

Consistency.
MY PREAMBLE, O, Jan. 30, 1850.
FRENCH JOURNAL: What a peculiar people we Americans are! With what a penetrating and scrutinizing gaze we view the actions of others; and yet so slightly pass over our own, unless they be something that we deem meritorious; then, indeed, will the mountains and fountains, from one extremity of the land to the other, echo with self-adulations.

We abhor and detest the tyrannies of the Old World; yet a far worse oppression exists almost unrebuked at our own doors. We can scarcely find words adequate to express the indignation we feel towards France, for assisting to replace on the Pontifical throne the present Pope; yet we scarcely know how to do sufficient homage to the citizen of this republic who robs a sister republic of her soil, for the purpose of extending over it the withering curse of Slavery.

We hurl bitter curses across the broad Atlantic, to the Emperor of Austria, because he smothered the Hungarian uprising for freedom; but, at the same time, deliberately and solemnly swear to trample under foot the liberties of one-sixth of our own countrymen. So, also, do we bitterly denounce the Sultan of Turkey for refusing to protect the Hungarian refugees, unless they will consent to become Mahomedans; but say to the fugitive within our own borders, from a far more degrading, loathsome, cruel bondage, no matter what his religious profession, "Our proud banner affords no protection to you—the broadegis of Liberty, under which we repose in safety, will not shield you from tyranny!"

Nor is this inconsistency confined to those who profess no sympathy for the American bonaparte. Even those who profess to be laboring for the overthrow of Slavery in our own land, while they earnestly pray that the inestimable boon of freedom may be secured to all mankind, feel no hesitation in availing to support a Constitution that tramples in the dust the liberties of those whom they would elevate. I am well aware that there are a few who claim the Constitution to be Anti-Slavery in character. Now I will not argue to the contrary, only beg leave to put a few questions to those who are of this opinion. They, almost without exception, formerly belonged to what was known as the Liberty Party. This party, all are aware, is now swallowed up in the Free Soil party—Free-soilism, without doubt, views the Constitution as a pro-slavery light. But as I have met with a few of the old Liberty stamp who think otherwise, I will put to them the following dilemma. It is intended for those who believe in the Anti-Slavery character of the Constitution, and who act with the Free-soilers:

Your party either believe the Constitution to sanction Slavery, or not to sanction it. If they believe it to sanction Slavery, it is both wrong and inconsistent for you to act with them. If they believe that it does not sanction Slavery, then it is equally wrong and inconsistent for you to declare that you have no power, and will not interfere with Slavery in the States.

Therefore, in either case, do you involve yourselves in wrong and inconsistency. Now, my friends, which horn of this dilemma will you take? If it be not strictly logical, or in any way defective, show wherein the defect lies. I have frequently put this dilemma, in discussion, and must say that it has never, to my mind, been satisfactorily disproved.

It has been argued that the Constitution is silent upon this matter, or in other words, that it is neither for Slavery nor against it; and therefore that Slavery is wholly a State institution, with which we cannot interfere. But this is impossible, for if it be not Constitutional—not sanctioned by the Constitution—it must be opposed to it, and therefore should not be suffered to exist; and consequently absurd to say that we have no power to interfere with Slavery in the States.

Yours, as ever,
 J. W. NEWPORT.

American Minister to Prussia.
 Intelligent readers have not forgotten the circumstances under which Mr. Hannagan, of Indiana, late on the night of the 3d of March, 1849, was nominated by President Polk and confirmed by the Senate as Minister to Prussia, and that he was afterwards commissioned by President Taylor. Many men, who know how the wires are worked at Washington, believe that the confirmation of this appointment was the price paid by certain Whigs to President Polk for his signature to a certain bill which they were most anxious that he should sign, and to which he demurred on the ground that his official term had expired. However this may be, it is very certain that the appointment was one "not fit to be made;" witness the following extract of a letter in the Boston Republican:

But all things are tame beside our Minister Hannagan. He is the most mannerless and utterly vulgar man I ever met. Though now recovering, he has during a considerable time been almost dying of delirium tremens. His presence here is the greatest possible disgrace to our country. I cannot here tell you about him; the stories which are current, and, unhappily authenticated, surpass all belief. His manners and conversation are unendurable, his debauchery with women so gross and continuous that the servants in the house are scandalized. In coming across the frontier, he swore and quarrelled with the police who demanded his passport, attracted a great crowd, and, after long abuse, flung the pass at last in the officer's face. He was so insane in his hotel, with delirium tremens, that he thought himself pursued by fiends from hell, and persecuted by women whom he saw in the stove and everywhere about the room. The figures in the pictures on the walls, he insisted, moved about and mocked him. He opened his windows and called in a crowd of persons to assist him in driving out imaginary women; and was one day taken up for dead, so far had his disease progressed.

DIED—At Concord, N. H., Sunday evening, 27th ult. Mrs. Hannah R. Whipple, wife of John Whipple, Esq., and sister of Hon. Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, aged 54. The deceased was in her usual health, and attended church at St. Paul's through the day.

Ohio Legislature.
 Resolutions have been passed instructing our Senators, and requesting our Representatives in Congress to use their influence to induce the General Government to recognize the Republic of Liberia, and promote the emigration of colored people to that country.

Mr. Randall introduced a preamble and resolutions, instructing our Senators, and requesting our Representatives in Congress, to use all their influence for the liberation of Louis Kossuth, and his fellow captives. They passed with little opposition.

A bill has been introduced making it the duty of every household to deposit with clerk of township a certificate setting forth that every member of his household has been vaccinated by a properly qualified and licensed physician. No action has been had upon it.

A great many petitions for the incorporation of Plank Road, Turnpike and Railroad companies have been presented and referred.

A series of resolutions, introduced by Mr. Dennison, in direct opposition to Mr. Clay's Compromise, has not been finally acted upon.

Grumbling—A Good Sign.

Complaints like those which follow from the Washington correspondent of the Pittsburgh Gazette, encourage the hope that the stupid North may, at some time not far distant, be kicked and cuffed into a sense of the degradation involved in an alliance with slaveholders. The thirst for office may operate where principle and manliness are wanting. We hope Old Zack will continue to bestow his official patronage upon Southern men, and thereby teach Northern rascals a lesson that they will not soon forget.

Notwithstanding all contradictions here or elsewhere, Gov. Brown, of Tennessee, has been nominated Minister to Russia.

Hon. Henry W. Hilliard, of Alabama, is to be nominated Minister to Prussia, in Place of Hanneagan, recalled.

When I first referred to the reported nomination of Gov. Brown, I spoke of it in warm commendation; but the rumor respecting the appointment of Hilliard followed so close upon it, and a view of certain facts relative to the distribution of diplomatic patronage, has led me to doubt whether it would not have been wiser to withhold commendation even from a nomination so satisfactory, upon general grounds, as that of Mr. B.'s. Should the rumor as to Mr. Hilliard's nomination prove correct, six or seven foreign missions that would then have been filled, by Gen. Taylor's administration, would be held by gentlemen from the slave States. Yes, all but one. It will be remembered that Mr. Tod, of Ohio, who is at the Brazilian Court, was appointed by Polk. Mr. Lawrence, of Massachusetts, has been sent to England, and the representatives of our government in France, Spain, Russia, Mexico, and Chili, are all citizens of the slave States, and now it is said Prussia is to be soon added to the list. Why is this? Is all the diplomatic talent of the country centered at the South? Or does the South only require foreign representation? Let these questions be answered, if they can be. Candor compels me to say, what every one in view of the facts must feel, that such partiality as is here indicated is unjust, intolerable, disgraceful, and ought to be promptly corrected. Did a proper feeling prevail in the Senate, upon the rights of the several portions of the confederacy, the opportunity would yet be given the President and Cabinet to reconsider the method of distribution they seem to have followed in making these nominations. Out of seven appointments to full missions, the fifteen States of the East, the West, and the North, centre, containing, as they do, two thirds of the population of the country, have obtained one! This could not have been the result of design. So huge a geographical, statistical, and political oversight, must have proceeded from the negligence of subordinates. Commissions have been made out in the wrong names, and delivered to the wrong persons.

A Good Witness.
 Thomas Jones, once a slave in North Carolina, in a speech before the Massachusetts A. S. Society, reported in The Liberator, gave this testimony:
 He had often heard that William Lloyd Garrison and his friends talked against religion. But since he had heard and known them for himself, he found it was not so. He found Mr. Garrison teaching a religion which inculcated love to God and love to man, and he thought Wm. Lloyd Garrison and his friends had got the best church he knew of anywhere. Mr. Garrison and his Church had taken compassion on the poor, ignorant and degraded slave, had remembered him in his bonds, in his sufferings, in his hunger, in his thirst, and had shown their love for God, whom they have not seen, by loving their brother whom they have seen.

Who can deny that the Fugitive has applied here the true test by which genuine religion is to be distinguished from that which is spurious? We had rather have the testimony of this escaped bondman to the living reality and power of our faith, than that of any assembly of Divines in the world. He knows whose "disciple" it was who gave him the cup of Freedom, and his thanks are the spontaneous outpourings of a grateful heart.

INDIANA has instructed her Senators and requested her Representatives "so to cast their votes and exert their influence as to have engraffed upon any law that may be passed for the organization of the territory recently acquired from Mexico, a provision for ever excluding from such territory, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party has been duly convicted."

TURKEY AND THE UNITED STATES.—In a speech before the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, says the Liberator, Parker Pillsbury drew a striking contrast between the regard for liberty manifested in this country and in Turkey, (!) where, according to Lieut. Lynch, whom President Polk sent on an expedition to the Dead Sea, (with a view, as was suggested, to the annexation of *Sodom and Gomorrah to this republic*), a law of the Ottoman Empire forbids any man to be held in slavery for a period exceeding seven years, and where there is 'no prejudice founded on distinction of color;' and the fact is stated that the present Governor of the Dardanelles is a black man, and was recently a slave.

Indignation Meeting in Salem.
 According to previous notice, a large number of the citizens of Salem, without distinction of party or sex, assembled at the 2nd Baptist Church, on the evening of February 6th, 1850.

On motion Dr. John Harris was called to the chair, and L. T. Park appointed Secretary.

The Chairman then briefly stated the object of the meeting to be to express their indignation at the outrage and insult which had been committed upon the moral sensibility of the people of Salem, by the recent visit to our town, of two SLAVEHOLDERS and one of their emissaries, for the purpose of searching out some of their alleged fugitive slaves.

On motion a Committee of five were appointed to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, consisting of Jacob Heaton, Jas. Barnaby, Dr. Abel Carey, Jonas D. Cattell and Dr. Joseph Stanton.

During the absence of the committee, Mr. Oliver Johnson, by request, addressed the meeting in a very appropriate and enthusiastic manner.—After a short interval, the Committee reported to the meeting a Preamble and a set of Resolutions, which on motion were accepted, and their merits were freely discussed at considerable length, by a number of persons in very able and eloquent speeches, recommending their adoption with a few slight amendments.

The speaking continued until a late hour, when
 On motion, the Preamble and Resolutions were referred back to the Committee for their further consideration, and the meeting adjourned to meet at the same place, on Friday evening, the 8th of February.

FRIDAY EVENING.
 Meeting convened according to adjournment. The Chairman being absent, on motion Dr. A. Carey was appointed to fill his place.

On motion, J. D. Cattell, and Dr. J. Stanton were appointed Vice Presidents, and A. Hinchman Assistant Secretary.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the series given below, which, after being separately discussed at considerable length by a number of persons in a spirit and manner befitting their importance, and after a few amendments made thereto, were UNANIMOUSLY adopted by the meeting.

PREAMBLE.
 Whereas, AN EMISSARY of certain Slaveholders in Virginia has recently been prowling in our midst, in the odious capacity of a spy, for the purpose of ascertaining the residence of some of our colored fellow citizens and neighbors, who are said to be fugitives from slavery, and with the manifest intention to win their confidence, and Judas-like, to betray them into the hands of their former masters; and

Whereas, The visit of the said spy was immediately followed, on the 5th inst., by the arrival in our midst of two avowed Slaveholders, named ARCHIBALD PAUL and SAMUEL MITCHELL, of Wheeling, Va., whose conduct while here, in connection with reliable information from other sources, leaves no room to doubt that they were concerned in the execution of a plan to seize and carry off by force or stratagem, the persons whom they alleged to be fugitive slaves; or to incite some hindrance to their capture with a view to prosecute some one under the law of '33 for their value; and

Whereas, Such occurrences in the midst of a peaceful and professedly Christian community, at the noon of the Nineteenth century, and among a people claiming to be the friends of universal Freedom, should not be suffered to pass without some expression of the indignation and horror which they must ever excite in the breasts of those who either revere God or love their fellow man; therefore we, the people of Salem, without distinction of sect, party or sex, being convened in a public meeting, do adopt the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That we regard the enslavement of one human being by another, as one of the most nefarious crimes ever committed by man; or, in the language of John Wesley, as "THE SUM OF ALL VILLAINY!"

2. Resolved, That we do most solemnly deny that man can ever be the property of man, and maintain that every human being, by virtue of his constitutional and natural relation to God and his kind, is the supreme owner, against the world, of his own body and soul, and therefore, that it is the right, and when possible, the DUTY, of every slave in the world to escape from the tyrant who claims him as a chattel.

3. Resolved, That slaveholding is as much *neaner* and *baser* in the United States, than in other countries, as our professions of love for humanity and freedom are more conspicuous than those of any other people on the face of the earth.

4. Resolved, That the fugitive Slaves of our own country have claims upon our compassion and sympathy, far stronger than any that can be urged by those who have fled from the crushing despotisms of the Old World; and that it is cause for deepest humiliation and shame, that while the people of the land receive the latter with open arms, and would resist unto blood any efforts of their former oppressors to drag them from our shores, they yet conspire under the solemn forms of law, to betray the former into the hands of those who are seeking to reduce them again to chains and slavery.

5. Resolved, That if there is any class of people among us better entitled than another to our kindness and protection, it is those who have made their escape from Southern Slavery; and if there is any crime that ought to awaken deeper indignation, or excite profounder horror in our bosoms than another, it is that of attempting, by whatever means, to re-enslave them.

6. Resolved, That the moral indignation exhibited toward the slave catchers by those of our citizens, who were apprised of their presence, and of the crime they were conspiring to commit, was creditable to them,

and to the place; and that we will do our utmost to create here such a universal abhorrence of Slavery, and its abettors, that when the man-hunter is found prowling among us, our whole population shall rush instinctively to the street to testify their sense of the enormity of his crime.

7. Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to protect the fugitive slave by all rightful and honorable means, to the same extent that, in an exchange of circumstances, we should desire them to protect us.

8. Resolved, That the friends of freedom in Weylville, New Lisbon, and other places in this vicinity, be earnestly requested to cooperate with us in our efforts to defeat the plots of the kidnappers; and that with a view to awaken the public attention to this subject, the proceedings of this meeting, in hand-bill form, be posted in the hotels, and other public places within the county.

9. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, duly authenticated, be published in the papers of Salem, and that those of New Lisbon and Weylville be requested to copy the same.

On motion of B. S. Jones, the following Memorial was unanimously adopted as the sentiment of this meeting, which was directed to be signed by the officers, and copies sent to J. R. Giddings, and Mr. Chase in Congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

This memorial of the citizens of Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio, respectfully represents, that they regard the law imposing a fine of \$500 upon the person who shall harbor, secrete, or aid a fugitive slave, is at variance with the duty man owes his brother, and oppressive upon the people of the North; they therefore request you to take measures for its immediate repeal, so that American citizens may possess the legal right equally to aid the Carolinian or Hungarian refugee—to give an asylum to the oppressed, whether they are flying from Austrian despotism, or American slavery.

Signed on behalf, and by direction of the citizens of Salem, convened in public meeting on the 8th day of Feb. 1850.

On motion adjourned until called together again in consequence of another visit of kidnappers to our place.

A. CAREY, Pres't.
 J. D. CATTELL, Vice Pres't.
 J. STANTON, Secretary.
 L. T. PARK, Aaron Hinchman, Secretaries.

Protection for the Fugitive.

BROTHER JOHNSON—I hear your streets have been again desecrated by the stealthy tread of the slave-catcher—the human bloodhound, who, without human sympathies, dogs the escaped victims of his avarice through our streets and to our doors. Thanks to the good people of Salem, his prey has escaped him though within sight and reach. Only to think that they should see their chattels—talk with them—proffer them support and a home, and then be compelled to go back to Virginia, disappointed and disconsolate, without them—their dear friends—the objects of their solicitude and care—Oh! Sisypheus!—Tantalus! aid them in their disappointment—compassionate their agonies!

But I sat down to congratulate you upon the fact that the fugitives have resolved to cease their flight—to stop among us and assert their right to select their own residence. Shame upon us if by this time public sentiment did not invite them to do it. Shame upon us if after 15 years of anti-slavery preaching, printing, writing, reading, talking, we still have to crawl from our beds at midnight, and with the stealthiness of the burglar or assassin, sneak off to the aid of the panting, famishing fugitive; and with all a smuggler's fear and watchfulness, thrust the human commodity upon our British neighbors. "I would prove our men and women but sham specimens of humanity, if here we could not now afford aid and comfort, "Before all Israel and the sun." Out upon the idea of "harboring and secreting." I hope we are past or fast passing that crisis.—What! shall the terror of the 113,000 men and women claimants longer penetrate to our bed-chambers, and compel us to conceal the objects of our sympathy in hay-stacks, to smother them in garrets, cellars and closets, and spirit them away on moonless nights, to the regions of Queenly "despotism." No; let it be known to Mason and Calhoun, and all their tyrant accomplices, that henceforth the citizens of this region will dispense their hospitality as readily by daylight as in darkness. That those who choose to reside among us, trusting to themselves and us for protection, shall have that protection; though Congress should constitute every federal officer, from postmaster to President, a slave-catcher. If I were of the number of the fleeing and the hunted, perhaps motives of personal safety might induce me to continue my flight across Lake Erie or the Atlantic. But sure I am that if I took into account the emancipation of my class and race, I should stop upon the first hill-top where by any possibility I could maintain a foot-hold, and shout defiance to my pursuers.

It gives me great joy to learn that the hunted of Salem and this vicinity have resolved to make this stand. It is a wise, benevolent, heroic resolution. Let them maintain it firmly and peacefully, and they are safe. May I not pledge to them the unflinching aid of our citizens in its support? If so, despair will henceforth settle down upon the slave-tyrant, and Hope's cheering flame burn bright in the heart of his victim.

M. R. ROBINSON.
 Marlboro', 8th Feb. 1850.

SOUTHERN CHEVALRY.—Two negroes were convicted last week, at Newbury, South Carolina, for an assault and battery on two white men, and one sentenced to receive five hundred lashes; the other to be hung on the 2d day of March next!!

POPULAR EDUCATION.—The New York Tribune complains, very justly we think, that the study of Greek and Latin is enforced so rigidly in our Colleges and Academies, to the neglect of the Modern Languages, which it is so necessary for men in active life to understand, and to the disparagement of the Natural Sciences, a knowledge of which is almost indispensable to the usefulness of an American citizen. The Tribune pithily says:

There may be possibly a few bright individuals in this community, who still persist in calling Physiology a humbug, but the ability to scan a Latin verse or object of laudable ambition; who consider a knowledge of book-keeping well enough for a mechanic or pedlar, but the ability to give the principal parts of a Greek verb indispensable to a man's future usefulness to himself and to his country; who will tell you that a knowledge of the Constitution and Laws of the United States, and of their native State, is all balderdash; but a familiar acquaintance with the follies and often vulgarities and obscenities of Greek and Latin Mythology, the respective ranks of the gods, demigods and goddesses of antiquity, their amours, the pranks they played, and the capers they cut—many of the objects of questionable propriety, if true—calculated to fit a man admirably for the part he has to play in the great drama of life, in this nineteenth century; that it is well for the rising generation that "their name is not legion."

News of the Week.

XXXIst Congress.

Tuesday, Feb. 5.—In the SENATE Mr. Clay commenced a formal argument in support of his Compromise Resolutions. Noticed elsewhere.

Feb. 6.—In the SENATE Mr. Mangum presented resolutions adopted by a meeting of citizens of Wilmington, N. C., adverse to legislation, by Congress, on the question of Slavery, with a few remarks, in which he asserts what he believed to be the rights, and the feelings of the South. The South had reached a point where they had planted their foot, and upon which, by the blessing of God, they expected to stand and defy all efforts to despoil them of their rights, whether by force or otherwise. She would never consent to legislative action which shall deprive them of an equal participation in the territories acquired from Mexico.

Mr. Hale objected to the reception of the resolutions, and proceeded to say, that Mr. Mangum himself had, early in the session, said, that when any papers looking to any action of the Government, adverse to Slavery, were presented here, and objected to, the question was taken upon receiving them, and the motion was laid on the table. Mr. H. simply desired that the rule should be allowed to work with reference to papers on the Southern side of the question also, and that the motion to receive these resolutions should also be laid upon the table. The gentleman has accused the North of aggression. He would like that gentleman to point out the first line, or word, by the North, which was aggressive—so far from that, the whole history of the North shows their course has been concession, until their very women and children were upbraiding them for it. He made his motion simply to give gentlemen an opportunity to show the appropriateness of Justice and Equality.

The question being taken upon the motion, it was rejected by—Yeas 2, Nays 48.

Mr. Clay finished his speech.
 The House, after a contest, in which Slavery was the chief topic, adopted the Senate's resolution to purchase the original MS. of Washington's Farewell Address.

Feb. 7.—In the SENATE nothing of any importance. In the HOUSE the Committee on Territories were discharged from the further consideration of the memorial from Ohio, asking that eighty acres of the territory acquired from Mexico, be given to every free negro who will occupy it.

Feb. 8.—The SENATE took up Mr. Houston's resolution, relative to the power of Congress over slavery.

Mr. Houston spoke at length upon the whole subject of slavery—assuming the middle ground of conciliation and concession by both parties. A lengthy discussion arose on receiving a memorial for the dissolution of the Union.

Domestic Intelligence.

From California.

The steamer *Empire City*, from Chagres, brings advice a month later from California.—The Oregon brought \$3,000,000 in gold dust to Panama on her last trip. The Legislature met Dec. 15, and was organized on the 17th, by the choice of Dr. T. J. White, of Sacramento, as Speaker of the Assembly, and E. K. Chamberlain, of San Diego, President pro tem. of the Senate. Gov. Burnett was inaugurated on the 20th, immediately after which ceremony the Legislature voted *vice versa* for U. S. Senators. J. C. Fremont and Wm. M. Gwin were elected.

Gov. Burnett's Message is not very well spoken of. While he says nothing against Chinese, Kanackers, debased Chicanos, Sydney thieves, and other outsiders, coming freely into the State, he recommends the *exclusion, in toto, of free negroes*. He thinks that if allowed to immigrate they will form contracts in the Southern States for one or more years with their masters, and thus be, to all intents and purposes, slaves. We think this objection, (says the Tribune,) may be easily got over by the State's declaring all such contracts null and void. We do not perceive that the Message treats of any other matters of note.

The prospects for gold hunters for the next season were considered very flattering. It was thought that a much larger amount would be taken out than was the last year.

There was a great fire at San Francisco on the 24th Dec., which destroyed property to the amount of \$1,500,000.

THE NEW YORK EXPLOSION.—About sixty dead bodies have been taken from the ruins of the buildings whose destruction, by the explosion of a steam-boiler, we noticed last week. It is impossible to estimate the suffering and anguish which have been caused by this dreadful calamity.

CANADA.—The project of annexing Canada to the United States is not likely to succeed very speedily, the English Cabinet, instead of favoring, having taken a very decided stand against it. The House of Commons, in a late vote, has declared its opposition to the project, and even proclaimed her purpose, at what ever sacrifice of blood and treasure, to maintain the present relations of the Colony to the British crown.

MEANS OF ARRESTING THE FATAL EFFECTS OF CHLOROFORM.—An eminent Surgeon of France relates two cases in which the inhalation of Chloroform proved nearly fatal. He however succeeded in reviving his patients, after all ordinary means had failed, by placing his mouth upon theirs, and forcibly inflating the lungs by rapid aspirations and expirations. A medical practitioner in Paris states that in two instances of approaching dissolution by the inhalation of Chloroform, he recalled life by thrusting two fingers deep into the throat, down to the larynx and oesophagus; a sudden movement of expiration followed, and recovery took place.

CANADA.—Lord Elgin has received a dispatch from Earl Grey, urging him to use every means in his power to suppress the movement in favor of Annexation, thanking him for what has already been done in this way, and declaring that so long as any portion of the Canadian people are desirous of maintaining their connection with the mother country, they will be supported by the whole power, the blood and the treasure of England.

An order has been adopted in the Maryland legislature, instructing the judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill admitting negro testimony in the trial of persons from other States where such testimony is admitted. The object of this movement is to insure the conviction of those caught tampering with slaves, who often escape, though known to be guilty, for want of white testimony.

MR. CLAY IN THE FIELD.—A Washington correspondent of the Charleston News writes on the 14th as follows:
 From a number of circumstances, apparently trifling in themselves, it is now quite evident that Mr. Clay will be the Whig candidate for the next Presidency, independent of a convention. An immense number of his portraits, with the words "Henry Clay and no Convention in 1852," are travelling through the mails.

CONNECTICUT.—At a Free Soil Convention in Hartford, on Wednesday, the following candidates were put in nomination for the election next Spring:—For Governor, John Boyd of Winchester; Lieutenant Governor, Julius Clark of Lebanon.

Two slaves belonging to Wm. Taylor, of Norfolk, Va., tried to escape from bondage by concealing themselves in the hold of the British barque China, bound for Liverpool. The vessel was under weigh, but was overhauled and the negroes rescued and carried back to Norfolk jail.

NEW INDIAN TERRITORY.—Mr. George Copway, a Chief of the Chippeways, in a very able pamphlet has submitted to the action of Congress, a plan for the "Organization of a new Indian Territory, east of the Missouri River."

The New York Evening Post says: "In his plans for putting down any reasonable proceedings on the part of the fanatics of the South, Gen. Taylor is understood to declare that he will not ask the aid of a single man from the States lying north of Mason and Dixon's line."

THE TRIAL OF PROFESSOR WEBSTER.—It has been arranged that the trial of Professor Webster, on the charge of the murder of Dr. Parkman, shall take place about the middle of March and he will not be arraigned until that time.

Preamble and Resolution
 Adopted unanimously by the Washingtonian T. A. Society of Salem.

Whereas, We have associated ourselves together for the sole purpose of staying the tide of intemperance and promoting the cause of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors as a beverage;—and
 Whereas, As individuals, we cherish widely different opinions upon theological, political, and other subjects foreign to Temperance; and
 Whereas, It is indispensable to the usefulness of our Society that we should cooperate with each other in a spirit of harmony and brotherly kindness; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to each other, in good faith, never to Temperance meetings to make invidious or disparaging allusions to each other's peculiar sentiments on subjects not legitimately connected with the cause we are associated to promote, and that we will discountenance such allusions when made by others, remembering that we are equal brethren in an enterprise of philanthropy and love.

L. T. PARK, Secretary.

Notices.

Portage County Anti-Slavery Society.

The members of the Executive Committee of the Portage A. S. Society will meet at K. G. Thomas's, Marlboro', on the second Sunday of March, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A full attendance is requested.
 K. G. THOMAS, Sec'y.

Important Meeting.

The Abolitionists of Columbiana and Mahoning are invited to meet at Salem on the 17th of February, to consult upon the subject of forming an Anti-Slavery Society for those two Counties.

SAM'L BROOKE, Gen. Agent.

J. W. Walker's Appointments.

Tuesday, 19th, Saville.
 Wednesday, 20th, at the Osburn School-House, Granger.

Meetings to commence first day at candle-lighting, except Sundays, when they will commence at half-past ten.

STUDENTS.

Having long entertained the opinion, that females should have all the privileges of which the opposite sex are possessed, and especially that they should have every facility for acquiring useful knowledge, and making it available; and knowing something of the wants of the community as now constituted, in regard to the treatment of disease, I have frequently expressed a desire to have them educated as Physicians, and as a consequence have, during the past few years, had numerous applicants to study, but owing to a want of facilities for rendering instruction as thorough as I could desire, I have refused. Now, however, many of the difficulties are removed, and I have determined to be prepared by the first of April to give such advantages as are possessed by few physicians.

Those desirous to enter upon a course of studies of this kind under my guidance will please communicate, by letter or otherwise, and all inquiries shall receive prompt attention.
 K. G. THOMAS.
 Marlboro', Feb., 1850.

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