

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

for a peaceful arrangement. Men began to call it cowardice, on the one hand; and we, who watched closely the crisis, feared that this effort to be magnanimous would demoralize the conscience and the courage of the North.

Up to the hour went by, the virtues of the people, white-hot as it stood on the 4th day of March, would be cooled by the temptations, by the suspense, by the want and a feeling that were striking from the Atlantic to the valley of the Mississippi. We were afraid the government would wait too long, and find, at last, that instead of a united people, they were deserted, and left alone to meet the foe.

All this time, the South knew, recognized, by her own knowledge of constitutional questions, that the government could not advance one inch towards acknowledging secession; that when Abraham Lincoln swore to support the Constitution and laws of the United States, he was bound to do under the flag on Fort Sumter, if necessary (loud applause). They knew, therefore, that the call on the Administration to acknowledge the Commissioners of the Confederacy was a delusion and a snare. I know the whole argument for secession. Up to a certain extent, I concede to it. But no Administration that is not traitor, can ever acknowledge secession (cheers). The right of a State to secede, under the Constitution of the United States, is an absurdity; and Abraham Lincoln knows nothing, has a right to know nothing, that the Constitution of the United States (loud cheers). The right of a State to secede, as a revolutionary right, is undeniable; but it is the nation that is to recognize that, and the nation offered, in broad convention, at the suggestion of Kentucky, to meet the question. The offer was declined. The government and the nation, therefore, are all right (applause). They are right on constitutional law; they are right on the principles of the Declaration of Independence (cheers).

Let me explain this more fully, for this reason; because—and I thank God for it, every American should be proud of it—you cannot maintain a war in the United States of America against a constitutional or a revolutionary right. The people of these States have too large brains and too many ideas to fight blindly—to look horns like a couple of beasts in the sight of the world (applause). Cannon shot in this nineteenth century; and you must put the North in the right—wholly, undeniably inside of the Constitution or out of it; before you can justify her in the face of the world; before you can pour Massachusetts like an avalanche through the streets of Baltimore (great cheering), and carry Lexington and the 19th of April south of Mason and Dixon's line (received cheering). Let us take an honest pride in the fact that our Sixth Regiment made a way for itself through Baltimore, and were the first to reach the threatened Capital. In the war of opinions, Massachusetts has a right to be the first in the field.

I said I knew the whole argument for secession. Very briefly let me state the points. No government provides for its own death; therefore there can be no constitutional right to secede. But there is a revolutionary right. The Declaration of Independence establishes what the heart of every American acknowledges, that the people mark you the people—have a way an inherent, paramount, inalienable right to change their governments, whenever they think—whenever they think—that it will minister to their happiness. That is a revolutionary right. Now, how did South Carolina and Massachusetts come into the Union? They came into it by a convention representing the people. South Carolina alleges that she has gone out by convention. So far right. She says that when the people take the State rightfully out of the Union, the right to forts and all national property goes with it. Granted. She says, also, that it is no matter that we bought Louisiana of France and Florida of Spain. No bargain made, no money paid but what was our right to remodel her government whenever the people found it would be for their happiness. So far, right. The people—mark you! South Carolina presents herself to the Administration at Washington, and says, "There is a vote of my convention that I go out of the Union." "I cannot see you," says Abraham Lincoln (loud cheers). "As President, I have no eyes but constitutional eyes; I cannot see you" (renewed cheer). "It is right. But Madison said, Hamilton said, the Fathers said, in '89, 'No man but an enemy of liberty will ever stand on technicalities and forms, when the essence is in question.' Abraham Lincoln could not see the Commissioners of South Carolina, but the North could; the nation could; and the nation responded, 'If you want a Constitutional secession, such as you claim, but which I repudiate, I will waive forms—let us meet in convention, and we will arrange it' (applause). Surely, while one claims a right within the Constitution, it may without dishonor or inconsistency meet in convention, even if finally refusing to be bound by it. To decline doing so is only evidence of intention to provoke war. Everything under that instrument is peace. Everything under that instrument may be changed by a National Convention. The South says, 'No!' She says, 'If you don't allow us the Constitutional right, I claim the revolutionary right!' The North responds, 'When you have torn the Constitution into fragments, I recognize the right of you people of South Carolina to model their government. Yes, I recognize the right of the three hundred and eighty-four thousand white men, and four hundred and eighty-four thousand black men, to model their Constitution. Show me one that they have adopted, and I will recognize the revolution (cheers). But the moment you read outside of the Constitution, the black man is not three-fifths of a man—he is a whole one' (loud cheering). Yes, the South has a right to secede; the South has a right to model her government; and the moment she shows us four million of black votes thrown against it, I will acknowledge the Declaration of Independence is complied with (loud applause)—that was really, south of Mason and Dixon's line, have remodelled their government to suit themselves; and our function is only to recognize it.

POSITION OF PARSON BROWNLOW.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Some excitement has been caused in diplomatic circles, in consequence of the President's proclamation directing a blockade of the Southern ports. It appears that a blockade, to be respected by foreign powers, must not only be effected, but that due notice must be given of such intention to their representatives. With Brazil and all South American Governments a notice of sixty days is required under treaty, but this has not been given by our government; hence consignments of coffee and other material products designed for Southern ports are delayed in their transportation to that portion of the country, merchants not being satisfied of the effects of an immediate blockade. It is therefore certain that, whether an attack on Washington be contemplated or not, the managers of the southern rebellion will do their best to quarter their army upon the more favored region to the north of them. Once in Virginia, on pretence of a meditated invasion of the North, in Virginia they will remain. Beyond that they will never venture. They would be overwhelmed and hewn in pieces by indignant multitudes suddenly called to arms, the moment they showed themselves north of the Potomac.

A DELICATE QUESTION.

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without resentment on the part of our Government; and worse than all, a deliberate purpose to march upon the Capital at Washington, by the Rebels of the Southern Confederacy, has come to light, and it is the duty of the Government to defend it, until the Potomac runs with blood to its mouth!—This Army called for, is really to defend the Capital, in part at least.

THE TREASON LAW OF THE STATE.

An Act to punish Treason and other Crimes passed yesterday, viz:

Sec. 1. Any person residing in this State who shall levy war against this State, or the United States, or shall knowingly adhere to the enemies of this State or the United States, giving them aid and comfort, shall be deemed guilty of treason against the State of Ohio, and on conviction shall be imprisoned in the Penitentiary, at hard labor, during life.

Sec. 2. Any person, &c., residing within this State who shall surrender or betray, or be in any way concerned in surrendering or betraying any military post, fortification, arsenal or military stores of this State or the United States, into the possession or power of any enemies of either, or shall supply arms or ammunition or military stores to such enemies, or who shall unlawfully, and without authority, usurp possession and control of any such military post, fortification, arsenal or military stores, or having knowledge of any treason against this State or the United States, shall willfully omit or refuse to give information to the Governor, or some Judge of this State, or to the President of the United States, shall be guilty as accessories to treason, and on conviction thereof shall be imprisoned in the Penitentiary, at hard labor, not less than ten, nor more than twenty years.

Sec. 3. That if any person shall, within this State, begin or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for, any unauthorized military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the territory or people of any of the United States, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary of this State not less than one nor more than ten years.

Sec. 4. No person shall be convicted of treason but by the testimony of two lawful witnesses to the same overt act of treason, whereof he stands indicted, unless he confesses the same in open court, and no person shall be convicted of an offence under the second or third sections of this act, but by the testimony of two credible witnesses upon the person indicted confesses his guilt in open court.

Sec. 5. This act takes effect from its passage.

FORT MONROE.

FORT MONROE, Virginia, is one of the strongest forts in the United States, and constitutes the north point of the entrance to James River, and with Fort Calhoun, which is one mile distant, commands the entrance to that river. In summer, the spot which is known as Old Point Comfort is a favorite resort for bathers. The fort itself is very large. The walls are more than a mile in circuit, very thick and high, surrounded by a moat, which is from sixty to one hundred feet wide, with eight feet of water, and is defended by batteries. It is most famous for throwing shells, for uses for heating balls, &c. Nothing could approach within three miles, except under the fire of all these batteries. The walls enclose some seventy-five acres, in the centre of which is the vast parade ground—the quarters of the troops facing the latter on all sides. It has frequently been described as a most magnificent place, live oak and other trees making its neighborhood exceedingly pleasant and attractive during the summer months. Outside the moat is a fine walk, which commands a view of the sea. The fort was garrisoned by five hundred men in January or February last. It will afford accommodations for an immense number of troops, and a large force is even necessary to work its many batteries. Two regiments have sailed from Boston to occupy this fortress. —New Haven Register.

THE BLOCKADING QUESTION.

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Such will be the fate of Virginia if she links her fortunes to those of the seceding states, and the civil war goes on. That noble state from side to side will be pillaged, wasted, desolated, and her prosperity, slow as its progress is, and likely to be under the curse of slavery, will be put back for half a century.

It is for the people of Virginia to say whether they are ready to plunge into the gulf thus opened before them. Their Convention may pass an ordinance of secession, but it will be for the citizens of that state to say whether they will give it validity. They must consider whether they are willing to sacrifice everything they value to the scheme of a separate confederacy, in which their politicians idly dream that they shall be able to

blockade, it has therefore become necessary that specific inquiries be made of the Federal Government, in relation to this subject, so that treaty rights and privileges be not damaged. The foreign ministers will insist that the stipulations shall be respected and observed; otherwise naval forces will be dispatched hither as a means of foreign protection.

The delicacy of the question is apparent, and from what is known may involve serious consequences to all concerned. At all events produce trouble now as well as in the future.

THE POSSIBLE FATE OF VIRGINIA.

It is a sad fate that is impending over Virginia, in case she should fail to stand firmly by the American government.

Virginia, in that case, will be the seat of war. If she should connect herself with the seceding states she will put herself at the mercy of the contending armies. The plan of Jefferson Davis is to possess himself of the city of Washington, the offices of government, the archives, the navy yard on the Potomac, and all the symbols of authority. To do this he must obtain the consent of Virginia to cross her frontier and march through the state upon the capital.

If this be done, as it undoubtedly will be, unless Virginia should bar her territory against him and unless the insurgents renounce their plans and again acknowledge the authority of the American government, the troops summoned by the President to the defence of the capital will not wait their coming. Our army will go forth to meet them on the way, and there will be marchings and countermarchings, and scampings and skirmishes. Hostile armies do not rush to a general engagement as soon as they come within sound of each other's guns, but seek to manoeuvre each other into some disadvantageous position.

In the meantime the troops must be fed. The grain and flour for the soldiers of Jefferson Davis must be produced by Virginia. The hay and provender for the horses must be supplied by Virginia. The herds and flocks of Virginia must be slaughtered for the daily rations of the rebel army. All business near the region occupied by armies must be suspended; the tillage of the soil will never be gathered, for the ground will not be broken up nor the seed sown.

In every war, whether it be a civil war or otherwise, the districts which are occupied by the troops, and in which the fighting takes place, are those which suffer infinitely most. Elsewhere the ordinary pursuits of life go on as before; trade, tillage, manufactures are active, but in the track of war what do we see? Devastation, burnings, robberies, families driven from their dwellings, sudden poverty, fear, flight, death. When Spain was the seat of war, the French and English armies subsisted upon the resources of the country to the frightful impoverishment of its inhabitants; and the path of each army was, more or less, and necessarily, a path of reargue. To this day the Spanish hate both the belligerents in that war, but they hate much the more heartily the English, who exposed their cause, and fought by their side, and were quartered upon them as a friendly power.

But how is the government of Jefferson Davis to pay the farmers and planters of Virginia for the supplies it takes? It may happen that Virginia will be expected to support gratuitously the army which enters the state to support the rights of the South. It may happen that it will be regarded as an impeachment of Virginia patriotism to offer anything by way of remuneration. But if payment should be made, in what coin will it be? In scrip of the Confederate States, in drafts on an empty treasury, in bonds of their mock government, none of which will be worth ten cents in the dollar. The other border slave states—Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina—will have the privilege of selling what they produce, and may keep back what they have if they do not like the mode of payment, but in the region which is the seat of war, the armies will take what is near at hand and what they must have whether the owner gives his consent or not.

As to the Gulf states, the leaders in the southern rebellion will never allow them to be the seat of war. In that region there is neither corn nor wheat, and the flocks and herds are few. In the seceding states no grass is mown, nor is forage for horses produced. A fearful drought has prevailed throughout a great part of that broad but thinly populated district. Mississippi and Alabama at this moment are stricken by famine; a large part of South Carolina and Georgia suffer from scarcity of provisions. Jefferson Davis and his counsellors turn their eyes to the northern slave states and labor the more earnestly to draw them into the Confederacy because they know that without the aid of their abundant supplies their army cannot be kept together.

In the Gulf States at the present moment the price of pork is twenty-five dollars a barrel; that of beef ranges from twelve to eighteen. Indian corn is sold for a dollar and twenty cents a bushel; flour costs from seven to eight dollars a barrel. There is not a ton of hay for their cavalry except what is brought from the North. Shrewd calculators estimate the expenses of the Commissariat alone of the southern army at from one to two millions of dollars for every month it is kept in the field; and the entire monthly cost is not less than ten millions. This is a burden wholly beyond the power of the rebel government to bear; their army must disperse of itself, through mere inanition, if this state of things should last long.

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give law. The advantages of secession to Virginia are doubtful and shadowy, to say the least; the ruin it will bring upon their state is sure, frightful and all-availing.

COTTON.

Whatever turn affairs may take in the seceded States—whether they return to the obedience of the General Government, or be allowed a separate Confederacy—one point is certain to be gained to the growing civilization of the world, and that is a more extended culture of cotton, for nothing is more clear than that success must attend the efforts of the millionaires of the world to obtain cotton supplies from free labor.—The London Times says:

"The men who devised and directed the great plot of secession believed themselves indispensable to the world. They conceived that the manufacturers of Europe, and of this country especially, depended absolutely on the products of their soil. They were the cotton growers of the world, and as the world could not do without cotton, it could not do without them. There was considerable warrant for this presumption; but what is the turn which events have actually taken? Instead of being frightened into acquiescence and approval, instead of closing with any terms for the continued supply of cotton from Charleston, Europe has decided rather on looking about for fresh markets. The measures which have been taken at this point, since the beginning of the rupture, constitute one of the most extraordinary phenomena of the present age. There has been a positive scramble for the place which the Southern States of the Union were supposed to be vacating. The office of producing raw material for British cotton-mills is eagerly and clamorously sought after. In Asia, in Africa, in America, and in Austria, people are ready and anxious to undertake the duty. Egypt, Ethiopia, Abbeokuta, India, New Granada, and a dozen other countries besides, are competing for our orders."

LETTER FROM MARLBORO.

Since the financial necessities of the Western Anti-Slavery Society compel its Executive Committee to suspend the publication of the Bugle, I desire in this, its last issue, to put upon record my testimony to the fidelity with which it has adhered to the cause of the slave throughout its whole existence, and under the management of each of its several Editors. Indeed, to this fidelity alone is to be attributed the necessity which enforces its discontinuance. True to the cause of its clients whoever else proved faithless, zealous and active who ever might be lukewarm and indifferent, uncompromising in rebuke of sect or party, where these failed in duty towards the oppressed, it has preferred to die that the Truth may live. For none can doubt that the intellectual ability with which it has been conducted, might readily have achieved for it popularity, pecuniary support, and long life, if, instead of faithfulness to the cause of Human rights, had been the objects at which it aimed.

It is not to be supposed that the labors of those who have co-operated together to effect a great object, making the Bugle their chief organ, will feel themselves at liberty to cease or even to abate their labors on account of its discontinuance. The wonderful change in the circumstances which surround us within the last few months, admonish us of the necessity for a corresponding change in the direction to which we give our labors. As a consequence in part of the efforts we have given towards the liberation of the slave, we now find ourselves surrounded by hurried preparations for bloody war. Many of us I hope and believe in sentiment and not are non-resistants. Forbidden by our principles to take the sword and unite in the onset upon the slave owners, and ready by violence their victims from their grasp, equally forbidden by our duty to our oppressed brethren to fold our hands in quiet and make no further struggle for their relief, we have now each to choose as individuals what direction we shall give to our labors.

We are not in the beginning of the war. Ever since the first slaves were landed upon this continent, civil war has been in progress among the American people. Since the National government was formed until the present day, all the people who have participated in it have been waging upon the slaves. Now the oppressors are about to throttle each other. Believing that the sins of the people are so atrocious that present retribution is unavoidable and the only means by which they can rise to a condition wherein reform is practicable, I rejoice that it is so. Reform is first step. The moral principle of those about to engage actively in this war will never lead them to seek the abolition of slavery, but it is highly probable that its events may be such as to make emancipation a political, and military necessity. Like the purification of the physical atmosphere by hurricane and storm, this war may sweep out of existence the chief obstacles to our peoples progress in better things. And now is the time to endeavor to give such direction to the public mind as will secure this object. Now is the time to endeavor to make it apparent to all, and particularly to all public men, the inherent weakness as well as the inconsistency of a national policy requiring the coerced obedience of four millions of slaves to the one hand, and at the same moment of reducing to subjection their rebellious masters upon the other.

Without the adoption of a policy which thoughtful men can sanction, the present warlike enthusiasm will necessarily be short lived and abortive, and afford to its leaders no permanent popularity and strength. But by the adoption of the construction of the Constitution given by John Quincy Adams, that the condition of war gives to the government a constitutional power to abolish slavery, it may speedily be brought to a triumphant close, those participating in it in the meanwhile preserving their self-respect and securing the approbation and assistance of all christendom besides. Non-resistants cannot join in the violence of these. But that violence which they are impotent to restrain or prevent, it is their duty to endeavor to direct so far as possible into the least harmful channels. To me it seems to be the duty of every individual, be the influence which he exercises little or much, to give the whole of it now in the attempt to secure the adoption of such a policy by the government.

Many who may read this could have an influence upon their members in Congress, the members of the Cabinet, and other leading men, should they choose to correspond with them. And the united influence of all the anti-slavery men in the nation who desire just such a policy in the government, if brought to bear upon it just at this juncture, I verily believe would accomplish it.

A. BROOKS.

MARLBORO April 29th, 1861.

LETTER FROM PHILADELPHIA.

ED. BROOKS: It has been some time since I introduced myself on your notice. In my last I wrote that "things were working," and may now add, they are working harder—matters are hastening to a crisis. Our politicians, heretofore, have saturated us with crises, but all their talk of tariffs, banks, and other state and national affairs, seem like mere moonshine in comparison to what is now going on. The bloody issue, it seems, has at last arrived, in which the great contest between liberty and slavery has to be decided—for that is the question of the day, although fighting for the union is the ostensible object held up to view by the administration and those who are in for the war. To me it looks as if the Union is gone past patching, and I cannot think that our southern brethren can be whipped in again—though I am quite sure they will be conquered in the field of battle.

Webster once said, there is no Sunday in revolutionary times. For that saying, his political opponents stigmatized him as a sort of heathen; but the sentiment he uttered is verified now, and here in this city of Brotherly Love, last Sunday the work of enlistment was going on as on week days; and this morning I went to the Philadelphia and Baltimore station, and there I saw some half dozen companies, encamped in the tent or tabernacle of the Young Men's Christian Association. The captains were marching their various companies along the streets to the sound of the drum, and putting the men through some of the military evolutions in order to train them how to kill and be killed according to the laws of war, on the field of blood and glory! And passing by the Girard House, (now not a hotel, but sort of military place), I could hear the rattle of perhaps hundreds of sewing machines, making uniforms for the volunteers, and there are a thousand women at work, it is said.

Companies from other States have been passing through here, and among those, I saw the Massachusetts regiment, which the next day were attacked in Baltimore, and some of them killed, while others shot down a number of mobocrats in turn. I also saw the celebrated New York Tenth Regiment, a jolly set of chaps, enter the ship which conveyed them to Washington. And of the streets, in the armories, at a score or two of public rooms, and in the parks, we can continually hear the din of drum and life, the measured tread of raw recruits or experienced flegmen, and companies, preparing for some woeful conflict which is to end weeping, if not desolation in many a household, and blight the prospects of many a dreamed future of happiness. Truly, war is a dread scourge.

And the war enthusiasm seems almost unbounded. There are tens of thousands of flags, within this city, to day, fluttering in the gales or breezes as they come to us from the warm south land. There are great flags, costing their hundreds of dollars each, down to the tiny, thumb paper size, carried by the little, ragged street boys, who also have their Hallelujah drums, and other cheap accoutrements with which to play the soldier and show their enthusiasm. We have a tremendous unanimity on that point here. When a man, even ever so privately, to say any thing indicating that he sympathized with our southern brethren, he would be in danger of being hung on the nearest lamp post. Why Bob Tyler, son of ex-President Tyler, one of the F. F. V's, had to run for his life, and seek protection at the hands of the police. The Palmetto Flag was sumarily suspended, and the office where it was printed would have been razed to the ground, I suppose, had not the police interfered. I saw some two or three hundred excited people as near the office as they could get, discussing the question of demolition in great earnestness. I think it doubtful, under the present state of public feeling, whether Dr. Lard, or Dr. Spring, or any of those pro-slavery D. D.'s, could with safety preach some of the sermons attributed to them, especially in such as they expressed sympathy with the south. Men whose breaths are laden with the fumes of alcohol, now denounce the whole south as a set of thieves—pro-slavery as they have been, thus verifying the allegations for which the ruckiest abolitionists have heretofore been mobbed for uttering against the slaveholder, and not the entire southern people.

Last Sunday the war question got right in the meeting of Progressive Friends. One man made an excellent little speech in favor of peace principles, but so warlike did many of the speakers and others feel, that he was listened to with great impatience. Two or three others who frequently speak there, declared for the war, and felt what they said sensitively, when two of them said they had sons in the army, and another that he was going himself. Miss Dickinson, to whom I have heretofore referred as an able and eloquent champion of liberty, women's rights, temperance, and all that is good, who has been raised in the peaceful faith of Friends, made a brief but eloquent speech for the war. And in concluding she brought down the house, as did others with their anti-slavery denunciations.

Perhaps I am premature, or you may even think post-temerous, but it does seem to me that this war—no matter how much it is intended in behalf of the Union—will ultimately in the overthrow of slavery. This may be rather sanguine, but I hear many others uttering the same sentiment. The people will see that slavery, and nothing else, is the cause of the war, and interest, if no other reason, will prompt them to demand its overthrow if the south remain in the Union. And if the south remains seceded they can't well sustain the institution. But perhaps this is indulging rather freely in the realms of speculation.

"This war has been brought on by you abolitionists," so I have been told by more than one old pro-slavery Whig. "And now we have to fight it out." I tell them we abolitionists are a very moose crowd, and without influence. No matter is the response, you are chargeable for the war. You will remember that the same party, held us responsible for the annexation of Texas, and the Mexican war. So if we are the potent followers they make us out, by holding out a little longer we can do away with slavery.

On this point they charge us falsely, I think. Our work may be the cause, to some extent, of the war, but what was the reason that we worked as we have? Just because of slavery. More than twenty-five years ago abolitionists told the people that slavery was an evil, and that it must come to an end, either peacefully or by war. But how were we answered? Why priest and politician united in their endeavors to prove that slavery was right according to scripture, to natural right, and every other argument they could bring. Those sentiments have been so infused into the people of the South, and even many in the north, that they justified slavery with all its infamous wrong. The ultimate claim that they will make, if they succeed in conquering us, will be that we must sur-

render everything, even the right of free speech, who is ready for this?

But the north will conquer, and with the hatred infused against slavery, it cannot stand the light of the age and the power of progress for the right. These crude and half uttered ideas of the future are given for what they are worth, and if they prove correct we shall feel encouraged—if incorrect, let us labor on.

Many other suggestions, and not a few facts, present themselves to me in connection with the slavery question at present, but having run on at this length by faith, in some respects more than by sight, I shall not presume to trespass further on your notice.

One more matter must state ere closing. Mr. Chambers, a bitter pro-slavery priest, I have just heard, preached such an offensive sermon the other day, that it is said that his church has to be guarded for fear of an attack. Such is the feeling here. Respectfully, J. P.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1861.

A BRIEF RETROSPECTION.

It is with mingled feelings of joy and sadness, the writer of these few lines looks over the history of the ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE, now for a time suspended. Its Editor has borne himself true to the right, "without concealment, without compromise." For years he has advocated the glorious motto full of salvation to the North, "No Union with Slaveholders." And now, that those gigantic pirates and man-stealers have taken it into their heads to do, what the North (for a heaven-wide different reason), long since ought to have done, and are rushing headlong to their own place, like the Sun of Perdition, he is accused of inconsistency, and murderous feelings are entertained against him because he don't get it blind to force the bloody cut-throat back again! Consistency—thou art a jewel! and if that jewel don't shine with resplendent brightness in the editor's future crown of rejoicing, then shall effect cease to follow cause, and future rewards prove a fallacy.

It is painful to reflect that a paper, so pure and elevated in its tone, so faithful to the suffering slave, and the momentous interests of the North, should be so poorly sustained. But so it has been in every age. The result can be graduated by a mathematical scale, that the more firm and unflinching a journal is to duty, the less it is accepted by the masses. All papers of a high reformatory character have to struggle with poverty and receive but a meagre pittance. They have to drive the plough-share deep with laborious effort, and break up the fallow ground for the seed of truth, whilst another generation reaps the golden harvest. "Be thou faithful unto death and I will give thee a crown of life," is the voice of inspiration. That glorious promise shall gladden the heart, and cheer the pathway of him who now retires for a season from the editorial chair of the Bugle.

JOHN GORDON.

SUBSCRIBERS AND DONATIONS.

The Executive Committee of the Western Anti-Slavery Society acting on the principle of "Never giving up the ship," have continued the publication of the Bugle until all the funds in hand are exhausted, and a debt of between Two and Three Hundred Dollars incurred.

We wish to impress on the minds of all whose pledges remain unpaid, the importance of promptly remitting the amount of their Pledges, (and as much more as they see proper), as soon as it is possible for them to do so.

All the friends of the Society will at once see the necessity of having its debts paid at the earliest period practicable, not only because the Editor, and Printer, and Publishing Agent need the money they have earned, but in order that no debt shall encumber our operations, if circumstances should transpire making it desirable and practicable to resume the publication of the Bugle.

All remittances should be directed to the Treasurer, J. M. MILLAN, who will promptly acknowledge their reception.

Persons whose term of subscription to the Bugle has not expired, will see by the following resolutions passed at the last meeting of the Executive Committee, what disposition is to be made of them.

Resolved, That the Subscription List of the Anti-Slavery Bugle be transferred to the publishers of the Anti-Slavery Standard. Resolved, That MARIUS B. ROBINSON and JOEL M. MILLAN, be a Committee to arrange with the publishers of the Anti-Slavery Standard to supply the subscribers to the Bugle with that paper to the extent to which their subscriptions have been paid.

"Every Citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of the right; and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech, or of the press."—CONSTITUTION OF OHIO, Article I, Sec. 11.

We beg leave to call the attention of the General Assembly of Ohio, and the Executive of the State, to the above clause, which will be found in our Constitution, and which each one of them took an oath, when going into office, to support. Better let that clause stand, and not attempt to interfere with or obstruct the rights therein guaranteed. If they are abused, the laws of the land are ample for the punishment of those who are guilty.—Ohio Statesman.

BALTIMORE, May 1.—The following Circular to the Government at Washington will be forwarded, signed by our citizens:

In our opinion military forces or stores ought to pass through Baltimore without hindrance, and we will use our best efforts to prevent any obstruction.

A memorial to the Legislature asks the rebuilding of bridges and the re-opening of all lines of communication.

Resolutions were offered in the Maryland Legislature and referred to a select committee, saying if more troops were necessary for the protection of the Capital they may be transferred over the railroads of Maryland.

A resolution was adopted to appoint a committee to wait on Mr. Davis and Gov. Lecher to bring about an understanding whereby civil war may be averted.