

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

ceased wherever this traffic had been driven from the coast.

It is pleasant and reasonable encouraging to find that views of the Slave Trade, which the abolitionists began to inculcate in 1787, and twenty years since, can at last be uttered as absolute and unquestioned truths in a meeting held by the great American Board of Foreign Missions, even though it be a local one.—Liberator.

From the New York Tribune of December 18th.

This day Mr. James Buchanan will communicate to Congress a very long Message, designed to commend the principles of his party and the policy of his Administration, and to convince foreign nations that we are the freest and happiest and greatest people on earth. But, just five weeks ago, a trial was had before the County Court of Prince William County, Va., the result of which concurs with many kindred, but hardly so glaring incidents in giving the lie to these vaunts. While we are waiting for the Message, we will very briefly set forth the facts:

Prince William is an agricultural county in eastern Virginia, strongly "Democratic" in politics, having given Pierce 531 votes to 190 for Scott, and Buchanan 709 to 100 for Fillmore. At a recent election in this county James Buchanan, (for whom the county lives) was elected to the Legislature of John C. Underwood, called from Clarke County for attending the Republican National Convention—a substantial citizen and wheelwright who, though not agreeing with the mass of his neighbors in politics, is so much respected and so much loved in that he has been for some years a Justice of the Peace. He votes with the "American party, and supported Fillmore last year, but, being an inveterate subscriber to the Tribune, was strongly suspected of "Black Republicanism." Hence his neighbors managed, during the high political excitement of last season, to draw him into various discussions, in the course of which this native Virginian was impelled to say that he would vote for Fremont rather than for Buchanan. The evidence adduced on the trial proceeds:

"Dawson then said, 'You must be an Abolitionist.' He said, 'I am.' The defendant during the conversation said he considered a negro just as good as he was, and ought to have the same privileges. In the conversation, defendant said he had descended from Adam and Eve; that they were the father and mother of us all.

The defendant on another occasion said that when he and others were talking on politics and other subjects, in January, 1857, said that 'Slavery was an evil to the country and to the State, and that it would put more people on an equality if the slaves were free'; and during the conversation he said that if he was a slave, and killing his master would free him, he would do it. The last conversation was in the presence of four or five white persons, who were acquaintances of defendant; that both of these conversations were said with witness does not remember. There were no negroes present at any of the conversations."

—Such was the substance of the evidence adduced against him on fair trial five weeks ago to-day. For the defence, it was shown that he had written—after the alleged conversation, and before he was prosecuted for his share in them—set as one of the Justices on the trial of five slaves of G. E. Green for the murder of their master, and assisted in finding the prisoners guilty and condemning them to death. This was the whole case.

The charges on which Mr. Underwood was indicted and tried was that of "uttering and maintaining that owners have no right of property in slaves." A very old and seldom quoted statute of Virginia in making this indictable offense. Mr. Underwood was convicted of having violated it, and fined \$312.50. A motion for new trial was overruled, and a motion for arrest of judgment on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the act was denied by the Court. To this decision his counsel have taken a bill of exceptions, but there is little doubt that the verdict will be sustained, and the defendant nearly or quite eaten up by the fine and costs.

Reader! when you read in the forthcoming Message that this is land of matchless freedom and security for the rights of persons—niggers excepted, of course—just think of the case of the white native Virginian and Justice of the Peace, John Underwood!

ITEMS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The action of the President in removing Secretary Stanton, of Kansas, creates a new storm among the Douglasites. The freasures of the South are quite indignant at Stanton, and it is rumored, that they agreed, in informal meeting, to keep Minnesota out of the Union, unless Kansas can be admitted with the Leocompton Constitution. They see, plainly, what is generally conceded here, that the assembling of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas will destroy, to a great extent, the Kansas programme of the Administration, and they are very much puzzled to know what course to pursue. In addition to raising an act to submit the two Constitutions to the people, the Legislature of Kansas will organize the militia of the Territory, and provide for such protection of voters at the polls as will defeat many of the designs of the pro-slavery men.

The Kansas policy of the President, announced in his Message, his removal of McKean in New York, and the removal of Stanton in Kansas, and failure, thus far, to send the nomination of Gov. Walker to the Senate for confirmation, all contribute to create a storm in the Democratic ranks which induces the general belief that a split in the party is inevitable. It seems to be the general impression that Mr. Douglas has cut himself loose from the Democratic party.—He can now repeat the question propounded by Hans Webster—"Where shall I go? Echo answers where?"—Letter to the Phila. Bulletin.

The Administration papers, The Star and the States, assail Mr. Douglas, this evening, as a renegade from the Democratic party. The Democrats here generally give him up, as lost to them. A Senator in conversation yesterday expressed surprise that Mr. Douglas should have turned against the South, which had so long considered him as their property.

"It surprised me," said Senator Wade, "because I never expected to see a slave insurrection." The crime for which Stanton was impeached, was admitted on the floor of the Senate to be the calling of a session of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas. The fact of his having done so was communicated to the Administration yesterday, by a telegraph from St. Louis, sent by a Mr. Martin, who had been dispatched to Kansas as a secret agent, or to speak plainly, a spy of the government, to observe and report privately upon the conduct of the officials of the Territory.

In the secret session to-day, Senator Seward, it is said, in the course of a brilliant and powerful speech, commented with just severity on the extraordinary and unprecedented introduction into our government of the Japanese system of espionage. The emperors of Japan make constant use of spies to watch and report upon the conduct of the viceregal governments of provinces and other considerable officers. They are sent secretly, as was Mr. Martin, and their presence and functions only become known when the head of the embassy officially disavows them. It is said that Mr. Stanton—Dispatch to N. Y. Tribune.

The wrath of the party leaders and the Southern members against Senator Douglas is undiminished. The course of Mr. Douglas continues to be the subject of much excited discussion. That he is to be read out of the Democratic Party without the benefit of clergy, seems to be the determination of every supporter of the Administration.

The hostility with which he is pursued would scarcely credit. He had clearly committed no unpardonable crime, and the estimate of the South; but by the time a month has rolled around those who pursued him will find that the Democratic Party is ridiculously small if all who think and act with him are expelled from it.—Tel. to N. Y. Tribune.

The breach between Senator Douglas and the South is hourly widening. There is much violent talk against him even to the extent of threatening to hang, or at least to tar and feather him. These menaces are of course idle, and will come to nothing, but they indicate the depth of the blow he has dealt the Slave Power. He will resume the

fight on Monday, when Senator Green of Missouri is to begin the crushing process.—Tel. to Tribune.

Douglas paired off with Reid of South Carolina, on Mr. Denver's nomination yesterday, showing that he would have voted with the opposition. This morning the Rev. Dr. Cummins of this city preached in the new hall a dedicatory sermon to a congregation, filling the floor and nearly the whole of the vast galleries. His text was Deut., chap. xxxiii, v. 10. He spoke in glowing terms of Moses, leading his host of fugitives from slavery into the wilderness, cordially praised the Puritan forefathers of New England, cited the Abolitionist, Wilberforce, as the model of a Christian statesman, and declared with great fervor that this continent was destined by Providence for Freedom, not for Slavery. It was an eminently national and patriotic discourse. Most of the Senators and Representatives were present. Dr. Cummins is an Episcopalian, and a native of Virginia.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

SALEM, OHIO, DECEMBER 19, 1857.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

The SALEM ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR will open for the sale of Goods at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Thursday the 24th inst., and be continued through that and the following day. The Managers of the Fair have already received a variety of most valuable contributions. And the display of rare, fancy and useful articles, will not be surpassed by that of any former occasion. It is confidently hoped that friends of the cause will take pains to purchase from this Stock such articles as they need, either for holiday presents or for other uses. Such purchases will as readily serve the cause as their contributions in money. Such as may not be able to attend and may send their orders, will find them promptly attended to.

A refreshment table will be kept in the Hall, accessible at all times, for which contributions are solicited. 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, cream, cheese—stone-ware, furniture, shoes—clothing of all kinds, as well as fancy articles.

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

THE MISSION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Our readers will find on our first page a very sensible article on the Republican party and its mission, copied from the Ashtabula Sentinel. Hitherto the purpose of the party has been altogether below that now proposed by the Sentinel, and we are sincerely rejoiced at any indications of a purpose to elevate the standard, modify the platform, and to make no more compromises with slavery and yet to propose to continue its fidelity to the Union with slaveholders, and in no wise violate the constitution admittedly pro-slavery. Here is a compromise at the start. But if our contemporary is in earnest in its purpose to put down slavery by the Republican party or by any other means it will soon make the discovery that a pro-slavery constitution and union is no more to be respected than a pro-slavery administration under Pierce or Buchanan. But this purpose of the Sentinel, we fear is not shared even by large numbers of the party. We hope it will prosecute the missionary work with vigor and success.

HINTON ROWAN HELPER.—This gentleman, the author of the "Impending Crisis," one of the most valuable books which has been published on the political and financial influence of slavery, and one of high moral tone, has been exiled from his native South for his fidelity to liberty and justice. Mr. Helper is a young man, only twenty-seven years of age, and a native of North Carolina, where he always resided till the recent publication of his book. Mr. H. writes to the Northern Independent, "I learn from my brothers, and others in Carolina, that it would be very unsafe for me to return home—that I would certainly be mobbed, perhaps killed almost immediately after my arrival at the depot, and all this, because acting upon what I believed to be my privilege and my duty, I have written an anti-slavery book! I have thus been made to know the penalty of allowing my opinions to run counter to the teachings of the oligarchy, and thus you see, that that clause of the constitution which guarantees to us all, the freedom of speech, is, in the South, a dead letter."

AN AMERICAN STUDENT OF MEDICINE IN SCOTLAND.—Mr. R. M. Johnson, a young gentleman of color, who was a year or two since refused admission to the Cleveland Medical College, has found his way to Edinburgh by his energetic pursuit of professional knowledge. There he has met a cordial welcome from distinguished members of the profession and others, and has free access to the best facilities for study. The "natural repugnance of distinct races" seems far less active in the Scotch doctors than with their brethren in Ohio.

AID FOR CHRISTIAN ABOLITIONISTS.—Certain of the Ladies of Edinburgh, Scotland have recently formed an association and held a Bazaar in aid of the Christian Abolitionists of America. Frederick Douglass' Paper received the contributions of this association, being regarded as the special organ of Christian Abolitionists in this country.

PRISON LUNATIC ASSYLUM.

New York is taking the lead in an important movement in behalf of the criminal insane. For our own part we have no doubt that many of the convicts in our penitentiaries are really insane persons and much more need the treatment of the Asylum for the Insane than the discipline of the penitentiary. New York is now erecting, as an appendage to her Auburn State prison, a large and commodious building for the accommodation of this class of persons, and we are informed that it is the purpose of the State to invest it with the best hospital equipments of the country.

Speaking of the arrangements, The Northern Independent says:

The rooms for convicts are not mere cells, but ample large for the purpose intended, and well lighted and well warmed. It is impossible to make sanitary regulations more perfect than they will be in this institution, though it is prison-strong, and everything about it will be subject to prison discipline. The object is to treat the convict in a humane manner when reason fails, and he is no longer capable of self-control; and also to afford a suitable place for him if he remains insane after his term of service in prison has expired. Once such humanity to prisoners would have been deemed misplaced. But since the celebrated John Howard immortalized himself by inspecting the Prisons

of Europe, as it has been deemed dishonorable or otherwise to mitigate the sufferings of the convicts. A still higher authority is not wanting for this merciful work: "I was in prison, and you came to me." It is highly creditable to the state that an appropriation has been made for this object. It is an enterprise worthy of the age, and worthy of the Auburn Prison, which is justly regarded as a model Prison.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

The plot thickens in Kansas. The attempt to force the Leocompton Constitution upon the people meets with unexpected obstacles, especially in the defection from the conspiracy of Walker and Stanton. But Stanton has been disappointed and Walker also, virtually. An extra session of the Territory Legislature was called by Stanton, acting Governor, for which Buchanan dismissed him, to meet on the 7th inst. Previously, two conventions of the people had been held. One, a Mass Convention at Leocompton, the other a Delegate Convention at Lawrence, to consult upon measures of resistance. At the latter, the following resolutions were adopted without comment and without dissent, by nine sheers from the vast assembly.

We, the people of Kansas, in delegate convention assembled, at Lawrence, this 24th day of December, 1857, do set forth the following to our fellow-citizens and the people of these United States:—

Circumstances of an extraordinary character threaten to imperil the peace of this Territory, and to deprive a majority of our people of their rights, as citizens of this republic, to govern the State.

On the 30th of March, 1855, an armed force from Missouri violently took possession of the polls in Kansas, and fraudulently elected a territorial Legislature, with sentiments adverse to the opinions of a majority of the people, and enacted laws cruel and oppressive. A Legislature, composed in part of persons elected as above, and of other persons elected in October, 1856, in like violent and fraudulent manner, and under degraded oath entered by the previous body, passed an act for the creation of a constitutional convention under a narrow partisan restriction, and appointment, and in election of members to said constitutional convention, the law providing for the same was never complied with in any important and essential particular, especially in making fair and equal census of the people and registry of the voters of the territory, fifteen entire counties being totally disfranchised, and many voters in the other counties left off the lists. The convention that assembled in Leocompton in September last, elected a Legislature, and framed a constitution for the state of Kansas, in defiance of the fact that they, by their own record, represented a small minority of the people of this Territory, that their proceedings were protested against by the people on the day and night of their election, and that the presence of a portion of the United States army was necessary to protect them during their sittings against the indignation of an outraged people. In the face of these facts we shall refuse to submit the Territory to a constitution framed by a few persons, and they refused to vote of the people for ratification or rejection. They provide for a swindle, styled by them an election, in which neither the constitution, nor any other part thereof, can be elected or rejected. They, pending this action, provided for a state election on the first Monday of January next, under said instrument, and under the authority of a usurping regency, unknown to the people, and in violation of the rights of the people, the people of Kansas their rights, as rescued through the ballot-box in October last, and destroy the only legitimate territorial Legislature ever elected by the authority of the people, and call for a prompt and efficient remedy from the people, the only legitimate source of power; that we:

Resolved, That we utterly repudiate said constitution, framed at Leocompton, that it is an instrument hostile to the popular will, and appealing to the God of Justice and humanity for the recitance of our intentions, we do solemnly enter into a league and covenant with each other, that we shall never submit to the usurpation of the said Constitution, so framed, and nor submitted to be the organic law for the State of Kansas, but do pledge our lives, our fortunes and sacred honors in ceaseless hostility to the same.

Resolved, That we denounce the so-called election of December 21st, as a swindle, and the election of January 4th, 1858, as a crime and misdemeanor against the peace of this territory, and the will of the majority of the people of this territory on the 5th day of October, 1857, is the only legitimate law making body that has ever been elected for the territory of Kansas, and that its functions shall be extended by any constitution or state government until a fair and impartial vote shall be had on the same.

Resolved, That this delegate convention do hereby re-endorse the constitution known as the Topeka constitution, and do hereby extend the rights and wishes of the majority of the people of Kansas, to-day, and that when it shall have again received the popular sanction, under authority of the only legitimate territorial Legislature ever convened in Kansas Territory, in accordance with the authority of the United States, that we shall maintain it against all opposition.

Resolved, That looking chiefly to the above end, we respectfully memorialize the territorial Legislature, about to convene in extra session on the 7th inst., to frame a bill, to be passed by a majority of the people, and that they, under it, do submit the two constitutions—the people's constitution framed at Leocompton—to a vote of the people of this territory, and that the said Legislature provide that the constitution voted for by the majority of the people, all the legal votes shall become the fundamental law for the State of Kansas.

Resolved, That in consequence of the pro-slavery agitation in the public mind, and that from a series of wrongs and injustices, whether well or ill-founded, and apprehensions that greater evils might result from the present agitation, we do hereby call you together, that you may adopt legislative measures to avert the calamities which threaten the public peace.

After reviewing the formation and action of the Convention, Stanton recommends the passage of an act directing elections to be held under different officers, on the same day and at the same place, provided there is a proclamation from the President of the Convention authorizing the people to vote for a Constitution in either form presented by Convention; also against the Constitution in either form. The Governor also recommends the passage of a law making fraudulent returns felony with suitable punishment.

Kansas letters to the Republican, state that intense excitement prevails among all classes of people in the territory. The probabilities are that the party opposed to the Leocompton Convention, will not permit the election on the 21st.

Gen. Lane, with three or four hundred men, was encamped near Leocompton; threats had been made to drive Gen. Calhoun and the members of the Convention out of the Territory, but no outbreak has yet been attempted.

VERY MODERATE.—Governor Morehead of Kentucky in his recent message regrets the disturbing slavery agitation and supplicates for its discontinuance. He says:—

I deeply regret the agitation of this distracting question, and trust that the day is not far distant when it will no longer mingle as an element in party politics, and cease to be a source of contention. The object is to treat the convicts in a humane manner when reason fails, and he is no longer capable of self-control; and also to afford a suitable place for him if he remains insane after his term of service in prison has expired. Once such humanity to prisoners would have been deemed misplaced. But since the celebrated John Howard immortalized himself by inspecting the Prisons

CONCORD, N. H. Dec. 10th, 1857.

DEAR FRIEND ROBINSON: By letters received from Michigan, I conclude that the anniversary of the State Anti-Slavery Society, which was proposed to be held at Adrian, the present month, will be postponed. This is greatly to be regretted. There is all the more need of it, since the postponement of the disunion convention at Cleveland.

But apart from every other consideration it seems to me such a meeting as that anniversary would be, should be held here at this time, to show who are the real friends of the cause and who are not—to distinguish between such as are willing to be offered a sacrifice to anti-slavery, and those who are disposed to offer anti-slavery as a sacrifice on the altar of their own selfishness.

At the late Battle Creek meeting which I attended, there were many who seemed honestly devoted to the cause of humanity, in its broadest sense; but who evidently were wholly innocent of any true knowledge of the anti-slavery movement, as sustained by the American and the Western anti-slavery societies.

Then there were others, and some quite active, who were real spiritualists, perhaps; but that and nothing else—"having spiritualism," (as Andrew Jackson Davis often says) "real bad"—spiritualists, with as little spirituality, as any persons we ever see. Others again were politicians, of all the different parties; but seemed quite at home, and even assumed to manage, in a meeting of "Friends of Human Progress." True, we passed strong disunion resolutions there—but these persons were of course, very strongly opposed to them.

Prejudice against color too, was there, and was not sufficiently rebuked. We had not time for everything. The need of our utmost testimony of that subject becomes every day more and more apparent. What a confirmation of the Dred Scott decision we have, in the action of Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, New York and Connecticut on the question of colored suffrage! Their action being all very recent and they all being at the very hour, Republican States and Territories—There is no State of which I should have more hope than Michigan; but I fear a deeper work will be required than has been done by the "Friends of Human Progress," or than can be, if their word and act must be modified so as to harmonize such conflicting elements as are now ranged under their banner. For their sake then as well as for other reasons, the anniversary of the State Anti-Slavery Society should be held if possible, and strongly sustained. That organization will be doubly effective, if the old pioneer movement goes before it, bearing ever upward and onward, the standard of absolute and eternal truth.

My last letter referred to the new monthly the Atlantic—the second number has now come, and though a vast improvement on the first, is still far enough from meeting the actual wants of the times. Its best and indeed its only important article, is copied, or the most of it, into the Liberator and Standard. It has no word in it that has not been many times, as well or better said, by Phillips, Garrison and many others; but it may reach audiences, not yet accessible to them, and then it is not tainted nor fouled by loathsome and obscene offerings to "our glorious Union"; nor is it a long, dismal oratorical to the praise of some oft defeated political party. As a whole however, this number like the other, seems made to sell.

When, think you, shall we have priests and prophets like the old Hebrew Malachi? Or zeal like that when Nero's torch lights were the burning, blazing bonfires of Christians! Will the gospels according to Harper, and Putnam, and Phillips & Sampson, in your opinion, usher in the time?

Yours still in patient waiting,
PARKER PILLSBURY.

FIELD NOTES.

COOL SPRING, Dec. 7th, 1857.

DEAR M: On Sunday, the 29th, ult., we went to Columbiana—not infrequently pronounced Columbian—having a meeting appointed in the school-house there. I believe abolitionists never had any better place in which to hold meetings in that town, except when Lot Holmes and a few other Quakers opened the doors of their meeting house, half by persuasion, and half by some other means. So long as Lot resided there the place had a very superior representative of anti-slavery, whose zeal was untiring and who kept up a large list of Bugle subscribers, and saw to it that all paid for the papers they read. When he moved west he either did not leave his mantle behind him, or else no anti-slavery Blisha has been found worthy to take it up. The past and present anti-slavery history of Columbiana shows how great a work can be done by a single faithful and consistent laborer, but unfortunately it is a lesson not in a hundred can appreciate, nor one in a thousand reduce to practice.

At the hour appointed for our meeting we went to the school-house and found neither fire nor audience, the absence of which was rather discouraging under the circumstances. A fire was, however, soon started, and as the atmosphere of the room became warm, the seats became filled, and we speedily had a good audience—a very good one for an afternoon session. In the evening the house was crowded, and we had an excellent time. The friends in Columbiana regarded our meetings there as very successful.

On Monday night we went to Springfield—a very unattractive place with an attractive name. I did not see the town by daylight, nor do I very much care so to do. It has about 150 inhabitants, mostly Germans, or of German descent. Though the town may not be blessed with a scriptural flowing of milk and honey, it is unquestionably flooded with Lager Beer and Whiskey, possessing no less than four permanent doggeries, and one locomotive ditto, the latter combining in a Daguerrean Car facilities for preserving a man's outer likeness and destroying his inner one. Rum barrels you know, are rather an unstable foundation on which to build anti-slavery reform, and the meeting at Springfield was appointed, I opine more to prove the truth of Sam Patch's declaration that "some things can be done as well as others," than from any expectation of having much good accomplished. We, however, had out a reasonable number to hear us, but as to the intelligence and moral principle of the majority, I respectfully decline saying anything. We gave them of the milk of

Kentucky, between the North and South, or doctrine are indissolubly bound up in the destiny of each. It is our habit to cultivate a feeling of kindness for every section; but as a sovereign State, with one impulse, we claim an equality with every other member of the confederacy. We ask in the spirit of patriotism that this mischievous agitation, so vitally affecting our interests as a border State, shall cease forever.

Some of our friends desiring to have a meeting in Unity, an influential member of the M. E. Church of that place was spoken to with a view to obtain the meeting house for the purpose. He asked if the Mrs. Jones who proposed lecturing was the lady who twelve years ago held a meeting there in Squire Mellinger's barn, for if she was, he did not think she could have the house. Upon being interrogated as to what Mrs. Jones said, it appeared in substance to be this—She bid the mothers in Unity look well to their cradles, for should Bishop Hedding refuse to practice the doctrines he had promulgated, he might come up and steal their children. It was encouraging to find that some of the truths spoken in Unity twelve years since are yet remembered.

Not being able to obtain any other place for a meeting, a friend rented a spacious wagon shop, which on Wednesday evening was crowded. Members of the M. E. Church who were present were especially exercised because of our remarks upon that denomination; and indeed the audience generally seemed mightily stirred up. Some four or five were continually pouring in questions, or making statements in reply to what we had said. Among them was the Squire of the place, who has borne the magisterial sceptre for twenty years, and whose questions indicated a desire to show that we sustained a slave-holding government as much as he did, who had just taken the oath of office. Some of the church members came to the rescue of their Zion, not so much perhaps to defend, as to apologize for the position of their church, for though admitting that it was not yet pure, they felt much aggrieved we should not suffer it to rest in peace, desiring the practical reversal of the philosophical truth of the scriptural doctrine "First pure, then peaceable."

These present were warned by our opponents against the terrible results of Cometerism, and individuals were named, who, having left the church became disbelievers in the Bible and Christianity. Unfortunately for the force of the warning there was not perfect agreement in the audience in relation to the christian character of at least one of the persons named, for the assertion that he rejected the doctrines of christianity was most emphatically denied. I suppose the truth of the matter was simply this:—The persons named had rejected a pro-slavery religion, and the adherents of that religion calling it christianity, assumed that the cometeers, had therefore rejected christianity.

At the close of the meeting I informed the audience that our friend Levi Hisey, had become responsible for the rent of the room we occupied, and that if any of them were disposed to assist Mr. H. (who was not a resident of the place) in paying for it, they were invited to make a contribution. A collection was then taken up which amounted to just TWENTY-SIX CENTS, which will please state was contributed solely by the citizens of Unity towards paying the rent of the room, which was \$1.50.

Before we left the place we were waited on by a prominent Methodist who desired to have us return, and who had full faith that the meeting house could be secured for us. We agreed to return on Saturday evening, provided they would open the house and send us word of the same, but no word having been communicated, we of course inferred that the house could not be obtained.

Had it not been for the kindness of an aged couple of the name of Hoffstet, I fear we should not have found hospitality enough in Unity to keep us over night. They were both interesting persons, and the old man, who though upwards of eighty was not too old to go to an anti-slavery lecture, enjoyed our meeting very much. He is one of those rare examples of anti-slavery conversion in old age. He was turned of seventy when he listened to S. S. Foster at the time of his first visit to Ohio, and since then has been an abolitionist.

On Wednesday and Friday evenings we were at Petersburg, Mahoning county. In my efforts to secure a place for our meetings, I waited upon one of the trustees of the Methodist house, who told me he had no doubt I could procure it, provided we wished to talk only upon slavery. It required no great penetration to see that in his estimation, no say against a government that legalized slavery, or a church—especially a M. E. Church—that sanctioned or tolerated it would be the introduction of extraneous matters in an anti-slavery lecture. A very fine and commodious school house, much more convenient than the meeting house, was secured, and for two evenings we talked to the people concerning Democracy and Christianity. We had quite as good an attendance as we anticipated, for the people of Petersburg and vicinity, though good honest neighbors, and excellent farmers, are not particularly given to the investigation of moral reform, nor do they consider intellectual activity a cardinal virtue. They possess a strong infusion of that phlegmatic trait of character, which is the delight of the Dutchman. If they ever become converted to the right they will stand until eternity is half gone; but that little promise to bar their progress for some time to come. We were warmly seconded in our efforts at Petersburg, by our friend John Postius, who, previous to our leaving his house, made a donation to the Western Society.

On Sunday, the 6th, we had a second appointment at Cool Spring. You may remember that our first meeting in the county was at that place, and at a time when the weather was anything but inviting, so the friends wished us to return, and appointed a meeting at the time mentioned. I suspect, however, they did it without consulting the almanac, for more unpleasant fixings in the way of weather and roads could scarcely be imagined. If there had come a dash of rain, fierce and determined in its descent, we should not have complained; or if there had been a continuous pour we could have borne it better, and have even rejoiced in the clouds as sullen looking as a whip-doodle—drizzle, drizzle! was almost enough to make the people as dull and cheerless as the day. But our appointments admit of "no postponement on account of the weather," we went to the school house, as did also others, and held a very satisfactory meeting, which lasted between three and four hours, and completed for the present our labors in Columbiana Co.

There being no public conveyance by which we could go from place to place, we were indebted to the friends of the cause for their assistance in enabling us to meet our appointments. Mahlon Irwin of Cool Spring accompanied us for some days in the commencement of our mission, and also at its conclusion; several others also assisted in this branch of anti-slavery service, for all of which, on the slave's behalf I make this acknowledgment.

This labor of conveying lecturers from place to place, getting up meetings, and proffering hospitality is a work which should be highly appreciated, and is often more valuable to the cause than monies paid into the Society's Treasury. And when I remember that those who have been most active in thus co-operating with us, are those who always make their contributions yearly to the funds of the society, I feel that the name of abolitionist which they bear has not been misapplied. In the tour which we have made, we have, up to this time been at an expense whatever. In every place there were friends to entertain us, and who bore the expenses of light, fuel, rooms and any other incidentals connected with our enterprise.

R. S. J.

could go from place to place, we were indebted to the friends of the cause for their assistance in enabling us to meet our appointments. Mahlon Irwin of Cool Spring accompanied us for some days in the commencement of our mission, and also at its conclusion; several others also assisted in this branch of anti-slavery service, for all of which, on the slave's behalf I make this acknowledgment.

This labor of conveying lecturers from place to place, getting up meetings, and proffering hospitality is a work which should be highly appreciated, and is often more valuable to the cause than monies paid into the Society's Treasury. And when I remember that those who have been most active in thus co-operating with us, are those who always make their contributions yearly to the funds of the society, I feel that the name of abolitionist which they bear has not been misapplied. In the tour which we have made, we have, up to this time been at an expense whatever. In every place there were friends to entertain us, and who bore the expenses of light, fuel, rooms and any other incidentals connected with our enterprise.

R. S. J.

For the Bugle.

ROOSTOWN, Dec. 7th, 1857.

DEAR FRIEND ROBINSON: Your brief notice of the meetings in Geauga county, holden by myself and the Remonds, is all, perhaps, which ought to be said of them. With the exception of the meetings at Munson and Chardon, they were, so far as numbers are concerned almost a failure.

In Troy, our friends the Nashes, the Kingsburys, and the Postis did all that could be done, to make us happy and our meetings useful. Chester and Caroline Nash and their children, in particular, bestowed unwearied labor in getting up meetings, and in getting us to and from the meetings. And but for the naughtiness of the weather, we might have had large and profitable meetings. In Middlefield our friends the Porters did all in their power, and that was much, to aid us in our work. In Parkman, our excellent friends the Todds gave us every possible aid. Hon. L. C. Todd went with us to Munson and Chardon, giving me a seat in his carriage, and giving us effective aid by his clear and truthful speaking in our meetings. He has, till recently, acted with the Republican party, and was but recently a member of the State legislature. He is now fully committed to the disunion cause. In this he has the sympathy of his children, and I think the cause in that section may expect much from their faithful and intelligent labors.

The friends I have named, and to whom are to be added as not least, the Bartlets of Munson, are among the most intelligent and devoted friends of humanity with which it has been my happiness to meet.

I am now in Portage county, and have had some good meetings. But oh! the weather! I have an anecdote of a quaint old minister, who in a dry time prayed that the Lord would unstop the bottles of heaven and pour out abundant rain. It came on to rain, and continued to rain until all were weary of the unceasing torrents. The minister prayed again, and said, "O Lord! it is true thy servant did pray that the bottles of heaven might be unstopped, but he did not expect the corks were to be thrown away." This morning the sun is shining pleasantly, and I hope the corks have been found and replaced.

I shall hold a few more meetings in this vicinity in company of Joseph Heighiton, who has commenced a term of service for the Western Society which I hope may be continued some two weeks. He is an efficient worker. I wish much to see him so situated that he could devote the winter to the cause.

Yours truly,
A. T. FOSS,

For the Bugle.

FRIEND ROBINSON: Starting out from Cleveland at the close of the Disunion Convention; upon my first inroads among the people of the Buckeye State I landed first at Willoughby, Lake county, and held a series of meetings in company with Mrs. Coleman; the particulars of which she has already given to your readers, and I need not therefore detail. It was here that I first met Mrs. Cassa a speaker, and was very favorably impressed with her earnest eloquence, and unselfish devotion.

Leaving Mrs. C. with Dr. Brooke to hold another meeting, I went on to Chardon, Geauga county, held a meeting in the Baptist meeting house, which was cold and dreary, and the audience small, but the people seemed to be sufficiently interested to desire another meeting, and proposing the court house as the place. I held a second meeting with a full house. The Baptist elder, E. Brigham, I found to be quite an abolitionist, under whose influence the Chardon church and the Geauga association of Baptist with which it is connected, has withdrawn all church fellowship from pro-slavery churches and religious organizations, thus far doing quite well, and if they will but go on, and deny the christian name to all who stand in pro-slavery church positions, and who vote under a slave-holding government, they will do a thorough work and be entitled to the commendation of all lovers of humanity and God.

At the close of the first meeting, presiding Elder Bain, of the Methodist Episcopal church, stated that my arguments would be good were it not that I begged my premises, whereupon I invited him to the next meeting to show my fallacy. To this he agreed on condition of having half the time; this being conceded, he came on with an array of documents, out of which he read copious extracts from the writings of Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton and others, to show the sacred character of the Union, from which he argued the danger and wickedness of dissolution. He occupied in three speeches an hour and a quarter, and I had the same time, in which I endeavored to refute the few shadows of arguments that he had produced, and to set forth clearly and distinctly our positions and the premises upon which they were based. I think a favorable impression was made, which if followed up may produce good fruit. They would gladly have turned out to another meeting, but my forward appointments would not allow delay and I was carried on to Martintown, ten miles, by Elder Brigham, who told me that he had received new light upon the governmental question, and that he should never take an oath to, or give a vote under our slaveholding government. I wish that our Baptist brother, A. T. Foss, could make it in his way to hold meetings at Chardon and look after this Baptist flock.

At Martintown I had a very small meeting at the Wesleyan meeting house, which may have been useful to them, but was not very inspiring to me.