

Notes from the Lecturing Field.

New Lyme, Jan. 16th, 1850.

The evening after I left Berea, I held a meeting at Bennett's Corners, which was well attended; in fact the house was filled to overflowing. Samuel Brooke took part in the meeting, and spoke with good effect. Several joined the Society, and deep conviction seemed to pervade the audience. Our next meeting was at Litchfield, at which place we received a Comeouter welcome after a terrible day's drive. The Convention which met at Richfield adjourned to this place. The meeting was numerously attended, tho' chiefly from the town, the roads being almost impassable. The organization was completed, as you have already been informed. Some forty or fifty joined the Society, and thus publicly arrayed themselves on the side of Disunion. The meetings were deeply interesting. A meeting was held about two miles from the center on the following evening, in a neighborhood rather uninformed on this question. It was a very stormy night—still several joined the Society, and two subscribers for the Bugle were obtained.

On Christmas evening I delivered an address on the character and teachings of Jesus of Nazareth. Seldom have I seen a more attentive audience. At the close elder Street, or Straight, rose and spoke commendatory of the address, and endorsed the school. I was much surprised at this, from the fact that he and I got rather at loggerheads a short time since, and so did Henry C. Wright and our friend, while the address, I must acknowledge, was quite heretical. I have but little doubt that the ministry in a few years will generally be where we are now. If they would but attend our meetings, I am confident it would be a great help to them.

At Grafton the meetings were large, especially the second evening. Much interest was added by the presence of quite a number of the Litchfield friends, who sang many heart-stirring songs in their own good style. While at Grafton I met at the house of one of our friends the Congregational minister of the place. In reply to a question as to why he did not attend the meeting, he said he thought he knew about as much as any of the Lecturers! What a reason! If all his parishioners and those of other towns acted on the same principle, I am disposed to think the regular clergy would have but few hearers. However, I don't think the reason valid at all, if true, which by the way I doubt.—A man might understand all about extinguishing fire, but it would be a poor reason for staying at home when the fire-bells were calling the people together to put one out. A lady present asked the Brother if he was in the practice of calling the attention of his people to the subject of Slavery. He said he was, and when he was asked when he preached on the subject, he answered after thinking a while, "early in the last Spring." Just God! and this is one of thy ambassadors! Who, knowing that three millions of thy children were in bonds all the time, never opened his mouth on the subject since the Spring, and then only because he was hired to do so by an Abolitionist. Well, well, humanity will leave such teachers by and by.

From the effects of unremitting toil I began to suffer much physical prostration, and felt so completely worn down that I could not go to Sullivan. S. Brooke and Charles Griffing went, and held a first-rate meeting. I rested a couple of days, then went forward to Harrisville, where on Sabbath we had thronged and very interesting meetings. A great change is working in the minds of the people of this place. The truth of God will ultimately purify the minds of the people from the mazes of sin and error, but that is a great work and will require much time and patience. Every thing that can, will be done to keep the people within the control of the church and priesthood, and they may succeed for a time, but truth will yet dash to pieces the rod of the oppressor.

I have in my last mentioned my visit to Westfield. The last meetings of the series were held in Granger. The people had been warned and re-warned of their danger; still crowds such as are seldom seen in the country, rushed to the meetings, and I trust many felt the anointing of the spirit of love and liberty.

Last Sunday I held a good meeting at Nineveh, about five miles from here. Everywhere the truth is mighty. The fields never were as white for the harvest as now. I wish the Western or American Society could send a laborer into the field with me for a few months. I am doing more than my strength will allow. One dollar will effect more *use*, in my opinion, than at any time heretofore. Abolitionists! be up and doing; furnish the means and let the State be thoroughly canvassed. Yours, W.

P. S. I earnestly hope that there will be a full representation at the Quarterly Meeting at Litchfield.

Hon. J. R. Giddings and Hon. J. Cabot will please accept our thanks for documents.

DIED.—In Boston, on the 12th instant, Dr. MARTIN GAY, an eminent physician, and the eldest brother of Sydney Howard Gay, Editor of the National Anti-Slavery Standard. He was greatly beloved by a wide circle of friends, and died in the full maturity of his powers.

The State of Deseret.

To the Editor of the Bugle:

A few years since, the people of Hancock County, Illinois, not more than 35,000 or 40,000 in number, were engaged in a civil war in which a part expelled the rest from the county. The successful party doubtless received some aid from places out of the county; but the parties were about equal in number in the county, and therefore the number of the expelled could not have exceeded 20,000.

Of these quite the majority scattered out into various parts of the country, great numbers returned to the several places from which they had originally gone. A considerable number went to Texas, and are settled on the Pridemalies river. Another large company went up to Voree, in Wisconsin. Others went to the lead mines and to various towns on the Mississippi.

The arrangement for starting out the great Western expedition only contemplated 25 companies of 100 families each; and it is notorious that more than half these companies never started. If they had all started, it would have made some 11,000 or 12,000 persons. But as a majority of them failed, a fair estimate is that from 5000 to 5500 persons made up the great Mormon Army when it left Nauvoo in 1846. More than half of those stopped at Council Bluffs and various places in that vicinity, in western Iowa. This leaves only a minority of 5500 persons at most who have gone into the Valley of the Salt Lake and organized the State of Deseret.

It will doubtless be said that they may have received additions since. But it is a well known fact, that they have not had preachers out during the last four years, to gather up converts as formerly. The few preachers who have been through the country gathering up converts have gathered them to Voree, Wisconsin, and Beaver Island in Michigan. Very few have gone to the western camp. But in the same time many have scattered off and are now found in all the upper Counties of Missouri. The evidence justifies the opinion that they have rather diminished than increased in numbers.

Well, this little company, a minority of 5,500, and probably about 9,000 in all, have settled in the valley of the Salt Lake and organized the State of Deseret. Their agents, Almon Babbitt and Dr. Burnhysel, came on as representatives in Congress, with a certified copy of the constitution, and, stopping at New York, astonished the world with the announcement that they have organized a State there with a population of fifty thousand inhabitants.

But this was striking rather high. Doubts began to be expressed in various quarters. It was evident there would be an investigation. Suddenly one of the Washington papers drops them down (on the authority of Almon Babbitt) to 20,000. By some *hocus pocus* his credentials have also been transformed, so that instead of a Representative of a State, he is there only as a Delegate of a Territory. Certain Senators appear also to have taken Deseret under their peculiar protection, just now, as California is knocking for admission into the Union, with a Constitution forbidding Slavery.

A single fact is a key to all this. DESERET CONTAINS A FEW SLAVES.—Their constitution does not forbid Slavery. The number of Free and Slave States being precisely equal, and California ready to come in and destroy that balance; with New Mexico, Oregon, and Minnesota all free, preparing to follow and render the preponderance of slave power hereafter hopeless, the propagandists of the Calhoun school are looking around for the means of staying the course of events, and making a corresponding number of Slave States.

California must be kept back till a new Slave State can be carved out of Texas. New Mexico must be shorn of more than half her territory and population to keep back until Deseret can be nursed up into a Slave State, to come in with her. In the meantime we shall see some new maneuver to get up two more Slave States to come in against Oregon and Minnesota. We have not the slightest objection to the extending of the jurisdiction of some territorial government over that region. But it is a curious fact, that this little nursery of slavery in the mountains, is to be dignified with a government, when such territories as California, New Mexico, and, until this year, Oregon, have been denied it. Why do we not hear of a government for the vast free territory from Missouri to the Rocky Mountains with a population of probably 10,000, as well as the little settlement near the Salt Lake, where 2000 people are endeavoring to establish Slavery over a Territory larger than the six New England States?

A Word from a Woman.

Shall I attempt to add a word to the great mass of writing that is now before the public? Will it not be adding line upon line, and precept upon precept, without avail? Or, is there not need of all throwing in their mites? Is it enough that a few are public Abolitionists, and all the rest silent listeners? I believe all ought to speak out, and let it be known to the world that they are true Abolitionists, both in word and deed; not depending on a part to do all, but each doing what lies in his or her individual sphere.—We have some of us been educated in the Churches, where we have been taught to be still, and wait for a miraculous power to stir us

before we dare speak! I hope this kind of shackles will be broken, and that we shall set ourselves at liberty to plead for the oppressed and the down-trodden slave. And you, my young sisters of humanity, I entreat you to come forth and enlist under Freedom's banner, consecrating yourselves upon the holy altar of humanity and self-denial; fearing not what others say of you, but yielding yourselves to the guidance of Divine Wisdom. And you, my elder sisters, who have the care of the tender and susceptible minds of children, see that you make early impressions upon their intellects and hearts, teaching them also the spirit of love and kindness, and nurturing every germ of love that starts within their bosoms. And how can we do this? Can we do it by oppressive means—by using the stern rod of correction in our families? No. It must be through love and kind entreaty. Nor need we think to force them into ways that we ourselves do not walk in. I believe a great deal depends on the education of children, on bringing them up in the way they should go, so that when they are old they will not depart from it. Nor do I believe Woman's only sphere of action lies here; in staying at home, rocking the cradle, and attending to the home affairs of her family; but that there is a wider sphere of action opened to her; that she ought to extend her benevolence beyond her own cradle to the great and universal cradle of Liberty, that she may, by her continued action and untiring labor, minister to the repose of all the children of oppression and sorrow; that she may cheer their hearts, and show them that the time is hastening on when they shall be free.—Oh! what mind can be indifferent, what tongue so silent, when we realize Slavery as it is! O that I could touch every neutral heart, and rouse it to action; for it is action, and united action, that is required to do away this momentous evil that has so cursed our land. But what am I doing? have I not been lost in thought? Have I not almost forgotten my friends around me, who constantly tell me I had better be still; that we have wandered far away from the path of truth? Not long since, conversing with one of the conservative party, he insisted that all our 'runnings to and fro' were the manifestations of self-will, and would be void of none effect; that he believed in the old Bible, and that it was in reading it while young that he first perceived the openings of truth, and that he had endeavored, as nearly as possible, to live in its spirit ever since; and further, that he believed war had been right, and he would not wonder if it should again be permitted in the freedom of the slave. Observe the base absurdity charged against a gracious God, who loves all his children alike! To think he would direct a part of his children to slay, kill and murder, and set the slave free by the sword, while he keeps others there waiting for his immediate revelation to move them to action! Yes, they wait and wait all their time and strength away, expecting a terrible emotion or tempest to arouse them; but the 'still small voice' is unperceived by them. O, their revelation! I'm sick of it. I only believe in that revealing hand which reveals to all alike.

ELIZA S. HEACOCK. Smith Tp., Mahoning Co., O., 12th mo. 23d, 1849.

News of the Week. Ohio Legislature. The SENATE has at length been organized by an agreement between Mr. Randall (Whig Freesoiler) of Ashabula and Mr. Swift (Dem. Freesoiler) of Summit, whereby the following resolutions were passed: Resolved, That for the purpose of proceeding temporarily to business, Mr. Broadwell shall withdraw, and Mr. Johnson be permitted to retain his seat as a Senator, until the committee on Privileges and Elections shall report upon Mr. Broadwell's claim to said Johnson's seat. Resolved, That the standing rules adopted for governing the last Senate be adopted for the government of this Senate, except the 36th rule, and substitute therefor the following: "No person claiming a seat as a Senator shall be permitted to vote upon a report, question, resolution, or motion affecting or that can affect his right to a seat as a Senator, nor upon any question, resolution or motion, in the event of which he is particularly or immediately interested." The first resolution, after an unimportant amendment, was adopted. Yeas 18, Nays 16.—Democrats and Freesoilers voting in the affirmative, and the Whigs, with Blackson and Burns, (Dem.) in the negative. The second resolution was adopted—yeas 18, nays 16. The Whigs and Freesoilers voting in the affirmative, and the Democrats in the negative. Mr. Randall made an accompanying statement, which he afterwards reduced to writing as follows: We have also further agreed that the following bills shall be passed before the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections shall be acted on, in the case of Messrs. Broadwell's and Johnson's claim to a seat. A bill providing for the call of a Convention, for the purpose of altering or amending the Constitution, the apportionment of delegates to accord with the provisions of the present apportionment law, except that Hamilton county shall form but one district for the purpose of electing said delegates. 2. An appropriation bill. 3. A bill repealing so much of the apportionment law as divides Hamilton county, reserving all rights now acquired under said law. The votes of Mr. Swift and myself are to be cast together for the purpose of reaching and passing said bills, and it is hoped and expected that they can be passed within two weeks after the interchange of messages, and we proceed to business. If the Whigs, by their opposition, delay the passage of the two first bills, I am to delay action on the said report of said committee, until said bills pass. If the Democrats, in connection with the Whigs, cast votes enough to defeat either of said bills, then the report of said committee is to be acted upon immediately after final action upon all said bills. The above is a correct statement of the arrangement between Mr. Randall and myself, and I fully acquiesce in the same. L. SWIFT. After the adoption of the above resolutions (on the 17th) Mr. Swift again offered his resolution to remove the Speaker. It was declared

out of order; Swift appealed, but the Speaker refused to entertain the appeal. The most extraordinary scene of confusion followed that has been witnessed this session. Senators left their seats, put on their hats, and loud cries of "order," "order," "go on," resounded through the Hall. At length the Speaker obtained partial order, and Myers denounced the Speaker, and was followed by Mr. Olds. A call of the Senate was ordered, and while the call was pending the Sergeant-at-Arms was after the absentees. The Speaker announced Messrs. Converse, Simpson and Lawrence as the Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections. Mr. Payne ordered the Clerk not to record the announcement. [The Democrats, it should be understood, wanted to appoint the Committee on Privileges and Elections by ballot, in order to get upon it men who would report in favor of Johnson's retaining his seat.] Mr. Beaver.—Then the Speaker can hand the certificate of appointment to the gentleman.

Messrs. Burns and Chase contended that the Speaker could not appoint Committees while a call of the Senate was pending. The Speaker said he could appoint the Committees at any time. The Senate being full, Mr. Dennison moved that all further proceedings be dispensed with. Lawrence, 17, says Freesoilers and Whigs in the affirmative and Democrats and Swift in the negative. Mr. Dennison asked what was meant by this extraordinary proceeding. Mr. Burns said that they meant to keep the Senate in check until reason returned to the Whig Senators. He did hope that reason would return to the Speaker. The Speaker announced the remainder of the committees: Judiciary—Harlan, Payne, Lawrence, Whitman and Olds. Finance—Dennison, Whitman, Vinal, Graham and Converse. Roads and Highways—Cunningham, Salter, and Dimmock. Railroads and Turnpikes—Lawrence, Myers, and Worcester. Corporations—Vinal, Byers, Eckley, Payne, and Dennison. New Counties—Eckley, Dimmock and Olds. Federal Relations—Randall, Swift and Beaver. Mr. Burns notified the Speaker that he would refuse to serve on any committee. The Senate took a recess till to-morrow.

FRIDAY, JAN. 18. The Senate met, and when the Senate was full under a call the Democrats refused to dispense with further proceedings. After a silence of half an hour, Mr. Swift rose, and said he was not actuated by vindictive or factious motives in offering the resolution he did yesterday, and that if the Speaker would resign, he would vote for either Randall or Converse for Speaker. Randall utterly refused to serve in that capacity. Speaker Blake inquired of Swift, if he pledged himself to vote for Converse in case of his resignation? Swift replied, certainly. The Speaker then in a short speech resigned the Chair.

Randall was then nominated temporary Chairman, and Converse, Whig, of Muskingum, elected Speaker on the first ballot. Converse had 25 votes, blank 5, scattering 2. Converse was conducted to the chair by Blake, and returned his thanks, when a message was sent to the House announcing that the Senate was organized. A joint committee was then appointed to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the General Assembly was ready to receive any communication from him. In the afternoon the Speaker re-announced the same Standing Committees which were appointed yesterday by Speaker Blake. He said he had no doubts as to the regularity of their appointments. Mr. Olds was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Mr. Blake, Chairman of Finance to fill the place which he (Converse) occupied. Mr. Eckley's Resolution was taken up. Mr. Chase offered an amendment which was rejected. And then the original resolution was lost by a *diversio*. Adjourned.

The House was engaged on a bill repealing the division of Hamilton county.

XXXIst Congress.

Monday, Jan. 14.—In the SENATE Mr. DOUGLASS, of Illinois, submitted a Resolution: instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the expediency of giving back to the State of Maryland all that portion of the Federal District not embraced in the corporate limits of the City of Washington, and also of granting to the City such legislative powers as are exercised by the Territories of the United States. A Resolution of Texas submitted a preamble and resolution, setting forth that Congress has no power over the subject of Negro Slavery whatever, either in the States, Territories or District of Columbia, and pledging Congress in advance that if any of the Territories shall establish Slavery in the formation of their State Government, such clause shall be deemed no objection to their admission as States into the Union. Tuesday, Jan. 15.—In the SENATE Foot's bill providing Territorial Governments for California, Deseret and New Mexico was made the order of the day for Monday. \$300 was appropriated to the Rev. Mr. Slicer for extra praying performed while the Senate was in Executive Session. The House elected Mr. GLOBSTRENER (Dem.) of Pa. Sergeant at Arms. Jan. 16.—In the SENATE Gov. SEWARD presented a memorial from citizens of New York for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, and moved its reference to the Judiciary Committee. The question of its reception was tabled, 32 to 10. Among those who voted to lay on the table, thus scattering all debate, were Messrs. Northern Senators, 7 Democrats and 2 Whigs. The Democrats were Bright of Indiana, Cass of Michigan, Dickinson of N. Y., Dodge and Jones of Iowa, Douglas of Ia. and Sturgeon of Pa.; the Whigs, Dayton and Miller of New Jersey. [The Freesoilers who have been looking for the speedy conversion of the Northern Democracy to Anti-Slavery, had better "make a note of" the above.] Mr. Benton introduced a bill, the provisions of which are, very briefly, these. It is proposed to Texas, to cede to the United States all her territories west of the 102d parallel of west longitude, and north of the south fork of Red river, which territory probably includes all west of the Nueces, claimed to belong to Mexico before the war, and all of New Mexico. This would leave in Texas, about one hundred and forty thousand square miles. But the bill likewise proposes to divide this extent by the 98th parallel of longitude, so soon as the district between that and the 102d parallel shall contain one hundred thousand inhabitants, and when it shall have attained that population, then it is to be set off and be entitled to admission into the Union as a State, on the footing of the original States. Texas is also invited to cede to the United States all the claims and rights under the terms of annexation not already satisfied, and for all these cessions and relinquishments, it is proposed to agree to pay her fifteen millions of dollars.

Spirit of the Age.—The Prospectus of this valuable paper for 1850 will be found on the Fourth Page. Few men in our country possess in a higher degree the intellectual and moral qualifications necessary to the conduct of such a journal than W. H. CHANNING; and surely no more enterprising or skillful publishers can be found than Messrs. Fowler & Wells. We shall be surprised if a paper combining so many advantages, internal and external, does not attain a wide circulation and exert a powerful influence for good.

An error in estimating the length of one or two articles in this number compels us to omit several others for which we hoped to find a place.

RECEIPTS.

Table listing names and amounts: J. W. Dickerson, Wellington, \$ 50 244; A. O. Wadsworth, " 50 244; W. F. Herrick, " 50 244; L. Wadsworth, " 50 244; L. D. Warren, " 50 244; Chas. Naylor, Sullivan, 2,00-182; Geo. Philpot, " 3,00-219; Rufus Gould, " 50 245; Margaret Chandler, " 1,00-245; Jas. DeMoss, " 1,00-271; Silas Gould, " 1,00-271; A. B. Sampson, " 50 245; A. H. Palmer, " 50 245; E. Cummings, " 50 245; L. Merrifield, " 50 245; Isaac Gould, " 50 245; Dr. Sill, Lodi, 2,00-370; H. M. Merrifield, " 50 245; S. L. Dreyer, " 50 245; A. T. Burr, " 50 245; W. L. Mills, " 50 245; Jacob White, " 50 245; D. King, " 50 245; F. Volcutt, Le Roy, 50 246; Asa Farnam, " 50 246; G. D. Holmes, Seville, 50 246; Thos. Rhodes, Sharon, 1,00-176; Sina W. Gregg, Lloydsville, 1,00-272; P. Waldorf, Mecca, 1,00-299; Stephen Reed, Canfield, 1,00-290; Jas. W. Young, Lodi, 1,00-271; Jno. Blackledge, Wilkesville, 1,00-270; Jno. Caldwell, Hillsville, 1,00-271; G. W. Simons, E. Lexington, 1,00-245; Female A. S. Society, (2 cop.), 50 245; Jno. White, Salem, 50 245; Jno. Watson, Mt. Union, 1,00-281; Sam'l Brubaker, Columbiana, 2,00-172; Dr. A. W. Hawson, Freeport, 1,25-269; Wm. Bettes, Randolph, 1,00-271; Wm. Peirce, S. Charleston, 1,00-272; Jonathan Peirce, " 1,00-181; Chas. R. Dugdale, Selma, 1,00-272; R. J. Waddell, S. Charleston, 1,00-272; Jos. Townsend, Selma, 1,00-272; Sam'l N. Peirce, Cincinnati, 1,75-320; Jacob Thomas, Mt. Union, 1,75-320; Thos. Baker, " 1,00-304; Mercy A. Nichols, West Bedford, 1,00-275; J. A. Lepper, Mesopotamia, 1,00-195; E. P. Townsend, New Brighton, 1,00-273; Mark Watson, Somerton, 1,00-272; F. F. Hussey, Lancaster Center, 2,00-246; H. W. Lamb, Geneva, 2,00-220; Martin Johnson, " 1,00-270; Jos. Axtmann, " 1,50-252; Robt. Williams, Somerton, 1,00-290; Josiah Fogg, Mercedeth's, 63-238; Thos. W. Wickersham, Marlboro, 3,00-239; Wm. Bond, Pennsville, 1,00-275; Wm. Wallace, Lovellville, 2,00-225; Robt. Morrow, Fowler, 1,00-274; Geo. B. Chapman, West Clermont, 1,00-274; Jno. Grant, Mt. Union, 50 225; Z. Boulton, " 1,00-302; O. L. Latham, Welchfield, 1,00-298; Lewis Burroughs, " 1,00-275; C. R. Johnson, Rockland, 50 218; Jno. Sprague, Canfield, 1,00-275; Jas. Clement, Middlefield, 1,00-225; A. Ramsey, Alleghany City, 1,00-225; Robt. Miller, Ravenna, 2,00-172; R. G. Porter, Middlefield, 1,00-155; I. Pleasant, New-Lisbon, 1,00-099; Wm. Dutton, Harrisville, 1,00-296; James Doud, Atwater, 1,00-280; Chas. Naylor, Westville, 1,00-310; E. F. Curtis, Orangeville, 1,50-276; M. J. Ingersoll, Grafton, 1,00-276; L. Merriam, Eagleville, 50 247; H. McFadden, Laceyville, 50 267; Jno. M. Holmes, Conotton, 1,00-285; A. Davis, Kenton, 2,00-276; Anson M. Clement, (2 cop.), 1,00-267; Zimri Whinery, " 2,00-225; Eliz. Adanson, Columbiana, 1,50-249; Jno. Caldwell, " 1,00-280; John Johnson, " 1,00-247; Joseph Taylor, New Baltimore, 1,00-312; Horace Case, Rootstown, 3,00-313; Julius Woodruff, Poland, 1,00-277; Phebe U. Jackson, Manhasett, 1,00-276; Elizabeth Fall, Hopkinton, 50 249; U. D. Parker, Berea, 50 249; C. Douglas, " 50 249; J. M. Watson, " 50 249; E. Johnson, " 50 249; J. M. Roe, " 1,50-226; A. Stanley, Milton, 1,00-282; Wm. Johnson, Westville, 1,00-278; Am. McKim, Lima, 1,00-278; Wm. Frothy, Camden, 1,00-146; H. A. TreScott, Salem, 1,00-268; Sally B. Gove, " 25-232; Sarah Coates, Marlboro', 1,18-190; S. N. Logue, " 1,00-249; S. Prickett, Richfield, 1,00-195; Chas. Porter, " 2,00-323; D. H. Morgan, Bricksville, 1,00-242; Jas. Walling, Brooklyn, 1,00-190; Ed. Wall, Cleveland, 50 224; Jno. W. Ayres, Litchfield, 1,00-265; Jane Craft, Doerfield, 1,00-278; Ed. Coffin, New Lyme, 1,50-239; O. Chapin, Morgan, 50 245; Jas. Norton, Lodi, 50 264; M. Thorp, Richfield, 50 248; S. Binns, Seville, 50 240; D. C. Hamlin, Hinkley, 50 240; J. W. Summs, " 50 237; H. Beach, " 1,00-298; T. C. Heighon, Rootstown, 1,00-279; Wm. C. Heighon, Union Mills, 2,00-293; C. Gould, Litchfield, 1,00-293; B. Baschore, New Antisoh, 1,00-236; Jos. Hicklan, Ravenna, 1,00-276; H. B. Hickox, Weymouth, 1,00-226; Thos. Russell, " 1,50-279; Susanah Brown, Zanesfield, 1,50-311; Benj. Mechner, " 1,00-225; Wm. F. Scoville, Croton, 1,50-098; W. D. Mosely, Hartford, 1,00-208; A. Baker, Chester St. Roads, 1,50-177; Samuel Hopson, " 1,00-174; G. Gear, " 1,50-160; Alex. Miller, " 1,00-198; Henry Smith, Chardon, 1,25-160; J. Amphet, Randolph, 1,75-192; J. W. Glasgow, " 1,50-200; H. S. Daughy, Ravens, 1,50-200; Sam'l. Clapsdale, Mt. Union, 38-118.

Notices. J. W. Walker's Appointments. Tues. & Wed. 29th and 30th, Olmstead Mills. Thurs. & Friday 31st and 1st Feb. Elyria. Sunday & Mon. 3d and 4th Litchfield, Quarterly Meeting. Tues. and Wednesday, 5th and 6th, Grafton. Thurs. and Friday 7th and 8th, Wellington. Sat. and Sunday 9th and 10th, Fitchville. Monday, 11th, Troy. Tuesday, 12th, Sullivan. Wed. and Thurs. 13th & 14th, Spencer. Saturday, 16th, Lodi. Sunday & Monday 17th and 18th, Westfield. Discussion on the Dissolution of the Union. Tuesday, 19th, Seville. Wednesday, 20th, at the Ogburn School-House, Granger. Meetings to commence first day at candle-lighting, except Sundays, when they will commence at half-past ten.

Rocky River Anti-Slavery Society. The First Quarterly Meeting of the Rocky River Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Litchfield, Medina County, Ohio, on the 2d and 4th of February, 1850. Remember that the interests of the Cause in that section makes it necessary that all parts should be represented. SAM'L BROOKE.

Christian Conference.

Having become acquainted with the movements in New York and Green Plain, Ohio, where Yearly Meetings have been formed on the Congregational plan, and being convinced there is too much machinery, creed, discipline and ritual, in the present arrangements of society, which tends to imprison, rather than develop the beautiful religious sentiment in the constitution of man, we hence propose, that all persons, who love practical goodness and feel the want of religious society which does not sacrifice the man to institutions, meet in Convention at Greensboro', Henry county, Indiana, on seventh day, the 16th of the second month 1850, to examine this deeply interesting subject, with a view of instituting an association similar in character to that denominated the Religious Society of Congregational Friends.

- Wm. Edgerton, Obadiah Elliott, Jordan Pickering, Wm. Diarr, John Gray, Jesse West, Hannah Edgerton, Seth Hinshaw, Jr., Matilda Dutton, Sarah West, George W. Kern, David Cole, Nicholas Kern, Eliza Kern, Milton Baldwin, Wm. Sanders, Jerusha Sanders, Wilson Dilborn, Seth R. Allen, Benjamin B. Elliott, Isaac S. Branson, Seth Lewelling, Abner Newby, Clarissa Lewelling, Mary Stalling, Mary Stallings, Caleb Wickersham, Lewisville, Indiana. E. J. Wickersham, New Castle, " Jonathan Bond, " P. Wickersham, Lewisville, " Phebe Richards, " Susan Wickersham, " William Nicholson, New Castle, " Miriam Wickersham, " Nathan Johnson, Cambridge, " Milton Pitman, Milton, " H. H. Thornburgh, " Henry Thornburgh, " Joseph Hussey, " N. W. Minor, Dublin " George Taylor, Cambridge, " Elwood Johnson, Dublin, " Wm. B. Edmundson, " Thomas A. Dugdale, Richmond, " Edwin M. Cook, " Maranny Wassen, " Frederick Hoover, " Elizabeth Hoover, " Agnes Cook, "

SILK! SILK!! SILK!!!

MERCHANTS, Peddlars and others, can obtain a supply of a very superior quality of Sewing and Saddlers' Silk of all colors, in packages of 100 skein Bunches, to any amount, wholesale and retail, at Cope and Filson's Store, [sign of the swan], Salem, Ohio. We are in constant receipt of large quantities of this silk, and for the cash we will dispose of it on better terms than it can be obtained in the East. Call and see for yourselves. Jan. 26, 1850-tf. SAMUEL COPE.

TO TEACHERS AND OTHERS.

Pelton's Large Outline Maps. PERSONS wishing to obtain Pelton's Large Outline Maps—Pelton's Key to Geo., Naylor's System of Teaching Geography, or Baldwin's Universal Pronouncing Gazetteer, can do so by applying to the subscriber at his residence near Danvers, Columbiana Co., O., or at THE SALM BOOKSTORE, No. 21, 1849. Those at a distance can have the Maps or Books forwarded to them by applying by letter to the subscriber at Danversville Col. Co., O., or to Danby & Whinery, Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio. ENOCH WOOLMAN. Also, for sale at the above named places several Cases of SCIENTIFIC APARATUS, for Common Schools. E. W.

JAMES BARNABY.

PLAIN & FASHIONABLE TAILOR! Cutting done to order, and all work Warranted. North side, Main Street, two doors East of the Salem Bookstore.

DAVID WOODRUFF.

Manufacturer of Carriages, Buggies, Sulkies, &c. A general assortment of carriage contents on hand, made of the best materials and in the neatest style. All work warranted. Shop on Main street, Salem, O.

SAWING AND TURNING.

THE subscribers are prepared to do all kinds of SAWING AND TURNING, For Cabinet, Coach and Wagon Makers, at their shop, nearly opposite the Salem Hotel. JAS. & GEO. HINSHILLWOOD. Salem, Aug. 28, 1849-m92.