

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

union with slaveholders? No, we will not desert the slave. We shall have moral power when separated from Slavery as well as now, and we mean to use it.

Again, Mr. Pryne thinks if we refuse take part in the Government, the consequence will be that a pro-slavery minority will continue to rule the nation, so long as even one twentieth of the voters choose to do so.

Suppose we withdraw from the ballot box, does anybody believe that a minority could enact pro-slavery laws, and enforce them against two-thirds of the people? I will give you three-fifths of the voters of the country, and engage with the other two-fifths, and the non-voters who will stand with you, to make it impossible to give political support to slavery.

Herefore the slave power has made our laws—wresting every thing to its own support. It has trampled upon the rights of freedom, and robbed and plundered foreign nations for its extension.

A. PAYNE, said, that if a new party was formed with the avowed purpose of destroying the Constitution and Union, it must be formed outside of the Government.

PARKEE PILLSBURY, thought Mr. Pryne's remarks applied to the proposed new party, and also to the existing parties.

MR. A. PRYNE, said that he voted for Mr. Chase, yet his statement that he had never voted for a man holding the pro-slavery view of the constitution was true.

A. K. FOSTER, said Governor Chase never proposed to protect Margaret Garner, if at all, on the ground that a fugitive slave should not be given up.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION. L. TODD addressed the convention. He said he was in favor of disunion; he had long regarded it as the only remedy for the wrongs of the oppressed in this country.

Other means, then, must be brought into requisition. For one I am in favor of political action.—We must take the world as it is, and deal with things as they are.

chains; babes are sold in the market, the Government is corrupt beyond all conception, and all comparison. I believe it would be right to vote under any Government for its overthrow.

I would form a secession party, pledged to the work of dissolving the Union. I would have the State Legislature, when the party comes into power, call a Convention to form a free Constitution that should repudiate the Union.

Herefore the slave power has made our laws—wresting every thing to its own support. It has trampled upon the rights of freedom, and robbed and plundered foreign nations for its extension.

A. PAYNE, said, that if a new party was formed with the avowed purpose of destroying the Constitution and Union, it must be formed outside of the Government.

PARKEE PILLSBURY, thought Mr. Pryne's remarks applied to the proposed new party, and also to the existing parties.

MR. A. PRYNE, said that he voted for Mr. Chase, yet his statement that he had never voted for a man holding the pro-slavery view of the constitution was true.

A. K. FOSTER, said Governor Chase never proposed to protect Margaret Garner, if at all, on the ground that a fugitive slave should not be given up.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION. L. TODD addressed the convention. He said he was in favor of disunion; he had long regarded it as the only remedy for the wrongs of the oppressed in this country.

Other means, then, must be brought into requisition. For one I am in favor of political action.—We must take the world as it is, and deal with things as they are.

Other means, then, must be brought into requisition. For one I am in favor of political action.—We must take the world as it is, and deal with things as they are.

able. The man is a monster, who talks of profit and loss in such connection. No matter if emancipation had sunk the West India Islands in the sea; nor does it matter if anti-slavery sinks the southern states to destruction.

No. I will not entertain the question of the evils and inconveniences that may follow the overthrow of the American Union. There is nothing that theorists at the North can say of the importance of the union, that can move me, so long as we have it, from the nature of things and from the testimony of slaveholders themselves.

I began by saying that the kingdom of God does not come by observation. What has been done in one State may be done in all the others; and then the Union is dissolved.

Notwithstanding the times are "out of joint," we hope to receive a prompt response from all who are indebted for the Bugle. The Committee cannot do, proceed with its publication. Last year we were indulgent with our subscribers, subjecting ourselves to great inconvenience and difficulties.

HENRY C. WRIGHT, addressed the convention. When speaking, some time ago, to a large audience on the question, "Is the Union made for man or man for the Union?" I asked this question: ought the Union to live an hour, if its continuance necessarily involves the enslavement of a single human being?

The resolution before us says that the Union is a crime and a curse. I believe this to be true; I believe the Union to be the greatest curse the world has ever seen. I do not say that those who formed it were conscious of the crime they committed; their characters are not before us for investigation; let them rest.

As long as Governor Chase will surrender the Margaret Garners; and let the citizens of the state be imprisoned for refusing to obey the fugitive slave law; as long as he will continue to declare his intention to respect, and submit to the United States laws "just or unjust"; and make his Union saving speeches, as he delights to do, so long the South is willing he shall be Governor of Ohio, and will fire salutes to greet him, when he visits southern cities; as they proposed to do at Norfolk some time ago; for they have nothing to fear from such men and such action, but much to hope.

There can never be, again, such enthusiasm as was felt last autumn, during the presidential campaign. The wrongs of Kansas were before the people. The Sumner outrage had just been committed. The Republican party, setting up with all this capital, seemed strong, and many hoped for victory; yet, with all these advantages, its fall was beyond all recovery; it will never rally again.

Suppose a law to be passed in the state of Ohio, that one sixth of the women should be cast outside of all legal protection—given over to the brutal passions of the vilest of men. Such a proceeding would revolutionize the state. Yet one-sixth of all the women in this country are thus robbed of protection, and you consent to be the body guards of the villains that have done the deed.

the hellish outrage. What but the base spirit of compromise could have reconciled the North to this? I have been in the criminal courts of Philadelphia again and again, and have seen men brought manacled there who had done no wrong; the question for decision being, are they men or are they brutes? and you consent to try me upon such an issue as that!

I have no hope for the cause of freedom, till Ohio shall free her soil of these kidnappers. Let her pass a law declaring that no human being shall ever be put to trial within her limits upon the question of his manhood.

What I wish to say in conclusion is this; I wish to see a state of society here such that every Federal Judge, Marshall, Commissioner, Post Master, or other United States Officer among us, shall be branded as a traitor to humanity, and treated as our fathers treated the Tories in the days of the Revolution.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

SALEM, OHIO, NOVEMBER 14, 1857.

BILLS.—Last week the Publishing Agent enclosed bills to such of our subscribers as are indebted for more than one year for the Bugle. The bills were made out in accordance with our contract, at the rate of two dollars per annum when payment is delayed till after the close of the year.

Notwithstanding the times are "out of joint," we hope to receive a prompt response from all who are indebted for the Bugle. The Committee cannot do, proceed with its publication. Last year we were indulgent with our subscribers, subjecting ourselves to great inconvenience and difficulties.

SEND IT ON.—One of our correspondents who made a pledge this fall to the Western Anti-Slavery Society says he has the money ready to pay. We are glad to hear it, and hope he will send it on without delay.

OUR INFAMOUS UNION!

The American Union is a wicked conspiracy against liberty and justice and is ever bearing the bitter fruits of iniquity. Under its control righteousness and humanity are punished, even in Ohio, as malignant crimes; and those who have the courage and humanity to feed the hungry, to shelter and give rest to the sick and weary are harassed by prosecutions, impoverished by fines and doomed to imprisonment, the companions of thieves and murderers.

A new case of this sort recently came before the U. S. District Court at Cincinnati, over which that pious Presbyterian, Judge Leavitt presides, as we are informed by the Cincinnati Commercial, David Wadding, a citizen of Adams County, Ohio, residing near Home, was arrested at his residence by the notorious Deputy U. S. Marshals, Churchill and Elliot, upon a warrant, issued by the U. S. District Court, based upon an indictment lately found against him by the U. S. Grand Jury for harboring and concealing fugitive slaves.

This successful escape must be some consolation to Mr. Watts. If he is robbed of his own liberty for a time and even the bread taken from the mouths of his children as a penalty for his own humanity, eight human beings have been de-enthralled and given to freedom and themselves.

Thus it true now as of old, that "He who doeth evil, when it is known that he is doing it, doeth it with a glad heart." We have again repeat the assurance that we are the enemy of that wicked conspiracy called the American Union, in the name of which such iniquity is perpetrated.

THE SUBJUGATION OF OHIO.

The subjugation of Ohio is rapidly going forward. Cincinnati is the seat of operations for the slave drivers, and to that central point of their power they are bringing in the lovers of freedom from different points in the State for the infliction of suitable punishment for so daring a crime against American Democracy.

The case of Mr. Watt above referred to, is of itself sufficient to arouse a nation not stupidly determined to disregard its highest interests, but it is only one of numerous cases now before the slaveholding authorities of that city, and serves only as a paragraph to fill up the column of local city gossip. The following paragraph is another subsequent item from the same source.

ARRESTED FOR OBSTRUCTING U. S. OFFICERS.—On Thursday Elijah Coffin was arrested by Officer Churchill, under an indictment found by the grand jury of the United States District Court, for obstructing United States Officers in the performance of their duty in connection with Ishabod Corwin and others. The accused was arrested at his residence in South Charleston, and yesterday gave bail in \$1,000 for his future appearance.

Here again is another piece of information from the Cincinnati Gazette:

REPORT OF THE U. S. GRAND JURY.—INDICTMENT OF THE GREENE, CLARK AND CHAMPAIGN COUNTY JUDGES.—After being in session eight days, the United States Grand Jury rose yesterday afternoon and reported to the United States District Court, when, having no further business they were discharged.

They found indictments against the following persons, to wit: John E. Layton and William H. Compton—Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff of Clark county, for obstructing the U. S. Marshals at South Charleston, Greene county; Charles Taylor, of Mechanicsburg, Champaign county, for harboring and concealing a fugitive slave; Ishabod Corwin, Joseph C. Brand and John Clark, jr., (Sheriff of Urbana; Wm. H. Compton and John S. Haakes of Springfield; Daniel Lewis, Sheriff of Greene county, and Elijah Coffin, for obstructing U. S. officers at Lumberton, Clinton county.

The trial of these persons is still pending before that Presbyterian, judicial tickler, Judge Leavitt. Again, read the following paragraph from another recent number of the same paper:

THE GREENE COUNTY CASES.—OFFICIAL OPINION.—If anybody supposes that a great deal of oppression may not be practiced in our Courts, as well as those of any other country, they are mistaken. They have only to look at the conduct of the Marshal and his Deputies, in what are called the "Rescue Cases," to be corrected. We have recently been told that the editor of the [Springfield] Republican was lately subpoenaed to appear before the United States District Court, when he arrived here he was not even called, nor did the Grand Jury. The Court had nothing for him to do. But the Marshal or some Deputy had something for him. When here he was sued forth with a writ for libel! Apparently the subpoena was served to bring him into Hamilton county. There seems to be no end of the petty oppression, which the employees of the Administration are willing to employ against those who are not Pro Slavery men.

After perusing these items, will the reader turn to the fourth page of this paper and read the account of the re-enslavement of three human beings, two of them children of a tender age, by the infamous trickery of Judge Carter and a Cincinnati Attorney. This same Judge Carter is the man who permitted Margaret Garner and her adult associates to be taken from the custody of his court and sent back to slavery.

If this statement we publish is true, and we hear no word of contradiction of its truth, Judge Carter should be deposed from office, his accomplice driven from the bar and both punished as kidnappers under the laws of Ohio, to the fullest extent of its penalty. These professional Cincinnati bloodhounds, Elliot and Churchill, are honorable men beside them.

In a subsequent number of the Gazette we find a communication from Rev. Mr. Conway, in reference to this last transaction which we transfer to our columns:

CINCINNATI, Nov. 4th. MESSRS. EDITORS: It is well that a man who has done a deed, and a community which permits it to be done, should have as full knowledge as is possible, as to the full bearings thereof. I therefore invite the attention of the community generally, and of Judge Carter, particularly, to some statements relating to the slaves who were spirited away into the land of bondage, by judicial decree, on Tuesday. In the presence of two ladies I had a free interview with these slaves. Having passed a portion of my life in Warrenton, Farquar county, Virginia, where all three were born, I was able, by showing a familiarity with the people and places with which they were intimate, to have from them a full expression of what they felt. The man who was about the age of thirty-five, said that he was willing to return because he had a wife and five children in the family of Jordan Saunders of Warrenton. The children (one of whom was about nine, and the other eleven) were orphans, and had no ties in Virginia, nor were particular what became of them. They were in no relation whatever to the man: who I deem, unqualified to conclude that they should return with him, and said that he himself would remain if it were not for his family. (The other eleven) were orphans, and had no ties in Virginia, nor were particular what became of them. They were in no relation whatever to the man: who I deem, unqualified to conclude that they should return with him, and said that he himself would remain if it were not for his family.

What shall be said of a man who says to children, such as an age, "You may do what you please!" Perhaps when seven years have been added to their lives, this Judge would not be any easier for hearing what they will say of such permission. They have returned to the most corrupt hole of a village to be found in all Northern Virginia, a place where it is known that not one colored woman in a hundred ever reaches maturity undefiled. Mr. Withers' whom I met before, did not gainay this when I said so to him. And here, into a course, low tavern on the suburbs of this profligate place, among coarse and utterly ignorant people, a Cincinnati Judge has turned two intelligent and likely little girls to be irretrievably lost! If this community does not require account of these immortal souls from his hands, God will require it of theirs.

NEW MEXICO AND SLAVERY.

A Missouri Correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer who thinks the Kansas question substantially settled in favor of slavery, directs southern attention to New Mexico as the next field of efforts for the slave propagandists. He thinks success will there crown any suitable efforts that may be made. He says:

"I send the Santa Fe Gazette, published in New Mexico. You will find in it an account of the success of the Democratic party at that Territory. Judge Davenport, one of the associate Justices of said Territory, tried and sentenced to death Otero, the Buchanan nominee for Congress. The people of New Mexico, generally, are clamorous for his removal. I would be glad if it could be done. It is not an office of much duty; but is

of an important character. The matter bears weight when it is known that Senator Otero, whom I know to be an estimable gentleman, is in favor of slavery for New Mexico. Davenport, Baird, and others are against it, and this commencement of the question, New Mexico is bound to be a slave State. "The Kansas question I consider closed—the batteries of the North and South will next be turned upon New Mexico."

of an important character. The matter bears weight when it is known that Senator Otero, whom I know to be an estimable gentleman, is in favor of slavery for New Mexico. Davenport, Baird, and others are against it, and this commencement of the question, New Mexico is bound to be a slave State.

OREGON AND SLAVERY.

The constitutional convention of Oregon, has completed its work and adjourned. The constitution adopted by the convention is to be submitted to the people for approval or rejection, the day fixed for voting being the second Monday of November. The question of legalizing slavery is specially to be passed upon, with a chance, according to all appearances, for a pro-slavery majority.

As illustrative of the spirit of the Convention that formed the constitution, or at least of some of its prominent members, we quote a paragraph from the debates in that body. In the section relative to the militia it was proposed to make all "free white able bodied" citizens liable to military service. It was moved by Mr. Dryer to take out the word "free," by way of amending at once the phraseology and sense. He thought the word free superfluous. He did not like to see the word connected with white citizens. It was bad enough in other connections.

"He disliked that it should go out that there is anything else but free men in Oregon. He had no further remarks to make except to simply call the attention of the committee to the fact—that there can be no white slaves here—all men here are free, and there are none else but free, white or black, thank God; as he hoped there never may be."

Mr. Kelsey said he would make a few remarks in reply to the gentleman from Washington and Mulmohah (Mr. Dryer), and in support of the words free white in this article. It is well known to a large majority of the convention, that there will be a constitution submitted to the people having a clause establishing slavery, and one making Oregon a Free State.

Mr. Dryer (interrupting).—It is not decided yet.

Mr. Kelsey. It is not decided, but is expected to be. There is a general move among good many farmers on the side of slavery. And in the event that slavery should be admitted here, upon that contingency happening, this time is necessary.—Every one who is from a slave state knows that there are slaves as white as any man in this house. A free man shall be sold by the white blood as the gentleman from Mulmohah (Mr. Dryer) and they will be introduced into Oregon as sure as slavery is brought here. Masters will bring them here, as it is now in the Southern States to-day; then, if we take the gentleman's doctrine that all white men shall be sold by the white blood as the citizens of the country who are liable to do military duty, you put us upon a level in the army and give the slave a vote with us. I am opposed to that. I want free men to stand by me which we have to fight the battles of the country."

ABOLITION OF SERFDOM IN RUSSIA.—Alexander II of Russia is evidently earnest in the proposition to emancipate the serfs of his empire. Commissioners appointed for the purpose have been for some time busily engaged receiving and considering plans from all parties interested, and in perfecting the details of the great work. Last accounts from Europe inform us they are about ready to report to the Czar the results of their labors; and that among other things, they propose furnishing the emancipated with homesteads. These, of course, must also come from the serfowners, who are also the land-owners of the empire. These proprietors, it is said, almost all concur in the importance and necessity of emancipation. The only difficulty is in the details, which will undoubtedly be settled and the wish speedily consummated.

Our American Democracy bids fair to be left ignominiously alone in her pre eminent despotism over the persons of her government.

A FAITHFUL TESTIMONY.

Rev. Berrish Greene, of Whitesboro, New York, assigns the following cogent reasons for declining to be a candidate for office in the Radical Abolition party of that State. There is truth in Mr. Greene's statements, and force in his reasons for declining to join in conspiracy with our wicked national Government against righteousness and liberty. Read it candidly and then say in the light of facts, past and present; if he has over drawn the malignant wickedness of that national conspiracy against justice and liberty which this nation recognizes and sustains as a national government.

TO THE FRIENDS OF HUMANITY.

It was but recently, in looking over the list of candidates for office, designated by the Radical Abolitionists in connection at Syracuse, I read my own name. I am it seems, in nomination. Had I been consulted before I was placed in such a position I should have objected, promptly and steadfastly. I must now decline the nomination. Those who feel an interest in the matter may be willing to weigh the reasons by which in so doing I am controlled.

However slight the figure which the party among whose candidates I find my name may make in the eyes of people generally, among my thoughts it holds a prominent position. It is made up of men who in earnestness, enterprise and fidelity, require Civil Government, and attractive names which any other party among us can repeat and command. The claims of Human Nature, amid the objects by which it is surrounded and the relations it sustains, they regard as sacred. To secure a full participation in its aims, designs and exertions fully to respond. This demand they intend to repeat with ever-increasing emphasis in whatever they may attempt in the sphere of political activity. To be put in nomination by them is a far higher honor than to be put into office by any other party. Why, then, decline this proffered honor? An answer to this inquiry is the object of this paper.

The so-called government of this Republic I regard as a stupid, grim, malignant conspiracy. All this is, in its inception, in its elements, in its policy—in its history, generally and comprehensively. To secure a full participation in its powers and privileges, it does not demand conformity even in aim and effort to the principles on which alone government can be constructed. It offers free access, first to the ballot-box and then to the highest of its offices, to the uneducated, the unskilled, the ignorant, and the unscrupulous. Indeed, such have generally exerted a controlling influence in whatever may belong to its history. Hence its most prominent members have often been flagrantly and grossly the vassals and the victims of the appetites and passions. They may hold their places unrobbed, may unquestioned, while notoriously guilty of drunkenness, whoredom and oppression. They may be foul blasphemers, engar gamblers, and ferocious duellists without forfeiting their hold on the responsibilities and emoluments of the highest positions. They may give their countenance to all that is absurd and revolting—all that is degrading in intemperance, war and slavery, and still be commissioned to wield the loftiest prerogatives and appropriate the highest honors. Now, all this is totally inconsistent with the idea of government—is in the highest conflict with the laws on which alone it can be organized. Wherever and however this is endured and encouraged, crimes, mischief and misery must greatly abound. Human rights will be trodden under foot. The