From the Cincinnati Gazette.

ALLEGED CONTEMPT AND PROFESSIONAL MISCONDUCT IN A SLAVE TRIAL.

BEFORE JUDGE BURGOYNE OF THE PROBATE COURT.

The State of Ohio ex. rel. T. A. O'Connor, Prosecuting Attorney of Hamilton County, Ohio, vs. Jacob J. Dennis, Attorney at Law.

Judge Burgoyne delivered the following opinion in this case:

The specifications filed in this case by the prosecuting Attorney, T. A. O'Conner, under the direction of this Court, charges the respondent, Jacob J. Dennis, with willful misconduct as an attorney and counsellor at law of this Court, while acting as such on the 24 day of November, 1857, in a certain cause then pending and which came on for adjudication in this Court, to wit: A writ of Habeas Corpus directed to the Sheriff of our said county, commanding him to bring before the said Court three persons therein named, and to summons one Thornton Withers to answer by what authority he held possession of the persons described in said writ.

The powers of this Court to inflict summary punishment upon its officers for willful misconduct and contempt will doubtless not be denied. The testimony in this case is all documentary, and such as is within the knowledge of the Court, and upon a full examination of respondent's answer to the specifications, we find all the material facts in the case admitted, but many averments as to matters which transpired in the presence of the Court are erroneous, as at the time the adjournment was granted on respondent's motion and the appointment of a guardian was asked for by Mr. Jolliffe, it was distinctly stated by the Court that the guardian as such would and could not be looked to for the production in Court of the persons claimed to be slaves; but that in pursuance of an Act of the Legislature passed in 1856, the Court would also appoint Mr D. Eggleston custodian of the persons named in the habeas corpus writ, which appointment alone would be relied upon for their production at the time to which respondent asked the cause adjourned; respondent also errs in stating the persons to have been in the custody of the sheriff, for upon the return of the writ of habeas corpus by that officer the custody was then with the Court, and was not transferred by the appointment of Mr. Eggleston; but his custody was the custody of the court, which fact this respondent ought not to have been ignorant of at the time of the procurement of a second writ of habeas corpus returnable before Hon. Judge Carter. Respondent states that he requested the Court to require of Mr. Eggleston as custodian a bond of indemnity for the benefit of the master in a sum equal to the value of the persons claimed to be slaves, to which we may respond that the Legislature of Ohio have ever since the formation of our Constitution entirely neglected to recognize the right of property in human beings, and hence a guardian's bond or any other bond conditioned as is asked for by respondent taken by this Court would have been without precedent, and unauthorized by law. Respondent states that at his law office various propositions were discussed touching the legal rights of his clients, and that then and there determined to apply to one of the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas for the allowance of another writ of habeas Corpus, to which statement of respondent we would inquire what legal rights of his client could not have been here determined; and whether herein respondent does not admit his deliberate intent to have been to treat the jurisdiction of this court with contempt. Respondent further defends and pleads the practice of this Court in habeas corpus cases which cannot avail him, since his averment wholly misrepresents the practice of this Court.—Respondent errs as to the conversation between the Court and his Hon. Judge Carter.

We are of the opinion that you were guilty of a contempt of this Court in the following particulars 1st, In procuring a continuance of the habeas corpus case for the purpose of enabling you to prepare and file the answer of your client, Mr. Withers, claimant of the persons named in the writ, and alleged by claimant to be his slaves, which continuance was granted on your motion. Your subsequent conduct proves that you made no effort to prepare your client's answer, nor did you appear at the hour to which you asked the cause to be continued, though not prevented by any unavoidable circumstance. 2d That you procured the allowance of another writ of habeas corpus by the Hon. A. G. W. Carter, thereby laying the foundation of an apparent conflict of jurisdiction, well knowing, at the time of the procurement of said second writ, that the jurisdiction of this Court was full and complete in this case. There is no principle better settled than that no two Courts can exercise jurisdiction over the same subject matter, at the same time, in cases of habeas corpus, and that, even if the jurisdiction were concurrent that the Court first taking jurisdiction would retain it, to the entire exclusion of all other Courts, until its powers are exercised and determined.

You, therefore, in open violation of one of the fundamental laws (upon the observance of which alone can the harmony of judicial proceedings be preserved), procuring the issuing of another writ by another Court of the jurisdiction, with no powers over the subject which was yet before us, pending the examination of the same question here, and for no other reason than to treat the jurisdiction of this Court with contempt. The powers and jurisdiction of the court are entrusted to the Judge, who is bound to vindicate the offended laws. When we reflect upon the great wrong here committed, and the insult offered to the sovereign State of Ohio by trampling into the dust her constitution and laws, we feel it to be our duty to correct the outrage in such manner as is provided by law.

The questions involved in the merits of the habeas corpus case as here presented, were questions in which the people of Ohio have a deep interest, and it would have been eminently proper that these questions involving personal liberty should have been met and decided, as I doubt not that many of our citizens are desirous of knowing whether under the constitution and laws of the State, slavery can exist within her borders: whether masters can land at our wharves negro slaves, and whether the relation of master and slave exists under our laws and constitution, the purity and protection of which is of quite as much importance to the people of our State, as the protection of the slave power, and involving as well the question of the right of transit; whether the institution of slavery is portable beyond the boundaries of the slave States, whether it can be brought within, live and exist under the constitution and laws of Ohio.

It is quite certain that we in this case have had an exhibition of the powers of the institution over the constitution of Ohio, for we here in this court have seen the master exercising the powers of the master over the slave, and that, too, as we could be inclined to believe over the offspring of his own body—we had a desire to investigate whether the citizens of Ohio can by law protect themselves against such outrages, and whether the modesty and feelings of our citizens are to be insulted with impunity by such exhibitions without remedy. The decision of which question has been prevented by your acts. I am about to retire from office; my official term will soon expire by limitation; and my duty is to leave the office of Probate Judge of Hamilton County, clothed with the dignity and purity contemplated by our constitution and laws.

Believing as I do that you have committed a contempt of the jurisdiction of this Court, the sentence of the court is, that you be fined the sum of $500 for said contempt.

CONDOLENCE.

To our dearly beloved brethren, Samuel Pattison and Reuben E. Phillips, Esq. of Dorchester County, Maryland.

Then your "niggers are gone!—thirty of them!! And you have lost some $20,000 worth of human flesh! What a pity, especially, as you are such good *Methodists*. How many presents you might have made to Br. Quigley, and how much you might have given Dr. Durbin for the missionary cause, had they staid with you according to the "Gospel," which you cannot now give. And then they made you hunt them, (with Cuba dogs and guns, for aught we know) on the Sabbath! It's too bad! The fools are "utterly incapable of taking care of themselves," and need your oversight and protection. You held them under the Golden Rule, "for their good," of course. "There is little or no mercenary slaveholding in our Church on the Border." And you are even willing to add $3,100 to all your former labors for their good, for the privilege of taking care of them a little longer—till you can meet a Mississippi trader. But they are gone!—yes GONE for good!—Seventeen of them passed through Syracuse one day; the next day eleven, and two, who got parted from the "coffle" in Philadelphia, are yet "to arrive." That makes the *thirty*, as they said from "Dorchester County, Maryland."

But the're *gone*—gone to live under the galling yoke of Queen Victoria, no more to sing, "Hail Columbia," and this "Land of Liberty," or to enjoy the blessings of your Christian civilization. Most sincerely do we all pity you, and none more than the "Abolitionists."

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

SALEM, OHIO, DECEMBER 5, 1857.

SALEM ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

The time is rapidly approaching for this annual festival in aid of the anti-slavery cause; and the few persons on whom rests the responsibility of sustaining it are most industriously at work in preparation. True, in consequence of the pecuniary embarrassments of the season, its prospects look in some respects, less promising than in previous years; yet they are resolved to do what they can, well knowing that if the same purpose pervades the hearts of all other friends of the measure and its object, the avails of the fair need not fall one whit short of the best success in the past. Indeed the fair, this season offers its aid with peculiar propriety.—Money is comparatively scarce, but the cellars and garrets, store-houses and barns of our farmers are groaning with the weight of their rich burdens. From these, contributions can be easily spared, and without being missed by the donors; and the Managers of the Fair will make them available to the spread of anti-slavery truth. They are the more anxious to do this, because never before were the ears and hearts of the people more open to receive or embrace the truth. With such a state of public feeling, no friend of the cause can feel like abandoning it, or curtailing his contributions, especially, when it only asks for a trifle of what he has in abundance.

Friends in different localities have been written to with the request that they would interest themselves in making collections. It is hoped that whenever practicable, these persons will cheerfully discharge this labor; and when they cannot, that they will see that some one else will do it.

Contributions may be sent to the care of the Editor of the Bugle, or to Joel M'Millan, Salem.

These contributions may consist of any of the products of your farms or your workshops, grain of all kinds, fruits, preserved or otherwise, poultry eggs, butter, cheese—stone ware, furniture, shoes—clothing of all kinds, as well as fancy articles.

The Committee also request the contributors to forward *early;* when convenient, before the day of opening the Fair.

THE CONQUEST OF THE STATES.

Slavery is marching steadily forward to the subjugation of the States under the Dred Scott Decision. In strict accordance with the President's declaration, that "The Federal Constitution carries slavery into all the territories" of the Union, his chosen organ the Washington Union, now affirms that the same Constitution carries it also, *into the states*, in spite of state constitutional provisions to the contrary. The organ doubtless speaks by authority. The people of the Northern and Eastern States will perhaps bye and bye become fully acquainted with the interpretation of their national constitution.

A late number of the Union says:

"The Constitution declares that 'the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.' Every citizen coming into another State has, therefore, a right to the protection of his person, and that property which is recognized as such by the Constitution of the United States, any law of a State to the contrary notwithstanding. So far from any State having a right to deprive him of this property, it is its bounden duty to protect him in its possession.

"If these views are correct—and we believe it would be difficult to invalidate them—*it follows that all State laws, whether organic or otherwise, which prohibit a citizen of one State from settling in another, and bringing his slave property with him, and most especially declaring it forfeited, are direct violations of the original intention of the Government* which, as before stated, is the protection of person and property, and the Constitution of the United States which recognises property in slaves, and declares that 'the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States,' among the most essential of which is the protection of person and property."

Thus we have virtually the avowal by two important branches of our National Government—the judiciary and the executive, that slave-holding is lawful and constitutional in Ohio and New England, and that no state has power either by her constitution or her legislature, to prevent slaveholders from taking their slaves wheresoever they please and hold them during their pleasure. In the expressive language of Judge Kane, they have the same right to take their slaves into Pennsylvania, Vermont and Wisconsin, that they have to take "their carpet sacks or their over-coats."

This is no idle theory nor boastful bravado. It is the cool purpose of the slaveholders, now being carried into execution. Every fugitive slave trial, whether in Boston or Milwaukee, brings out this point distinctly. The Passmore Williamson case in Pennsylvania, the Lemmon case in New York, and the Decisions of McLean and Leavitt in Ohio, all point in the same direction. In addition to these, quite recently a slaveholder has brought his slaves into Minnesota, another has taken his to Illinois, both with the avowed purpose of there holding them, by virtue of Judge Taney's constitutional law. And just now we cast our eyes upon the notice of a third case of the same character. The Fairfield, Iowa, Ledger, states on what it deems good authority "that a Missouri slaveholder has removed to Warren county, in that state, and brought with him five or six slaves whom he claims a right to keep and work on the free soil of Iowa, under the Dred Scott decision."

Thus there is concert and method in carrying out their purpose of subverting the constitutions of the nominally free states. They are to be attacked in detail and so conquered. Cases are to be made up, and in every state are the minions of the slave power in the shape of District and Circuit Judges of the Federal Court, who are ready to decide the question in favor of slaveholding. Thus is the last vestige of State authority to be subverted and State Constitutions and Bills of Rights that have stood as the bulwarks of freedom for almost a century, are to be at once overthrown.

Will not the people look at this last and most desperate effort of the slave power? Will our politicians tell us what is to be done to resist it? Is it possible to resist it under a pro-slavery constitution, such as they admit we are governed by?

THE LECTURING AGENTS AND THEIR APPOINTMENTS.

MR. AND MRS. JONES, have found things so favorable in the eastern part of this county that they are protracting their stay somewhat beyond their first intentions. Next week they will go West, probably holding meetings in Canton, Massillion, Akron, &c.

JOSEPH A. HOWLAND and MRS. LUCY N. COLEMAN, are now Lecturing in Ashtabula County, and among other towns will probably visit Andover, Morgan, Colebrook, Cherry Valley, Austinburgh and Geneva.

WILLIAM WELLS BROWN, is Lecturing this week in Trumbul County. On Tuesday of next week, (the 8th), he will be in Youngstown and will subsequently visit other places in Mahoning County, as Lowell, Middletown, Poland, Boardman, &c., as appointments shall hereafter be made.

The friends in all these places will be duly notified of the time when our friends will visit them, and it is hoped they will spare no pains in making all needful arrangements, providing a comfortable house, and seeing to it that due notice is given.

A. T. FOSS.—Mr. Foss we suppose is now West of the Cuyahoga. Will he please inform the Editor of the Bugle where a letter will reach him.

A DISAPPOINTMENT.—We learned with deep regret, a day or two since, that Mr. and Miss Remond on finding themselves unable to reach Leesville, in time for their appointments on Saturday and Sunday last, abandoned the whole list of appointments made for them, in Carroll and Harrison counties. This will be a sore disappointment to many persons who are anticipating much good from their visit to that section of the country.

MEETING AT FAIRMOUNT.—Elwood Patterson of Alliance, writes us, that an interesting meeting was held at Fairmount meeting house on Sunday last the 29th inst., which was addressed by William Holliday and Reuben Erwin. During the last session a spirited discussion was kept up, regarding the consistency and anti-slavery character of the Republican party. The meeting closed by the unanimous vote of the audience, that law or no law, constitution or no constitution, they would never aid in the return of a fugitive slave to his bonds.

How any of those who thus voted, will be able to keep their pledge and still support the existing slave catching union, we are unable to see.

MANY THANKS, to our friends in the lecturing field, who amidst their multiplied labors, take time so promptly to report to our readers of their conflicts, successes and disappointments. All are full of interest to every earnest friend of the cause. The weather for the last six weeks has been very discouraging, diminishing the numbers in attendance upon their meetings and greatly increasing their hardships and exposures. But still hopeful and faithful, they toil on. Let every abolitionist resolve to do his share, without abatement, in sustaining them pecuniarily and morally.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURERS IN NEW YORK.—We are rejoiced to learn from the Anti-Slavery Standard that Miss Susan B. Anthony and Aaron M. Powell, Agents of the American Anti-slavery Society, have commenced a course of anti-slavery labors in the vicinity of New York city. Miss Anthony and Mr. Powell are to be aided by the occasional labors of Mrs. Lucy Stone, Mrs. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, Mr. Rowland Johnson and the Editors of the Anti-Slavery Standard—Sidney Howard Gay and Oliver Johnson. Such an array of talent and energy cannot fail to tell effectively upon the public sentiment of any community.

HOWARD WORCESTER GILBERT, will please accept our thanks for his contribution to our present number. The lines are beautifully descriptive of the pensive sweetness of autumn, and at the same time impress a noble thought,—a needed truth upon the reader.

A CONVENTION IN BEHALF OF KANSAS.—"A general Convention of the friends of free Kansas throughout the Union," is called to assemble in Cleveland, on the 16th and 17th of the present month. The object of the call is "to organize public sentiment against the attempt at defrauding and subjugating the people of that Territory, and to adopt such other measures for securing their rights and those of the people of the free states, as may be deemed necessary." Those issuing the call, also, urgently recommend the immediate getting up of remonstrances to congress against the reception of the state into the Union, under the fraudulent, minority constitution recently adopted. Whether it will avail anything for Kansas or not, such a measure is well on behalf of the people. Such remonstrance should be circulated, and should be signed by every man and woman in the nation who has any sense of justice, or any regard for the principles of self-government.

A METHODIST ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.—A Convention has been called by numerous ministers and members of five annual conferences in the State of New York to be held at Rochester on the 18th, inst. The important objects of the convention are set forth in the Call as follows:

1st. Whether we endorse or repudiate the doctrine, that the thousands of Slaveholders now in our Church, are there *by Constitutional right.*

2d. Whether we shall direct our efforts to the effecting of a change of the General Rule on Slavery, or insisting that the General Rule is not in our way, looks only to *direct prohibitory legislation.*

3d. If it is deemed best to attempt a change of the General Rule, to consider *what change* it is best to propose; whether the one voted upon at the last General Conference, or some other; so that the whole plan shall not be defeated by the starting of different propositions, upon which the votes of Anti-Slavery Conferences shall be wasted.

4. To consider whether any thing further can be done, and if so, what, to secure the effectual extirpation of Slavery from the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1860.

THE RIGHT KIND OF CHRISTIANITY.—Zion's Herald in an article disapproving of the appropriation of missionary money to any society where slaveholders are allowed to hold membership, has the following in regard to the kind of Christianity which should be cherished and sustained.

"We say, assume the original Methodistic ground: No church fellowship with slave-holders, no exchanging of pulpits with those who hold slaves or justify it; and then no territorial limits to our gospel, but war without quarter with all kinds of sins, Southern, Eastern, Western and Northern. Press our churches if we can to Florida and Texas. We despise the idea of mapping off the world into sections and accommodating it with a Christianity according to climate and circumstances, such as a distillery Christianity for grain-growing regions, a polygamous Christianity for Utah, an opium-eating, infanticidal Christianity for China, a man-eating Christianity for the Feejees, and a slave-holding Christianity for the Southern States. Christianity is one everywhere, and should not vary with the climate, nor the church be cut up into territorial organizations, each with a separate moral code."

For the Anti-Slavery Bugle.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 26, 1857.

DEAR FRIEND ROBINSON: Dr. Brooke misunderstood me at Cleveland. I never said, or surely never intended to say, "that the time has gone by for arguments to be addressed to the people." I did say the time for arguments on the "*Constitutionality of Slavery*" has gone by, and have said so fifty times before. Slavery does not exist because it is "Constitutional." Our country has a constitutional love of slavery, as the people have a constitutional love of sin of all kinds, but in no other way legally or politically speaking; the constitution of the United States has nothing to do with the existence or continuance of slavery whatever. The system has a broader, deeper, firmer basis than that. Men might as well plead as excuse for their ten or twelve children, born of one frail and feeble mother, that the bible authorizes it—even commands them to "*Increase and multiply,*" as to argue for or against slavery, from the constitution.

And above all things, if men wish to prove the constitution to be *Anti* Slavery, let them first prove that they are not hypocrites, by letting alone candidates for chief magistrates, in State or Nation, who maintain, and are sworn to maintain the very opposite doctrine.

Did you notice the Editorial in the last Standard, entitled "Political Morality"? Such an article is worthy a place, *even in your columns.* Nothing could be better said on the last Presidential election, or on the Republican part of it, than this:

The last great political movement, which came very near putting its candidate into the White House—which it probably would have done had the Pennsylvania election been fairly conducted and returned—that movement rested itself solely on the permission to the people of Kansas to keep slavery out of the State to be created out of their Territory, if they so pleased! A broad foundation, truly, on which to build up a national party—the right of men who had shown themselves so base or so cringing as to forbid coloured men to be members of their commonwealth, to keep themselves from being made the mean whites, the white trash, of rich slaveholding neighbours! As far as *they* were concerned, they deserved no better fate. But the permanence to be given to slavery and the locking of the yoke upon the necks of the blacks, these things hardly entered into the contemplation of the politicians who played that hand. The White Men, and not the Black, were the cards that were played out, and it has been of no particular importance that the game was lost. But it was another proof of the deterioration of Political Morality.

I do not recollect whether you have given an opinion on the new "Atlantic Monthly." Perhaps you will not thank me for mine. The Publishers surely will not. Simply as a Literary Question, upon its merits, I have no opinion to give. My training, early or later, had no reference to such enquiries.

But when a new work of such pretensions as this last monthly, appears, we may all ask, have the publishers any particular message or mission to mankind, which requires this new gospel? The antecedents of Messrs. Phillips & Sampson, would lead me to doubt whether their commission has aught of Divinity in it. They are certainly very thriving publishers of books, and worthy men doubtless in other regards. And the New Monthly will be a good advertising medium for their other wares. But a glance through the first Number, leads one to doubt whether the world will be more indebted to it, than to Putnam's Picture Books, or the *gentle whey curds*, Weekly and Monthly, of the Harpers. Some of the pieces, Sally Parsons for instance, Pendlam and the Financial Flurry, it seems to me belong to the "Comic Almanac." They would be quite too exalted in most of the Pictorials like Gleason's and Frank Leslie's, which I suppose by the places where I oftenest see them, are manufactured mostly for stable boys and others whose taste though peculiar, is not peculiarly elevated. Most of the remaining articles, though well enough written, have little in them original, or particularly striking, either in manner or matter. Both Publishers and Contributors appear to me to be moved by a common impulse; *to give the Country or their Patrons, not so much what they really need, as what they are willing to take and pay for.* A sad consideration truly, in a nation reeking with the crimes and curses of slavery, and ripening rapidly for the just judgements of Heaven.

Truly yours, still hoping,

PARKER PILLSBURY.

FIELD NOTES.

EAST FAIRFIELD, Nov. 25th, 1857.

DEAR M: We again find ourselves in the lecturing field. By the *we* I don't mean to say I am now out with the corps I was formerly with, for our present company consists of my wife—J. Elizabeth Jones—and myself.

Perhaps *you* will be able to understand the full force of the sentance with which I commenced this article, but to most of your readers it will seem but the announcement of a comparatively unimportant fact. Now as to what may be the result of our present labors to the anti-slavery cause, it is not for me to speak or to prophesy, but to us individually, the entering upon a campaign of field labor is a matter of considerable importance, and those only who have themselves tried it, can fully appreciate the sacrifice it involves.

It is far from pleasant to give up the home circle, to leave your house, not only standing solitary and alone, but looking as cheerless and desolate as though it had never been gladdened by the smiles of the loved, nor animated by the presence of those with whom it is a joy to hold social communion; to feel that the little one who has thrown so much sunshine into your life, must, for a season be put away, if not from your hearts, yet from your home, and your presence.

It is far from pleasant to pass to and fro in community as lecturing agents, striving to awaken anti-slavery feelings where none are manifest, to create a new life beneath the ribs of a moral death, and in the attempt, to not unfrequently meet coldness, and scorn, and open rebuff where you hoped to find co-operation and generous sympathy. Not but what you will sometimes meet friends who are tried and true, but such are scarce in this pro-slavery country of ours.

Some appear to think that the life of a lecturing agent is but an agreeable pastime, and that field service is as delightful a recreation as an afternoon's lazy stroll through meadow and woodland. I wish that every non-payer of his anti-slavery pledge, every delinquent subscriber to an anti-slavery paper, and every lukewarm professor of anti-slavery principles could be compelled to enter the lecturing field, and be made to stay there, and labor there, until his conscience became active, his benevolence practical, and his justice an acknowledged fact. Would'nt our Treasury speedily rejoice in its fullness? would'nt our newspaper books soon present a cheering array of subscriber's names, with that little word so dear to the heart of the printer—*paid*—written opposite to each? Would'nt we have a glorious anti-slavery revival such as the cause has never yet known?

You remember what a terrible day it was for travelling when we left. Our first meeting, which we held at Cool Spring, was necessarily small, though larger than we had any right under the circumstances to expect. Although that neighborhood has been reasonably well saturated with anti-slavery truth, yet I was told that among our auditors was a Republican and a Democrat, neither of whom had ever before attended an anti-slavery meeting.

Our second gathering—on Friday evening—was at a very different place, and was reached only by a very rough ride, in very rough weather, over very rough roads. And when we reached Elkton we continued to find some use for the adjective by which I described our passage thither, for our audience—or a considerable part of it—was about as rough and ill-bred as the warmest admirers of uneducated nature could desire. But bless you! they have had no anti-slavery meeting there for *fifteen years*, and what better could be expected of them? The church, the pro-slavery and infidel church has been their instructor, and it would be unreasonable to look for kindness and courtesy toward reformers among those whom it has trained, to say nothing of equal and exact justice, which was all we asked. Not less than ten or twelve of the audience came in puffing at their long nines, and promising a very smoky atmosphere for the evening's entertainment. The light of cigars not being the kind of light which we thought the people of Elkton most needed, we requested them to extinguish it, which they all did, even to the small, pale faced boy, some ten years of age, who appeared to feel that in parting with his cigar he was abandoning the only testimonial he possessed of his manhood. Though a part of the audience was disorderly, the greater portion was well behaved, and some manifested much interest in the truths we presented. The prospect for another gathering was so promising, that we appointed a second meeting there for next Thursday evening.

From Elkton we went to Carmel, not the Carmel of Scriptural remembrance, but that which lieth about four miles distant from Bull Creek Station on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. Carmel used to have among its inhabitants quite a number of disunionists, most of whom have disappeared from the stage of action, not by death, but in a far less exceptionable manner. They were, I suppose—to use the language of a Scotch horse jockey—"*rather shaky in the legs,*" and therefore incapable of standing long in any one position. Republicanism has, with some, eaten out the kernel of their anti-slavery, and left nothing but the hollow shell of profession. Others I heard of, who were seized with a Cowper-like desire for a *lodge*, if not

"In some vast wilderness,
"Some boundless contiguity of shade,

yet for a Masonic Lodge in the village of Columbiana, and who now regard the whole duty of man as comprised in grips, and signs, and passwords, and the consequent recognition with feelings of fraternal love af all good and accepted Masons, even though they be floggers of women, and stealers of babes. Well, well, I suppose it can't be helped. Men *will* ultimately find the place for which they are best fitted, just as water will find its own level.

We held meetings at Carmel on Saturday evening and Sunday. The weather was unfavorable, which in conjunction with the circumstances already referred to, rendered our meetings smaller than they would otherwise have been, but I am of opinion that those who attended them, will receive some benefit.

B. S. J.

For the Bugle.

HARTFORD, Nov. 25, 1857.

FRIEND ROBINSON: It is some time, since my last report, written for the Bugle was sent you; whether it appeared I know not, as I am not situated so as to see any Anti-Slavery paper regularly. I have forgotten where I left off, and consequently if I shall repeat myself, I hope I shall be excused.

We have had a strange experience the last few weeks; I have been often reminded of my first years of school teaching, when we were required to "board around". I have been in twenty three different families since this month came in, and today is only the 25th of the month. I have met only two persons whom I ever saw before, but then when one gets in the family of an abolitionist one can very soon feel quite at home. But, of the twenty-three families, whose hospitality I have accepted only seven of them were of our stamp.—The others felt afraid of me. Spiritualism, Free-Loveism, and many other isms are abroad in the land, and whatever is obnoxious in all of them is laid to the charge of Abolitionism. Hence as soon as you are seated in one of these families, immediately the questioning process, begins with an introductory something like this: "What is your religious belief?" "Do you accept the Bible as the word of God?" "Do you believe in baptism, and other ordinances?" "Have you any faith in the monstrous doctrines of the Spiritualists?" "I hope Mrs. Coleman, you are not a Free-Lover—indeed I feel afraid to take you into our family, as I know your professed leader has always repudiated marriage not only theoretically, but practically. Now friend Robinson, can you imagine how pleasant these things are; after one has exhausted all her strength, in the public meeting, and wearied out with labor, almost discouraged by the opposition which she may have met, she looks, at least for quiet, where she cannot hope for sympathy, but finds that she is expected to, not only set herself right upon all these questions, but to clear up the character of every person, who for the last twelve years, has been known as an abolitionist. Surely if I did not love the cause, more than my own soul, I should leave the field in despair, if not in disgust. I wish all persons who feel that the lecturing agent has a pleasant, easy time, could have my experience for the past month. Our meetings in Chardon, Hampden, Hartsgrove, Windsor, Dodgeville, West Andover, and Wayne were well attended considering the weather, which was much of the time exceedingly stormy. We met with some opposition, at West Andover, but it was too feeble to be of much *value* to the cause. Opposition from a strong and respectable source is encouraging, but when an ignorant, illiterate minister is the opposer it is a small affair. At Andover we were shut out of the Church, and of course it was of consequence to the bigots, to stamp upon us Infidelity, and for that purpose a young man, who prides himself upon being a "preacher of the gospel", questioned us, upon our Orthodoxy, but, as he failed show any just reason, for our being made to answer an *ecclesiastical catechism*, in an anti-slavery meeting, we of course kept our opinions upon total depravity, vocarious atonement, endless misery, and the minor points of theology all to ourselves. I think we shall return to that region, as there semed to be a willingness, and even an anxiety to hear more upon the subject.

After leaving Wayne, Dr. Brooke accompanied me, to Jamestown, and left me in charge of the Brockways. There are seven brothers of them, four of whom are fully committed to abolitionism. The younger ones, I think, are on the road, and will probably reach the same goal. Of the hospitality tendered to us by these good friends, I need only say it was ample, and given not grudgingly On my arrival in Jamestown, I learned that an appointment had been made for Mr. Howland that (Friday) evening, but by some mistake, in the arranging of the meetings it was impossible that Mr. H. would be in atendance. I consented to go and fill his place as best I might, and so accompanied by Joseph Brockway, I made my appearance at the time specified. A goodly number were gathered together, but one feature of the meeting was novel indeed. Not a woman was present to listen to the speaker. I have spoken often where very few of my own sex were present, but never before have I spoken to an audience composed wholly of men. It is due to that audience to say that they listened to a woman two hours, with the utmost patience and with profound respect. I appointed a meeting for the Sunday following, at which I was joined by Mr. Brown, and Mr. Howland.

A ludicrous scene was enacted on Sunday evening, by one of our audience who passes as a lawyer. The same man whom Mr. Jones describes, as bearing very distant relationship to the far famed "Philadelphia lawyers". This gentleman, Nivvison by name, circulated a report in Jamestown, that we were "representatives of the Disunion Convention, and that that Convention, had passed resolutions, in favor of Spiritualism, Freeloveism, anti-marriage, &c., and that we were there for the purpose of clandestinely introducing to the very moral people of that village, these wicked principles". He also stated that he "could prove all his statements by one of our own papers, which fortunately he had obtained for that purpose". These things were reported to us in the morning meeting, and we were asked if we could vindicate ourselves from the charge. I happened to have with me a paper containing the resolutions passed at the Cleveland meeting, and I read them, and challenged any one to find a different reading in any of our papers. Well in the evening, our *little* lawyer came in with the documents ready to prove us not only Free-lovers, but *liars*. We called upon him to read the resolutions passed at the Disunion Convention at Cleveland. He rose, and with great pomposity said, "Most luckily I have obtained a copy of the Anti-Slavery Bugle, which has reported the resolutions. I suppose *the woman* will take that paper as good authority". Of course we assented, and again requested him to *read* them, instead of *describing* them which he was determined to do. Mr. Nivvisson (perhaps I should say Esq. Nivvisson) then commenced reading, what? why he said the resolutions passed at the Cleveland Convention.—Mr. Howland asked him to read the heading of the piece, that he might know what was the meeting, and where it was held at which these resolutions were passed. He commenced and read one line in which he found the phrase, "Progressive Friends" and the word Battle Creek. Mr. Howland then disposed of the wonderfully *learned* lawyer in a way that seemed to give almost universal satisfaction. Poor man! I could well afford to bear all the vile epithets, and miserable insinuations which he found it pleasant to his excited feelings to hurl at me—any thing that should turn the attention of the people away from him was surely allowable. Jamestown is surely in a deplorable condition; such a lawyer, and ministers that defend slavery by the Bible, a people that would not have "*niggers*" *let loose upon them for all the world*; for as one woman earnestly said to me, "Whose family would be safe"? But I think a good work has been wrought by the lectures given in the place and in the surrounding towns, that will eventually show itself. Some persons have been roused to thought, and when thinking is well introduced into a society, action is sure to follow.

Yours, for the cause,

LUCY N. COLEMAN.

For the Bugle.

MEETINGS IN GEAUGA COUNTY.

MR. EDITOR: Several friends of freedom, humanity and justice, have been laboring in our vicinity for some time past. Notwithstanding the bad storms which prevented many from coming out to hear, that ought to have heard, they toiled with that untiring energy which characterizes true men and women.

Mr. Foss, a man of giant intellect, proved clearly to every sensible mind, that liberty must fall, and slavery triumph, or slavery fall and liberty triumph; for two antagonisms could not peacefully exist together. The sympathy of his soul, the eloquence of his tongue are enlisted for the downtrodden of our country. He denounced church and state, in terms not to be mistaken, for the nefarious part they take in darkening the minds of men, and riveting the shackles on suffering humanity. He showed that the clergy generally were unceasing in their efforts to connect their religion with the policy of state. That freedom to the masses was to be obtained only through their overthrow. If they were allowed to go on with their past established rule, darkness and oppression would finally enshroud the continent.

Charles Lenox Remond is also a noble champion for the rights of human beings. He stands identified in color, with the wronged, outraged, and inoffensive suffering ones of the South. He has an enlightened mind; his eloquence, surpassed by very few, is sometimes startling. His soul is filled with the interests of humanity. A spirit that danger does but excite, and suffering cannot subdue; and though the world were against him, he would with undaunted courage expose the abuses, and speak in a louder and louder voice for the rights of humanity. Sarah P. Remond is a lady endowed with the capacities of a noble mind. To hear her speak it would seem there could be no heart that does not beat with indignation or pulsate with more tender pity, to think because her complexion is of a darker hue she must be denied all protection. These noble champions of human rights are uprearing freedom's arch amid the clouds of thickened gloom. The changes of the last fifty years are no less surprising, than they will be for fifty years to come. Words are being uttered at which there is scarce a heart, that does not throb with fear or hope. Souls that were cold, have been touched by a Promethean spark, and become emboldened to utter words that conservatism trembles to hear. The hills and vales of our country are yet to witness courage that knows not fear. Thinking minds will progress. The names of those who have toiled for the right, and consecrated their lives to liberty and equality against the crushing despotism of this nation, will be immortal.

MARY P. TODD.

PARKMAN, Nov. 25th.