

Letter from Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 5, 1852.

To the Editor of the Bugle: The Anti-Slavery Convention, for which a call appeared in your paper some time since, began its session on Tuesday the 27th of April, and closed on the 29th: The Hall in which it met, the most central and commodious in the city, was nearly filled through the day, and crowded at the evening sessions; the last evening many being compelled to go away (some think a thousand persons) unable to gain admittance. Last year the meetings were held in the western part of the city in a rather out-of-the-way room, and occurring at the very time of the Jenny Lind concerts and excitement, attracted little attention except from the friends interested in the cause. This year the Convention has been the subject of general remark, persons have attended who have not usually gone to such meetings, and several of the daily papers have given full reports of the proceedings. This shows a very different state of things from that existing a dozen years ago or even less, when the very mention of an Anti-Slavery meeting awoke whisperings and fears of a mob. Since that period there has been a great change in public sentiment here in this respect.

You will no doubt receive the resolutions adopted officially for publication, and it will only be necessary for me to make a remark or two upon the spirit and tendency of the Convention, expressing with frankness my own convictions with all the plainness becoming one who writes for a Free Press. The Rev. John G. Fee, of Kentucky, was President. Among the Vice Presidents were Hon. G. W. Julian and S. C. Stevens, of Indiana; Rev. E. Nevins, of Cleveland, Ohio; C. C. Burleigh, of Fred. Douglass and H. H. Bibb. There were upwards of 200 members of the Convention; about one-half of whom were from abroad. They represented the various shades of opinion in the Anti-Slavery ranks, but the resolutions relating to the moral and political aspect of the Slavery question, the Fugitive Law, the duty of continual agitation of the subject &c., were adopted with great unanimity.

Among the speakers were Fred. Douglass, C. C. Burleigh, Hon. G. W. Julian and Mr. Bibb. Douglass I heard for the first time, and I give not only my own impressions, but those of all with whom I have conversed, when I say that he fully equalled the expectations we had formed of him as a speaker. He is able, ready and interesting, highly intelligent, often eloquent, and always listened to with attention, and frequently greeted with applause. In speaking on the Fugitive Law, he counselled not only disobedience to its requirements, but open resistance to it and to any law which in any way think unrighteous, by force of arms. This position he defended with some warmth, and it was in effect sanctioned in one of the resolutions adopted. A very large number of the best Anti-Slavery men can by no means subscribe to such sentiments. We are peace men in all our principles and feelings, and prefer to refuse obedience to such laws, suffer the penalty, if need be, and use all our influence to have them repealed in any honorable way.—If every man is justifiable in forcibly resisting the execution of every law he esteems unjust, we should have a continual scene of commotion. This is a country of constitutional law, and there is not another in the whole world where laws are so frequently made and repealed, or where public opinion can be so quickly brought to bear upon public men. The course we commend is that sanctioned by the Gospel of Christ, and dictated by true wisdom, and of course most likely, in the long run, to subserve the interests of Freedom.

Charles Burleigh spoke with his accustomed force and fluency, but his voice, owing to Bronchitis, has become much impaired since I heard him some years since. Since the close of the Convention he has spoken several times in the large Hall of the Mechanic's Institute. He has been for over a dozen years a most persevering and laborious lecturer, and if I am not mistaken, has spoken oftener than any one person the country over. His voice has been worn out, I fear, in the cause of Freedom. With Mr. Julian I was much pleased. He is one of the most dignified, logical and forcible speakers I ever had the pleasure of listening to. Highly courteous to others and dealing much in argument, his addresses were well calculated to make an impression on those not engaged with us in our enterprise.

The doings of this Convention, I doubt not, will on the whole result in good, as much truth was uttered and the subject of human freedom discussed, and thus kept before the public mind. This of itself is a great thing; but it has been remarked by some as true-hearted Anti-Slavery men, as were in the Convention, that the general tone of the speakers was denunciatory, vehement, declamatory, satirical, sarcastic. There was but little argument, and a feeble array of facts calculated to influence reflecting minds and lead them to engage in the Anti-Slavery cause. The Christian Church, its professors who hold slaves, the political parties and all who remain in them, all indeed who do not see it their duty to advance the cause in the straight and narrow method laid down in the resolutions, were made the object of indiscriminate denunciation, sarcasm and ridicule in every speech. Were these philippics alone aimed at the system of Slavery or the enormous evils inseparable from it, we should not have as much cause to complain, though even here we might doubt this the best way to convince men of their errors and promote our cause. But the notices of those who differ from us in some of the modes of carrying out this reform, who upon every other point of conduct or benevolent enterprise, give good evidence of pursuing the Christian spirit, were assailed without due discrimination. I aver my belief that in a single speech of Horace Mann, or in any copy of the National Era taken at random, I could find more of argu-

ment, or fact, or candid appeal to the sober judgment of intelligent men, than in the whole string of resolutions and speeches brought out by the Convention from beginning to end. We are as much bound to advocate the cause of freedom in Christian temper, with charity toward those who differ from us "as becometh the Gospel," as to denounce Slavery itself.—I hesitate not to avow my conviction, that I would as willingly own an hundred slaves as to be guilty of the uncharitable spirit, the intolerance manifested by some of the speakers in the Convention, toward the Christians and Christian Churches who do not unite in the way we desire in our enterprise. In the sight of God, I verily believe the degree of criminality in the two cases, is not essentially different. The charge was made over and over again in every shape and form, and with all the appropos epithets which the speakers could heap together, that the Churches or rather the "Church organizations" of the land, were "utterly corrupt," "unworthy of confidence," were not "Churches of Christ," &c. &c. Had the charge been made that the Churches had had not done their duty to the slave, that they have been too indifferent to the claims of the Anti-Slavery enterprise, it would have been asserting only the plain truth. But to charge a Church with being "utterly corrupt," because it is deficient in one (or even more than one) point of duty, is simply untrue and therefore unjust.—I deny the truth of the allegations as they were made in the Convention, and I challenge the proof of them from any one disposed to resort to argument. The Churches of Scotland who have so often sent remonstrances (and very properly too) to American Churches on their neglect of the slave, could be proved "utterly corrupt" on the same principle for their detesting customs and opposition to the Temperance Reform. There is not a society on earth, religious, social, or political, which cannot be proved "utterly corrupt," if its deficiency (or what its opponents believe its deficiency,) on some point of Christian duty is to decide the question. It takes an hundred traits of character to make a good man, and to judge of the character of a Christian Church we must look at its influence on the community around it in an hundred particulars; its influence on intemperance, upon licentiousness, on the immorality that abounds, upon the thousand forms of vice that are cursing the community and drawing young men to perdition. Now I claim on every principle of right reason, on every fair interpretation of the New Testament, any one engaging in the Anti-Slavery cause is as justly liable to the charge of being "wholly corrupt" or "unworthy the Christian name" who has been deficient in his duty in any one of these numerous articles of Christian duty, as are the Churches which have sadly neglected their duty in regard to the Slave. These wholesale denunciations do no good, and cannot be made (in the wide sense in which they are made) they are untrue. It is high time they were laid aside as idle, and argument and candid appeals to the consciences of men resorted to.—I have written in some haste and must close here, but am by no means done with the subject. There are two or three of its applications which I propose pursuing in my next letter. Yours, P.

Spirit Communications.

George Washington has sent a communication to the Practical Christian repudiating the sentiments of some "lying spirit" who had assigned his name in verbatim. Here is the letter, from the spirit land. It is quite diplomatic.

Mr. Spalding: Dear Friend,—I regret that a communication has been received, purporting to be from George Washington, with such sentiments as the Practical Christian gives in its readers. Will you correct the statement, and oblige, Your friend, GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Murmurings of the Press.

Under the Fugitive Law, these bloody scenes, it is to be feared will, multiply, until a border war is provoked. The people of the North are expected to look calmly on, to "conquer their prejudices," and persuade themselves that the "rights of the South may be enforced in the Free States by shooting down men who make an attempt to escape from slavery. Such a state of things is shocking to contemplate. Humanity revolts at, and no citizen can help feeling that he is humbled and the country disgraced by such wanton outrages, perpetrated with boldness and impunity in defiance of our laws. With a well guarded fugitive law, granting a fair trial by a jury of impartial men, these outrages would be less frequent. But with such an infamous enactment as we now have, which arms the slave hunter with absolute power to hunt down whom he pleases, which assumes that a man charged with being a fugitive has no rights, the state of things must become intolerable.—N. Y. Tribune.

SLAVE CATCHER'S FEES.—As many of those who escape from bondage appear to have resolved upon "liberty or death," it would seem to be no more than justice for Congress to alter the Fugitive Slave Law so as to secure to the slave Commissioners the bounty awarded to these officers. They might do it by enacting that where the alleged slave was killed in the attempt to take him, the bounty should be paid upon delivery of the ears, the same as fox scalps.—This would secure to that worthy class of officers the consideration for which they deliberately "throw conscience to the devil."—Harrisburgh Telegraph.

The Maine Law has passed the Legislature of Rhode Island, by a vote of 47 to 23, in the House, and in the Senate without a count.

BOATS ON CANALS.—The New York Times says the Hudson River contest is resulting, thus far, against the Railroad. The boats carry the great travel, notwithstanding the low fares and rapid speed by railroad.

Letter of C. M. Clay to the Cincinnati Convention.

WHITE HALL P. O., Madison Co., Ky., April 15, 1852.

DEAR SIR:—I received, sometime since, your favor inviting me to attend the Anti-Slavery Convention, of April next, in Cincinnati, and address the Convention.

I regret, very much that my engagements will not allow me the pleasure and honor proposed.

I do not flatter myself, however, that you will lose much by my absence, and my views upon the slavery question have been so often repeated in Cincinnati that a repetition would hardly be desirable.

Allow me, however, to say, that my heart is with you. I care not about ultraisms! What is more ultra than that, in a professed republic, near three and a half millions of men have no legal rights? The father no right to the son or daughter! The husband no right to the wife—and the maid no right to retain her chastity! The native of the soil no country or home, and Christians no right to the Bible! In a word, when liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, belongs not to the man's self, but to his tyrant! Now, who can talk patiently of such Christianity and Republicanism as these? It is time for ultraism—it is time for fanaticism!

It has been, in all time, the policy of tyrants to degrade the oppressed, and the Americans have not been slow in following the same course. All men are born free and equal, but—black men! Christ died for all men, but—negro men! Your supple hinged-kneed politician, and your cutting knife of the black gown, have in all times been found in close fellowship. Your Webster and your Dickinsons have always their Deweys and Stewarts. I hardly know, at times, whether to laugh or cry. The great Southern moralist thinks it were "better to lose his soul in hell" than say aught against the patriarchal institution! But, poor Dewey! nature never made him a sublime villain like his Southern *foes*! He could send his father or brother back into slavery—but not his mother! Indeed! then there is a lower deep into which our leading clergy dare not descend! This argues well for the good time coming.

I said, years ago, that the time was coming when a black gown would be hissed in the streets by the boys, unless they gave up their lying defence of slavery. I had not myself expected to live to see the magnates of the church thus soon shivered under the burning contempt of the manly-hearted men of the world.

Let us take heart, Webster—the god-like—is dead in Massachusetts, and even the South distrusts him! Henry Clay says Webster went do! Henry Clay and Daniel Webster have always pulled together! Who should know Daniel better than "Old Harry"? Thus are the friends of the great "Compromiser," *compromised*! Shall we laugh, or cry? But not so justice! "compromised!" So was it in the beginning—*big* leaves were sewed together, and they cried, we shall be ashamed no more!—But, alas, no!

Some wit has it, that the Union, like poor mortals, needs "eternal salvation!" Oh, Webster! Oh, Cass! Oh, Clay! are we saved or not? If these men are the champions of liberty, they are in the predicament of good Launcelot Gobbo. "Certainly my conscience will oblige me to run from this Jew, my master. The fiend is at my elbow and tempts me, Gobbo, Launcelot Gobbo, good Launcelot Gobbo, use your legs, take the start, run away. My conscience says, no; take heed honest Launcelot; take heed honest Gobbo; do not run—scorn running with thy heels. Rouse up a brave mind, says the fiend, and run. Well, my conscience hanging about the niche of my heart, says very wisely to me, my honest friend Launcelot, being an honest man's son budge not! Budge, says the fiend; budge not, says my conscience. Conscience says you counsel well, fiend says you counsel well. To be ruled by my conscience, I should stay with the Jew, my master; and to run away from the Jew, I should be ruled by the fiend! The Jew is the very devil incarnate, and in my science, my conscience is but a hard kind of conscience! The fiend gives me the more friendly counsel; I will run, fiend—my heels are at your commandment—I will run!"

Well, let 'em go! Still there is hope—still there is progress! "Agitation" is not quieted! The battle "rages along the whole line!" The State is split!—the Church is split! The right of petition is won in the House—now the fight begins in the Senate! The end will be the same! So are parties split! A new element enters into the elections! Where an Adams or a Giddings once raised solitary voices in behalf of the rights of men, now hosts of great men utter in behalf of freedom, orations unequalled in argument, in biting sarcasm and pathos, and sublime eloquence. The right of petition is vindicated! The freedom of speech is vindicated! "Constructive treason," the last hope of tyrants, thank God is dead! The Free States outnumber the tyrants and their victims!—Bullyism has been tried till it is broken down! They begin to be ashamed of the Slave trade in the District of Columbia! Even the South has become colonizationists—the "obnoxious line" grows popular!

Are you willing to pay fifteen hundred millions for the expatriation of native Americans! Indeed! and does the chivalry grow pale at last! Lady Macbeth—out damned spot!—out! I say!—one—two. Why, then, 'tis time to do it—hell is murky! Fire, my lord, fire!—a soldier, and afraid! What need we fear, who know it, where none can call our power to account! Yet who should have thought the old man to have had so much blood in him! Yes; there is progress! "Don't give up the ship!"

I have the honor to be your ob't serv't, C. M. CLAY.

Bowen and McNamee.

The New York merchants whose names stand at the head of this article, had manhood enough to assure the slave catchers that "their goods and not their principles were on sale." It seems from the following, taken from the Stranger's Guide, that, in spite of the Union Committee, they have survived this exhibition of manhood. One of the most princely establishments which trade can boast of, all over the wide world, is that of Messrs. Bowen and McNamee, in New York. Their liberality, enterprise, and intelligence have distinguished them as among the first mercantile men of the age; and their house is, perhaps, without a rival in its line, in any country whatever; while its founders will long be remembered among those who have given dignity and importance to mercantile transactions on this Continent.

The building occupied by Messrs. Bowen and McNamee is worthy of being dedicated to industrial purposes. It is built after the Elizabethan order of architecture, with a white marble front, beautifully and tastefully carved, and presents the most showy and elegant front on Broadway, covering two lots, 112 and 113. It was erected in 1839, at an expense considerably over one hundred thousand dollars! And although there may be establishments comprising larger dimensions, there is no structure more worthy of admiration for its style and elegance, in New York.

This is a matter of secondary importance, and the limited space we are at liberty to occupy, compels us to give our attention rather to the business arrangements of the establishment; in doing which, we shall commence at the commencement.

The Basement.—This part of the building is used principally for storing goods, of which they are constantly receiving by every arrival from Europe and the East Indies, immense quantities of the newest and costliest fabrics manufactured of Silk. Besides the large storage room, there is one for "packing"; also a small one where the entry of all goods received is made, by the clerks employed. By this system of arrangement, the noise and inconvenience of unloading and re-packing goods in the sales room is entirely obviated, and the whole of it is done without interfering with customers. Next, we come to the Second Floor. Standing at the extreme end of this room, the length of which is 140 feet and the width about 40 feet, one cannot but feel astonished, and admire the scene before him. On each side a beautiful mahogany counter table extends the whole length of the room, behind which the shelves are very tastefully arranged and filled with Silks, Muslins, and Dress Goods of every variety. Should we attempt to particularize any of the articles, we could hardly tell which of them to choose for our recommendation.

The stock displayed is undoubtedly the richest and best selected in the city, and is composed of English, German, French, Italian and India Goods. Many of the elegant Silks are made from designs furnished by Messrs. B. & McN., whose experience and taste have long since made them unrivalled, and has secured for them, also, the best trade in other cities and places. This department of the business is perhaps the most important and extensive, and requires the services of numerous salesmen, who are active and attentive in their situation. Everything is arranged with excellent mercantile taste, and exhibits system and order. Passing from the second, we arrive at the Third Floor. Here we find ourselves amidst Shawls, Ribbons, and a vast assortment of every kind of apparel. The show of colors is brilliant and lovely, and we should think would make the ladies perfectly happy in their desires to obtain something beautiful. The Shawls are of the most exquisite and unique styles, ranging in price from ten to one hundred dollars or more each. The stock of Ribbons is unequalled in extent, and the different qualities are adapted to all kinds of markets and every season of the year. Above this, and on the Fourth Floor, Lace Goods, Linens, and all kinds of White Goods are to be found in great quantity and of every quality. Going up still higher, we come to the last and the Fifth Floor. Here we have spread before us an infinite variety of Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Kid Gloves, &c., of every size and description.

In recommending this House, we feel assured that our readers who try them, will accord us credit for carrying out our professions of speaking favorably of none but the best.

Wool Market.

The Wool market has been unusually quiet, both buyers and sellers being desirous of ascertaining the result of a public sale of 200,000 lbs of Wool in New York on Wednesday last. The sale was largely attended and considering the general state of the Wool market very fair prices were obtained. The greater part of the native Wool is understood to have been the balance of the stock of a large manufacturing company of Muslin de Laines. Of the offering 35,000 lbs low grade fleeces Wool were sold at 25 a 25 1-2; 75,000 lbs at 26; 25,000 lbs at 30 a 31; 10,000 lbs broken fleeces at 26 1-4. 18,000 lbs unwashed at 19 3-4; 18,000 lbs fine Vermont fleeces at 36 1-4, and 1,500 lbs Vermont, second quality, at 29 1-2; 2000 lbs fine fleeces at 41 1-2 and 5000 lbs 1-2 and 3-4 fleeces, (bought in) at 37 cts per lb. These prices show a reduction of 7 to 8 cts. per lb from those ruling in January last. Wool must decline gradually as the shearing season is now near at hand, manufacturers buying only to supply their actual wants. Speculators show no disposition to make engagements as was the case last year. The abundance of money may for a time prevent prices from declining materially, but the heavy clip and the decreased quantity of machinery in operation, will ultimately have a depressing effect upon prices.

During the week the Wool market has been very quiet, and the sales in small parcels. Among them were 6000 lbs. good 1-2 blood at 36 1-2 a 38 cts; 4000 lbs. 1-4 blood at 34; 2000 lbs common at 32; 8000 lbs.

pulled at 26a31, and Merino at 33a34 cts. per pound. The sale at New York on Wednesday of Messrs. Coggill & Co's stock of Wool brought a large attendance, and for the classes offered brought fair prices—answers—however, to the recent heavy state of the market.

The domestic fleeces Wool sold at from 25 a 25 1-2 for country Wools, up to 41 3-4 for extra fine. A lot of Texas sold at 13 1-4, 13,000 lbs. Mazagan fleeces sold at 20 1-2 a 22 1-2, and a lot of pulled Mazagan at 18 1-4 a 19 cents.—Phila. Price Current, April 30th.

The Pride of Race.

This dispute about races appears to us simply absurd. When a man declares, "My country is the best in the world," he is right; for him it is the best country in the world. The virtues and talents in which his countrymen happen to excel are precisely those which he and they value most. The Celt is brave, ingenious, witty, hospitable, generous; and these are the qualities dearest to a Celtic heart. The Saxon is prudent, devout, persistent, reflective, sincere; and these are the virtues which the Saxon most prizes in himself and in others. It should be the aim of those who assume the responsible task of guiding public opinion, not to array race against race in bitter depreciation of each other's excellencies, and in bitter exaggeration of the various faults; but rather to lead the various sorts and conditions of men to a cordial recognition of the great good there is in each. To be a Celt may be an honorable distinction, and there are those who deem it a felicitous circumstance to be of Saxon lineage, and there are several millions of us who are rather proud of being American; but all of these distinctions are subordinate to the sublime and fundamental one of belonging to the Family of Man, and of being children of the Universal Father.—Home Journal.

Early Times.

The Telegraph, Painesville, says the first court held there, in 1801, occupied Capt. Skinner's barn. Afterwards it was removed to the "openings" The jurors retired to the woods, always, to make up their verdict. Anson Wright, of Conneaut, was a member of the Grand Jury of this first court.—He informs the Reporter that a fellow named Lewis, drunk as he could be, refused to testify unless his witness fees were paid.—He stuck to his conditions, neither heeding the plea, nor hearing the admonitions of the judge.

The court ordered the sheriff to commit the witness to jail. "There is none," said the officer. "Fijal one," replied the judge. So the sheriff, seizing a cart near by, laid Lewis on the ground, and turned the vehicle over him, and put the wheels and logs on top of it, and around it, to make the prisoner secure. "That cart body constituted the first jail of Geauga in 1801, and Lewis the first prisoner."

Pease, presided! And such a judge could only have been found in a new country—so fresh, original, witty; never sacrificing justice, yet never forgetting a joke. So when Lewis came in the next morning, "he gave in his evidence." The judge fined him one dollar, and ordered him to get down on his knees, and beg forgiveness of the court.—Lewis did so. But on rising, he brushed his knees, looked cunningly we dare say, at the judge, and said, "the court was a very dirty one."

We wish some one qualified—either an old lawyer or an early settler—who had the humor or wit, would sit down and give a "clit chat history" of those days—pictures of Judge Pease, as he was and of the "attorneys at law" who practised under him. If well done, such a book "would have a run" greater than any novel. Is there no one fit for the task?—True Democrat.

Receipts for The Bugle for the week ending May 12th.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Dr. T. W. Fassett, Bellview, \$1.00-344; Jane Craig, Deerfield, 1.50-393; Boyd Craig, Hastings, 1.50-393; Sarah Foster, Cleveland, 60-345; J. G. Mattocks, Deerfield, 1.75-345; Peter Kester, Lima, 2.25-346; David Kester, Bambridge, 5.00-500; Joseph Carroll, Ravenna, 2.00-373.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

Ik Marvels Dream Life, Macaulay's history of England, and a very great variety of other Books in every department of Literature, just opened at McMillan's Book-Store, Five Doors East of the Town Hall. The most of which will be sold 20 per cent cheaper than they ever were offered in this market before. Also, Blank Books, Wall Paper, Gold Pens, Pocket Cutlery, Accordions, Toys, Fancy Articles, and a large stock of STATIONERY.

TERMS CASH—CALL AND SEE. J. McMILLAN. Salem, May 15, 1852.

Sugar Creek Falls Water Cure, TUSCARAWAS, Co. O.

This Institution, twelve miles south of Massillon, on the road from Wooster to New Philadelphia, 11 miles west of the latter place, and is accessible by stages daily from all the above places. It is supplied with very Soft Pure Spring Water, conducted to the Cure, from the neighboring hills, in Stone Pipes. It is under charge of Dr. H. F. REASE, and conducted on pure Hydropathic principles. Our business is to take drugs out of the system, and not put them in. The Proprietors latter themselves that their facilities, for successfully treating disease, are not surpassed by any other establishment in the country.

TERMS.—In ordinary cases \$5 per week, payable weekly. Each patient should bring 2 comfortable, 2 sheets, 2 blankets, and some linen for bandages, or they can be had at the Establishment for 50 cts. per week. Post-Office address, Dearborn Mills, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio. DR. H. FREASE, } PROPRIETORS. SOLOMON FREASE, } May 10, 1852.

MRS. M. M. PEIRCE, WATER-CURE PHYSICIAN, GREEN-ST., SALEM, COLUMBIANA COUNTY, O. May 1, 1852.

DR. C. PEARSON,

HOMOEOPATHIST.

HAVING permanently located in Salem, I would respectfully announce to the Public that he is prepared to treat Homoeopathically all diseases, whether Chronic or Acute. He gives a general invitation to all, and flatters himself he can render general satisfaction. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, on Main St. opposite the Post-Office. May 16, 1852.

JOHN C. WHINERY,

SURGEON DENTIST!—Office over the Salem Book Store.—The subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he is again at his post. Having spent several months in Cincinnati, in making himself minutely acquainted with the various branches of his Profession; he feels confident of being able to render the fullest satisfaction to those who may require his services. Salem, March 5, 1852.

Bond Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition will be presented to the Commissioners of Columbiana county, Ohio, at their next sitting, asking them to vacate the road commencing near the gate owned by John Stanly and William Blackburn, ending near the gate mill, formerly owned by Wm. Scott, dec'd., in Knox Township. Dated this 26th of 4th month, 1852.

SALEM, OHIO, APRIL 20, 1852.

MRS. C. L. CHURCH,

LATE OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH, BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of Salem and vicinity that she has brought with her a large assortment of BOTANIC MEDICINES carefully prepared, in the form of Pills, Powders, Tinctures, Syrups, Ointments, Salves and Plasters, together with an assortment of crude or unprepared Medicines, which she offers for sale on reasonable terms for cash, or such articles of produce as are used in a family. Office, Corner of Green and Lundy St.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber has commenced the Boot and Shoe Business, and keeps on hand all kind of BOOTS & SHOES of his own manufacture. ALSO—For sale, Sole and Upper Leather, French and Country Calf-Skins, Morocco skins and Linings of all colors; Chammy skins and binding, with shoe findings, &c. E. ELDRIDGE. Salem, May 8th, 1852.

Job Printing Establishment,

BUGLE OFFICE, SALEM, OHIO. The subscriber is now prepared to execute every variety of PLAIN and FANCY PRINTING, in a style warranted to give satisfaction and at the lowest living price. HUDSON. Office Back of Trecoff's Book-Store, Salem, O.)

HATS, HATS.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the Public that they have just opened their New and Splendid Assortment of Hats. On the South side of Main-St., opposite the Book and Yankee Notion Store, Salem, O. They have received from the Eastern cities a full supply of SILK, HEAVY, OTTER, SUTRE, RUSSIA, RUSSIA, CONY, CRADON and WOOL, HATS, of every size grade and style, which they will sell at prices not surpassed for cheapness, any where West of the Mountains. They are also extensively engaged in the MANUFACTURE OF HATS; and are prepared to suit every taste, style and fashion, with Hats such as they can recommend, and warrant to give satisfaction. BRADFIELD & GIBBONS. April 17, 1852.

VOL. FIVE WILL COMMENCE IN APRIL

Dickens' "Household Words," A Weekly Journal, and "Valuable Whispers," or American Items.

Designed for the instruction and Entertainment of all Classes of Readers, and to assist in the discussion of the Social Questions of the times. \$2.50 a Year by Mail—6 Cents a Number.

TO CLUBS—3 copies for \$5; 5 copies for \$9; 10 copies for \$15.

The most agreeable and instructive mass of reading ever collected.—Home Journal. The best of that writer's works by far.—Christian Ambassador.

This Journal is one of the spiciest productions which reach us.—Musical World. The articles are on subjects interesting to all classes of people, of a character touching their vital interests.—New Bedford Mercury. Weighty is the matter and buoyant the style.—N. Y. Daily Times.

It will cause many a faintly heath-stone to glow more brightly.—Tribune. No one can peruse this work without being wiser and better.—Albany Argus. ANGELL, ENGEL & HEWITT, 1 Spruce-st., N. Y.

NEW SPRING DRY GOODS,

AT WHOLESALE. MURPHY, TIERNAN & Co., No. 48, WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA. ARE now receiving their second supply of New Goods for this Spring; bought within the last few days, at the very lowest rates. In their stock will be found a full and complete assortment of AMERICAN, BRITISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN GOODS; all of which they offer at EASTERN PRICES, for cash or approved credit. They respectfully invite an examination of their stock from all buyers visiting this market. April 17, 1852.

ISAAC TRESCOTT, CLARK TRESCOTT.

I. TRESCOTT & Co. SALEM, OHIO, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in School, Classical and Miscellaneous Books and Stationery; Drugs and Medicines; Shoes and Groceries. March 5, 1852.

JAMES BARNABY,

MERCHANT TAILOR; N. Side Main-St., One Door West of Salem Book-store, Salem, Ohio. Coats, Vests, Pants, &c., Made to order and Warranted to Give Satisfaction. The Tailoring Business in all its Branches carried on as heretofore.