

with the decision. There were repeated calls for him to proceed, and he spoke on. It was now near our hour for adjournment, when I remarked: "If the meeting has adjourned I will go on, if the audience want to hear me," though we left the ground (if you did) while he was speaking.

It may be proper to add that a change of officers occurred during the chair while Mr. Pillsbury was speaking, was not the same that occupied it when Mr. Langston was speaking. The first might have been Mr. Langston, the second have been Mr. Pillsbury. The change was unfortunate in view of the termination. But the society must not be held responsible (if you think it should not) for the change, or any apparent unfairness growing out of it.

The Financial Committee was not as successful as usual; less money collected, and fewer pledges made. Our efficiency for the future, will therefore, depend mainly upon the promptness of the friends of the Society in supplying the necessary funds. Let each and every one consider themselves members of the Finance Committee, and work diligently, faithfully. In no other way can an efficient organization be maintained.

About one-third of the canvass enclosing the tent was torn down on Sunday night, showing that Alliance is not without its share of ills.

A fault, or at least a folly, was committed at our meeting, and the blame rests with us, or Mr. Langston and his Republican friends. If our readers can fasten it upon them, we would much rather than bear it ourselves.

Such a statement as the foregoing, would have given our readers the important facts, and enabled them to decide intelligently.

You must know that when you spoke of a defender of the Republican party occupying the platform, it would be understood he was there for that purpose. If you had said, it was occupied by a defender of tobacco chewing, your readers would of course have understood he was there for the purpose of defending the filthy practice. Or, if a defender of Mormonism, that Brigham Young had been justified by the speaker in his searing process, and reports of the speeches would have been anxiously sought after in your columns.

All who were present know that, Republican though he be, Langston was not there as a defender of that party. His speech is now published as furnished by his own reporter, and I ask your readers to refer to it and see whether you have fairly answered the questions I propounded in reference to it. Your first three answers you admit refer to his first speech, and if any one on reading it can agree with you, then I will have to admit that you do not stand alone. Parker Pillsbury runs no risk in indorsing it, and Charles Langston is not such a fool as to have replied to it, as a speech in favor of Republicanism. To get an emphatic No, to the fourth question, you make it apply to his second speech; of course Parker never indorsed a speech in which he was severely castigated, with all his forbearance he is not the man for that. The questions all pertained to the first speech; did you fail to see it? His last effort could hardly be called a speech; it was a vindication of character, an effort to show he might be a reasonably decent man and retain such connections as he held with the Republicans. He defended the party no further than he deemed necessary, to defend himself. He had little time left before adjournment; was repeatedly interrupted; spoke under excitement, and to an excited audience. The first was his speech, the last his defence.

Societies, or individuals have an undoubted right to the disposal of their own property. O that I am already satisfied and needed no argument to convince me. When I pay money into your treasury, the Society through its Executive Committee may appropriate it in buying printing presses, tents, or in any way it thinks the cause can be most effectually promoted, and it is none of my business. I claim no right to control its funds, no right to the press, or tent I bought. But I will have again to remind you that I claim the tent was not paid for in this way. I am not the only one who helped to pay for it, to hold Anti-Slavery meetings in, and not as the property of the Western Anti-Slavery Society, or any other Society. Now if bought for that purpose, Anti-Slavery has a right to go in and hold its meetings; priority of right, to its occupancy, to be determined by priority of announcement for meeting. Langston or any person else had a perfect right to hold an Anti-Slavery meeting in it when vacated. Your meeting had adjourned, and would not convene again until nine o'clock next morning. Entertaining this view, I am free to say, you must have been as hard pushed for something out of which to make capital against Langston and his friends, as I possibly could have been for an argument in justification of his course. The only reason why this subject has not been called up before, is because a claim was never before offensively instituted. But who owns the tent? Is it the property of the Western Anti-Slavery Society? If it is, how did it get the money to pay for it? The Oberlin folks sold it cheap, it was not a present. Establish your property right to it, and count me in; in defence of that right against white, black, or red men. I will not ask you what use you have for it, when you are not using it, nor call in question your right to rent it as halls and meeting houses sometimes are.

Intentionally, or otherwise, you have got Samuel Myers wrong upon the record. It was Parker Pillsbury's speech he condemned as the sectarianism of Anti-Slavery. The remark was made before personalities were decided out of order, and consequently before Langston and his friends converted an adjourned into a free meeting.

Absence from home, in part, prevented my giving earlier attention to your last article. I am now satisfied to leave the subject to the disposal of your readers.

B. C. GILBERT.
Salem, Portage Co., Oct. 20, 1859.

To the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:
The undersigned citizens of Ohio, respectfully ask the repeal of all Laws and parts of Laws, which make distinction between the citizens of the State on account of color, and also that you will take the preliminary steps necessary to secure the alteration of the Constitution of the State by striking out the word white where it occurs in the Fifth and Ninth Articles.

LEGAL VOTERS.
To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:
We, your petitioners, citizens of the county of _____ and State of Ohio, do most earnestly, but respectfully, petition your Honorable body to enact a law, which shall fully protect every inhabitant of this State in his inalienable right to Liberty,

and which shall effectually abolish kidnapping and man stealing on the soil of the State of Ohio.

O. S. A. S. OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Oct. 20.
EDITOR OF THE BUGLE: Allow me through your columns to make the following announcement. The above petitions have been gotten up for general circulation by the Executive Board of the Ohio State Anti-Slavery Society. The importance and necessity of an efficient and stringent Law for the protection of personal Liberty in Ohio can be plainly seen in the infamous cases of kidnapping which almost daily take place in the southern part of this state. The kidnapping of Day, of Early and others, and more particularly of Oliver Anderson, which occurred but a day or two since, are fresh in the public mind.

The laws of this state which make unjust distinctions among its people on account of color whether Constitutional or statutory ought, and must be altered or repealed. These laws are abhorrent to every feeling of justice, humanity and right. They are but the relics of barbarism, usurpation and despotism. They are a disgrace to the great and free state of Ohio. It is, too, to be remembered that the next legislature will have a large Republican majority, and many of its members have been elected in part by the labor and votes of colored men, and may not confidently hope that this body of freedom will give to colored men their civil and political rights.

The Board has large numbers of these petitions printed which can be had by addressing the secretary of the Board at Cleveland. It is sincerely hoped that the friends of humanity and justice will send for these petitions and see that they are fully and thoroughly circulated in every neighborhood in Ohio. We ought to get at least one hundred thousand names to these petitions, to be laid before the legislature next winter.

When these petitions are as fully signed as possible, the friends having charge of them are requested to send them to the following gentlemen, who have agreed to take charge of them and put them in the hands of such members of the legislature as will not only present the petitions, but will do all in their power to have the prayer of the petitioners granted.

C. H. LANGSTON, Sec. Ex. Board.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

SALEM, OHIO OCTOBER 29, 1859.

THE BUGLE can be obtained, every Friday, of Isaac Trescott, at Steer's Book Store on Main street, Salem, Ohio.

FRANCIS ELLEN WATKINS is authorized to obtain subscribers for the Bugle, and to receipt for any monies paid on account of the paper.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO BUGLE.
\$1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

TO NON-SUBSCRIBERS.
The Bugle of this week will find its way to many who are non-subscribers, but who are supposed to be interested in the cause it advocates. They are invited to examine it; and it is hoped they will be so well satisfied, as to desire a further acquaintance. A paper which aims to speak in relation to slavery, "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," can only expect support from those who are not afraid to hear the truth. Proclaiming as its motto, "No union with slaveholders," and advocating the doctrine to the extent of its ability, it is not to be supposed that the Bugle will receive much support from those who fellowship slaveholders in the government, or sit down with them at the communion table.

If the non-subscribers who receive this number can sympathize in a movement which seeks to effect the overthrow of slavery by advocating the right of all men everywhere to be free; which recognizes no party as democratic, and no sect as christian, that denies or ignores such right; which tests all creeds and institutions, all organizations and individuals, will they not manifest that sympathy, not only by a hearty God speed! but by receiving the paper as a welcome guest to their homes? The Bugle needs their pecuniary aid, and we think we can safely promise that the subscription price which they pay for the paper, will be a good investment for themselves and for the cause.

THE ANNIVERSARY AGAIN.
Another communication will be found in our columns this week from Barclay Gilbert. He may speak his own sentiments in the Bugle, but we respectfully decline adopting as editorial, the account of the anniversary which he has written as from us.

A few lines, and we dismiss the subject, so far as our part in it is concerned.

It was the second speech of Langston which occasioned so far as he was connected with it—the unpleasant occurrence on Sunday afternoon. The first speech, about which our correspondent has so much to say, has nothing whatever to do with the matter. Our first editorial, to which our friend took such exceptions, referred not to the first speech of Langston, but his second, and to quote the language of our correspondent and apply it to himself—"intentionally or otherwise," he has endeavored to shift the issue from his second speech, which was all we described it, to the first, to which we took no exceptions. When Langston made his second speech he did take the platform as an advocate of Republicanism; or else we were not there.

We are unable to appreciate the nice distinction our friend makes between Langston's speech and Langston's defence—his first effort only being a speech; the latter effort, not a speech, but only a defence.

In regard to property in the tent, we will simply say, that the Society has for several years held it as its property, and taken all necessary care for its preservation. If it came unjustly by it, we are not aware of the fact. Until it is claimed as the property of another party, and the claim substantiated, we presume the Society will continue to hold it as heretofore.

We have before said, and we now repeat it, that inasmuch as Langston, sustained by his friends, utterly refused compliance with parliamentary usage at the time referred to, we shall not discuss in the Bugle the merits of the question of order that would have been discussed there and then had he permitted it. He and his friends refused to have it done. Denying us the right at the proper time and place, we do not feel very much disposed to enter upon an investigation of the matter until we are better convinced than now, of the justice or utility of so doing.

THE LEGREES AND ST. CLAIRS.

We should be glad if Disunion abolitionism were exceedingly popular, and should be particularly pleased to know that the subscription list of the Bugle was large, and continually increasing. If Disunionists sought popularity, they doubtless could purchase it at the expense of principle; and to make the Bugle a much more popular paper than it now is, would only require a little abatement of faithful rebuke, a small admixture of unmerited praise, and a prophesying of smooth things.

There is to all reforms, a popular as well as an unpopular side. The man who wishes to stand well in community as a temperance reformer must direct his attacks against the grosser and more repulsive, and therefore less dangerous forms of drunkenness. He may denounce the low grogeries, and even speak against rum-selling in genteel hotels on the Sabbath. But if he desires to stand fair in Society, to maintain a character for christian charity, and amiability of temper, he must not war upon those highly respectable hotels which furnish fashionable liquors to persons not known to be drunkards, nor criticize too freely the wine bibbers of upper tenor, or censure those judges and college professors who occasionally partake of public champagne suppers.

The Legrees of slavery, the degraded, brutal wretches who wield the whip with unfeeling hand, and mercilessly scourge the backs of their scantily clad, over-taxed, and under-fed, victims not caring whether slavery is right or wrong, but determined to maintain it as long as it suits their purpose so to do, are the men, that up here in the North, and to some extent in the South, it is popular to denounce. But these are not they who give to slavery its support. If there were none but Legrees to sustain the system, it would be buried in its own corruption to-night. Unfortunately the system has its St. Clairs, who give to it the respectability and standing it possesses, and by their influence measurably cover up its deformities, and palliate its outrages. Some of these even lament the existence of slavery, looking upon it, however, as a necessary evil. They treat their slaves passably well as chattels, clothing them, perhaps as comfortably as the laboring man of the North clothes himself, flogging them no more than is necessary, exacting from them but a reasonable amount of labor, and only selling them when they have greatly misbehaved, or when their price is needed to replenish an exhausted treasury. Such slaveholders it is not popular to denounce; but on the contrary it is popular to fellowship them as christians, to appoint them to deaconships, and ordain them to preach the gospel.

In looking over the field of anti-slavery reform, Disunionists find it necessary to war against the influence which the St. Clairs are exerting, and in order to destroy it, they oppose, as a matter of logical necessity, as well as of duty, those who strengthen and sustain the St. Clairs by giving them either political or religious fellowship.

The Democratic party—so far as slavery is concerned—is made up of the Legree elements. There it stands—outrageous, odious, and repulsive. Its character can be seen and read of all men, and he who mistakes it for democracy, will be just as likely to affirm that the earth is a plane, and that the sun actually rises and sets, as was supposed in former times. The St. Clair elements are to be found in the Republican party, which, because of these characteristics, is more dangerous to the cause of freedom, and a greater hindrance to the spread of anti-slavery principles and practice than is Legree democracy. Hence Disunionists feel continually called upon to expose the short comings of that party, to present it to community in its true character, and to especially warn all abolitionists connected with it, against the dangers to be apprehended from its St. Clairish influence upon the cause of freedom. To do this, and at the same time bear a faithful testimony against the Democratic party, places the Disunionists in a very unpopular position, and subjects them to the charge of uncharitableness, unreasonableness, impracticability and fanaticism, all of which they are willing to endure so that the truth be spoken in plainness, and a faithful adherence to principle be conscientiously maintained.

The same reasoning will apply to church organizations. Those which are openly and unmistakably committed to the support of slavery, and which have "Legrees" written all over them, have less power to harm the cause of liberty, than those which pursue a temporizing policy, professing to be anti-slavery but tolerating slaveholding—preaching freedom, and practicing slavery.

And what is true of organizations, is equally true of individuals. The Cheevers and the Beechers whose denunciations of slavery are as strong as words can make them, are to-day a greater hindrance to the adoption of anti-slavery practice, than a car load of Parson Brownlows could possibly be. Not because they do not hate slavery, for they do; not because they are not anxious for its overthrow, for they are; but because of their religious fellowship with slaveholders and the apologists of slavery acts as a conductor to carry off from the institution the moral electricity of their indignation, and dissipates it harmlessly upon the ground. They probably would not endorse Parson Brownlow as an exemplar of christian virtues, as a living epistle of christian graces, but they endorse the christianity of Dr. Lord and Dr. Adams who do endorse Brownlow; and thus, although they stand the highest in a scale of three, they exert a greater influence than do either of the others in giving respectability and religious character to slaveholding. Without their aid, and the aid of such as they, slaveholding would lose its religious character, and cease to be respectable.

If we mistake not, our orthodox brethren hold to the belief that that man who is the nearest right in doctrine while retaining some heresy, exerts a worse influence upon community, and should be more carefully watched, and more constantly labored with for conversion, than he who is altogether heretical.

Paradoxical as this may seem, we are not sure but that its philosophy is sound, and that its reduction to practice would hasten the conversion of the world.

HOW TO OPPOSE SLAVERY WITH EFFECT.

On our first page will found an article with the above caption, from the columns of the Free South, a paper published in Newport, Ky., which article we especially commend to our Republican friends in Ohio. We should be glad to have them search the files of their party papers in this State, and see if they can produce from any of them, an editorial as high toned in morality, and as sound in philosophy as the one from Kentucky.

Although we differ from the editor of the Free South as to the proper means to attain the end, yet we have a common end in view—the abolition of slavery; not its limitation, which is the limitation

of Ohio Republicanism. The article demonstrates most conclusively how utterly futile it is to war against slavery extension, while slavery itself is left untouched; and affirms that slaveholders are in reality pleased with having such a direction given to anti-slavery feeling and action. Republicanism only proposes to confine slavery within its present limits. And what says the Free South in regard to this measure? Read again its illustration, Republicans, and remember who it is that thus pronounces your condemnation.

"Confining the war upon Slavery to a mere opposition to its further spread, is like attempting to cure a cancer by applying the Sarsaparilla to parts where its roots might be supposed would extend, instead of applying it to the cancer itself; the result of which would be, that the sound flesh would, become irritated, and the cancer, untouched, rage with encouraged malignity and spread its destructive fangs throughout the whole system. So it is in the attempt to confine slavery; the outside opposition only gives it more life and energy, and really tends to increase the effects it seeks to weaken."

But what is the work that anti-slavery men should do? Let the Free South speak again. "The axe must not be struck at the branches or at the trunk, but at the root. The root is the holding of man as property. This is the thing—the principle—and must be preached out, talked out, written out, legislated out of existence."

There is the true doctrine. All the time that you have been voting, and voting, and voting against slavery extension, you were "doing-nothing abolitionists." You doubtless think you effected some great good, but the Free South don't think so, for it declares, "All efforts against slavery that have not this [the destruction of the chattel principle] for their primary and final object, are as vain and useless as to throw up handfuls of sand against a strong wind to return upon you and sully the garments of their projector."

CAPTAIN BROWN.

No apology is needed for occupying so much of our paper this week with details connected with the affair at Harper's Ferry. Our readers will be all interested in the articles, and if they can find in them any evidence of malignity, or any proof of insanity upon the part of Captain Brown, they will see more than we have yet been able to discover. His bearing is that of a man who simulates conscientiously to perform what he believed to be an act of duty. Admit, if you please, that he was mistaken in his conclusions, or if not mistaken, that the effort he made to carry out his convictions was ill-judged, yet this does not prove him to be either a knave or a fool, a villain or a monomaniac.

A DENIAL.—We see it stated that Joshua R. Giddings has indignantly denied having any connection with the Harper's Ferry affair. No one can object to his making a denial; but any amount of indignation in the matter seems rather a waste of the material on the part of one who stands ready to shoot any man who goes to his house to recapture a fugitive slave, and who expressed a regret, that at the time of the Wellington Rescue, the U. S. Officials were not hung by the colored men.

A FORGERY.—Lucy Stone pronounces the letter purporting to be written by Senator Douglas to herself, in reply to an invitation she extended him to attend a Woman's Rights Convention in Chicago, to be a forgery. She never received such a letter, and never sent such an invitation. Preachers who have taken it for their text, will please make a note of this fact.

HAND IN HAND.—A Washington correspondent of a New York paper, says:—"A revival is going on in some of our churches, and the price of Negroes is high."

A SAD ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening last, by an explosion of a fluid lamp, the wife and child of Jesse Hite, of this place, were severely burned. The child—a boy of two years—who was sleeping in his mother's arms, was so injured that he died the next night.

"THE MOTHER OF PRESIDENTS."—It sometimes pleases Virginia to thus style herself, and it was probably the conviction existing in the breast of President Buchanan, that final duty required him to submit to the dictum of the Executive of Virginia—who, if not the perfection of wisdom, is undeniably wise—that State authority should try Captain Brown and his companions for deeds committed without the jurisdiction of any State, and upon soil over which the Federal Government alone has the right to extend its laws.

CHIP BASKET.

On the 21st inst. five buildings connected with Dupont's powder Mills, at Wilmington, Del. exploded, killing seven men, and wounding two. The cause of the explosion—as is generally the case in such accidents—is unknown. "Dupont's best" has long had a high reputation in the market, and deserves it, if the frequent explosions which occur at the mills be any indication of the quality of the article they manufacture.

Judge Terry, the murderer of Broderick, has resigned his office, and been held to bail in the sum of \$10,000 to answer for the crime he committed—a farce, which can decide no one.

The Tribune announces the recent arrival in this country of the notorious Lola Montes, now Mrs. Held. We believe she has been a kind of married several times before, but has never been held long. Perhaps her present companion will be more successful than his predecessors have been.

The people of Illinois tried a remedy for dueling in 1820. The first and last duel fought in that State occurred in the year mentioned, between Alphonse Stewart and William Bennett. Stewart was mortally wounded, and Bennett was hung for his murder. The certainty of death, if not by the ball of his opponent, then by the gallows of the State, would be very apt to blunt the duelist's keen sense of honor, and bring the practice of ten pace murders into disrepute.

Hon. John Y. Mason, the representative of the U. S. Government at the Court of France, died on the 3d inst. of apoplexy.

It has been satisfactorily ascertained that photography can be done on porcelain without regard to the irregularity of the surface; and a company has been organized for its prosecution in the business.

Some one has taken the trouble to ascertain and publish the ages of the leading politicians of this country. If their ages were measured by the good they had done, some would be quite youthful.

A Maryland millionaire who recently died, left large bequests to his relatives, on condition that they should act with the Democratic party. We should think it would take a pretty large pile to reconcile such action to the conscience of an honest and intelligent man.

Late advices from Europe refer to the probability that the Great Eastern will not cross the Atlantic this season. The correspondent of the London Times says she will probably lay up at Southampton during the winter.

P. T. Barnum is about setting out one thousand shade trees on the streets of East Bridgeport. Elder Knapp, the revival preacher, has been engaged to work at his trade this winter in Boston.

Stephen Brewer, who was expelled from the Presbyterian Church in Cortland, N. Y. for going to hear Wendell Phillips and other reformers on Sunday, appealed to the Synod, which confirmed the decision of the church. He intends to carry up the case to a higher court.

Judge Ghelson has been appointed by Governor Chase to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Swan.

On the Friday last week a fire occurred in Wellville, this county, which destroyed a block of buildings in the business part of the city.

THE FAIR OF THE WESTERN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Will open on the twenty-fifth of December, eight hundred and fifty-nine, in the Town Hall of Salem, under the auspices of more favor and interest than any Fair hitherto held in this community.

The object of this gathering is already well understood, and we need only add that each succeeding year with its increased guilt of slaveholding, and its sorrowful sacrament of agony and death, increases our obligation to the slave, and should give a new impulse to indefatigable and unflinching labor.

While the Slave in the South writhes and groans in his fetters unheeded by all, and the demand is, more chains for the captives of a foreign shore—while the free north is blushing with shame and dismay at the insult and outrage of a pro-slavery Government, our course is plainly forward and revolutionary. Light, love, and labor only, will secure the unconditional emancipation of the slave.

The results of the Fair are, without exception, appropriated to the dissemination of faithful, radical Anti-Slavery sentiments.

We have already a large assortment of rare fancy goods, and with the liberal aid of our tried and true friends, shall offer our generous patrons the finest display of the useful and the elegant.

JOSEPHINE S. GRIFFING, SARAH N. M'ILLAN, SARAH BOWN, MARGARET HISE, EMILY ROBINSON, J. ELIZABETH JONES, ANGELINA DEMING, ANN PEARSON, LAURA BARNABY, MRS. CHURCH.

TWENTY-SIXTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY SUBSCRIPTION ANNIVERSARY.

In the month of January next, in Boston, 1860.

In a year when Americans find 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 will 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 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 prepared 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 this 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-wide enterprise shall have been awakened.

From this day forward through the year we beg 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 all 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, ABY F. EDDY, LOUISA LORING, ABY FRANCIS, ELIZABETH FOLLEN, SARAH RUSSEL MAY, L. MARIA CHILDS, ABY KELLEY FOSTER, HENRIETTA SARGENT, SARAH H. SOUTHWICK, ANNE WARREN WESTON, EVELINA A. S. SMITH, MARY GRAY CHAPMAN, ANN REBECCA BRAMHALL, HELEN ELIZA GARRISON, AUCUSTA G. KING, SARAH SHAW RUSSELL, ELIZABETH VON ARNAM, FRANCES MARY ROBINSON, ANNA SHAW GREENE, CAROLINE WESTON, ENLA APPOINT, MARY WILLEY, ANNE LANGDON ALGER, SARAH BLAKE SHAW, MARY ELIZABETH SARGENT, SUSAN C. CABOT, MATTIE GRIFITH, ELIZA ANDREW.

Editors of journals friendly to the cause, 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.

NOTICE.

All Agents and Lecturers of the Ohio State Anti-Slavery Society, are requested to meet the Executive Board of said Society at the office in Cleveland on Thursday the 1st day of November next. By order of the Board. C. H. LANGSTON, Secy.

Anti-Slavery Office, Cleveland, Oct. 1859.

GRAND ANTI-SLAVERY GATHERING IN ADRIAN, MICHIGAN.

There will be a general rally of the true friends of humanity and the slave, for Michigan and Northern Indiana, at OGDEN FALLOWS HALL, in Adrian, commencing on Saturday, the 5th day of November, at 2 o'clock P. M., to be continued through that and the following day. Let there be such a mustering of the determined opponents of the slave system as shall be a sure indication that the day of emancipation is at hand, through the government, or over its ruins.

Addresses will be delivered by Parker Pillsbury of Boston, Giles Stebbins of Ann Arbor, and others. Admission, to the day sessions, free; to the evening sessions, ten cents only, to defray expenses. ADRIAN, Michigan, Oct. 16, 1859.

A HISTORY OF ALL RELIGIONS.

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. D. D. Published by DUANE RULISON, Quaker City Publishing House, South Third Street, Philadelphia, 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 government 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 unbiased 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 sect 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.

NOTION AND VARIETY STORE!!

Please call and examine our stock of Dry Goods and Notions, DeLaines, Prints, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Chitties, Ginghams, Drillings, Bleached and Brown Cotton Flannels, Plaid, Striped, Plain, Swiss Mull and Book Muslins, Field's Book Muslin, Hdk's, Shirt Collars, Baby Flannels, Gents' and Ladies' Hdk's, Hosiery of all kinds, Gents' and Ladies' Gloves, Knitting Cotton and Woolen Yarn, Pocket Books, Porte Monnoies, Ladies' Reticules and Fancy Purse, Sheet Wadding, Cotton Basting, Ladies' Gauntlets, Woolen Hoods, Cottons, Tapes, Bonnet Roteaux, Silk Oilcloth, Corsets, Skirt Supporters, and Notions of all kinds. We call particular attention to our present stock. E. E. BARR, is the most attractive. We have ever been able to offer to our numerous friends, customers and the public generally. Store, one door west of M'Millan's Book Store. Salem, Oct. 22, 1859. E. E. BARR.

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.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, ART, AND POLITICS. The general approbation of the intelligent reading public, and the increasing circulation of this Magazine, furnish the conductor with ample proof that its aims are appreciated, and that it has met an acknowledged want. The general features which have given THE ATLANTIC its popularity hitherto will be carefully preserved, and new attractions will be added from time to time. The pages of THE ATLANTIC are stereotyped, and back numbers can be supplied.

TERMS.—Three dollars per annum, or twenty-five cents a number. Upon the receipt of the subscription price, the Publishers will mail the work to any part of the United States, prepaid. Subscriptions may begin with either the fifth or any subsequent number. The postage of the "Atlantic" is 30 cents a year if prepaid. C. L. B. S.

For Ten Dollars the Publishers will send ten copies of the Atlantic for one year, the subscribers to pay their own postage. Clergymen, Teachers, and Postmasters will receive the work for Two Dollars a year. Booksellers and Newsmen will obtain the terms by the hundred, etc., upon application to the Publishers. PHILLIPS, SAMPSON, AND COMPANY, 13, Winter Street, Boston.

BLANK DEEDS, Mortgages, Judgments, Notices, Executions and Summons for sale in this Office.