THE DUEL.

Senator Broderick died as the fool dieth. The higher law in which he believed, was the so-called law of honor. Though himself a law-maker for the people, he deliberately, and understandingly, and designedly trampled on the laws of his country, practically denying their authority, and exalted far above them the thrice accused code by which the duelist justifies murder. The stakes for which he played were, to the victor, *life*—to the looser, *death*. He was willing to abide by the laws of the game—he played it, and lost.

Senator Broderick may have displayed many excellent traits of character in private life—we never heard aught to induce us to think otherwise. It is said that in politics he was far in advance of many of the party with which he was connected—we hope for his own sake that he was. But to attempt to erect him into a martyr who has fallen in defence of free speech, seems to us very far from the truth; and when the *Pittsburgh Gazette* likens the shooting of Senator Broderick, with the duellist's pistol in his hand, and murder in his heart, to the assault made upon Senator Sumner, an insult is offers to the absent Senator of Massachussetts, and to his constituents in the old Bay State.

As for Chief Justice Terry—he is a murderer, and the brand of Cain is upon his brow. Until he repents of the deed he has done, he should be exiled from the sympathies of society, and visited with the punishment of its moral indignation.

THE UNION AGAIN SAVED.

We learn from some of our Republican friends that the election returns from Ohio and Pennsylvania indicate that the Union is again saved, and will stay saved for the coming two years. However this may be, of one thing we feel assured—that our duty is now, and will be, as heretofore, to labor to convince the people, that a Union which was purchased with the bondman's rights, *ought not to be saved, but should be promptly and utterly destroyed.*

THE SPEECH OF JUDGE JAY.

Those who have thought it possible that the Episcopal Church of this country was in anywise tainted with humanity, are referred to the reception which the representatives of that body in New York, gave to a motion made by Judge Jay, asking them to refer to a committee, a memorial against the re-opening of the African Slave Trade. The request was certainly not tinctured with any large amount of ultraism, nor were the memorialists noted for their fanatical views. But their written prayer was scoffed at and derided, and the motion tabled; for the practical liturgy of the church is, "From the taint of all ultraism, from the holding of all fanatical sentiments, from entanglement in all humanitarian reforms, Good Lord, deliver us!" It needs not the public and frequent confessions which the members of that church make, that "We have done many things we ought not to have done, and have left undone those things which we ought to do," for the fact of such sins of commission and omission is patent to community, and should cover the church with shame.

SEWARDISM.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the *A. S. Standard* gives the following expression of opinion from one of the most sagacious and influential Republicans he is acquainted with:

'I am afraid of Seward. If he should be elected, wich I don't think possible—from the strong repugnance to him of Pennsylvania—he will disappoint the hopes of his anti-slavery friends. He will be to the North what Gen. Taylor was to the South; only more so. The slaveholders clamored for Taylor, and they caught a Tartar. If the anti-slavery men get Seward, they will be in the same box; only a worse one. He will make friends of the mammon of unrighteouss. It is his way.—At Washington he is always hob-nobbing with the slaveholders. Look at his course in regard to Cuba. You may depend, if elected, his first object will be popularize his administration at the South. To this end he will do acts that will please the slaveholders and disappoint the men who put him in power.'

The Washington correspondent of the *Philadelphia Press* represents a similar feeling prevailing in regard to Jefferson Davis, not, however, among his friends, but his enemies, who are represented as being in the habit of saying,

'If Jefferson Davis were elected President, he would behave to the South as Seward is charged with being willing to behave to the North; that is, he would be a good deal more liberal to the Northern people than to his own, because he could take liberties with the latter, just as Seward would, if he were elected, proceed to convince the Southern men that he was a better national man than any other man, and felicitate himself upon the fact that the North, however angry it might be, would never be willing to support him or any man a second time'.

A COLORED MECHANIC.

John H. Scott of Oberlin, a colored man by birth, a harness makes by education, and a Wellington Rescuer by sympathy, after his release from Cuyahoga County jail, manufactured a set of buggy harness, valued at $260, which obtained the first premium at the Lorain County Fair. At the Union Fair at Wellington, he took the first premium for the best double carriage harness.

CHIP BASKET.

At the recent opening of a railroad in England, the workmen had a dinner given them, the principal feature of which was a "Devonshire dumpling," in form of a cone, measuring 8 feet in diameter at the base, and 13 feet in height. It was baked in sections, and weighed 2,160 lbs.

The right and propriety of the British government to protect Nicaragua against the incursions of filibusters, having been recognized by Secretary Cass, the English forces will probably have better success in their operations against Walker and his followers, than has the United States government, which—somehow or other—always manages to be outwitted by "the grey-eyed man of destiny".

Jenny Lind recently gave a concert in London for the benefit of Florence Nightingale, at which the receipts amounted to $10,000.

Massachusetts annually appropriates about $14,000 for the encouragement of agriculture. The State has had three military encampments this year, on which it expendeded $20,000. Fuss and feathers forever!

In November last a Mrs. Corey fell into an unguarded sewer in Detroit, and was much injured by the accident. Her husband recently recovered $20,000 damages of the city for the same.

At the present time there are 860 convicts in the Penitentiary at Columbus, and but 706 cells for their accommodation. An addition containing 90 cells will soon be completed, while the Warden expects the convicts will number 900 before the close of the year, and the biggest scoundrels are not there yet.

A mammoth brewery in New York city was recently destroyed by fire. It is stated that it made 300 barrels of lager beer daily; how much vice and wretchedness, how many beggared families, drunken fathers, wives worse than widowed, and children worse than orphaned it daily made, is not stated.

A gun has been invented in England which, with a charge of 16 lbs. of powder carries a 9 lb. Minnie ball fifteen or twenty miles.

A whaler, which has just returned to New London, has been absent on her cruise six years, nine months and twenty-five days—the longest voyage on record,

Leibig says "The quantity of soap consumed by a nation would not be an inaccurate measure whereby to estimate it wealth and civilization."—Does this apply to *soft soap?*

Dr. Lyman Beecher's autobiography is in a state of preparation, and will be ready for the press in a few months.

The earnings of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Rail Road for the six months ending June 30th, 1859 amounted to $830,689.43. The expenditures for the same time $599,825.87, leaving a surplus of $230,853.56. After deducting the interest on the floating and funded debts, the expenses exceed the total earnings $126,050 08. The Board say there is no doubt but the increasing revenue of the company will be sufficient to meet the interest on its debts.

On the morning of the 13th ult. Senator Broderick of Calforina was shot through the lungs in a duel with one of his political opponent, Judge Terry. The wound proved to be mortal, and he died the same day.

The people of Wilmington, Delaware, have not exactly set the river on fire, but have done the next thing to it. They have lighted their city with gas manufactured out of water, which costs not more than one fourth as much as ordinary gas, and is said to be brighter, and purer.

Under the old, and, until recently, obsolete Sabbath law, the citizens of Pittsburg, or a portion of them, have stopped the Sunday running of the cars of the passenger railway. The law of the State is stringent, and the Mayor of Pittsburg appears to be impartial, for after the railway nuisance was abated, he turned his attention to individual violators of the law, and a few days since caused the arrest of the coachman of Chief Justice Lowrie, of the Supreme Court, Rev. Dr. Lyman, Pastor of Trinity Church, and the Jehus of a number of other leading citizens, who had driven their employers to church on the preceding Sabbath, which act was as much a violation of the Sabbath law, as was the running of railway cars. The penalty for each violation of the law is $25. The *Chronicle* intimates that such proceedings will cause many to oppose the law who before sustained it. We should not wonder, for people are often very tolerant of a law so long as it does not touch *their* rights, but oppose it vigorously when *they* feel the weight of its hand.

There are forty-six persons in England who have incomes of over $2,000,000.

A law of Massachusetts bearing date of 1643, prescribes the manner of voting, and the punishment for depositing fradulent ballots. A grain of Indian corn was used to indicate choice, a bean for the contrary. Any person who put in more than one grain of corn, or one bean, was adjudged, on conviction to forfeit £10. We should not wonder if the defeated candidates and their friends, being obliged to "acknowledge the corn" had given rise to this popular phraseology. In those days we presume it might be affirmed of a very popular cadidate, that "he didn't know beans".

The suspension bridge in course of erection over the Ohio at Wheeling, will have a span of one thousand feet. Each of its four cables contains 1,680 strands of wire, and the estimated cost of the whole is $37,000.

The man who headed the mob which a twelvemonth ago destroyed the press of Mrs. Swishelm, at St. Cloud, is the Democratic nominee for Lieutenant Governor of Minnesota.

The warm season which has just closed, appears to have been very fatal to canine longevity in New York City, no less than 9,682 dogs, and 387 puppies having been seized by the authorities and sentenced to death—a few were reprieved, but most of them suffered the penalty. The city paid for catching them, 50 cents a head for the dogs, and 25 cents for the pups. Their hides are manufactured into goat skins; and what becomes of their flesh does not *certainly* appear, but may be inferred from the abundance of sausages, and the cheapness of veal pies in that metropolis.

Civilizing under Difficulties.—A Southern gentleman lately related an anecdote, which would indicate that some of the newly imported Africans may require more efficient instruments for their training and civilization than have usually been relied on for their imbuing our Southern born negroes with the virtues of activity and fidelity. A planter ordered two of these sons of the East, who are uncorrupted by the strange abolitionism which pervades some of the plantations. As they entered the yard, a bloodhound, one of the instructors and police of the establishment regarding them as intruders, leaped upon one of them. The fellow was a large, muscular negro, and belonged to a tribe who sharpened their teeth.

Nothing daunted by the attack, he entered upon the contest with the greatest zeal. So successfully did he use his fists and heels and pointed teeth, that the fierce dog was obliged to cry for mercy. The animal even slunk away under a building, but the negro crept in after him, dragged him out, and would have killed him had he not been stopped. The astonished planter looked upon his pounded and maimed bloodhound, and then upon the triumphant African, reflected a moment, and gave orders for his new couple to be marched away from his premises forthwith. He dare not trust the civilizing influences which he had at his disposal.

Postings.—An old line whig in a neat after-dinner speech, remarked that "fugitive slaves should be given up, because we should render unto the seizers the things that are the seizers."

DUEL BETWEEN BRODERICK AND TERRY.

The San Francisco Times of the 14th says: In accordance with the anticipation of most of the community, the expected duel between the Hon. David C. Broderick, U. S. Senator from California and the Hon. David S. Terry, Judge of the Supreme Court, took place yesterday morning at a small dell or valley some ten miles distant from Mercer Lake.

The parties went out of town the night previous and passed the night in separate localities. At a quarter past 6 o'clock Messrs. Broderick and Terry arrived on their ground in their respective carriages and attended by their seconds and physicians. Hon. J. C. McKibben and Mr. Coulter as seconds for Mr. Broderick, and Calhoun Benham and Thos. Hays, Esqrs., seconds for Judge Terry. On descending from their carriages the parties seemed be in the best of spirits, neither appearing at all anxious or nervous as to the result. About half an hour was occupied in arrangements. Ten paces were marked off and tested by their seconds, and the principals placed in their relative positions.—Their seconds had already divested them of their outside coats, white collars, which might present prominent targets upon which to take aim. The two principals were divested of their watches and the coin in their pockets. The coin taken from Mr. Broderick his second M. McKibben placed in his own vest pocket. Judge Terry threw his carelessly upon the sod. One of the seconds then read aloud the code-duello from a written manuscript which occupied but a short time. Mr. Coulter then addressed the two gentlemen saying in effect that he wished it to be understood that he should count one, two, after the word fire, after which he should say stop—stop; no shot must be fired after that. During this time the two principals maintained their positions and listened with composure to these details. Judge Terry stood with his head thrown slightly back, looking towards his antagonist. Each held his pistol in his hand pointed to the ground.

Each was dressed in black clothes and wore a slouched Pala Alto hat. Mr. Broderick stood erect but his head rather down. He pulled the rim of his hat down about his eyes as if to shut them from the light. The positions of the two were somewhat different, Judge Terry maintained that of a pratical duelist, presenting only the edge of his person to his antagonist and keeping his left hand and shoulder well behind him. Mr. Broderick, on the contrary, though at first assuming a position somewhat similar to that of the other, seemed to prefer a more careles and less constrained one, and presented more of his body to the fire of his opponent. His pistol he held in his hand rather awkwardly, and seeming to feel this himself, he once or twice turned the wrist of his pistol arm to the right with his left hand, as though endeavoring to comply with some prescribed directions previously given him. He took one good look at his antagonist, and ran his eye rapidly along the ground from his own position, as if drawing a bee line between them. From that time he did not raise his eyes until the word was given to fire. Once his right foot got a fraction beyond the line, when Mr. McKibben stepped forward and replaced it.

The bearing of Judge Terry, though he assumed a more practiced and motionless attitude, was not one jot more that of an iron nerved man than was that of Mr. Broderick.

At a quarter before 7 o'clock Mr. Cutler pronounced the words—"are you ready?"

"Ready," responded Judge Terry, and "Ready" was uttered by Mr. Broderick immediately after.

Fire—one—two—was pronounced in moderately quick time.

Mr. Borderick raised his pistol and had scarcely brought it to an angle of forty-five degrees from its downward position and in a bee line toward his opponent, when, owing to the delicacy of the hair trigger, it was discharged, the ball entering the ground about four paces in advance of him.

Judge Terry fired a few instants later, taking deliberate aim. There was a perceptible interval in the two reports. At that instant Mr. Broderick was observed to clap his left hand to the right side of his breast, when it was seen that he was wounded. He reeled slowly to the left and before his seconds could reach him he fell to the ground with his right leg doubled under him and still grasping his weapon.

Judge Terry, upon discharging his pistol, immediately folded his arms, holding the pistol still smoking, in his hand, but not moving from his position. The seconds of Mr. Broderick immediately ran to his aid, and Dr. Locher commenced to staunch the wound with lint. The bullet had entered just forward of the nipple and had lodged as it was supposed under the left arm. Previous to this Judge Terry with his friend, left the field driving rapidly into town and started at once from North Beach where a boat was in readiness to take him to Oakland, where he took a private conveyance to Martines. A dispatch states that he found some difficulty in getting ferried across to Benicia. On arriving at Benicia he took overland conveyance to Sacramento. Mr. Broderick was taken to the house of his friend Leonidas Haskill at Black Point, and seated in a bed with his face towards the Bay, propped up with pillows. Here Drs. Locher, Sawyer and Rowell attended on him during the day and hundreds of his friends hurried out to learn the worst. There appeared little likelihood of his recovering. He was able to speak during the afternoon, but owing to the wounding of his lungs articulation was generally indistinct and unintelligible. At 15 minutes past 9 this morning he breathed his last. Gloom and sorrow pervades the whole community, flags are half mast Union down, stores are closing and all the public buildings and even private houses are being dressed in crape.

KANSAS CONSTITUTION ADOPTED.

Notwithstanding the strenuous efforts made by the pro-slavery Democracy of Kaosas under the lead of U. S. officials to defeat the Wyandot Constitution, it has been adopted by a majority of four or five thousand of the freemen of the Territory.

The question now arises, will Kansas be admitted as a State? The next House of Representatives will no doubt welcome the new State, but will the Democratic Senate and President? The Administration must choose one or the other horn of the dilemma. By the Nebraska-Kansas act it is pledged in favor of admission—by the English bill it is pledged the other way, no census having been taken. The Administration of Buchanan urged the admission of Kansas as a Slave State when it had but 24,000 inhabitants—let it now reject Kansas as a Free State with thrice that number if it dare. The people of every Free State would "crush out" what little is left of Northern Democratic dough-faceism in 1860, beyond a peradventure.—*Cleveland Leader.*

From the New York Tribune.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

Sir John Franklin was born at Spilsby, Lincolnshire, April 17, 1786. He was destined by his father for the ministry, by nature for the sea. While at the Grammar School at Lowth, he walked twelve miles to see the ocean for the first time. He was sent on a trading voyage to Lisbon to cure him of this bent; the voyage confirmed it. His father yielded to nature, and procured him a midshipman's warrant in 1800. He served on the Polyphemus at the battle of Copenhagen, April 2, 1801. In the Investigator, commanded by his cousin, Capt. Finders, he spent two years exploring the coasts of Australia; she proved unseaworthy, and he sailed for home in the Porpoise in 1803, which was wrecked on a reef 200 miles from Australia, where he and his companions remained for fifty days on a sand-bank. They were carried to Canton, whence he sailed for England in the China fleet of Indiamen. In the Strait of Malacca they were attacked by a French squadron, without success. At home he joined the Bellerophon, and of forty persons who stood about him at Trafalgar, but seven escaped unhurt. For six years afterward he served on the Bedford, capturing an American gunboat at New Orleans in the war of 1812. Here he was wounded, and made lieutenant. In 1818 he commanded the Trent, the smaller of two vessels which attempted the North-East Passage to India. The larger was disabled; and Capt. Buchan, who commanded the expedition, refused to allow him to proceed alone. In 1819 he commanded an overland exploration from York Factory. In the three years of this expedition he performed a foot journey of 856 miles while the mercury was frozen, another foot journey of 500 miles, a long sea voyage in canoes, and was then obliged to return without having explored what he went for—the Coast of the Arctic Ocean. He returned and was promoted in 1822. In 1823 he published an account of his voyage, and married Eleanor Porden, the daughter of an eminent architect. In 1825, he was placed at the head of another overland Arctic expedition. His wife, then at the point of death, insisted that he should go, and gave him as a parting gift a silk flag, to be hoisted when he reached the Polar Sea. She died the day after he sailed. On this journey he reached the ocean, and traveled westward from the mouth of the Mackenzie 374 miles along the coast to 149° 37'' west longitude. He wintered at Great Bear Lake, where he instituted a series of magnetic observations. He went back to England by way of New York in 1826, and, in 1828, he married Jane Griffin, the present Lady Franklin, and published an account of his second expedition. In 1827 he was knighted, received the degree of D. C. L. from Oxford, and the gold medal of the Geographical Society of Paris. In 1830 he did service in the Greek revolution as commander of the Rainbow. He was Governor of Tasmania from 1836 to 1843, founded a college, and endowed it largely, established the Scientific Association of Hobarton, was very popular, and on his departure received an enthusiastic ovation. In 1845 he sailed in command of the Erebus and Terror on his last expedition. On the 6th of July of that year it was seen for the last time by white men from a whale ship about the center of Baffin's Bay. He was to push on through Lancaster Sound and Barrows's Strait to Melville Sound, and thence westward as far as possible. In 1848 three expeditions were sent by the British Government in search of him; in 1850 three more were sent out by the Government, beside two by Lady Franklin, two by public subscription, and one by Henry Grinnell of New York. Franklin's first winter quarters were found, but nothing more. In 1852 Sir Edward Belcher sailed from England in search of him with five vessels, and Commander Daplefield with a screw steamer. In 1853 Dr. Kane went out as commander of the second Grinnell expedition; Lady Franklin sent a steamer and sailing vessel; Dr. Rae started for a second exploration of Boothia, and two vessels were sent in aid of Sir Edward Belcher.

In 1854 Dr. Rae heard from Esquimaux a story of forty white men sledging toward the south near King William's Land, in the Spring of 1850, and later, of thirty white corpses and some graves on the continent, and five corpses, considerably eaten, on an island a few miles to the north-west of the mouth of Back's River. Dr. Rae found telescopes, guns, and watches among the natives; he has exhibited them in New York. Mr. Anderson visited the island in 1855, and found many articles, but no bodies. He was unable to reach the principal scene of disaster. The fate of Sir John remained a mystery until the discovery of M'Clintock, which is the news of to-day.

Colored Military Men and Colored Music.—While Massachusetts is endeavoring to foster and encourage dark colored men for Volunteer Militia, the free city of Philadelphia is determined to put down colored bands of music. At the Fireman's convention which had assembled a few days since, for the purpose of getting up an escort to the Empire Fire Company of Lynn, it was voted to exclude all colored bands from appearing in the line of procession for any Fire Company. In the city of "Brotherly Love" no colored persons are allowed to ride in the public omnibuses, hacks, or horse railway cars. They are also excluded from admittance into any fair, concert, or place of amusement. No colored person is ever allowed in any public meeting of white folks, or at the meetings of the City Council, or in the schools of the city. They are looked upon as a distinct race, not to be mixed up with the white people.—*Boston Investigator.*

Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad.

ARRIVAL OF TRAINS AT ALLIANCE.

	GOING NORTH.	GOING SOUTH
Mail	4:37 a. m.	12:20 p. m.
Accommodation	8:32 a. m.	7:49 p. m.
Express	4:28 p. m.	1:019 p. m.

SELLING OUT.

LET EVERY ONE GIVE US A CALL.

J. DEMING.

Salem, Oct. 8, 1859.

A RESIDENCE WORTH $600

For Sale for $500.

SITUATED on EAST MAIN ST., NEXT WEST OF ISAAC TRESCOTT'S RESIDENCE.

Enquire of ISAAC TRESCOTT.

Salem, Oct. 1, 1859.

A HISTORY OF ALL RELIGIONS:

CONTAINING

A statement of the origin, development, doctrines and governments of the Religious Denominations in Europe and the United States, with biographical sketches of eminent divines. By SAMUEL M. SMUCKER, L. L. D. Published by Duane Rulison, *Quaker City Publishing House, South Third Street, Philadephia, Pa.*

The subject of Religion and the Doctrines of Sects must always have an absorbing interest for the thoughtful observer, and a work which affords the desired information, in a convenient and accessible form, at a moderate price, has been urgently demanded, and will be sought for with avidity, and must command a large sale.

In the present work, the origin, development, doctrinal belief, Church governments and peculiarities of over eighty different religious sects, are treated in a style clear, compendious and accurate, and will afford all the information which might be procured with great difficulty and expense, and much labor and research, from the larger polemical works and encyclopedias.

Dr. Smucker has evidently prepared this work with much care, and it exhibits great ability and learning. The articles on the different religions are very impartially written, and show the careful study of an unprejudiced and sound mind, and the importance and value cannot be too highly estimated of such superior and unbiassed effort in a work of this kind, as too often, those pretending to give correct information upon such subjects are prejudiced in favor of some particular sects or denominations. Mr. Rulison has brought out the work in a very handsome form, and the public is indebted to him for a very valuable, instructive and useful book. The price, $1,00, is remarkably low for such a work, and in order that it may have a rapid and extensive circulation, he will send it to any address, accompanied with a valuable Gift, on the receipt of the price and twenty cents to prepay postage.

Mr. Rulison will send free, on application, his new, enlarged and revised Catalogue of Books and Gifts, containing all information relative to the establishment of Agencies in the Gift Book business. Address

DUANE RULISON,
Quaker City Publishing House,
33 South Third Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

TWENTY-SIXTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY SUBSCRIPTION ANNIVERSARY;

In the month of January next, in Boston,

1860.

In a year when Americans finds themselves citizens of a country where the African slave trade is going on, and slave-hunting unforbidden, and sheltering the fugitive indicted as a crime, and the leading religious and political influences so dead to this public shame as to discountenance legislative reform, we are confident that we have only to open our subscription in order to be becomingly and effectually sustained by the awakening virtue of the people, in the enterprise to which our lives are given.

We entreat, then, all the friends of Liberty, and and the foes of Slavery, everywhere, in the South as at the North—in Europe as in America—philosophers as well as Christian, Catholics no less than Protestants, to subscribe to a fund and a mode of expenditure which prepares the way before every sect, every party, every association; which makes all other men's anti-slavery labor light, and which has, for six and twenty years, been laying the foundations of many generations so as to exclude slavery from American institutions, and secure to posterity those blessings of liberty which the last generation passed away without enjoying.

The undersigned, while asking the favor of their subscribers' company, on their customary Anniversary occasion, are impelled by the goodness and the grandeur of the enterprise, by its indispensable necessity, by the universal and fundamental character of its principles, to entreat also the assistance of *all*. The crisis in the nation's life makes the occasion—one which will be worth crossing the ocean to participate in. And while thanking our European friends for their generous co-operation of last year with America, we ask its continuance yet a little longer, till a spirit of devotedness adequate to this great world-enterprize shall have been here awakened.

From this day forward through the year we begin to arrange our efforts, and economize our means, greater or smaller as the case may be, to meet this great national claim: and we desire al who would see slavery abolished, and truth, honor peace, liberty and safety in righteousness restored: to meet us at its close, for cheer, counsel, sacrifice, resolve and generous co-operation.

Maria W. Chapman, Lydia D. Parker,
Mary May, Eliza F. Eddy,
Louisa Loring, Abby Francis,
Eliza Lee Follen, Sarah Russel May,
L. Maria Child, Abby Kelley Foster,
Henrietta Sargent, Sarah H. Southwick,
Anne Warren Weston, Evelina A. S. Smith,
Mary Gray Chapman, Ann Rebecca Bramhall,
Helen Eliza Garrison, Augusta G. King,
Sarah Shaw Russell, Elizabeth Von Arnam,
Frances Mary Robbins, Anna Shaw Greene,
Caroline Weston, Eliza Apthorp,
Mary Willey, Anne Langdon Alger,
Sarah Blake Shaw, Mary Elizabeth Sargent,
Susan C. Cabot, Mattie Griffith,
Eliza Andrew.

☞ Editors of journals friendly to the cause are, for its sake, earnestly entreated to oblige us by giving the above invitation an insertion; and our friends everywhere will confer the greatest favor on us, and a benefit to the cause and the country by bringing it to the notice of the friends of Freedom.

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GOING WEST.

LEAVE	EXPRESS.	MAIL.	EVE'G EXPRESS
Pittsburg	12:15 a.m.	6:50 a.m.	12:50 p.m.
Columbiana		9:22 a.m.	3:16 p.m.
Salem	2:41 a m.	9:47 a.m.	3:42 p.m.
Alliance	3:07 a.m.	10:15 a.m.	4:10 p.m.

GOING EAST.

LEAVE	EXPRESS.	MAIL.	EVE'G EXPRESS
Crestline	12:25 p.m.	7:00 a.m.	7:33 p.m.
Alliance	4:25 p.m.	11:30 a,m,	11:11 p.m.
Salem	5:12 p.m.	12:18 p.m.	11:49 p.m.
Columbiana	5:37 p.m.	12:44 p.m.	12 m.

FALL OF 1859. FALL OF 1859

J. & L. SCHILLING,

OF THE

"CHEAP CORNER," SALEM, COLUMBIANA CO., O.,

are now in receipt of their first

Large Stock of Fall and Winter

GOODS!

comprising every variety of PLAIN and FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS, DRESS SILKS, CLOTH, CLOAKS, and MANTILLAS, Fall Style Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbons, Dress Trimmings, Flouncings, Embroideries, Skirtings Gloves, Hosiery, the MOST CELEBRATED MATINEE and SKELETON SKIRTS, FALL and WINTER SHAWLS! A heavy stock Staple and House Furnishing Goods, a heavy stock of Carpets, GLASS and QUEENSWARE, Ladies' and Children's Shoes, Wall and Window Paper Groceries, &c.

CHEAP CORNER.

Thankful for past favors, and feeling satisfied our present stock stands unsurpassed in Eastern Ohio, we solicit an early call.

Yours, Respectfully,
J. & L. SCHILLING.

"Cheap Corner", Salem, Sept. 17, 1859

FRESH GROCERIES.

2	Bags	choice	Mariceblo Coffee,
25	do	do	Rio do
2	do	do	Java do
4	Chests	do	Young Hyson Tea,
4	do	do	Black do
10	Bbls.	do	New Orleans Sugar;
8	do	do	"A" refined Sugar;
4	do		Golden Syrup,
4	Casks	do	French Prunes,
12	Boxes		Valentia Raisins,
10	do		Malaga do
8	Half		do do
8	Boxes		Strawberry Tobacco,
4	do		W. H. Grant's No 1 Tobacco;
30000	do		Good and Choice Segars;
10	Boxes		No. 1 Palm Soap,
4	Kegs		Baking Soda,
6	Half-bbls.		Nos. 1 and 2 Mackerel,
6	do	do	do do White Fish;

1 Tierce Rice,
Sugar and Molasses by the bbl. and lb.
25 bbls. Choice Flour,

Also, a general assortment of Goods in our line.

J. DEMING.

Salem, Sept. 24, 1859.

GOOD BUSINESS

FOR SALE,

AND WILL BE SOLD

ALSO,

STORE AND LOT,

WITH DWELLING ATTACHED.

Sept. 24, 1859. J. DEMING.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

BADGER STATE MONTHLY.—1859.

THE BADGER STATE MONTHLY, is the first and only Literary Monthly in the STATE of WISCONSIN. Devoted to Art, Literature and Science, having for Contributors, those of eminent ability, from different parts of the Union. It is purely original.

But three numbers have been published. Still the prospect for a wide circulation repays the labor and care of those who have under the shadow of hard times brought it forth to public notice. The Publication will be suspended hereafter until October, for the purpose, of improving its appearance, size and contents. All who have thus far interested themselves in its welfare, and are still willing to aid, are authorized to receive names for subscriptions; and collect the funds upon the re-appearance of the Magazine, and forward to us at that time. Let Wisconsin furnish a list of 800 by that Time. Specimen copies will be forwarded to any one for the purpose of getting up clubs, who will take the trouble, to address the Editor, at Appleton, Wisconsin.

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