

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

Provisional Government. It is understood that under this law, a tariff is to be laid on all goods brought from the United States.

A resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee on Finance to report promptly a tariff for raising revenue to support the Government.

A resolution was adopted, authorizing the appointment of a Committee to report a Constitution for the permanent government of the Confederacy.

The Constitution of the Provisional Government has been printed, and is now made public. The preamble says:

"We, the deputies of the sovereign and independent States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, invoking the favor of Almighty God, do hereby in behalf of these States, ordain and establish this Constitution for the Provisional government of the same, to continue for one year from the inauguration of the President, or until a permanent Constitution or Confederation between said States shall be put in operation which shall first occur."

The seventh section of the first article reads: "The importation of African negroes from any foreign country other than the slaveholding States is hereby forbidden, and Congress is required to pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the same."

The second section reads: "Congress shall also have power to prohibit the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of this Confederacy."

Article fourth, third clause, second section, reads as follows:

"A slave in one State escaping to another shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom the said slave may belong, by the executive authority of the State in which such slave is found; and in case of any abduction or forcible rescue, full compensation including the value of the slave and all costs and expenses, shall be made to the party by the State, in which the abduction or rescue shall take place."

Article sixth, 2d clause reads: "The government hereby instituted shall take immediate steps for the settlement of all matters between the States forming it, and their other late confederates of the United States, in relation to the public property and debt at the time of their withdrawal from them, these States hereby declaring it to be their wish and earnest desire to adjust everything pertaining to the common property, the common liability, and the common obligations of this Union upon the principles of right, justice, equality and good faith." The other portions of this Provisional Constitution are almost identical with the Constitution of the United States.

ONE OF 'EM.

[The Columbus correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial thus sketches one of the Legislators there.]

Dr. Stunt, (Dem.) of Monroe, must have been bitten by a nigger at some period of his life. He is certainly afflicted with negro-phobia. He is eternally "picking at" the nigger, just as a ragged nigger picks at the scab on his sore nose. He introduced that execrable bill to protect the chastity of the Democratic party, and was dattered when it became the Penial Act of the Democratic party. Also affected him that he has already given notice of his intention to introduce another nigger bill, to prevent the immigration of negroes into Ohio, and his fellow niggers about him. Making laws against niggers appears to be the most exalted conception of legislative duties that Democrats have in the General Assembly of Ohio. We are fair to assume that when the future historian collates the annals of our State, he will in gloomy period, record as the prominent fact in Democratic history, that its fundamental principle was animosity against the feeble and contemptible descendants of unhappy Africans. He will conclude that this time it was better to be a dog than a nigger, since to be the latter was a statutory crime, but that human sympathies were so enlisted in behalf of the former that even Democrats would not legislate against the means of the species—sheep killing kind. The persecution of the Jews in the dark ages, and Democratic persecution of the negroes in Anna Lee 1861, will to the philosopher, five hundred years hence, indicate but comparatively slight progress in civilization in the career of intervening centuries. But come what may, Dr. Stunt and the nigger will be inseparably associated.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

Our readers may judge from the following despatches what will be the effects of this election.

Special Despatch to N. Y. Tribune.

The Virginia election amounts to nothing practically. The difference between the two parties is that one proposes to secede to-day and the other to-morrow. The Union party is pledged all over the State to insist upon enforcing slavery in the Constitution, and this is about what the fossil Convention assembled here will aim to bring about. There are men in it who have acted with the Republican party just as full of this treason as anybody. The genuine Republicans therein are likely to beat a speedy retreat. They are the only men in it who give the body the slightest political weight or significance, and it is of doubtful policy for them to remain any longer than common civility demands.

Special Despatch to N. Y. Herald.

The returns from Virginia gave a hopeful turn to conversation, and the opinion seemed to prevail that the border slave States were not to be seduced from their allegiance to the Union.

ONE OF THE U. S. DEPUTIES.—Constable Eastman yesterday arrested one James McCarthy on a charge of assault and battery. McCarthy is charged with assaulting a negro, while acting as a deputy United States Marshal on the occasion of the trial of the fugitive slave girl Lucy. The case is set for hearing before Justice Foljambe on Monday morning at eight o'clock.—Cleveland Herald.

The Republicans of Cleveland should now prepare the release of this Deputy United States Marshal, and with the passage of suitable resolutions and presentation of a gold headed cane, confirm the assurance already given to our Southern brethren that Cleveland at least is willing to go to its length in the dir to force upon them the benefit of this glorious Union.—State Journal.

"Maudslott, God forgive her,
She's a knellin' with the rest,
She, that ought to be along for ever
In her grand old eagle-crest;
But she ought to stand so fearless
While the wheels are round her buried,
While 'up' a heaveon peace
To the oppressed of all the world!"

For the Anti-Slavery Bugle.

FARMINGTON, Michigan,
February, 1861.

To THE EDITOR: I have been so far West during the winter, as almost to have lost sight of you, and the sound of the ever brave Bugle has seldom reached my ear. The Liberator I have somewhere met, nearly every week, but the Standard, only once or twice, in all this campaign. And it grieves me to think how few subscribers we have any of us added to the scanty list, myself particularly.

But the people now want "war despatches," daily and semi-daily. Not even political Journals are in much demand, that only come once a week. Of such papers as the New York Tribune and Independent, this cannot be said, of course. But the exceptions are few.

Till I came into Michigan, my meetings were quiet and orderly, almost without exception. Here most of them are disturbed, and some of them seriously. Bates, and the New York Convention, have set the West a bad example. Both last night and the night before, we had some very serious annoyances.

Mrs. Griffing has been attending meetings this week and a part of last, with me, but the Ruffians show no more respect to her than they would to me. It is not often that brutality sinks to such depths as not to respect a lady; especially one so truly so, as Mrs. Griffing always shows herself to be, before every audience she addresses. While she was speaking last evening, some "low fellows of the baser sort," contrived to saturate the atmosphere with pepper, and in a few moments many persons were nearly strangled. The church was very full, and the coughing was frightful.—Every door and window had to be opened; many rushed wildly out; one person fainted, and the whole scene for a short time, was most appalling!

Order however was at length restored; and we carried on our exercises to a regular close. In this we have succeeded so far, at every meeting, to the infinite chagrin of the miscreants who have assailed us.

The people in large extent, seem infatuated. It is not Democrats by any means, who mob our gatherings. Nor are they always pro-slavery demonstrations. The Republicans seem to think all is safe or will be next month, and that very security seems likely to prove their ruin. They will mob us, and yet denounce all concessions and compromises to, or with the slave power. The alarming articles in the New York papers, I fear are coming too late. I have sounded the same note all winter, but apparently, to little purpose. When after the outrages of last evening, I read how conspiracies were formed to assassinate General Scott, as well as to seize the National Capital, and how the New York Tribune and Independent were both calling on the States and the people to rally by thousands, and even by the hundred thousand, to the rescue, you may be sure a change came over the spirit of the stupid dreamers who had shown themselves to such frightful disadvantage. So every where. Republicans are generally opposed to any further guarantees to slavery, and yet are not alive or awake to the fact that they are likely to have to redeem their paper currency of Lincoln ballots with a specie payment in solid bullets, before their foe will be conquered. It is well that the New York Press has at length blown so loud a blast. And yet it may be even now, too late!

By a letter from Boston, it seems there is a proposition to petition for an amendment to the Constitution so as "to give Congress the power, (if it have it not already,) to abolish slavery in the States." Thousands of Republicans profess to hold the doctrine with Gerrit Smith, that the power already exists, and cannot too soon be exercised. And yet, when I proposed the petitioning at Ann Arbor, as an Anti-Slavery Work, the Resolution found no favor outside the ranks of the Disunionists. But the measure will be good for agitation.

Republicans, who mean anything by their doctrine, know little yet, of the work to do. Almost every one of their papers, in the West, excuses, while the Democratic press encourages the mob spirit now so rampant, from Massachusetts to Michigan. The recent slave rendition at Cleveland, with the full approval, apparently, of Judge Spaulding, and so many eminent Anti-Slavery Republicans, goes over the West, like the chills of death. Senator Seward too, with his base subservience, sits a night-mare on the throbbing hearts of myriads. And the church, dead and damned, seems likely to complete the work which Seward, Satan and Slavery have carried so far. With a few exceptions, (alas how few!) the pulpit is as powerless to grapple with the great questions of the hour, as the mice that steal their kernels from the stacks, are, to raise the wheat which feeds the world.

But my letter is growing too long.

PARKER PILLBURY.

CONVENTION IN ANN ARBOR.

February 1st, 1861.

In accordance with a call issued some time previous, and published in the Standard, Bugle and City papers, an Anti-Slavery Convention met at Ann Arbor, Mich. for Saturday and Sunday Jan. 26th and 27th.

In consequence of mourning and threats of a mob, a Hall previously engaged, and usually occupied by the Abolitionists, was refused, the owner feeling no assurance of protection from the City authorities, and the Free Church was opened. At 2 o'clock P. M., of Saturday, when the Speakers and friends arrived, they found the house filled to overflowing, by an audience composed principally of University Students, and to much disorder and confusion prevailed that no permanent organization could be made, although at times quiet was obtained sufficiently for a time, so that Mrs. Griffing spoke at some length on the demands and duties of the hour, and the necessity of our guarding free speech and our own personal rights here at the North—she also showed us, that as all instruments and compacts are practically what they are interpreted to be by the legal authorities of a Nation, and if that Nation is willing to second and accept the verdict of Slaveholders, who say to us that this Constitution and this Union do not protect slavery, we may have it read for Freedom.

Mr. Blair appealed earnestly and eloquently to his fellow students to sustain him in a resolve to preserve order, which was passed by acclamation. At 7 P. M. the house was crowded, but twenty minutes before the hour adjourned, to a chairman had been chosen by the mob, who was impudent—full of assurance for a time, but was afterwards persuaded by personal appeal, to vacate the chair and platform. No one could be heard, for the constant clamor of groans for Lincoln and the Convention, cheers for Douglas and the Union, the whistling of Yankee Doodle &c. &c. prevented all organization and speaking. The friends remained until these representatives of Law, Medicine and the Classics received an accession of drunken "roughs," and at last, about, blows, breaking of benches and personal injury of some friends, compelled the friends of order to retire.

At an early hour Sunday morning the house was put in some order, to make a meeting possible for the day, and filled with people both morning and afternoon. A majority of the students were on the side of free speech and good order, and citizens present were also desirous to hear quietly. The following list of officers were chosen.

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Thomas Chandler, President, Richard Glazier, Mrs. E. Comstock, Vice Presidents, Jacob Walton, Catharine A. F. Stebbins, Secretaries, Josephine Griffing and Jacob Volland, Finance Com., and Parker Pillsbury, Richard Glazier, and Jane M. Chandler, Business Com.

The forenoon was occupied by Mr. Pillsbury whose address was listened to with respectful attention, quite unlike the rude uproar of the preceding night. He spoke of Free Speech as lying at the very foundation of Free Institutions, and instanced the mobs of old Greece and Rome, and those in our own time, to show that if we once submit to them, that if those in authority do not resist manfully in the beginning, this spirit of mobocracy and violence will for a long time bear away. He administered a severe and deserved rebuke to the Mayor of the city, who was present to hear it, in the early part of the meeting.

At 2 P. M. the house was if possible still more crowded. Mrs. Griffing opened the meeting, speaking of the necessity of a unity of action among all the Friends of Freedom at this time, and of the whole-souled co-operation the Republicans had given her in some parts of the West during the fall and winter. G. B. Stebbins spoke of the causes of the riot, of a paragraph in the "Mie B. Argus," the Democratic paper, calling out and countenancing this mob spirit, his determination to crush free speech in Ann Arbor, this determination that our friend Pillsbury should not be heard.

Mr. P. occupied the most of the time, the opposition being mostly against him, and friends far and near being desirous to hear him. He spoke of the dreadful sacrifice of human liberty made to the Union, in Cleveland only three days before, in the person of the Slave woman Lucy, laid on the bloody altar of Slavery. The Slave Claimant thanked Ohio for the conviction, and said if our servants in Congress will not do their duty, our servants in the North will. Judge Spaulding responded, "you shall have safe escort through the State"—he told of a woman, a graduate of a medical college in Cleveland, who had been in prison in New Orleans, and was sent North because she had been connected with an Anti-Slavery paper, it proved that she had written wrappers for some papers, before commencing practice.

Mr. P. says, you consent to make slaves of 45 millions, as good in the sight of God as any of you, but you crave liberty for yourselves and your children; let me tell you that even his shadow is fatal to the liberties of the white race. Abraham Lincoln approaches the altar of this bloody idol, and lays his offering upon it, with those awful hecatombs that weep and gnash their teeth there. Young men, that is not what you meant to do in electing him, but it is the best you can do. Mr. Lincoln will keep his garments unstained by unconstitutional support of slavery, but the guile of constitutional support will be upon his skirts.

An individual, genuine manhood is below par, a manhood that asks not leave to be, of any church, any party or any constitution. With every right there is a corresponding responsibility, and those responsibilities can never be alienated, they inhere; every soul has every attribute of the Divine Nature, differing never in kind, only in degree. He spoke of the progress of Humanity; the sparrows that build in the mountain pine-tree, build their nests as did the sparrows in the Cedars of Lebanon in the days of the sweet Singer of Israel; the horses with necks clothed with thunder in the vision of the Prophet, were the progenitors of the fleet and powerful animals, the pride of their owners to-day. But there is a mighty growth of the high capacities of man; Homer and Shakespeare together did not exhaust poetry; Bacon did not explore all the vast fields of Philosophy. There are wells of salvation in every human soul, and they will come to be conscious in good time.

Mr. Pillsbury urged especially the Resolve on the Personal Liberty Bill, which was passed most heartily.

D. L. Twitche and Mr. Elliott spoke, dissenting from the 5th resolution, but nobly advocating order and freedom of speech. One or two others seconded them. Some noise and disturbance in the rear of the audience was manifest, and a large number of young men rose to signify their readiness to preserve order.

A collection was taken up by Finance Committee. Richard Glazier spoke of the causes of the mob violence which had been witnessed, the compromising, vacillating course of the Mayor, and the countenance of merchants and other citizens—that the majority of the Students had stood nobly by order and free discussion.

Parker Pillsbury remembered touching the venerated friend who has so recently left us, —Richard B. Glazier;—of his fidelity to the Slave, and to the Anti Slavery cause—in its length and breadth—of his contributing largely to build that house, with its free platform; that its present solid and desolate aspect contrasted strangely with its clearly and quiet appearance when he was wont to worship there. Many of us thought, had he been there with his sincere calm face, and firm, dignified bearing, that it would have had great effect upon the mob, to subdue and silence—but his work is done here. Mr. P.'s appeal to the better nature of the young men, produced a happy and salutary effect.

After the discussion and passage of the following resolutions, the Convention adjourned, the house not being in condition to be lighted and warmed in the evening.

Resolved, That the vital breath of Liberty is Free Speech and Untrammelled Discussion; and when any community or country surrenders them, from that hour, despotism may date the beginnings of its triumph.

Resolved, That in this hour of peril to the cause of Free Institutions in our young, and hitherto promising nation, we should at whatever hazard of reputation, property or life, defend, and vigorously exercise these divinely given and most inalienable Rights, as the only citadel and security of our own personal Freedom, as well as of the Liberties of Mankind.

Resolved, That the friends of genuine Liberty every where have cause to rejoice at the bold and manly resistance which so many States, especially in the West and North West, are making to the last and most monstrous demands of the slave power—even sinking all party distinctions in a sublime determination never to be slaves, nor the voluntary instruments of enslaving others.

Resolved, That while in many instances the Republican Press and Platform have uttered a noble rebuke of the high-handed tyranny now bestriding the land, we cannot but stand to the

Governors of Michigan and Massachusetts, the honor of giving to the Chief Magistrates and the people of all the States, an example of heroic devotion to Justice, Freedom and the Higher Law, which redeems the age from despair, as well as infamy; and which if enacted into practice, would soon restore peace to the country, after the divine order, by preceding it with Liberty, Liberty, and the Law of Justice and Love.

Resolved, That denying wholly and forever the Right of property in man, we are unalterably opposed to any change in the United States Constitution that shall recognize or protect slavery in any State or Territory of the Union; while on the other hand, we are in favor of such amendments as should authorize the abolition and prohibition of Slavery by Act of Congress, throughout the national domain, State or Territory.

Resolved, That this Convention adopt the following Petition, to be signed by its officers, and presented

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan.

The undersigned in behalf of an Anti-Slavery Convention held in Ann Arbor, on the 26th and 27th of January, 1861, earnestly desire your honorable body to preserve in full force, whatever Laws for the protection of Personal Liberty, now exist on our Statute Book.

JACOB WALTON,
CATHARINE A. F. STEBBINS, } Secretaries.

For the Bugle.

NUMBER 9.

MR. JONES: When a religious journal discusses political questions, it should pay a due regard to veracity, as if the questions were theological. And here let me say that the outcry against clergymen taking part in politics, or "preaching politics instead of religion" is an erroneous view of an important public duty. The morality or religion that does not require and enjoy as strict probity and fidelity in politics, as in the common affairs of life, is a sham and a cheat.

The Review is unfortunate, if not culpable, in its statement of facts. It asserts first, "these States are pledged to a perpetual Union," marking the words "perpetual Union" as a quotation. Second, it asks: "How can any Southern State justify a disruption of the Union which was declared to be perpetual?" Third, it asserts: "The contracting parties stipulated that the Union shall be perpetual;" the last word marked as a quotation. Now here are no less than three assertions as to one fact, and yet each, and every one of them is absolutely false. I challenge the Editor, or any one else, to produce the proof.

In its "second argument against the right of secession," based upon this falsely assumed premise, the Review proceeds deliberately to draw its conclusions, namely, that: "A perpetual Union is one that cannot be dissolved except on the consent of all the parties to that union. * * * It seems almost too plain for argument, that if the several States, or the people thereof in their sovereign capacity, have pledged themselves to a perpetual Union, and ratified their pledged faith by an oath, no one State can secede without incurring the two-fold criminality of breach of faith, and violation of an oath." Now these conclusions seem to be very logical, but as soon as we discover the fact, that they are based on false premises, they fall to the ground. To prove a negative is always a difficult task, and here I can only show that the "perpetual Union" of these States was under the Articles of Confederation, and that notwithstanding that Union was, in the preamble and body of the Articles of Confederation, declared to be "perpetual," it lasted almost nine years, when it was dissolved by eleven of the original thirteen States actually seceding from North Carolina and Rhode Island, and forming under the Federal Constitution "a more perfect Union," but not a "perpetual" Union.

The Review is not alone in falsifying facts. Mr. Seward in his late speech says: "Experience in war and in peace, from 1776 until 1787 only convinced them [the States] of the necessity of converting that loose Confederacy into a more perfect and perpetual Union." This is a shameful perversion of facts, for the States dismembered a "PERPETUAL UNION" and formed "a more perfect Union." In this speech Mr. Seward divides sovereignty between "the States and the Federal Government," and that the "allegiance" of the same people is due "to the Union" and "to the State." Admirable logic this for a statesman, who says, "John Brown was justly hung." Without granting a modicum of "sovereignty and allegiance" to Virginia, Mr. Seward found he could not justify the hanging of John Brown for treason.

On the question of allegiance, the Review is almost as clear-headed as Mr. Seward. Speaking of those, who cannot conscientiously submit to the Constitution, the review says, "they are bound to allow it unrestricted operation or to renounce all allegiance to it." Here allegiance is claimed as due to the Constitution. The Review continues:

"But the question now before us is, whether the personal liberty laws, free Southern men from their allegiance to the country." Here "country" is substituted for the Constitution as entitled to allegiance. Again, asks the Review: "Suppose a State should prohibit the restoration of a fugitive slave, would that exonerate any slaveholding State from its allegiance to the Union?" The Review claims for a third party, the Union, the allegiance of a sovereign State, for it has admitted the sovereignty of the States, in two different places, without once claiming a "divided sovereignty" between the States and any other party. How then it could fall into the error of claiming that allegiance was due to the Constitution, the Country and the Union, is inexplicable.

On the question of allegiance, Mr. Seward and the Editor of the Review part company, and I am forced to admit that the theologian is, if any odds, the better statesman.

On this vital question of allegiance, let me here remark that whereas it may be due to it, is from the very necessity of the case, one and indivisible. Webster defines "allegiance" to be "the duty of a subject to his prince, government, or State."

Judge Blackstone is it true, maintains the European doctrine that a British subject, cannot expatriate himself and put off his allegiance by swearing to another. The judge says: "Indeed the natural born subject of our prince to whom he owes allegiance, may be entangled by subjecting himself to another; but it is his own act that brings him into these straits of owing service to two masters." * * * * *

"When I say that an alien is one who is born out of the king's dominions, or allegiance, this also must be understood with some restrictions. The common law, indeed, stood absolutely so, with a very few exceptions; so that a particular act of parliament became necessary after the restoration, for the naturalization of children of his Majesty's English subjects born in foreign countries, during the late troubles. And this maxim of the law proceeded upon a general principle that

every man owes natural allegiance where he is born, and cannot owe two such allegiances, or serve two masters at once."

I here appeal to the common sense of your readers, and ask if "this maxim of the law" is not true as a general principle, as well as consistent with our whole experience in the line of duties. Can we "serve two masters"—God and Mammon, Christ and Belial?

Let us test this vastly important question of "sovereignty and allegiance," by facts. Virginia hung John Brown for treason. W. H. Seward, from some motive, I do not impugn his motives, unblushingly and ungraciously volunteered the assertion that "John Brown was justly hung." Five words which he will not ask to be engraved upon his tomb stone.

Now if this assertion be true, its truth rests upon two facts. First: That Virginia is absolutely a sovereign State, endowed by virtue of that sovereignty with the high prerogative, right and power to punish treason. "Treason," according to Judge Blackstone, "is, in England, an offence against the king, as sovereign." "Treason," says General Jackson, "is an offence against sovereignty, and sovereignty must reside with the power to punish it." Virginia, then, according to the doctrine of Judge Blackstone and Gen. Jackson, and the verdict of the Republican party, that John Brown committed "one of the gravest of crimes," is a sovereign State endowed with the responsible prerogative to hang John Brown for treason. The second fact, upon which the truth of Mr. Seward's assertion rests, is, "did John Brown owe allegiance to the sovereign State of Virginia?" Senator Seward says "The Federal Government is sovereign," but he does not claim the "Union" to be sovereign, and yet he, indirectly, asserts that John Brown, residing in some one of the States, owed "allegiance to the Union." If this be true, then John Brown was unjustly hung, because, as Judge Blackstone truly says, he could not "owe two allegiances, or serve two masters at once."

I deny that John Brown "owed allegiance to the Union" or to Virginia, and that consequently, he was unjustly hung. If John Brown was domiciled in Virginia, then he might have committed treason against the State. But the fact that he was not a citizen, or even an inhabitant of Virginia, is conclusive that he did not commit treason against that State. He may have made war upon Virginia, but waging war is not perpetrating treason.

In the case of John Brown posterity will reverse the verdict of these corrupt and profligate times, based upon the *ipse dixit* of W. H. Seward, and the corrupt judge, (the American Jefferson,) who unconsciously by any party in politics, or any sect in religion, sentenced the noblest man who ever trod Virginia's slave-polluted soil, to die a traitor's ignominious death.

I have been unconsciously led into this digression, by admiration of John Brown's disinterested devotion to the cause of our common humanity. In my next the subject will be resumed.

B. G. WRIGHT.

RURAL, ILLINOIS, Feb. 3, 1861.

For the Anti-Slavery Bugle.

CHRONICLES OF THE CAPTIVITY.

BY WM. HICK.

CHAPTER I.

1. And it came to pass that the Israelites of Alliance wickedly congregated together to encourage each other in violence; for they were manstealers. 2. And certain of the sons of Belial said, go to now, let us cast in our trinkets and silver offerings for a goldenhead staff as a present to Cleland the Chief Conductor, for see he is faithful and exceedingly skillful.

3. Moreover, has he not by his council and strategy defeated the Lininites and brought to naught their plans by which they intended to set free Lucy the bondswoman? Has he not preserved our craft and saved the lives our Philistine brethren from sacrifice at the ambush, and rendered, once more, practicable our Fugitive Slave Law, which was in danger, and preserved our Union with the Asyrians of the South?

4. And it came to pass when the mobites of Alliance heard these words, that they shouted with a great shout and said, let Cleland the Chief Conductor be honored with a great honor after the manner of Bully Brooks when he smote the Jew Sumner.

5. Let skillful artificers and craftsmen be found to make a Cane or Staff with a head of gold, and let it be given him, lest our Allies, the Virginians be discouraged and flee like as they fled from before the fourteen men and one old cow, led on by Brown the Osawatimite.

6. So the Staff was made, and lo, a great mob was assembled in that Golgotha place called the Round House; and all the giants of the land with the Goliath of the Banqueting House were present, and a great company of fugies and hireling lickspittles and Mobites to do the shouting.

7. And it came to pass when the multitude had gotten together and had obtained their standing seats, and there was a great silence, that McKee, Captain of the kill'em and eat'em corps of manstealers, and chief scribe and recorder to the Alliancees stood forth with the Cane and made a great speech in the tongue of the Cradleplunders, to the praise and the glory of Cleland the famous defender of Ambuscades.

8. And Cleland took the Cane, albeit he was of a feeble countenance, for he thought of Brooks the Carolinite and the cause of his death; he thought of Herod whom God smote; he thought of Balaam who sought the ways of unrighteousness; he thought of Judas.

9. And conscience said, "behold now I have out Heroded Herod, out Brooksed Brooks, out Balaamed Balaam, and out Judased Judas, for I have returned to slavery the helpless Captive Lucy the bondswoman, and lo, here is my reward—the price of blood—not for thirty pieces of silver, but for this Cane, I have betrayed and sold my Savior; for inasmuch as I did it not unto the least of these my brethren, I did it not unto Christ.

10. And this staff when I lean upon it will say, thou leapest upon villany! Thou walkest with bloodminded! I clutch thee, thou reward of my doughfacedness! Thou tool of the devil! Oh! my soul thou art sold!"

11. And Cleland went his way stricken in heart from the Mobites of Alliance, Fearfulness and trembling go with him. He sees an ambush at every station, and the Lininites are his terror.—He is back to the city, but the men of Cleveland cannot hide him from the frown of him that sitteth upon the throne.

12. For thus saith the Lord, like as the exaltations of humanity pursued and slew Brooks as a rebel, public opinion pursue thee. Decent men shall avoid, and thy friends shall be afraid to own thee. Thou shalt be a byword and a scorn among men, and be known only as the "Dough faced Conductor."

13. And now call brimstones upon the rocks and the mountains—upon Virginia to hide thee. Let

her send a medal to comfort thee, and the blushing honors shall burn as an Oren; for all the proud and all that do wickedly shall be stubble.

14. And verily the Mobites themselves are dismayed. Howbeit their rowdiness with strong drink and the smoke of the filthy weed they endeavor to hide. But the tide of their glory is beginning to ebb, and there will be none to help.

For the Bugle.

MEETING AT DEER CREEK.

At a meeting of the people of Deer Creek and vicinity, held January 28th, 1861, B. Lancaster was appointed Chairman, and J. J. Freeman Secretary.

The following resolutions were presented, and after some discussion, adopted.

Resolved, That we esteem it the duty of all good men to disregard the penalties of the Fugitive slave law when any possible opportunity offers of rescuing the outraged victims of slavery from the clutches of the human hounds who seek to return them to bondage.

Resolved, That while we sympathize with those who attempted the rescue of Lucy at Lima, we emphatically deny that there was any attempt to obstruct the railway near this place when the return train was to pass, and regard such report as being designed to prejudice the community against the participants in the intended rescue.

Resolved, That the course of the Cleveland Leader in regard to the late rendition case, is abhorrent to humanity, and should cause that paper to forfeit the support of anti-slavery men.

Whereas, the emergency of the times demands prompt and decided action on the part of the friends of humanity; and whereas, the colored power of this nation is now, as always wielded against the oppressed, therefore

Resolved, That at this critical time it is our duty to prepare for whatever may await us.

Resolved, That we will be loyal to no law or laws that trample upon our rights, or those of the humblest human being.

Resolved, That we owe no allegiance to any government that fails to protect us in our right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

B. LANCASTER, Chairman,
J. J. FREEMAN, Secretary.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

"PROVIDENCE HAS MADE ME AN ACTOR AND SLAVEY AN OUTLAW"—John Brown of Osawatimite.

SALEM, OHIO, FEBRUARY 16, 1861.

TO NON-SUBSCRIBERS WHO RECEIVE THE BUGLE.

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We have given up considerable of our paper this week to communications, and have quite a number on hand yet. We were only able to find room for a portion of that from W. H.

PROBATE COURT IN CINCINNATI.