

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

News of the Week.

FEDERAL APPOINTMENTS-DISSATISFACTION AT THE SOUTH.

HUNT'S Portable and Permanent Fence, and Unsgaging Gate Post.

of the State. So far well done for the Legislature.

The Senate has also moved in relation to the late decision of the Supreme Court. After an appropriate speech, Mr. Kelly of Franklin introduced in the Senate the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, The Supreme Court of the United States have, in their late decision of the case of Dred Scott, virtually decided that the owners of slaves may bring or send them into States where slavery is prohibited, and still retain their ownership in such slaves—

Resolved, That the Standing Committee on Federal Relations be instructed to inquire whether any, and if any, what legislation is required to prevent the introduction of slavery into this State, and that said committee report by bill or otherwise.

This resolution was subsequently discussed. "Mr. Kelley said, that the freedom of the North must form themselves into a cord of Liberty. They must say to the South, in the language of the Macedonians, 'If you come to us, you come upon our spears.' Or, as the Creator said to the sea, 'Hitherto shall thou come, and no further; here shall thy proud waves be stayed.' God forbid we should ever be driven to the last ultimatum."

"Mr. Matthews opposed the resolutions as premature, for the real opinion of the court was not yet known this side of the mountains. Our only information in regard to it was by newspaper accounts; and we should wait for the publication of the decision itself. He denounced slavery as the greatest curse that had ever afflicted this or any other people. But he believed that instead of gaining, it was daily losing strength. Every such attempt as this to encroach upon liberty, was but an evidence of its weakness."

"Mr. Marsh followed in sturdy and eloquent support of the resolutions, and congratulated Mr. Matthews upon taking a step toward returning to the household of his first love—a phrase perhaps more characteristic than happy."

The resolutions were adopted—yeas 24, nays 6.

A LEGISLATIVE BLUNDER.

In accordance with the whole spirit of Slavery, the Legislature of Florida at its last session passed an act depriving the free colored people of that State of the privilege of managing their own business affairs and prohibiting any white person from buying of them, except with the written consent of a white guardian appointed for them by the government.

The class of people thus outraged in their rights of person and property, have resolved in self defence to emigrate in considerable numbers to some region outside of the United States government; and it seems have chosen a year for that purpose. Liberia seems not to be especially attractive to these emigrants, as they propose going to Tampico.

This resolution of the colored people, seems to be a result not anticipated by the legislature and people of Florida; and when it comes to the point of separation, they are unwilling to part with this class of vilified citizens, whom we have been taught by the Patriarchs, as a nuisance and a curse to every community.

They suddenly discover that they are possessed of uncommon virtues—especially those of "sobriety and industry." Virtues we have reason to believe exceedingly rare among the slaveholding whites. It will indeed be a sad affair for the society of Florida if these "sober, industrious, law-abiding and wealthy citizens" persist in their purpose of emigration.

That society much needs the influence of so good an example, though we are not prepared to recommend to these colored people to remain as missionaries among a class of such hopeless sinners as the Florida slaveholders. The West Florida Times, published in Pensacola expresses its views of the case as follows:

"We regret that the Assembly should have snarled the general principle of the wisdom of its legislation at the late session, by the passage of the act. Unnecessarily oppressive in its provisions, particularly as regards the colored people of this community, who have ever been among the most sober, industrious and law-abiding of our citizens, the workings of the act must present a strong balance of evil rather than of good. Many of our colored people are persons of property, and not having the privilege of appointing their own agents, their substance may be placed at the mercy of dishonest and designing parties; their previously scanty privileges are yet further limited, and they are scarcely allowed the feeling of volition, not to speak of independence of action in the smallest affairs of business. A consequence of such stringent enactments is the expatriation of a large number of colored persons, mechanics, etc., whom the town can ill afford to lose; they have determined upon chartering a vessel in the Spring, and emigrating in a body beyond the confines of the United States. Tampico being their immediate destination. We hope they will be dissuaded from carrying into effect a plan that will exile them from the locality where, with scarcely an exception, they were born and have passed their whole lives. Though a question as to the constitutionality can scarcely be raised, we think, although we have heard such course suggested by several, we can hold out a well-grounded hope that the next Assembly will so modify existing statutes as to render the position of the free colored people more bearable."

LET US PERFORM OUR DUTY.

Frederick Douglass closes an article in a late number of his paper with the following well-told truths:

If they [the fathers of the Republic] have been guilty in this matter of the enslavement of men; if it makes it none the less the duty of the men of this day to remove the evil. Had they consented that every year there should sail from the harbors of the country, vessels bound on a piratical cruise, and pledged the support of the nation to the pirates, even though millions of dollars should be brought into the country each year, and though millions were invested in ships and stores, it would not take the nation long to discover that a wicked practice, though bound in Constitutions and treaties a thousand times, is none the less a wicked practice, and must be continued at the peril, temporal and eternal of those who participate in it.

Slavery is a wicked practice wherein the evils of piracy are intensified a thousand times. Men are robbed, women violated, murders are common occurrences, and the cries of the wretched victims are heard constantly in the ear of Him that sitteth in the heavens. But to our demand for its instant abolition, we are told by priests and politicians, that the Fathers permitted it, therefore we must leave it alone.

Such was the reply made no doubt by the Barbary pirates, when demand was made to withdraw their corsairs from the seas. The Fathers permitted it, therefore we practice it. The American people must be taught, that every generation has its duties; our Fathers performed theirs; let us perform ours by approving utterly the wretched system of slavery.

Since the Dred Scott decision, it is getting to be the opinion that "the freedom of the American people," which we hear so much about means the freedom to hold slaves!

BUYING SLAVES.

A Virginia slaveholder writes to Horace Greeley requesting him as he professes to be a philanthropist to take measures to buy from slavery a family now held as chattels, whose character and capabilities this slaveholder endorses as follows:

"I know a slave who is fit to be free. He is intelligent—able to read and write and make up accounts in a small way—is a good carpenter and cabinet-maker—an honest man and a consistent member of a Christian church. For some years this slave hired himself—paid his owner a full price for his time—laid up money, and bought his slave wife and their younger children. Two of their older children are still slaves."

"I ought to have stated that these negroes are of nearly pure white blood—the wife, a woman of excellent character, and the children handsome and sprightly."

The writer thinks the majority of slaves of very different character from those of the hundreds he knows; he "does not know a dozen who are fit for freedom." And the free negroes he thinks most "ignorant, immoral and degraded than the slaves." He seems to coincide with the Supreme Court, that they have no rights which should be respected by white men. The following is Mr. Greeley's reply to this proposition to go into the slave trade.

New York, March 11, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR: I have yours of the 7th inst., which commences with a great mistake: "You profess to be a philanthropist." I make no such profession—very few professions of any kind. The world judges me as it sees fit from my acts; I silently abide its verdict.

If I can only deserve the reputation of a philanthropist by buying out of slavery such negroes, "almost white," as the masters believe unfit to be longer slaves, then I have no desire to earn that title. So far from inclining to buy them, I do not wish this particular class bought or otherwise emancipated while the great mass of their brethren remain in bondage. On the contrary, I wish them to remain where they are, looking their white uncles and cousins in the face, a perpetual reminder of the infernal system of which they are victims, and of the iniquities which, even in the judgment of slaveholders, may be and are perpetrated under it. No, Sir, I hate Slavery too deeply to help drag the consciences of your caste by buying out of Slavery those whom even you say are fit no longer to be bondmen.

Your request to "let you alone" in the Slave States I shall fully respect; I ask your Members of Congress and Supreme Court Judges to do like wise by us. Your Nebraska bills and Dred Scott decisions, forcing Slavery upon the Free States in spite of peaceful endurance, are going as beyond the limits of peaceful endurance.

HORACE GREELEY.

P. S.—I will print your letter, so that any one North or South, who wishes to do what you ask of me, may have the opportunity.

A TRUTH SQUEEZED OUT.

Mr. Peesly, collector of the Port of Boston, under Pierce has been "rotated" out of office by Buchanan; while Watson Freeman, the Marshal who sent Burns back to slavery, has been reappointed. When the disappointed Peesly heard of the appointment of the Marshal, he exclaimed in his anger and envy, "To be sure, he caught a nigger!" Says the Tribune of this exclamation, "No nigger person in the article of death, ever had anything truer squeezed out of him by his agonies."

Yes, catching niggers is the most exalted service a Yankee can be put to by the government, and is the surest of good pay; just as the highest honor and best pay of non-slaveholders of the South is derived from driving and flogging the same species of property on the plantation. Now that by the dicta of the Supreme Court, slavery is lawful in New England, the area of honors and emoluments is enlarged, and the discomfited Peesly may yet have a chance to get up along side of Marshal Freeman when slave flogging shall become as honorable as slave catching. And why should it not be? For are not the slaves caught, mainly that they may be flogged, and thus made examples of to their fellow?

SPEAKER BANKS.—The New York Tribune proclaims a high eulogy of Mr. Banks, as Speaker of the House of Representatives with the following rebuke of his "dilatoriness."

We think Mr. Banks might have been Speaker of the next House, or in some other official position not less exalted, but for the fatality to the Fremont movement, resulting in a great measure from the dilatoriness, delay and inaction which were occasioned by his advice. He belongs to that class of politicians who believe that Providence makes all the way, requiring only very slight assistance from man, at a late hour in the day, after the evening dove have commenced falling, say about an hour before sundown. We hold to a widely different faith. Our sympathies and confidence are with those who "rise with the lark to greet the purpling east."

We are inclined to think that Mr. Banks is not the only man in the Republican Party whose moral inactivity was the occasion of the disaster of the party. Politicians are rather given to trimming and moral cowardice, which often begets inaction and insures defeat.

RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.—We are obliged to Mr. Hunter of the Ohio House of Representatives, for a copy of the Report of the Select Committee of that body on the Rights of Married Women. The Report is an able one, and goes the full length for instating woman in a full equality with her husband in the right of property and the guardianship of her children. The conclusion at which the Committee arrive are embodied in the following Resolution appended to the Report:

Resolved, That the Committee of the Judiciary be and are hereby instructed to report to this House such bills as, when enacted, will so change existing statutes as to secure:—

1st. To the Married Woman the right to hold a personality in her own name.

2nd. To the Married Woman the right to own half of the real estate earned and acquired jointly, which cannot be transferred by sale or gift without her consent.

3d. To secure to the wife when she becomes a widow, the rights that are by law conferred on the husband—in case of her death.

4th. To the wife and widow an equal guardianship of children.

THE WESTERN PRESSAGE.—In another part of our paper will be found an article headed "Principle and Policy," from the Western Pressage, a paper established about the commencement of the year at Indianapolis, Indiana. The ability with which it is conducted, the high moral tone which seems to permeate it, and the good taste, literary-wise which characterizes it, ought to secure for it an abundant support from all the friends of freedom and general reform in Indiana. Such articles as the one we publish today will not be likely to be at all acceptable to the men who make politics their trade, though the fortunes of the present hour have thrown them apparently on the side of the right. The moral courage of the editor in presenting such views from week to week, should meet an encouraging response.

ANOTHER NEW ENGLAND BIBLE ADVOCATE OF SLAVERY.

Who would have believed it! A Doctor of Divinity from the green hills of Vermont, volunteering to prove Slavery a divine institution from the Bible! But it is even so. Slavery marches everywhere and its minions, ecclesiastical and political are to be found in the extreme North and East, as well as in Charleston and New Orleans. This new Northern champion of the divine origin and authority of slaveholding, is the Rev. John Henry Hopkins, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Vermont. He has published a book entitled "The American Citizen. His Rights and Duties, according to the Spirit of the Constitution of the United States." This D. D. LL. D.'s views of citizenship are altogether harmonious with those of the Supreme Court. The spirit of the Constitution is the spirit of Slavery, and such too is the spirit of the Bible, and of the Gospel of Jesus according to this dignitary of the Episcopal Church of Vermont. When the blind lead the blind, both fall into the ditch. What wonder then we all fall in the slough of Slavery.

It has at this session fully maintained its proslavery reputation, as will be seen by the following account of its proceedings on the subject.

R. J. Gillison offered the following resolutions: Resolved, By the Baltimore Conference, in conference assembled, that we highly deprecate the agitation of the Slavery question, which has resulted to the detriment of the political and religious interests of this country.

Resolved, That, as heretofore, we will oppose with zeal any aggressions which shall be attempted by the abolition agitation of the country. The resolutions were adopted by yeas 220, nays 14.

Rev. Irving H. Torrance offered the following: Whereas, the position of the Baltimore Conference is well known to this country, we deem the introduction of the Slavery question in this body as inappropriate and injudicious.

This created considerable excitement, when Mr. Torrance withdrew it. Rev. Henry Sherw was sorry that the subject had been brought up, especially at a time when the public mind is so sensitive on that question, and he would move a reconsideration of the vote by which the resolutions were reported.

Rev. John A. Collins said they could not make one step backward in this matter, without destruction to their border. There was no slavery agitation in the Southern States, nor was there any ill-feeling of the North was thrown among them. The resolutions only contemplated the agitation of the North. He regretted the resolutions were introduced, but they could not recede without wreck and ruin to the border. There could be no explanation made to the South, and they would believe the Conference was afraid.

Rev. W. T. D. Crenn moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, which was adopted.

MORE OF THE FRUITS OF SLAVERY.

A correspondent of New York Tribune writing from Flemingsburgh, Kentucky, under date of March 14th, details a horrible tragedy which occurred in that vicinity, on the 8th inst. As well they might, it is said the events excited intense interest throughout the region. A Slave avenged his own wrongs and the outrages upon his wife by taking the life of the lustful wretch who claimed him as his property. From the account it seems that the excitement of the community was aroused, not so much from the unendurable outrages of the Slaveholder who provoked the vengeance of his victims, as from the fact that a slave should dare to feel that he had rights or could suffer wrong, and especially that he should dare to avenge those wrongs. To do so is to commit the most heinous offence known to a slaveholding community. The facts of the case are as follows:—James Taborn, a slaveholder of some wealth but of disreputable character in his neighborhood was murdered on the evening of the 8th inst. by his slave, while lying on the floor before the fire in his own home asleep. His head was split open by a blow from an axe. The man who committed the homicide alleged as the cause that he was constantly subjected to the foulest ill-treatment personally, and that time and again he had been ordered from the house by Taborn, for the sole purpose of avoiding interference while the brutal master compelled the Slave's wife to submit to his depraved lusts. The poor fellow, goaded beyond endurance, watched a favorable moment and with one blow, avenged all his wrongs upon the life of his persecutor.

After the deed was consummated both husband and wife fled from the house and concealed themselves in a thicket near by. "In the morning they were pursued by the neighbors, and the woman in a paroxysm of fear, when she saw that they were likely to be found, rushed to a small stream at hand and drowned herself in water not exceeding three feet deep, before she could be overtaken. The man, however, was captured, and at once admitted his guilt, and wholly exculpated his wretched wife from any share of the deed, or any knowledge of it until the moment the axe clave the head of his master in twain. Such a chapter as this does not need any comment. It is easy enough to conceive how these poor wretches must have been excited by the outrageous treatment they received from their guilty master, but while the laws of the state inflict almost summary punishment upon them, they take no cognizance of the wrongs against them, and their oppressors go off scot free. Is it a cause of wonder that such scenes as this are so frequent in the Slave States? Rather is it not to be wondered that they are not every day occurrences?"

After his capture the slave was put upon trial, confessed that he had perpetrated the act, and sentenced to be hung on the 14th of next month.

The correspondent of the Tribune adds: While the tragedy was being enacted in the country, another was transpiring in the Court-House in town. A young man was being tried for murdering his neighbor, having first struck him with a bludgeon and then stabbed him to the heart, killing him dead, all in broad daylight, and in the presence of half a dozen witnesses. All this was proved clearly and beyond any sort of dispute—the first word, the blow, the stab and the death. And yet this man was declared innocent. Like young Wood, he was too respectably connected and too wealthy to fear conviction. Aye, jails and gibbets reserved exclusively for "poor white men" and "niggers!"

NEW PAPERS.—We regret to learn that the sum of ten thousand dollars has been subscribed to establish a "died in the wool" Pro-slavery paper in our city.—Cleveland Leader.

Since the establishment of the institution in this State by the recent decision in the Supreme Court, it is highly proper that there should be at least one Pro-slavery paper in Cleveland.—Civ. Gaz.

POLYDENE, MARCH 23.—The General Assembly of Rhode Island adjourned on Saturday, after a session of eleven weeks.

News of the Week.

The Virginians have it in contemplation to banish their free negroes, 55,000 in number, from the State, or reduce them to slavery. By this latter expedient the Old Dominion, the mother of Presidents &c. will make a spree of \$20,000,000. Some worthy people express astonishment at such a proposition, in the noon of the 19th century, just on the eve of the Millennium, right among the signposts of democracy and Christianity, of this glorious Republic! But they should consider that this is a very enlightened age and country. It has been discovered that slavery is a blessing to poor laborers, especially to colored ones, that it is "the religion" of the slaveholders of Liberty, that the second commandment sanctions the institution, and that anti-slavery is at once infidelity and treason. Also, that man who reproduces their images through the womb of their female chattels, has a clear right to task, flog, irritate and sell without discretion—all in accordance with the peace and dignity of both of Church and State. Moreover, that they are honorable Gentlemen, worthy of the highest stations, and that they must be protected in their rights by all who "love New Orleans Union" while they are so, what can be a more democratic and Christian trick than for Virginia to kidnap 55,000 of her free colored people and thereby make 20,000,000 of dollars. Let her take pro-slavery rope and try it.—Practical Christian.

ACQUISITION OF LOWER CALIFORNIA.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says: "The acquisition of the Lower California, by the purchase of territory by discretion—all in accordance with the peace and dignity of both of Church and State. Moreover, that they are honorable Gentlemen, worthy of the highest stations, and that they must be protected in their rights by all who 'love New Orleans Union' while they are so, what can be a more democratic and Christian trick than for Virginia to kidnap 55,000 of her free colored people and thereby make 20,000,000 of dollars. Let her take pro-slavery rope and try it.—Practical Christian."

AN AFRICAN EXPOSURE.—The Petersburg (Va.) Express of Tuesday says: "Our citizens are beginning to observe the unusual number of slaves that are constantly passing through Petersburg, on their way South; and to the minds of many the result appears inevitable that it will need the work of but ten or twenty years to clear Virginia of that part of her population. A company of one hundred passed through on Saturday."

SLAVES GOING SOUTH.—The Montgomery (Ala.) Mail, of Monday evening last, says: "For the last week or two, the number of slaves carried by the Alabama boats down the river, for New Orleans, has been large beyond all precedent. These negroes came over our railroad, mainly from Virginia and North Carolina."

THE MORMON CHILDREN.—A letter writer says, in regard to the mormon children, they appear like a neglected, uncared for set, generally dirty and ill clad. The majority of them are girls, and this troubles the women very much, for they know that a woman is doomed to slavery and a life of misery. It is also a singular fact that a large proportion of them are white headed.

The London Times of Saturday, Jan. 31 says: "The India News of yesterday communicated an important event to the world. Let nobody smile when we say what that event was, or think we over-estimate it. It was the marriage of the first Hindoo widow."

Billy Bowlegs, the great Seneca Chief, is amusing Cesar in the pit and concentration of his sentences. He tells the whole story of the position of things between Gen. Harney and himself in a brief couplet thus:—"If Harney catch Billy hang, If Billy catch Harney hang."

The Legislature of Missouri has passed a law giving drunkard's wives the power to take care of themselves, and hold their property and earnings for their own use. Good! It is allowing the poor creature a natural right, which ought never to have been taken from them. Now if somebody can give the girls sense enough not to be courted by gallant young toppers, it will be better still.

RICH SCENES.—The closing scenes of the Nebraska Legislature were exciting. The Governor vetoed six bank charters because it was alleged that they were corruptly passed. A crowd of the indignant people pursued the members charged with the corruption to the office of the Territorial Secretary, to inflict personal chastisement. A member pulled out his revolver, and the Secretary drove the whole crowd into the street, when the members made their escape.

Christendom, so called, enters upon the last half of the nineteenth century with an unpaid war-bill amounting to the large sum of \$9,000,000,000—the interest of which, at 5 per cent., annually amounts to forty-five millions of dollars!

Mr. Badger of North Carolina, whose distinction as a lawyer entitles his judgment to more than ordinary value, said at the conclusion of Judge Curtis's opinion, that it was the most clear and conclusive piece of judicial reasoning, from first to last, that he had ever heard or read.

An important bill was introduced into the New York Legislature last Friday to incorporate Erastus Corning, James S. Wadsworth and others into an "Emigration and Colonization Company," with a capital of \$2,000,000, for the purchase and settlement of lands in any State or Territory of the Union.

A NEW PLAN FOR THE ACQUISITION OF CUBA.—Mr. Forsyth's treaty with Mexico has been almost unanimously rejected by the new Administration. The cause of this rejection, it is said, is to be found in a new plan which the Cabinet is considering for the acquisition of Cuba through the agency of Mexico.

Our citizens are aware of the difficulties between Mexico and Spain, and that a Spanish fleet is about to make a descent on Vera Cruz. Now, Mr. Buchanan is not disposed to loan to Mexico money with which the confiscations complained of by Spain might be satisfied, and the war availed, but will wait quietly in the proud of events. When the combat deepens, Mexico will be sided with men and means from this country, to seize upon Cuba, and then the United States will buy Cuba from Mexico.

Such rumors as these, in the programme for the accomplishment of Mr. Buchanan's darling project, the acquisition of Cuba.—Civ. Gaz.

We are glad that the Legislature has passed a law debaring slave catchers from the use of our jails for the incarceration of men whose crime is that they love Freedom more than bondage, and that they believe that they have a right to the possession of their own bodies and the labor of their own hands. If our soil must be polluted with the feet of slave hunters, let Ohio furnish no means by which to aid them in their nefarious business.—State Journal.

FEDERAL APPOINTMENTS-DISSATISFACTION AT THE SOUTH.

The New Orleans Delta is one of those ultra free-trading journals, with the principle of which we have no sympathy, but its candid and independent make it interesting nevertheless, and we secure for it respect where approval is withheld. In a recent number the editor takes strong ground against the rotation principle announced as having been adopted by Mr. Buchanan, and in sustaining his position in opposition to the President he remarks:

It (rotation) means, in a word, that to the victors belong the spoils, and it looks to the public officers of the country as a source of reward to the combatants who have been conspicuous in the fight. We, on the contrary, hold to the old-fashioned Republican idea that offices were made for the people and not for the convenience of their incumbents; and that men should be selected to fill them, not for their business at primary meetings, their address or unpopularity at conventions; but because of their acknowledged qualifications, mental and moral, to discharge the functions assigned to them, with benefit to the public weal. Admit that office is for the public good; admit that, in some instances at least, the old incumbent could much better discharge the duties of his post than the one called to succeed him; then it follows that in some cases the rotation principle may act detrimentally to the public interest—a conclusion that it is of no use to enforce by hypothetical illustrations, as examples will doubtless be numerous enough in so long time.

Money received from Nov. 17th, 1856, to March 25th, 1857.

Cincinnati Bazaar Committee, \$100.00
Salem Fair " 320.00
B. Roby " 1.00
Collection at Columbiana, " 2.00
" Morgadore, " 1.50
A. F. Keith, 2.44
A. Davis' Estate, 100.00
Isaac Brooks, 94
Mosos Bishop, 1.00
Joseph Bundy, 1.00
Hiram Gehr, 1.00
D. C. Thayer, 1.00
Isaac Ladner, 25
Mrs. Bishop, 25
J. B. Wood, 1.00
J. H. Garner, 1.00
Francis Jackson, 100.00
J. McMillan, Treasurer W. A. S. S.

TREASURERS REPORT.

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Francis Jackson, 100.00
J. McMillan, Treasurer W. A. S. S.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED.—On the 22nd inst, by Isaac Baker Esq., Mr. DANIEL GREIGER to Miss ELIZA ANN CALDWELL; both of Columbiana County Ohio.

SALEM IRON-WORKS,

Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio.
Sharp & King,
Manufacturers of Improved Steam Engines for all purposes; Steam Boilers of every description; all kinds of Mill Gearing; Iron Planes; Engine Lathes; Upright Drills; Gear-cutting Machines, &c., &c.

Particular attention given to the construction of Machinery for Flouring Mills—both Steam and Water.

We have provided ourselves with a Gear-cutting Machine, which enables us to cut gearing of feet in diameter—and under,—and 10 inch face,—and under,—also to fill core wheels and dress the teeth with the same machine, which insures accuracy and uniformity in the teeth. Dressing cuts in this way is less expensive and more accurate than doing it by hand. We will warrant our gearing to run almost as still and smooth as bells. A good assortment of Gum Belting, always on hand at the lowest prices.

Best Castings for old Iron, Copper and Brass. March 28, 1857-ly.

300 Agents Wanted. 300

Business Easy, Useful and Honorable.
Salary One Hundred Dollars per Month.
Capital required,—Five Dollars.
For particulars, enclose Postage Stamp, and address
A. B. MARTYN, Plainstown, N. H.
March 21, '57-10c.

The United States Constitution and its PRO-SLAVERY COMPROMISES.

The Constitution a Pro-Slavery Compact; or, Extracts from the Madison Papers, etc. Selected by WASHINGTON PATTERSON. Third Edition, Enlarged. 12mo. 208 pages. Just published by the AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, and for sale at 21 Cornhill, Boston. Also, at the Anti-Slavery Offices in New York and Philadelphia. Price, in cloth, 50 cts.; in cloth paper covers, 37 1/2.

Copies of this work will be sent by mail on the receipt of its price and the amount of postage, viz., forty-four cents for those in paper covers, sixty cents for those in cloth.

FOR SALE.

A Small Farm of 31 acres, situated two miles South of Salem on the New Lisbon turnpike. The place has on it a good two story house—a barn and a spring of pure, soft water. 20 or 30 acres of land can be purchased adjoining if desired, on reasonable terms.

Inquire of the editor of the Anti-Slavery Bugle.

FARM FOR SALE.

A Valuable Farm of 107 acres, with a large, commodious and well-furnished House—a good Barn, horse stable and all other necessary outbuildings is offered for sale, cheap and on good terms. It is situated in Carroll County, one-fourth of a mile from Leesburgh near a depot on the Shenandoah and Indiana Rail Road. The country is healthy, the land good, water abundant and of excellent quality, and the Farm well stocked with a variety of excellent fruit.

—IOWA LANDS will be taken in part payment.

For further particulars inquire at the office of the Anti-Slavery Bugle, or on the premises of Dec 18, 1856. JACOB MILLISACK.

Botanic Medicine.

HIGH-STREET, SALEM OHIO.
MRS. C. L. CHURCH takes this method of informing her friends, and the public, that she is permanently located on the North side of High-st., between the Canfield road and Lundy-st., where she intends keeping a general assortment of BOTANIC MEDICINES, carefully prepared by herself, and warranted free of all deleterious substances. Salem, Ohio, April 19, 1855.

ENOS L. WOODS & CO.

Steam Engine Builders,
ALLIANCE, STARK COUNTY, OHIO
Engines of the best patterns built to order, on very reasonable terms. June 21, 1856-1y.

HUNT'S Portable and Permanent Fence, and Unsgaging Gate Post.

What an admirable substitute for a Post!—I think as much of that portable, anti-sagging GATE POST as I do of the Fence. I like that FENCIBLE BRACE, reaching to the top of the Fence! "NO DANGER OF IT BLOWING OVER!"—are some of the exclamations of those who see this Fence with objections to former attempts to get up a substitute for the ordinary fences removed.

It is a straight Fence—can be made by a common farm hand, in bad weather, and all of common iron fencing boards—is supported at the top, not at the bottom, and can be made as high as wished, without being top heavy, and cannot, as others, blow over—can be quickly taken down, and removed without injury. Two boards per panel will make a good Cattle Fence—adapted to uneven ground—costs but 68 cts. per rod. (4 1/2 ft. high, and lumber at \$1 per 100 ft.) and being all above ground, will last twice as long as ordinary fence—has a portable, anti-sagging GATE POST, which is indispensable to a portable Fence.

Decided to be the best self-supporting Fence yet made, by such men as Gen. S. F. Carr, Jos. Hedges, (Little Giant, V. R. Holmes, Man'y, A. Peacock, (the old pioneer plow maker,) Alex. Swift, &c., and farmers and mechanics generally.

GREAT SPECULATION for any enterprising farmer, mechanic, or saw-mill proprietor, in the purchase of Township, Railroad, or County Rights; for which, or plates with full description, enclose a postage stamp, and address
Dr. JAS. G. HUNT & CO.,
Box 1022, Cincinnati, Ohio.

FARM RIGHTS, one to five acres, \$1—eight to fifteen acres, \$1.50—fifteen to seventy acres, at 10 cts. per acre—one hundred acres, \$8; second do., \$7; and every hundred thereafter at \$5 additional.

Where we have no Agents, Farmers, by sending name in full, number of acres in farm, the township, county, State and amount, as above, deducting twenty per cent. for all sums over \$5, will receive a deed by return mail.

Registered Letters at our risk—changes to be sent in postage stamps.

The patentees of this Fence has nearly perfected a simple Self-Opening Gate, (extra cost, about \$2 per gate,) which those forwarding amounts for Farm Rights, will have the right to use, when patented, without additional cost.

BARNABY & ARN