

Kossuth in Salem.

On Saturday last, a large concourse of people assembled in Salem, to see, and hear the Hungarian. He tarried an hour. Was addressed on behalf of the citizens, by Mr. Marshal, to which he replied, alluding to the stories circulated of his extravagance—and expressed his decided opposition to all needless show and expense—and his earnest desire that every thing possible, should be saved for the benefit of his cause. Several members of the Salem Committee accompanied him to Alliance. All who saw and heard him were fascinated by his manner and his words. Between three and four hundred dollars were paid over to the Hungarian fund.

Methodist Church.

Nothing can well exceed the crafty falsehood with which the Methodist Church in Anti-Slavery localities attempts to assert her disconnection with slavery. There is this difference between the brethren North and South. The former wish to retain their connexion with slave holders, but would cheat the Northern people, by pretending to be separate. While the latter really desire separation, but are compelled to acknowledge the Union. Measures have, however, now commenced in Virginia, looking to a separation of the churches in that State from the Pittsburgh conference and their Union with the Western Virginia Conference. A memorial praying for this object, in circulation to be sent to the next General Conference.

If the Virginia Methodist shall be successful in dissolving this Union. We shall expect to hear Ohio and Pennsylvania Methodists in abolition districts, taking to themselves all the credit of the separation, and claiming it as evidence of their immaculate Anti-Slavery.

The Wheeling Gazette gives the following as the reasons for this new separation:

It would strengthen the Western Virginia Conference by adding to it a leading city, with a large Methodist population.

It would unite the church in these counties with a conference with which they have earlier civil as well as religious sympathy.

It would avoid the charges of imposing abolitionist preachers upon a Virginia population.

It would remove the embarrassment which all ministers removed from a free to a slave State, must feel in addressing audiences upon all subjects from which inferences unfavorable to them might be drawn.

It would enable the preacher to engage freely in the moral, religious and intellectual culture of the colored race without his motives being impugned.

By the Baltimore and Ohio railroad penetrating the heart of the Western Virginia Conference, will give convenience of access to all parts of it, and those who pry together will be enabled to trade together, and vice versa.

BREVITIES.

Kossuth is 50 years old.

The new system of fire alarms in Boston is proving successful. The bells are rung by electricity, simultaneously in all parts of the city, and in such manner as to indicate the locality of the fire.

The population of San Francisco is now equal to that of New York in 1800.

An official notice from Franklin in 1743, then post master, states that the mail will leave Philadelphia for New York every Thursday at 3 o'clock.

A Homestead Exemption law went into effect in New Hampshire on the first of January.

The number of American visitors to the World's Fair, was 10,000.

The board of Aldermen have rejected, by a unanimous vote, the invitation to Kossuth to visit Louisville.

J. F. Benjamin has been elected U. S. Senator from Louisiana.

The Supreme Court has decided that the Wheeling bridge must either be removed or elevated.

The bill against Kline the Kidnapper for perjury has been ingored by the Grand Jury.

C. M. Burleigh is lecturing successfully in Bucks and Montgomery Counties, Pa.

Mr. Fillmore has determined to be a candidate for the Presidency.

A rich silver mine has been discovered in New Mexico.

There is to be a new agricultural paper started at Ashabula.

Gerrit Smith a Lawyer.—The Prosecuting Attorney in the case of the Syracuse Trials, had the meanness to object to Mr. Smiths appearing as counsel for the defendant on the ground that he was not a lawyer. Whereupon, on application of several members of the bar, he was admitted ex-gratia, on account of his distinguished ability, learning and general worth. Mr. Smith proposes to make as a point in the defence, the unconstitutionality of slavery, and he appears especially to maintain that position.

The friends of the Maine Liquor Law have had a hearing before a Legislative Committee at Boston, John Pierpont, Neil Dow and others appeared as advocates of the measure.

A majority of the City Council of Columbus, voted against joining the procession for the reception of Kossuth.

Jenny Lind will remain in this country until May.

The Author of the following, has conferred a favor upon the lovers of anti-slavery song. Its harmony, with the delightful air, to which it is adapted, will make it a favorite, at our anti-slavery gatherings. We republish it to correct an error, in the measure of one of the stanzas.

Where Can the Slave Find Rest?

Tell me, then northern wind that cools my fevered blood, Dost thou not know some spot sacred to Freedom's God, Some dark and lonesome dell, some cave or mountain breast, Where free from galling chains, the weary slave may rest?

The north wind dwindled to a whisper low, And moaned in sadness as it answered, No!

Ye mighty oceans tell, whose waves around me roar,

Know ye some favored spot upon Columbia's shore,

Where pining captives find the bliss of which they dream,

Where Slavery dare not come, and Freedom reigns supreme?

The far Pacific passed not in its flow, But echoed back the near Atlantic's No!

Tell me, ye heauteous stars that shine with steadfast light,

Creation's brightest gems upon the brow of night,

Oh, see ye not within my country's bound, some spot

Where Slavery's blighting hand her curses scatter not?

And from the stars a voice distinct and low, In soft and saddened tone responded, No!

Tell me, my longing soul, oh tell me Truth and Right,

Is there no day of joy to follow slavery's night?

Is there no future hour when sin and wrong shall cease,

And all God's children live in brotherhood and peace?

Truth, Right, and Love, man's angel helpers given

Whispered, be strong, toil on, and trust in Heaven.

B. S. J.

Anti-Slavery in Indiana.

PHILEAS MARIUS ROBINSON: At an Anti-Slavery Meeting held at West Grove, Jay County, Indiana, January 3rd, and 4th, 1852. William Mendellhall being appointed President; Emley Lewis and Atlantic O. Gray Secretaries, the following Preamble and Resolutions were after discussion adopted:

PREAMBLE: Whereas, it is evident that the time is not far distant when those, who are firm, and true to the cause of liberty, will be called upon to sacrifice their reputation, their property, and perhaps their lives; and, whereas, at the approach of such a crisis, the friends of liberty should speak out boldly and uncompromisingly, and show forth to the world their real position; therefore, we the inhabitants of Jay County, Indiana, resolve,

1. Resolved, That we adopt the sentiment of the Liberator, "Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Maukind," that the rights of man should be respected and acknowledged in every land and clime.

2. That any Government, that does not acknowledge the natural and inalienable rights of man, and is found by its legislative enactments, declaring the institution of "chattel Slavery, is not worthy the patronage of any civilized people, and cannot be voluntarily supported by a Christian Community.

3. That we regard the passage of, and living in obedience to the Fugitive Slave Law, lately passed by the Congress of these United States, as involving a violation of every principle of philanthropy, and tends to hinder the growth of the better parts of our nature, is utterly opposed to the Commands of God! therefore we shall regard it as null and void, and of no binding force; but shall seek every suitable opportunity to live it down, by feigning and cheating the flying fugitive; by concealing and assisting him on his way to the land of freedom; to do every thing that we can consistently with right, to defend him from the iron grasp of tyranny.

4. That we deeply sympathize with those, who have been cast into prison in Pennsylvania for aiding a fellow being in his rightful liberty, and we regard their imprisonment as an insult on Republicanism; an outrage on humanity, and utterly incompatible with every principle of morality and Christianity.

5. That we as Indiana we cannot find it in our hearts, to obey the 13th Article of the New Constitution, but believe it wholly repugnant to the duties of a Christian; and adopted only to arrange of barbarism. And we cannot see any good reason why the black and white races cannot dwell together in harmony.

The above Resolutions were almost unanimously passed by a well attended meeting. They embody the sentiments of many of the Anti-Slavery friends of this part of the State, who feel disposed to live them out, come what may. They choose to serve God rather than man. The cause is gradually moving forward, though there is much to do in the West, before the man of color can stand erect as a human being. Labor is much needed in this part of the vineyard. We purpose to hold a Woman's Right Convention on the 14th and 16th of next month, February.

Yours,

ENSLLEY LEWIS, } Secretaries.  
ATLANTIC O. GRAY, }

A Broad Swoop.—The Kentucky Convention which recently nominated General Butler for the Presidency, passed a series of resolutions affirming that by the Constitution Slavery exists in all the territories of the United States, thus repudiating all laws, compromises, and ordinances which have restricted the domain of slavery. So that now slavery constitutionally exists in New Mexico, Utah, Oregon and Minnesota.

Notices.

His Progress Pamphlets.—No. XII, of this valuable series of pamphlets has been issued. Subjects—Man's position—organization—development—temperament. Motives and enlightenment. All who are desirous of understanding man as he is, his relations and obligations, should by all means procure this work. It contains a mass of important facts, that will be new to many readers—and will be richly suggestive of thought, to the reflective and earnest reformer.

The Ohio Journal of Education, is published Monthly, under the auspices of the Ohio State Teacher's Association.

We have received the first No. of this periodical. It is devoted to the interests of popular Education. If we may judge from the present No. the publication is one that promises to be highly useful.

Terms—One Dollar per annum in advance. Address, Lorin Andrews, Columbus, Ohio.

Fourteenth Annual Report of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society—with the proceedings of the Annual Meeting.

Pennsylvania, and especially Philadelphia and its vicinity has been the chosen hunting ground of kidnappers since the passage of the Fugitive Law. Fifty pages of the report before us, are crowded with thrilling narratives of this class for human game. A chapter in our National history is here written, with truthfulness and fidelity. It should be in the hands of every citizen, that all may see how much of cruelty, and avarice can be crowded into a few months, by a community and a government recklessly determined to perpetuate slavery at the expense of the liberty of those now nominally free.

Ohio Legislature.

The Legislature has been principally engaged, in organizing the Courts, under the New Constitution. And the disposition, of the public printing, has as usual, claimed a large share of their attention. Petitions in great numbers, are coming in from all parts of the State, asking for the adoption of the Maine Law. The following preamble, and resolutions have been presented.

WHEREAS, it is the true policy of our Government to encourage the distribution of its public lands amongst its lawless citizens, and discourage the monopolizing of the same in the hands of speculators; and whereas, the time has arrived when the public lands belonging to the United States should cease to be a source of revenue to the General Government; therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be and they are hereby instructed to secure, if possible, the passage of an act giving to each individual who will settle upon any of the public lands and improve the same, one hundred and sixty acres thereof, at the actual cost to our Government of surveying and locating the same; and from locating entirely abolishing the system of disposing of the public lands to non-residents, at any price.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to send a copy of this preamble and resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Anti-Slavery Convention in Cincinnati, O.

FRIENDS OF FREEDOM.—We invite you to meet in Convention in Cincinnati, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, April 27th, 28th, and 29th, 1852, commencing at 9-12 o'clock, A. M., of the first named day.

We call upon you without distinction of party, to come together in the spirit of fraternal love, to inquire what more can be done for the three millions of slaves in these United States, and to take such advance measures as a pure Christianity, a true patriotism, and an exalted charity require of sound hearted philanthropists.

How many of you will be ready to respond to this call? How many of you will turn aside for a few days from ordinary avocations to give attention to the cries of humanity? How many of you will lay by some of the funds you ordinarily spend beyond your necessities, to save enough to take you to the Convention, or to send a representative from your neighborhood? Come, Friends, prove your faith by your work, and let the poor, crushed slaves have some comfort of hope in hearing of a great and enthusiastic Convention of devoted men and women from all parts of our extensive country, weeping over their wrongs, and pouring out words of fire in advocacy of their rights.

We offer you our hospitalities and shall be happy to entertain our guests in a way to make their visit agreeable to them. Come, and let us lay our gifts upon the altar of an exalted and existing faith, and renew our Christian vow, that whilst there is a slave to be liberated, there shall not be wanting an Abolitionist to strike the fetters from his limbs.

Yours for the right and the humane, for justice and for love.

Mrs. Sarah H. Ernst. Mrs. Elizabeth Coleman.  
" Julia Harwood. " A. Mann.  
" Mary M. Guild. Miss Kossuth Emory.  
Committee of Ladies.

Edward Harwood. John H. Coleman.  
John Jolliffe. Christian Doualson.  
Wm. Henry Brisbane. Levi Uffin.

Committee of Gentlemen.

Cincinnati, O., January 5th, 1852.

We respectfully solicit the Editors of newspapers throughout the country, to insert the above call in their respective papers.

JAMES G. BIRNEY died last week at his residence in Saginaw, Michigan.

The Southern Union Men and the Democracy.

The Journal and Messenger, of Georgia, which, in its effort to persuade the Union men to send delegates to the Democratic Convention at Baltimore, is warmly supported by the Washington Union, has long been, says the Southern Press, the "most ultra Whig paper in the State of Georgia," under the control of an emigrant from Pennsylvania, in the interest of Messrs. Toombs and Stephens. The article quoted by the Union from its columns was, as we learn from the Press, only part of an article. The closing portion, in which the States Rights men of the South were bitterly denounced, and the Union Party called upon to rally at the Democratic Convention, for the purpose of controlling it, and defeating the radical Democrats of the North, together with the States Rights Democrats of the South, was entirely omitted! A part of the omitted paragraphs will show the reason of the omission.

"There is at this moment a most singular coalition formed between the Abolitionists and Disunionists to control that Convention. No sensible man can close his eyes to the fact. Van Buren, Blair, Benton, and their Free Soil conductors, are marshalling their forces at the North. Rhett, McDaniel, McDonald, and Quitman, are gathering together the scattered members of the coffin regiments at the South. These men, defeated in their late treacherous schemes, are now about to combine for the purpose of subsidizing and controlling the National Democracy. They will accomplish their purpose, too, unless defeated by a prompt movement on the part of the Union men of the South. Here in our very midst they are changing their names, repudiating their principles, and preparing to associate with what, a few months since, they termed 'the radical, rotten Democracy of the North' Open Disunionists, who denounced Yankees—who refused to trade with them, or to admit them into their family circles—are now ready to embrace the 'sweet little fellow' of Kinderhook and the whole horde of his Abolition followers. Even the honorable Representative from the first district is found closeted with such men as Disney, of Ohio! Verily, coming events cast their shadows before."

"Now, we hope that the Union men of the South will send delegates to Baltimore for the purpose of breaking up this infamous coalition between the Abolitionists and Disunionists—we hope they will send delegates there who will co-operate with the true Jackson Democracy—to affirm the doctrines of the Georgia Convention—engraft the principles of the compromise upon the Baltimore platform, and bring out some such man as Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency."

It would seem, then, that the Washington Union desires that the coalition Whigs and Democrats of the South should send a full delegation to the National Democratic Convention, to overwhelm the radical Democracy of the North and the States Rights Democracy of the South.—Nat. Era.

A Hard Case.

We have had occasion, from time to time, to call attention to the case of Drayton and Sayres, now lying in Washington city jail.

Their offence, it will be recollected, was an attempt to carry off to a free State, and place in the condition of freedom, some seventy slaves held to service in the District and in the country adjacent to it. The attempt failed, the whole party was seized and brought back to the city. Nearly all the slaves were sold to the Southern market, while Drayton and Sayres were arraigned, tried, condemned to pay a fine, and to remain in prison till its payment.

The act of carrying off the slaves was a simple act, and the offence there was clearly a single offence; but by a legal technicality they were charged with as many offences; as there were slaves, viz: seventy-four; so that the aggregate fine and cost amounted to near seventeen thousand dollars, half of which was to go to the owners of the slaves, and half to the Orphan's Court. The amount of the fine seemed equivalent to perpetual imprisonment, as no plan for raising it appeared practicable. They were poor men, with no means of support but their own hands, and their friends were few and without pecuniary ability.

They have now been imprisoned since April 18th, 1848, nearly four years. Had they been convicted of stealing the slaves, they would probably ere this have been pardoned. But the Court refused to regard their act as larceny, because their intention was, not to appropriate the slaves to their own use, but to give them liberty. It could not regard such an act, in itself, as criminal or wrong, but as slavery existed under the protection of the laws of the District, the act, being detrimental to its interests, was made a legal offence, and the penalty imposed was a fine. Certainly the law never contemplated perpetual imprisonment for such an offence. For stealing slaves, a crime morally as well as legally, it imposed imprisonment for a term of only seven years; unquestionably it could not propose imprisonment for life, or even seven years, for an act not morally but only legally an offence—an offence, too, in extension of which, even in a slaveholding community, might be alleged a benevolent intention. And yet, see how the Law is abused, through the technicalities of Law. One act is made seventy-four acts, one offence is construed into seventy-four offences; then the penalties of all are aggregated, and heaped upon those poor men; so that, in comparison, it would have been mercy itself had they been convicted and sentenced for larceny.—Nat. Era.

SLAVES LIBERATED.—The Cincinnati Gazette says: The Colonization Agent for Ohio, Mr. David Christy, informs us that a lady of this City offers about twenty-eight slaves to be sent to Liberia, by the first vessel sailing from a Southern port with emigrants; and that, besides their clothing, &c., they will receive about \$600, on setting sail, as a means of giving them a fair start in their new home.

Foreign Intelligence.

The Humbolt arrived at Halifax on the 1st inst.

ENGLAND.

Parliament is to be opened on the 3d of February, by the Queen in person. The present cabinet will face the difficulties without further modification.

The Chrysal Palace has been cleared of its contents.

Subscriptions are being made throughout England for the widows and orphans of those lost by the destruction of the Amazon.

The London News states that, in reference to the Prometheus affair, that the British Government will express their regret at what has occurred; and testify, in a marked manner their disapprobation of the whole affair.

The London Times says that the Cabinet will survive the session.

It is expected that Napoleon will shortly declare himself Emperor. Such a step cannot add to his present despotic power.

The Queen gave one hundred pounds sterling for the relief of the amazon sufferers, \$50,000 will probably be raised. Consul Crosby has addressed a letter to the Mayor of New York, urging contributions there for the same object.

FRANCE.

The President of the French has issued a decree dissolving the National Guards throughout, but it will be re-organized when the Government may deem it necessary.

Thirty six firms engaged in engine building have been suspended, in consequence of the strike of the operatives; 10,000 men have been thus thrown out of employment.

The Old State House on Fire.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 31.

This morning, about half past three o'clock, a fire was discovered in the Senate chamber of the State House. It had fallen through the ceiling of the garret, and the lower part of the cupola was found to be in flames.—Before the fire could be reached, it burst into the Senate chamber from above and the sides, driving out the firemen and others with the dense smoke and heat. The chamber was speedily wrapped in flames. The Clerk's desk, with most of his valuable papers was saved. Every thing else was destroyed.

All the moveables in the lower house were saved. About half past two, the floor of the Senate chamber fell through, and in a very short time every thing in the lower house was destroyed. The assembly will probably adjourn after the restoration of Kossuth till new rooms can be fitted up.

Congress.

SENATE, January 26.—Mr. Hale presented two petitions for the repeal of the fugitive law, and abolition of slave trade in the district, which, on his motion, were laid on the table, without being read.

Mr. Clark's resolution in favor of non-intervention was made the special order for Wednesday Feb. 4th.

27.—Mr. Sumner made a speech in favor of granting a tract of land to Iowa, for the construction of a Rail Road.

SENATE, January 28.—Cass presented a Detroit resolution that the Government effect a release of Smith O'Brien.

The Mexican Indemnity Bill was debated in committee of the whole. Disney made some severe remarks upon the course of Webster in the matter.

Feb. 2.—Mr. Miller presented a petition from the Silk Manufacturers, asking for a modification of the tariff on silk goods.

Mr. Stockton presented a resolution from the New Jersey Legislature, favoring Kossuth's doctrine of intervention, and commenced a speech in opposition to them.

HOUSE, Feb. 3.—Mr. Andrews presented resolutions from the Maine Legislature, favoring Kossuth's doctrine of intervention, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The House then went into a committee of the whole on the bill explanatory of the Bounty Land Law of September, 1850.

The debate took a political turn, in which Cabell, Disney and others participated. Mr. Cabell charged the northern Democrats and Whigs with being tainted with Absolutism, and said the Union party must take steps regarding the Presidential election. A warm debate ensued. Mr. Disney repelled the charge of Absolutism for himself and the northern democrats generally.

SENATE.—Feb. 3. Senate met at half-past twelve. The chair laid before the Senate the report of the Adjutant General, with an abstract of the returns of militia of the U. S., its territories, together with the quantity of arms and accoutrements—referred and ordered printed.

Mr. Smith presented a petition for the improvement of Harbors on Lake Superior.

SOUTHERN VIEWS.—The South Carolinian speaks thus of the Kossuth movement:—

"The people of the South cannot be participants in this missionary Republicanism. Their parents forbid it; their institutions, safe only under the rule of a conservative foreign policy, forbid it; and it will be an evil day when the contagion of this wild fire takes effect among them. The present is but another development of the utter dissimilarity existing between the ever restless spirit of rampant democracy prevailing at the North, and that Conservative Republicanism of the South, which is the citadel of her institutions and the guarantee of her prosperity. It is another incidental proof of the propriety of a political separation of two sections, whose people are, in almost every leading feature of true and sound republican principles, so utterly opposed to each other."

EMIGRANTS TO LIBERIA.—Fifty-one negroes, emigrated by the will of the late John W. Houghton, left this city on Wednesday morning last, in the steamer Hancock for Savannah, on their way to Liberia.—They will leave in the packet which is expected to sail from that port for Liberia in a few days.

Ample provisions is made by the will for an outfit for them, and for their support for a reasonable time after reaching the colony.—Augusta Republic.

Receipts for The Bugle for the week ending February 4th.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes L. Butler, North Benton, \$6.00-330; D. Bustin, Berlin, 75-334; K. G. Thomas, Marlboro, 2.00-344; C. Segur, Adrian, 1.50-385; J. Wheelan, Tipton, 1.50-379; A. Covert, Adrian, 1.50-379; Wm. Chandler, " 75-319; Dr. W. Owen, " 25-342; A. Hayball, " 75-325; P. Marvin, " 1.50-361; A. Hubbard, Tipton, 1.00-314; E. Carpenter, Raisin, 1.50-335; A. Jacobs, Youngstown, 1.00-366; T. C. Hibbard, Amersville, 3.00-370; B. Masten, North Benton, 1.50-372; Ann Shreve, Massillon, 2.00-372; J. W. Bright, Hartford, 3.00-292; L. Barnaby, Mt. Union, 1.50-294; D. Woodruff, Salem, 2.00-216; J. G. Lewis, Short-Creek, 1.50-308; B. Bashore, New Antioch, 1.00-351.

Agents for The Bugle.

The following named persons are requested and authorized to act as agents for The Bugle in their respective localities.

- Chas. Douglas, Berea, Cuyahoga county, Ohio.
- Timothy Woodworth, Litchfield, Medina co., O.
- Wm. Payne, Richfield, Summit co., Ohio.
- Jesse Scott, Summerton, Belmont Co.
- Z. Baker, Akron, Summit Co.
- H. D. Smailey, Randolph, Portage Co.
- Mrs. C. M. Latham, Troy, Geauga Co., O.
- J. Southam, Brunswick.
- O. O. Brown, Bainbridge.
- L. S. Speer, Granger.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale on Saturday the 21st of February, 1852. A Farm containing 60 acres of valuable land, principally cleared and under tolerable cultivation. This property is situated in Perry Township, Columbiana County, Ohio. One and a half miles North-East of Salem, near the Plank Road; and is that formerly owned by Samuel Hall.

There are upon the premises, a Log House and Stable, with a never failing spring of excellent water, near the buildings.

The land also contains an extensive Vein of Coal among the most valuable and extensive in the neighborhood.

The terms (which will be easy as to payments) will be made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.

JACOB HEACOCK.  
For further particulars inquire of James Barnaby, Salem, Columbiana County, O.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

THOSE who desire to make presents to their friends on the approaching holidays, will do well to call at McMILLIAN'S BOOK STORE, Five Doors East of the Town Hall, where they will find an assortment of SPLENDID GIFT BOOKS.

Also, a great variety of Miscellaneous Books, suitable for entertainment on long winter evenings and all other times. Fancy Note Paper, Envelopes, and all kinds of Stationery, whole sale and retail; Accordeons, Fancy Articles and Toys, &c., &c.

Salem, Dec. 18, 1851.

SCIENTIFIC.

THE subscriber is induced to offer, for the benefit of those not prepared to commence study at the usual time—first Monday of October—and who are desirous of availing themselves of his facilities, for acquiring knowledge; A second term, opening the second Monday of December. And can assure those who may come, that they shall have equal opportunities with those now here, and that the two classes shall not conflict with each other, but on the contrary, may be of mutual benefit.

Among the means at command for demonstration, may be found a fine French Osteo-anatomical Manikin, skeletons, wet and dried preparations, life sized, and hundreds of other anatomical plates for illustrating Medical Botany and Pathology, besides a well selected modern library, containing works on all the various branches, affording an opportunity of no ordinary character to Ladies and Gentlemen, for speedily and thoroughly acquiring a knowledge of Anatomy and Physiology, or the science of Medicine. The design is, as it has been heretofore, to give as far as possible practical illustrations.

Those intending to study Medicine would do well to commence at their earliest convenience.

E. G. THOMAS.  
Ma' hore, Oct. 15th, 1851.

Fancy Goods, and Yankee Notions.

WHOLESALE and retail, at the lowest prices.—Just received at the Yankee Notion Store, North side Main-st., Salem, a large supply of Fancy Goods, and Yankee Notions.

CONSISTS IN PART OF

- Ribbons
- Satin
- Silk serge
- Silk, Linen & Cotton
- Handkerchiefs
- Green & Blue Berage
- Book & Mull Muslin
- Jackonets
- Shawls & saddlers silk
- Silk Twist
- Cost's best pool cotton
- Stannus
- Victoria
- Yankee
- Skein thread
- Shoe
- Patent do.
- Zephyr
- Silk worsted linen & cot
- ton braid
- Linen & cotton tape
- Table cloths
- Brown hollands
- Irish linen
- Silk, linen & cotton
- lace
- Elgings
- Children's hoods
- Coats
- Conaforts
- Carpet bags
- Hair & cloth brushes
- Dusting & scrub "
- Hoses, cloth & hat "
- Dolls