

SENATE.—A bill reported from the Committee on Finance, making appropriations in part for the year 1852 and 3, was read a second time.

Mr. Gillett offered the following resolution. Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms, is hereby directed to discharge two of the messenger boys now in the employ of this body.

A motion was made by Mr. Wallcut to lay on the table. Ayes and nays called, resulted as follows, Ayes 15. The motion of Mr. Fick, the whole matter was referred to the standing committee on Retrenchment, with instructions to inquire how many messenger boys are needed in this body.

The Senate then went into Committee of the Whole, on the School Bill. The committee had under consideration the same subject that was discussed to considerable extent yesterday afternoon. The admission of blacks, in certain cases, into Common Schools with white children. The discussion was resumed and warmly prosecuted by Messrs. Pardee, Peppard and Sherman, in favor of the admission; and by Messrs. Fick, Cushing, Wilson and Johnston, opposed.

The hour for the morning session having been exhausted, on motion of Mr. Cox, the committee rose, and asked leave to sit again.

Wednesday, November 24, 1852. SENATE.—Mr. Gillett moved to take up Mr. Mangan's resolution of yesterday, and offered the following amendment: strike out all after the word "resolved," and insert "that the standing committee on Printing be, and is hereby instructed to inquire into, and report to the Senate, at the earliest convenient day, the cause of delay in drying, pressing, stitching and folding the bills ordered to be printed, with the appropriate remedy; and that in the meantime, and until otherwise directed by the Senate, the clerk cause the necessary drying, pressing, stitching and folding to be executed at prices not exceeding the lowest rejected bill."

Mr. Atkinson offered an amendment to the amendment, to strike out the words, "The Clerk," and insert in their place "The Secretary of State." Mr. Atkinson's resolution was lost. Mr. Gillett's amendment, and the resolution adopted.

On motion of Mr. Rice, the Senate went into Committee of the Whole on the School Bill.

House of Representatives.—Report of standing Committee.—Mr. Mills, from the Committee on Roads and Highways, reported a bill prescribing the modes of laying out and establishing State roads.

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House of Representatives.—Several bills were taken up and referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. Houk, from the standing Committee on the Judiciary, on leave, reported back Senate bill to provide for compensation to owners of private property appropriated to the use of corporations.

Later from Europe.—Napoleon Declared Emperor. The Hermann brought Liverpool dates to the 9th inst.

The Prince President is declared Emperor of the French, under the title of Napoleon the third. The vote of the people is to be taken on the question on the 21st and 22nd inst., when they are to vote ye or nay.

The Legislature was convoked for the 20th. The Senate has declared the Empire hereditary in Napoleon the Third's legitimate issue, and should he have none, he may adopt an heir from the Bonaparte family.

None of the Bonaparte family can marry without the consent of the Emperor.

The French President formally accepted the title of Emperor, but his message did not appear to give satisfaction.

The constitution of 1852 is to stand unaltered, so far as it does not conflict with the constitution of the Senators, which was adopted in the Senate by a vote of 86 out of 87.

Jerome Bonaparte has resigned the Presidency of the Ex-Emperor of Austria is so ill that he is not expected to recover.

Advices from Madrid, of the 23d inst. state that no ministry existed there in regard to the Creosote City affair.

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Malaga, which shook the buildings and so alarmed the inhabitants, that many of them took refuge on board the vessels in the harbor.

Samuel Holmes is elected Mayor of Liverpool. A letter from Malin, elected Mayor of Liverpool, states that the political prisoners were shot at Pinaroz, after an imprisonment of four years, by order of the Papal Government, among them was Simeonella.

An earthquake was felt at Liverpool, and the surrounding places on the 9th.

Much interest was manifested in the election of Mr. Pierce to the Presidency of the United States as it was thought it would have much influence in the overthrow of Derby Administration.

The death of Mr. Webster elicited some notices from the English press, but they are not of that nature which might have been anticipated.

RAVENNA PRICE CURRENT. Dec. 1, 1852.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, etc.

MARKETS. CLEVELAND, Nov. 23, 1852. FLOUR—Superfine 4 1/2, Extra 4 1/4, 4 1/2.

Never again can there be an organized, reunited, Whig Party, North and South. The Rabicon is crossed. The die is cast. A new party may spring up having new issues, of common interests, but the old Whig Party is no more.

EX-BUCKEYE. Correspondence of the Ohio Star. Winter—The Poor—Beggars—Kinkie Loan—Boston Pilot.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 20, 1852. Mr. HALL:—The winter season has commenced here, and to-day old Mrs. Nature, gave signs that she too had put on her winter garments of snow.

There will be much physical suffering here this winter, among the very poor; although much will be done to relieve. Those who suffer most are widows and their children. The city has never done but little for the poor, relief has come from the hand of private charity. This should not be. The property of the people should support the poor of the city. Work should be provided for the healthy, and asylums for the sick and disabled. The giving of indiscriminate alms is a bad practice, it is giving a premium for laziness and vagabondism. Work for the able-bodied—asylums for the sick!

Nearly all the beggars and three fifths of all who receive aid, are foreigners or the children of foreigners. I see by the Boston Pilot of Nov. 15th, that a Mr. John B. Harvey, of Boston, asks funds from the Irish of that city, to send to England, to help Mr. G. C. Duffy pay the expenses of a contested seat in Parliament. It seems to me that "mites" had better be kept at home, to buy food for some of the half-starved Irish in this land, who are daily contesting the question of food and clothing. This sending money to Europe is a poor business. The Kinkie loan has burst and the \$800 paid here is to be refunded, minus some 25 per cent. If some of the Germans here had received it, they would have put it into good land here.

The "Pilot" has a long article on the Presidential Election. It is a fierce paper. It says: "The Democratic party, under Pierce, is just as favorable to Banks, Protection, and Improvements, as is, or rather sets the Whig party, under Scott." The editor did not read the 85 votes cast by the Democrats, at the last session of Congress, against the River and Harbor Bill. "The Democratic party," says this Pilot, "needs regeneration. Its cancer which is eating its heart, is radicalism, not in free soil, but in the ready form. The triumph of the social section of the Democratic party, would not only destroy the party itself, by sifting its constitutional, conservative element, but it would ruin the country." What will the "Radical," "Young America," "Progressive" editor of the Pilot Dealer, say to such a Catholic Pilot?

Again, "The administration of Pierce will be absolutely opposed to free-soilism. This is a certain. Free-soilism will continue to be the capital enemy of American Republicanism, and it is refreshing to know that Gen. Pierce will not be likely to grant it the least favor. It will be war to the knife."

"Two influences largely contributed to his triumph. One was the conservative section of the Democratic party. The other was the Catholic interest. Both of these, particularly the latter, are opposed to radicalism, native or foreign." Yes, Mr. Pilot, Spain, Portugal, Ireland—the South American States, Cuba and Mexico—are living witnesses of such opposition. The "later" is certainly opposed to all progress, to every party which looks to the enlightenment of nations, and to the elevation of man's physical and mental condition.

What does the Pilot mean by this? "To those of our readers who are Radical, we advise an early visit to the Confessional. That will cure them of their Radicalism, or at all events, it will suggest a remedy for it."

Walk ye Catholics who are in favor of free-soil—ye who are opposed to the Monarchies of the Old World—to the enslaving of man—and in favor of Republicanism throughout the World, and the truly Priest in the Confessional box, will cure you of such heresies. Can impudence and folly go further?

Rev. Theodore Parker, lectured here last week, to the edification of some—to the disappointment of others. He also preached in the Church of the Rev. Mr. Livermore, in Cincinnati, a correspondent of the Cincinnati Atlas gives a sketch of his sermon. I make an extract for your readers. It will shock some of them—it should all.

"The New Testament is a great improvement upon the Old. But this is faulty too. Not the apostles, nor Christ himself, was acquainted with the perfection of God. The last things that Christ, indeed, are most noble, most pure and excellent. But still his conception of God is incomplete. [I suppose the conception of Theodore Parker, is complete—] He believed in the existence of the devil—in the existence of hell—and in the fact of eternal punishment. Three errors which are too gross to US of the 19th century. But, (he added, apologetically) Christ was a young man, only 30 years old, and one of a barbarous nation."

There is a beautiful specimen of Theodore Parkerism for you; and how do you like it? A. J. Davis, the "Seer," is now holding forth in this city. Davis and Parker should travel together. They would be the Prose and Poetry of Infidelity; the representatives of Transcendentalism and Tom-foolery. Yours, CLEMONT.

Pork, Upward Tendency. The price of Pork has been going up regularly, but steadily till now. It has reached six dollars per 100 in Cincinnati. We cannot believe that it will remain long at that figure. The Cincinnati Commercial of Wednesday, has the following report:

"The market for hogskins our last weekly review has been characterized by a considerable degree of excitement, and prices have advanced fifty to sixty cents per 100 lbs. We particularize the sales as reported to us, which afford a correct index of the range of the market: Wednesday 200 head at \$5.50; Thursday 300 at \$5.50; 200 do at \$5.65; 200 do at \$5.70; 108 do at \$5.75; 800 do, partly slop fatted, deliverable from 1st to 10th December at \$5.50; Friday 450 head at \$6; 2500 do, deliverable before the 20th of December, at \$5.85; Saturday 4300 head in lots at \$6; 1200 do, slop, deliverable at Aurora at \$5.50; Monday 1600 in lots at \$6; yesterday 1300 in lots at \$6; 4500 head, 3000 deliverable in a few days, and the residue before the 1st of January, at \$6; 650 do, and 250 deliverable from 15th December to the 1st of January at \$5.60; 610 do, average 250 lbs, deliverable December 1st at \$6. The market closed buoyant, holders asking \$6.25, and we understand that a fraction over \$6 was paid."

Official Abstract. Of votes polled at the Presidential Election, held in the State of Ohio, Nov. 2, 1852. Also the Official Abstract of votes polled for President in 1848.

Table with columns: Counties, President in 1848, President in 1852. Lists counties like Adams, Allen, Ashland, etc., and their respective vote counts.

Total, 154882 138996/35436 101016 153625 31782

New England Correspondence of the Ohio Star. Death of Webster—Parker's Discourse—Mrs. Stowe and Dr. Parker—Results of the late Election.

MA. EDITOR.—The whole country mourns the loss of a great intellect. Not N. E. alone; but the west, the north, the south. Daniel Webster the statesman, has gone to the land of spirits. That giant mind, which for the last thirty years, has held such an influence over the political world, has gone to sleep. Only his works are left, to applaud, or condemn. There is much to applaud; but O, how much to condemn! Had that great intellect been drawn out in petitions for Divine Right, and Divine Justice, instead of being imprisoned in the close cells of partisan feeling—had there been less of ambition about him; but more of love for mankind, how much might he have contributed to the common humanity. But I fear that the voice of the perishing as it swells up in future generations, will come up with a curse upon him who contributed so much to the development and fruition of the cruel "Fugitive Slave Law." Perhaps, he had a way of excusing himself to his own conscience, yet I doubt not but that a whisper rung in his dying ears: "Inasmuch as ye did it not unto the least of these little ones, ye did it not unto me."

PARKER'S DISCOURSE. You have, no doubt, read that unsterling opinion from Theodore Parker, on the death of Daniel Webster. That, remarked a gentleman in my hearing, the other day, "is the greatest intellectual feat of the age." The distinguished statesman himself, could not equal that production, for deep penetration of thought, power of analysis, and logical correctness. I doubt whether any man in Massachusetts—yes in New England, could equal it. It must stand alone as a monument of intellectual, analytical, and logical greatness for years to come. He is truthful, though not bitter; reverent, though not lavish in his praises; critical, though not overmuch. The idea that dead men are saints, meets with no acquiescence on his part. In short, such a combination of keen, though just criticism, of biographical, historical and political facts, such an array of analytical, and intellectual power, I never saw combined in a single discourse before. Still, such is the feeling toward Mr. P. as to his peculiar political and theological views, comparatively, will read it.

Mrs. Stowe and Dr. Parker. I have lately read the controversy between Dr. Parker and his friends, and H. W. Beecher, relative to the alleged libel on said Dr. P. as found in Mrs. Stowe's great work. I was interested in it, for two reasons: first to gather the truth of the matter; and second to see, as I think I did, how quick one will endeavor to cover up a sentiment, which has been dropped when popular, but which by the change in public opinion, becomes vastly unpopular. My word for it, had "Uncle Tom's Cabin" been an obscure book—had its influence been indifferent, no libel would have been talked of. The sentiment which is charged upon him (and I think sustained) was one orthodox enough and was that of Mrs. S.'s not working a complete change in public sentiment, as to that very point, it would be considered, even by the Dr. himself, as orthodox x now.

"Time, makes ancient good unorthodox" and popular doctrines, too.

THE RESULTS OF THE LATE ELECTION. Once more have the political parties met in the struggle for president. Almost beyond precedent have the Democrats been successful. Yet what might not over heated with party zeal, could not have read that before the election. The fact is, Gen. Scott has been made a dupe of. His own party have outwitted him. Not satisfied with placing on the party few men, who stand now on the presidential office, they must affect to be sanguine of his election, and tell him so. And the worst of it all, he believed it. They of the North ought to have known that the Southern Whigs were not united on him—he ought to have known it himself. For no man can go up to Washington as President of the American Republic, unless he is, and always has been a consistent Southern man in principle. Scott, had been misstrusted; and he fell. Well, the election is over. What is the result? The destruction of the National Whig Party.

Let Ravenna, for example, honor herself and her intelligent enterprise, by at once doubling the amount of her subscription. Let her, by her liberality and public spirit in this matter, show that she deserves the increased prosperity which this Road is sure to bring her.

Ernest, resolute men are engaged in this enterprise—let us be earnest and resolute too. Who can advance a great, beneficial public enterprise, and at the same time lose our pockets, let us be neither legends nor niggards.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men, Which taken at its rise leads on to fortune." Ravennans, the "tide" is now rising for you. Take it!

THE LEMMON SLAVES. Our readers are advised of the fact that a man and his wife by the name of Lemmon, took with them to the city of New York a family of slaves, two mothers, (without their husbands), and several children, being on their way to Texas. The slaves were brought before Judge Paine on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and he decided that, slaves, brought voluntarily into the State of New York by the master, are free, and accordingly the slaves were set at liberty.

The huckster merchants of New York, fearing the effect of this decision on their *Southern trade*, at once started a subscription, and raised the sum to Lemmon the master of the liberated slaves \$5,340, being a sum, as is alleged, much greater than their market value.

The N. Y. Tribune, thinking that sympathy should not exhaust itself on the pirate-slaveholder, and believing, that something was due to his despoiled and robbed victims, thus cast help upon the world started a subscription in behalf of the slaves, heading it himself with \$20, and appealing through its columns to the benevolent Let the Tribune tell the rest. It says:

"We trust that a large majority of our readers will rejoice to hear our appeal in behalf of the late Slaves of the Lemmons has been generously responded to. About seven hundred and fifty dollars have already been raised—\$294 of it among the mechanics of our city through the instrumentality of Henry Bowen, Esq. (of Bowen & McNamee) who circulated a paper in behalf of the freed ones, and met with very general and hearty favor. Two of the subscribers to this fund were subscribers also to the Lemmon-aid; but we regret to say that the patriots who piled up the \$5,340 have not generally regarded this parallel movement with sympathy. A gentleman who spent Tuesday in waiting upon the great body of them, from store to store, was not successful in raising the first dollar; while several of the patriots expressed a willingness to pay liberally toward the cost of an sailing the emancipated back into slavery. But they do not happen to be going that way."

THE OHIO STAR. LYMAN W. HALL, Editor. Mrs. BELEN B. BOSTWICK, Regular Contributor.

RAVENNA. Wednesday, December 1, 1852.

Franklin and Warren Rail Road Co.—The Celebrated Clinton Line Rail Road to be Built.

A meeting of the Directors of the Franklin and Warren Rail Road Company together with a number of its friends from this and other States, was held at Franklin on the 25th and 26th ult. Some vacancies were filled and appointments made, so that the Board is now constituted as follows:

- DIRECTORS. MARVIN KENT, of Franklin. ZENAS KENT, Treasurer. J. W. TYLER, Secretary. THOMAS EARL, Corresponding Secretary. J. P. KEXOR, of Cincinnati, Financial Agent.

The offices of the Company are established at Franklin.

Upon an investigation of the financial condition of the Company, it appeared that it had reliable cash subscriptions and pledges to the amount of \$800,000.

It was also ascertained that the most favorable connections and arrangements could be made with the South Western, North Western, and Western roads, by which they may reach New York by connection with the New York and Erie road through Pennsylvania, the way for which is now open.

With these facts before them and other data, to show that among the largely paying roads of the Union, this must be one of the largest, the Directors felt themselves called upon to pass the following resolution:

Resolved, That we will immediately proceed to the construction of the Franklin and Warren Rail Road with a view to its completion at the earliest possible day.

An Executive Committee of the Board was then appointed, and various other arrangements made for the immediate and vigorous prosecution of the work. The Board have now two efficient parties of engineers on the line, under the general supervision of Col. Robinson, Chief Engineer, and lettings of the road will be made as soon as the line can be properly prepared for it.

Arrangements were made for opening Books of subscription in the cities of New York, Boston, and Cincinnati, and it is expected that the places along the line, interested in the location, will at once press forward their subscriptions, as it is desirable that as much of the stock as possible shall be owned along the line.

The public may now be positively assured, that this road will be built. All the unpleasant doubts and uncertainty heretofore existing in the minds of some, may at once be given to the winds. Whatever other road or roads may be built, this one will certainly be built. Whatever other projected road or roads may fail, this will not.

The Board of Directors will command public confidence. They are men of capital, and in point of intelligence, integrity and energy, are equal to the duties of their appointment.

To the Franklin Directors, especially, original and prime movers in this enterprise, by whose public spirit and activity the liberal and excellent charter was obtained, under which they are now acting, and whose sagacity enabled them to move at the right time and in the right direction—to these Directors especially, we say, too much praise can be awarded; while in their associates they find able, efficient and energetic co-workers.

Let it then be settled, henceforth, as "a fixed fact," that this Road is not only to be built, but that it is to be pressed forward to a speedy and early completion.

Let those along the line and its immediate vicinity, be wise and liberal in their subscriptions of stock, with the absolute certainty, that it will be so before remarked, among the very best paying Roads in the country.

What are the benefits of Rail Roads to communities, to villages, to farms and farm produce, is a question no longer open for discussion and theorizing speculation in this region of country.

The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Rail Road, far exceeding in prosperity, the anticipations of the most sanguine, and other equally prosperous roads, answer the question.

If the farmer doubts the benefit, let him look at the Price Current, and compare the prices of farm produce now, with the prices even no longer ago than two years.

Not a road of land in the County of Portage, but will feel the beneficial effects of the construction of his Road under the Franklin and Warren charter, as it has already felt the beneficial effects of the construction of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Road.

Let every man then be intelligently awake to the importance of the enterprise, and to his own true interest. Let a large and liberal subscription to be rolled up at once along the line, and in other localities whose inhabitants want to make a sure and fortunate investment.

Signed, A. PLYMPTON, M. HARRIS, B. BISSELL, H. A. TITUS, Wm. CROFT.

All men need truth as they need water—if wise men are as high ground where the springs rise, ordinary men are the lower grounds which their waters nourish.

Plato being once asked how long he meant to be a disciple, said, "as long as I am not ashamed of growing better and wiser."

They have stated in the circular that what Mr. Clayton said was sustained by myself and several others, but they were careful to omit the name of Dr. Plympton, who was the only one at that particular time who did sustain Mr. Clayton; although none of us would wish to shrink from the responsibility, for what he did say was true, and I stand ready to prove it by the record of my own Conference, and other irrefragable proof, at any time and place. But the truth is, Doc. Plympton is a strong Anti-Slavery man, himself a Local Elder in the Church, with great personal worth and influence. He allows no man to go ahead of him; no one speaks bolder and strikes harder than the Doc. Mr. Norton had, a moment before Dr. Plympton took the floor, threatened us all with expulsion from the Church; and as Doc. Plympton was dealing heavy blows, I said to Mr. Norton, "You had better begin on Brother Plympton;" so it hardly possible that he or those whose names are attached to that circular, could have forgotten Doc. Plympton's position; but this would not have subserved the electioneering purpose.

The excitement growing out of these remarks had passed off. I called Mr. Norton's attention to the ridiculous attitude in which he stood on this question to the public and to the church.—I reminded him of the discipline, and especially of a remark which he made in a sermon within the last year, that, "No member of the M. E. Church sustained Slavery by scripture;" that "Methodists were Anti-Slavery;" &c. I told him that he was mistaken, that he had one member, that he was mistaken, that he had one member, with his own knowledge that openly disagreed with him; and he had authorized me to interpose his name in the congregation, and to say, if a similar action should be made, that Robert Moody was an exception—that he sustained Slavery from the Bible, and to use his own language, "that it was written by the finger of Almighty God, and he could prove it." I called upon Mr. Moody, if it was correct, and he assented to what I had said, and will not now dispute this unparalleled slander upon the Scriptures—but not one word of disapprobation have I ever been able to get from him. I had told him of this in private, with the permission of Mr. Moody, and not with a view of exciting mischief; and the only reply he gave was that he could not believe it. Well, here it was all admitted, and what then? Why, not anything. I wish Mr. Moody was the only member who had taken similar ground. I here distinctly make the charge, that the pro-slavery members of the Church, as well as those who sympathize with them, like the King of England, "can do no wrong;" while on the other hand, the anti-slavery members can do nothing right—for instance—

After the business of the meeting had pretty much closed, and several of the members had left, this same good Bro. Moody—whose name appears in the above circular—pronounced upon us the benediction, as follows: "You," meaning the anti-slavery portion, or agitators, "are all a set of knaves, black-hearted, cut throats, scoundrels and villains; you will lie, and steal, and rob—will rob the widow and the orphan," &c., with a flourish of curses and denunciations suited to the occasion.

I very quietly asked person Norton—the "Shepherd of that flock,"—what he thought of that, or whether he permitted such language to pass unnoticed: to which he replied, that he did not hear it; and I presume he did not, for I have always observed, that it was extremely difficult for him to hear anything of the kind coming from that QUARTER-AGE.

Thus, have I given in short, the history of that disgraceful occurrence—they have imposed upon us the duty, by giving a garbled statement to the prejudice of one of its members.—Instead of parading it in a hand-bill, it would have been more befitting them to have gone away, "clothed themselves in sackcloth and ashes," and with prayer and fasting, asked God to forgive them.

The moral of this is plain; Slavery is at the bottom; it is an element in the Church, and is only the working out of its own nature, and so long as this is permitted to remain, just so long will agitation continue; it is "earthly, sensual, devilish." They may cry peace, but God has spoken peace for it—"there is no peace to the wicked; they are like the troubled sea, whose waters are continually casting up mire and dirt."

N. B.—Mr. Norton says, that "paper was drawn by himself, before he knew that Mr. Clayton was a candidate;" that may be so but when he permitted it to go into the hands of Judge Kerr, he knew it was to be used for electioneering purposes, and he has admitted the fact.

The following was got up by Doct. Plympton, to counteract its effect:—

WHEREAS, a certain document has been drawn up by N. Norton, and used as a circular, the ostensible object of which is, to defeat William Clayton, the Free Soil candidate for the office of Sheriff in Lake county; at the approaching election. And whereas, said document—emanating from the source it does—is calculated and designed to prejudice the minds of a portion of the electors of this county, against the Free Soil candidate for the office of Sheriff; and however we may deprecate the necessity of collision in feeling and action with our brethren and fellow citizens, still, whenever injurious and wrong are threatened by misrepresentation and undue influence—although it may come from exalted positions—yet, we feel bound by higher obligations to reject such invasions of other rights. We would therefore state that we were present at the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the M. E. Church in Painesville, and heard the remarks made by Wm. Clayton, and have also read the document referred to above, purporting to be a correct statement of Wm. Clayton's remarks; and we are fully satisfied that the report has done him great injustice, by making him say things that he said not, and leaving untold things that he said.

Signed, A. PLYMPTON, M. HARRIS, B. BISSELL, H. A. TITUS, Wm. CROFT.

All men need truth as they need water—if wise men are as high ground where the springs rise, ordinary men are the lower grounds which their waters nourish.

Plato being once asked how long he meant to be a disciple, said, "as long as I am not ashamed of growing better and wiser."

"I hope you will remain with us to-night." Mr. Green would fain have excused himself, on the ground that they would expect him and wait at the hotel, but a look from the lady told him to accept the invitation. The old man was the wife of Mrs. Devenant's deceased husband, as you will no doubt long since have supposed.

A fortnight from the day on which they met in the grave-yard Mr. Green and Mrs. Devenant were joined in holy wedlock; so that George and Mary, who had loved each other so ardently in their younger days, were now husband and wife. Without becoming responsible for the truthfulness of the above narrative, I give it to you, as it was told to me in January last, in France, by George Green himself.

A celebrated writer has justly said of woman—"A woman's whole life is a history of the affections. The heart is her world; it is there her ambition strives for empire; it is there her aversion seeks for hidden treasures. She sends forth her sympathies on adventure; she embarks her whole soul in the traffic of affection; and if shipwrecked, her case is hopeless—for it is a bankruptcy of the heart."

Mary had every reason to believe that she would never see George again; and although she confessed that the love she bore him was never transferred to her first husband, was can scarcely find fault with her marrying Mr. Devenant. But the adherence of George Green to the resolution never to marry, unless his Mary, is, indeed, a rare instance of the fidelity of a man in the matter of love. We can but blush for our country's shame, when we recall to mind the fact, that while George and Mary Green, and numbers of other fugitives from American Slavery, can receive protection from any of the Governments of Europe, they cannot return to their native land without becoming slaves.—From William Wells Brown's "Three Years in Europe."

The following, which appears in the Painesville Telegraph, is inserted in the Star by request.

To the Friends of the M. E. Church, in Lake County. PAINEVILLE, Sept. 12, 1852.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify, that in a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the M. E. Church in Painesville, held on the evening of the 5th inst., we heard Wm. Clayton (a member of the Board) say in substance, "That the M. E. Church threw its paternal arms around all the enormities of American Slavery—led it up to the altar and baptized it—administered to it the Sacrament of the Lord's supper—licensed it to preach the Gospel—laid upon its head the hands of the Bishops and Presiding Elders—saying, take thou authority to execute the office of Deacon, or Elder, and to administer the sacraments in the congregation; made it D.D., and even permitted it to ascend to the seat of Bishop, and having done this, will stop the mouth of every man who desires to speak against this enormity."

Brother Norton replied, that if he believed that to be the character of the M. E. Church, he would flee from her bosom as speedily as possible.

Brother Clayton asked—Is it not true? Brother Norton answered, No—Emphatically, NO!

Br. Clayton then said, addressing Br. Norton. Any man who with your knowledge, will deny it is fit to be ranked with any class of men.

Br. Norton replied, that Black-legs Horse-thieves, and Cut-throats, were classes of men, and he wished to know if he designed to include them? He said he did.

The foregoing declarations of Wm. Clayton, were cordially sanctioned by Benj. Bissel, Milo Harris, Wm. Croft and T. B. Jarvis.

Witness our hands— DANIEL KEAR, DORNALINE STEVENSON, D. M. EDDY, ROBERT MOONEY, L. M. BARNES.

The Trustees meeting referred to in the foregoing paper, was called for the purpose of considering the propriety of opening the Church on Sunday for what were considered by many, Political Lectures by Judge Bissel. The paper was drawn by myself, soon after the meeting to which it alludes, before I had any intimation that Mr. Clayton was thought of as a candidate for office and in justice to myself and the brethren whose names are attached to that paper, I will here say, that it entirely accords with my present distinct recollection of the same.

P. S.—The statements of Mr. Clayton were made near the opening of the meeting, before any votes were taken; and in perfect keeping with the spirit therein manifested, on Thursday last he declined exchanging with me the usual compliments of civility, assigning as the reason that he would not shake hands with a man of my character. N. N.

The above is a secret circular issued on the morning of the election, for the avowed purpose of defeating the candidate for Sheriff, Wm. Clayton, a member of the M. E. Church, and a decided Anti-Slavery man. The Circular was prepared by the Rev. N. Norton, preacher in charge; copies distributed at the Post Office, and circulated by, and among the brethren—not overlooking by any means those who might be influenced by its means.

As this is the first time, among us where a preacher has undertaken to dictate or to use his own position and a portion of the Church for political effect; and the first instance when one portion of the church has been put in requisition to break down one of its members, it may be interesting to know something more about it.

The meeting was an official meeting, got up for the purpose of voting me—not out of the Church, but out of the house; and although not secret, yet all understand that what is said and done on such an occasion has, at least, the pledge of honor and prudence, if nothing else would dictate such a policy—and I know of no other instance where a preacher, or any other member of such a meeting has so far violated his obligations to the Church, as to parade in a handbill what occurred; but inasmuch as they have volunteered to the public a garbled portion of what took place on that memorable occasion, it is not only needful, but due to those who have become implicated therein, that the whole subject be opened, and here you have it—

During the evening, the subject of Slavery came