

JOHN BROWN, JR.

Dear Reader—When you were reading the last Agitator...

In a cozy cottage in Dorset, Ohio, we found our friends...

Mrs. Brown, the fortunate wife of John Jr., is a rather small, black-eyed woman...

How long this loving trio are to be thus united remains to be seen...

THE M. E. CHURCH BY A MEMBER.

The Northern Independent, in its notice of an article from a correspondent of the New York Tribune says:

He next affirms that "there is not any pro-slavery portion or party in the M. E. Church."

ORIGIN OF SLAVERY.

Mr. Bancroft, in the first volume of his History of the United States, gives an account of the early traffic of Europeans in slaves.

ery was first introduced into America by Spanish slaveholders, who emigrated with their negroes.

Sir John Hawkins was the first Englishman that engaged in the slave trade.

Communications.

MORE N. Y. CONVENTIONS. THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT STILL WAGING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUGLE: We are still prosecuting the War. Still it seems a conflict of words only.

The Laws of mind as well as of matter, are beyond all human control.

Resolved, That in that mighty and "irrepressible conflict" now waging with the powers of Darkness and Despotism...

Resolved, That we have heard with profound satisfaction of the indelible resolution among the chieftains of the Republican party...

Resolved, That when Mr. Jefferson declared, "Nothing is more certainly written in the book of fate than that the slaves are to be free; nor is it less certain that the two forms of society cannot be perpetuated under the same government."

And Henry Clay, that "Until universal darkness shall prevail, it will be impossible to repress the sympathies and the efforts of freemen in behalf of the unhappy portion of our race who are doomed to bondage."

And Mr. Benton, that "Slavery is a question of races, involving consequences to which go the extermination of one or the other."

And the Richmond Enquirer, that "The two opposite and conflicting forms of society cannot, among civilized men, coexist and endure."

in the United States, is an "irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces."

Resolved, That we have read without surprise the Message of Gov. Letcher of Va., to the Legislature of that State...

Resolved, However, that we trust our Legislature will deem such a threat, from such a source, a strong reason for hastening the enactment of a law that will preserve the State of New York factually and forever, from the prowling ravages of the kidnapper and slave-hunter.

Resolved, That of all insulting Mockeries and blasphemous Burlesques ever known, that which is called the American Union is the most monstrous and overwhelming.

Resolved, That the friends of the American Union are in constant collision; when the mails from the North are ruthlessly robbed by the Southern States, when week after week, month upon month, not enough of union and harmony can be found to organize a branch of Congress...

We are delighted with your vigilance and faithfulness, in the important post you occupy.

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE FREE PRESBYTERIAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL AND DISCIPLE CHURCHES, OF SALINEVILLE, COLUMBIANA COUNTY, OHIO.

SALINEVILLE, JED, 18, 1860. GENTLEMEN—You have been, as usual, applied to for the use of your houses, for the purpose of holding a meeting to hear lectures on John Brown and Slavery...

Now, gentlemen, we do not question your right, as derived from the statutes of Ohio, to make such a decision. We do not expect mere worldlings and politicians to acknowledge any higher obligation...

If you maintain, these are the houses of God, that he has committed to your charge as his stewards; then it becomes you in the faithful discharge of that stewardship, to offer every facility that they afford to the promulgation of those truths that are calculated to lift man from the depths of ignorance, superstition, and crime...

Resolved, That we propose to address severally the Methodist Episcopal, and Disciple churches on this subject. In the mean time, that we may not do them injustice, we give them an opportunity to send us, in writing, their reasons for refusing us admittance.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

"PROVIDENCE HAS MADE ME AN ACTOR, AND SLAVERY AN OUTLAW."—John Brown of Ossawatimie.

SALEM, OHIO, FEBRUARY 4, 1860.

CHRISTIAN ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

This Convention, which assembled in Salem on the Thursday of last week, was held in the Methodist meeting house, and attended by a respectable number, most of whom were denominational Christians...

that proscription is an instrumentality that Satan has used in all ages of the world to confound the counsels of the righteous, and place sinners in high places; it was used in this way to silence the prophets of God who refused to pander to the corruptions of King Ahab; it was used in this way to silence the teachings of Jesus Christ and his followers; it was used in this way to crush out Martin Luther, John Huss, Jerome of Prague, Galileo, Sydney and a host of others in the sixteenth century; and in the present day Satan is making a last desperate effort through this instrumentality in the hands of his most able engineers...

To you, the trustees of the Free Presbyterian Church, we would say, it is not difficult for us to understand why those churches that hold unquestionable criminal complicity with the sin of Slavery, should refuse us the use of their houses, or in other words, refuse to come to the light or let the light of a pure anti-slavery gospel come to them...

We have held up to your view the institutions of the country with all the vital Godliness crushed out of them, by the satanic folds of the institution of slavery. You said "amen." We ask you to afford an opportunity to some of our friends to employ a val of truth into the wound inflicted upon this monster of iniquity by the sword of God in the hands of John Brown, and you refuse to admit us, unless we answer affirmatively, the following interrogations.

"Do you believe and maintain the inspiration of the Bible?" "Do you believe in the divinity of Jesus Christ?" "Do you oppose all secret, oath-bound societies?"

A LEGISLATIVE SPREE.

That the people of Ohio are heartily tired, is a fact which no tax payer will deny. Before the election of last fall, "Retrenchment and Reform" was a favorite theme for politicians of all classes, and those of the people who were verdant enough to believe one tenth of what the demagogues said, must now feel deeply chagrined when they think of their credulity.

While Kentucky is destroying her free press, and expelling her free men, and driving from her borders those who are guilty of no crime save that they were born north of the Southern line; while the remembrance has hardly yet become cold of the outrages which her citizens have perpetrated upon the soil of Ohio, and upon the people of the State; and while Tennessee is like unto her Southern sister, the Republican Governor, and the Republican Legislature of Ohio appropriate \$5000—more or less—for the purpose of having a grand jollification with the legislative bodies of Kentucky and Tennessee.

Think of that, tax payers of Ohio! There is retrenchment and reform with a vengeance! Your Legislators take the time in which they ought to be attending to the work you sent them to do and paid them for doing, and spend it in a legislative carousal, and abstract \$5000 from the Treasury to pay the joint expenses of the three legislative bodies, including, of course, cigars and liquors.

SALEMANVILLE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, SALINEVILLE, BOX No. 19.

MAKE THE ISSUE.

[M. R. Robinson in a recent letter to the Liberator, after speaking of a convention which he, with others, had been holding at Auburn, thus concludes his communication.]

As we were walking to the depot, after the close of the Convention, a Democrat who had been a constant attendant thereon, crossed over the street to salute us, and to say that—"Long enough he with other Northern Democrats had combined with slaveholders to crush out freedom. The party was doing nothing else. They were sick of it. It was now high time for them to join the Abolitionists, and crush out the slaveholders."

Such declarations, to which we frequently listened, would afford a significant hint to the Republican party, but it seems too dull to heed it. If, now, it would make a palpable, real issue with the Democrats, it might make thousands of converts from their ranks. But it will not do it, unless the Washington Investigating Committee conclude to follow Bennett's programme, and hang all the Republican candidates for the Presidency, like Greeley, the party will probably be entirely satisfied with John Bell, the Tennessee slaveholder; and, if so, it will deserve defeat, and a Whig death. For myself, I must confess that the contemplation of such an event awakens in me no spirit of prayer that justice should be either averted or delayed. Honest Democrats who prepare to leave their party, do it that they may advance to a better. Certainly they cannot be expected

to stultify themselves by affirming any practical difference, in favor of freedom, between Bell and Buchanan. And, as an abolitionist, I cannot see that it would be any more disagreeable to be hung by Marshal Ryderson than by Marshal Tom Corwin, the volunteer headman; for it is not at all likely that, in case of Bell's Republican success, the largest tories that hop in the puddle can hope for any higher reward than the U. S. Marshalship.

THE EXILES FROM ARKANSAS.

The Appeal on our first page from the Exiles from Arkansas, presents a most disgraceful exhibition of American despotism. If they were fugitives from Austria instead of Arkansas, the entire nation would utter as with the voice of one man, its burning condemnation of the infamous deed, and hold it up to the gaze of the world as one of the legitimate fruits of a government which refuses to recognize the rights and equality of man; and with open arms the people would have welcomed the travel-worn fugitives to a shelter and a home.

But because American Republicans and American Christians have done the deed, the nation has no condemnation to utter, no sympathy to express. And some of the so-called free States are less hospitable to the fugitives from Arkansas than was Turkey to Kossooth and his fellow exiles from Hungary, denying the right to enter upon their territory, and forbidding them to seek homes within their borders. "How long, oh Lord, how long!"

ANOTHER "PEMBERTON MILLS" CATASTROPHE.

On Friday morning last the foundation walls of the rear portion of Messrs. Forrest, Jones, & Co's slave mart, at Memphis, Tennessee, gave way, causing the entire building to fall to the ground, burying beneath its ruins six valuable slaves. The portion of the building which gave way was three stories in height. Soon after the accident, the ruins took fire, but fortunately the flames were soon suppressed. Two of the slaves were killed, two dangerously injured, and the others slightly. Loss about \$7,000.

The above shows one of the superiorities of slave over free labor in the exactness with which loss can be calculated. At the Pemberton Mills catastrophe there was an unsatisfactory indefiniteness about the amount of damage done, which resolved itself into a compound statement of so many thousands of dollars loss in the buildings, and so many persons killed and wounded. But in the above, the statement is very definite; so many dollars for the slave mart, so many dollars for the slaves wounded, grand total \$7000.

THINK IT OVER.

Mr. Stokes, a Democrat from Tennessee, in a speech recently made in the House, gave his reasons for opposing a dissolution of the Union. If founded on fact, as they undoubtedly are, they ought to influence every hater of slavery to demand, and labor for a separation between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding states, that they may make the latter as free to the fugitive slave as Canada to-day. Do that, and slavery dies.

"Mr. STOKES would not dissolve the Union in case of the election of a Black Republican, and otherwise he would never, never, never, dissolve the Union for anything. He cared not what. He was for staying in the Union at all hazards and to the last extremity. If he had difficulties—if gloom and darkness over hung over them, he asked what would be their condition if the Union were dissolved? The institution of Slavery was surrounded on one side by water and the Free States, in most of which laws exist for the reclamation of fugitive slaves, and if the Union were dissolved the slave would be free the moment he crossed Mason and Dixon's line. If that were the boundary, the North were between the South and Canada, and the effect of dissolution would be to bring Canada so much nearer to the fugitive slave."

CONVENTIONS IN NEW YORK.

We are glad to learn that our friends Pillsbury, Robinson and others are having grand conventions at some of the most important points in the State of New York. This week they are at Albany, and the Legislators of the Empire will have an opportunity of hearing reasons which they cannot controvert, why they should pass a Personal Liberty Bill. If they regularly attend the sessions of the Convention, they can also gather up enough anti-slavery ideas, to last them with proper dilution, through a twelve month or more of political campaigning.

Now is a good time to bestow labor in that State; and indeed we scarcely know of a field which is not inviting the ploughshare. Ohio wants laborers, Iowa needs them, Michigan is ready to welcome them, and Illinois and Indiana are awaiting their advent. Who will enter the field and labor? Who will come to the great West and help us in the work?

A LEGISLATIVE LABOR.

The Cincinnati Gazette gives a somewhat detailed account of the visit of a joint Committee of the House and Senate to the Insane Asylum of Hamilton County. Of the ride out, it says,

"Mad of the first quality stuck more tenaciously to the hubs and wheels of the vehicle than did ever a Free Soiler to his principles."

It would require very little adhesiveness in the mud to do that, as John Van Buren the prince of Free Soilers can testify.

After visiting the Institution, the Gazette having commented upon the dinner, says

"The joint-committee, after the removal of the cloth, resolved themselves into a mutual society for complimenting each other, and drank and toasted, and toasted and drank, until nearly every word in the vocabulary, expressive of respect and esteem, was exhausted. For an assemblage so small, we must give them the credit of being not only among the most valuable of any we ever saw, but also the fondest admirers of Madame Arnott and Chas. Heidsieck."

A great and glorious company; and if their admiration of Arnott and Heidsieck caused them to become a little uproarious, no one need be surprised.

"NEGRO SLAVERY UNJUSTIFIABLE."—We have received from the publisher, Alexander McLeod, New York, a discourse with the above title. It was preached and first published nearly sixty years ago, by the Rev. Alexander McLeod, Pastor of the first Reformed Presbyterian church, New York. It is perhaps more valuable as a relic of the olden time, than as a sermon suited to the exigencies of the existing present. Yet it contains much, very much that is far in advance of the position of the American Church; and any criticism upon it should be made with regard to the time and circumstances under which it was preached.

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