therefore decided against the prisoners, and remanded them into the custody of the chain.

It was said during the progress of the trial, both publicly and privately, on behalf of Gaines, the alleged owner of Margaret Garner, that there would be no attempt on his part, to evade a requisition from the Governor of Ohio upon the Governor of Kentucky, should one be made for Margaret, as a fugitive from justice. Faith seems to have been given to this Slaveholder's promise, and the requisition was sent, and granted by the Kentucky Governor. But, as might have been expected, care was taken by Gaines to render it futile. Margaret and her children were on their way to a Southern State—the "dreaded 'down the river'" of the Kentucky Slave—before the message from Ohio could reach him.

But death came once more as an angel of mercy. An accident occurred to the boat on which they were embarked, and Margaret, with her infant child in her arms, was either thrown or sprang overboard. The child was lost. Whether the mother was incapable of saving it, or whether she chose to leave it to its fate, is known only to her and to God. It is certain that she looked calmly upon the waters that closed over it, and was heard to rejoice that it also was free.

And here ends all public knowledge of her and her companions. No further attempt has ever been made by the Executive of Ohio to assert the sovereignty of that State and the dignity of her laws. Margaret Garner and her surviving children, her husband and their parents have, here this, probably, been separated at the auction block, and are expiating on some of the plantations of the South-West, where the average duration of the life of a Slave is estimated to be but seven years, the crime of an attempt to escape from bondage.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

The following contributions to the Fair have come safely to hand from citizens of Carroll and Harrison counties: Mary E. Adams New Market, Cash, \$1.00 G. W. Adams, " " 1.25 Collection by Mary E. Adams, " 1.00 One pair socks, " 1.50 Betsy M. Cowles, Hopewell, " 1.50 Jane McNeely, Hopewell, Cash, " 2.00 Moses Conway Archer, " 1.50 Emily S. Holmes, Mastersville, " 1.50 Jacob Millisack, Leesburgh, " 1.00 " " Two Pox Fowls, " " Also a valuable lot of poultry contributed by Mrs. Sally Millisack, Mrs. Mary Price and Mrs. Alice Roby of Leesburgh, and by Mrs. Mary Holmes and Emily S. Holmes, of Mastersville. Also one Trunk by J. M. Holmes.

News of the Week.

PROGRESS OF LUXURY.—"Every cloud has a golden lining," says the Ohio State Journal. In Milton's time the clouds were contented with "silver" linings. But luxurious ideas and habits have probably extended into the upper regions.

TITLES.—Of the number of delegates at the Southern Commercial Convention, in Savannah, about four fourths are from Virginia. The following list of the "titles" of the delegates has been given: Governors, 146; Generals, 145; Colonels, 415; Doctors, 320; Honorable, 500; Majors, 230; Captains, 250; not mentioned, 104. Total, 1,989.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE OF NORTH CAROLINA, after giving their vote to Mr. Buchanan tendered their thanks to Gen. Pierce. The former, it will be generally thought gets the best of this arrangement.—*Free Journal*.

One of the strongest evidences that Kansas will yet be free, (next to the departure of Titus and a hundred ruffians for Nicaragua) is in the proceedings of a recent meeting at Leavenworth, to appoint delegates to a convention "to consult upon and propose a policy upon which the people of Kansas, without distinction of party, may unite for the preservation of peace, and a general reconciliation, based upon acquiescence in existing legislation, an impartial administration of justice, and opposition to external intervention in the affairs of the Territory." This meeting, of proslavery men, we presume, unanimously approved the conciliatory policy of Gen. Kearny, and

Resolved, That, whatever difference of opinion may prevail touching the circumstances that resulted in the adoption of existing laws, we deem it the duty of every man to support, and maintain these laws in preference to having no laws and continuing the anarchy that has too long prevailed.

Resolved, That, we believe the existing Territorial laws containing provisions that should be repealed; and we have confidence that the Legislature will, at the next session, with a spirit of justice and moderation, correct oppressive legislation.

HIGH PRICE OF SLAVES.—At Lexington, Ga., Dec. 2, 57 slaves were sold for \$44,026. One negro girl brought \$1575, and another with her child \$1840—"a fellow" 22 years old, 1500, and four other girls more than \$1200 each.