

And at the close of Proceedings, the claim of the kidnapper having been allowed and his prey surrendered to him, Wm. Stude, Esq., son of Governor Stude of Vermont, offered Resolutions declaring that however repugnant the Fugitive Slave Law may be, the people of Cleveland will never resist it by force, nor allow it to be resisted.

Judge Spaulding objected to the Resolutions, but moved.

"That Marshal Johnson proceed to Wheeling tomorrow with the girl, accompanied by only two deputies; and that this meeting give Unanimous assurance that he shall not be disturbed!"

"The question was carried unanimously."

Such is the result of our eighty years of Republic and Christian government. Judges and Lawyers are to sacrifice the finest feelings of their nature, and their "duty to their God," to "Constitutional Law," and drag the people, "unanimously" after them. Such are our Patriotism and Piety!

But when was Judge Spaulding converted to the belief in the Constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law? Or did he not rather simply lie, daringly to his God, unblushingly to his own soul, in such an intimation.

Or suppose the Law really Constitutional. Is it therefore to be obeyed, "against all the finer feelings of our nature," and "Our duty to God?"

Better men than Judge Spaulding were hung in Revolutionary times, for bowing to the "Majesty of Constitutional Law." Had he lived in those scenes, and inhaled that sentiment, his crime and guilt would have been less than to-day; but his fate might have been a Tory's Halter, and a Tory's blot on the page of history.

What rivers of Martyr and Patriotic blood might in all time, have been spared, had men, and women too, been willing to "pay homage to the majesty of Constitutional Law!"

A Constitutional Law of the ancient Assyrians required every female, at least once in her life, to prostitute herself in the temple of Mylitta, in honor of that loathsome divinity. Had Judge Spaulding lived then and there, would he have paid "homage" to the Law, or to its obscene goddess?

Would he have accepted it for his mother, sisters, wife, daughters, and daughters' daughters?

How coolly, how deliberately Judge Spaulding and other Republican Officials could lay the poor slave Lucy and her unborn babe on the altar of the American Union! And then to think that not one of them, though black as Perdition with the guilt of the transaction, would even now dare be found in one of at least a dozen of the States composing our American Union! And yet to save such a Union, Judge Spaulding could lay such a sacrifice on its reeking altar, and be himself a ministering priest while the blood of the devoted victim is shed, and the fire kindled. Would he doom his own daughter to such a fate, for such a cause? Would he give her, body, spirit, beauty, chastity, health, culture, accomplishments, all, and her children after her—would he give such a price to save this Union?—save any Union, Constitution or Government, that ever blessed or cursed mankind! Let him look on his daughters in all their maiden loveliness, and answer. And if he declines the price, let him recall who it was that said,

"WITH WHAT MEASURE YE METE, IT SHALL BE MEASURED TO YOU AGAIN!"

CONDUCTOR CLELAND. It would hardly be necessary to speak of the attempted Rescue, except for the action of one of the railroad officials. At Lima, two or three hundred men assembled for the purpose of demonstrating the spirit of '76; but the Conductor who had charge of the train which was conveying Lucy into slavery, with great presence of mind and admirable tact, avoided a rescue by dashing past without the usual stop, regardless of the rights of passengers, except those who were from Virginia. For this he was presented with what is alleged to be "a gold-headed cane," bearing the following inscription:

"Honor to whom honor is due."

Presented to W. C. Cleland, Esq., by the favoring citizens of Alliance, Ohio, as a testimonial of their appreciation for the manner in which he conducted his train, January 24th, 1861, in passing Fort Linn, C. & P. R. R., with the fugitive "Lucy," thus availing blood-shed and disgrace, and securing the ends of justice and law."

ADDRESS TO CONDUCTOR CLELAND. BY ANN CLARE OF DEERFIELD, OHIO.

Yeel servile tool, accept the cane, Oppression's accents have awarded! Thy wily craft was not in vain— Thy cringing zeal should be rewarded! Ay! hear it proudly through the State, And loudly boast to all abettors, 'Twas thou that sealed poor Lucy's fate, And clinched again her galling fetters!

Suspend aloft the childish toy, To testify that Despot claim thee; Base hireling! sold to their employ, While freedom's friends abhor to name thee; But though thy worldly self increase, And approbative smiles are beaming, Yet Lucy's fate shall break thy peace, And Lucy's shadow haunt thy dreaming.

Bow at the shrine of Slavery's god, And pay thy homage at his altar, Then kiss thy haughty Master's rod, And swear allegiance ne'er shall falter. Pass onward, base, ignoble one— Obey thy Masters to the letter, And keep the gordon thou hast won, (Though sure a whip had suited better.)

Then when thou seek'st thy pleasant home, And thy loved children round thee gather, Remember, that the day may come— When they may blush to call thee Father. Say! can the paltry, gilded thing, Which to requite thy sin was given, From a roused conscience drive the sting? Or aid thy soul in finding Heaven?

When thou gav'st Lucy and her child, Back to revolting prostitution, Was thy bosom's soul beguiled? With hopes to "escape due retribution" Be not deceived. Jehovah reigns: Truth yet shall break all laws abhorrent! And such as thou, with Slavery's chains, Be swept away before its torrent.

Though Cleveland lick the dust in shame, Though Seward pandor to oppression, Though Adams stain his honored name By weakly yielding to aggression: The Law of Justice onward rolls— The Great Supreme grinding o'er it; And human laws, and cringing souls, Shall to oblivion sink before it.

FRIEND JONES: You would oblige me greatly if you can find room for the foregoing in our good Bugle; not that I think it has much poetical merit,

but it is at least a testimony of the unabated zeal of an almost useless old woman.

As ever yours with esteem, A. C.

FORWARDING THE PAY. Thirty of the women of Ohio, feeling that those who did the work should receive the pay, signed and forwarded to the Cleveland Leader as follows, together with a sheet of paper upon which was fastened thirty pieces of silver. These were covered with a sheet of tissue muslin, which, when raised, disclosed the blood-money, over which was the inscription,

"JUDAS'S REWARD."

"Inasmuch as ye did it not unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye did it not to me."

To the Editors of the Cleveland Leader, Conductor Cleland, the Republican officials and party members resident in Cleveland, who, without protest or heavy resistance gave up to her claimant the slave girl Lucy, and, in fact, aided and abetted, and apologized for, and defended the deed as a measure of commendable policy, necessary to propitiate the South, secure Northern rights, and preserve the Union.

The undersigned, freedom-loving women of Ohio, recognizing the fact that "The laborer is worthy of his hire," do herewith tender you the long established reward for the highest treachery—Thirty pieces of silver.

Others may give you pay in gold, Commercial power, and party place; And with the robes of State, unfold Your deep, indelible disgrace; Write Patriotism's name upon The shameful deed that ye have done.

Not such our pay. We send to you The fitting price—your just reward: As Judas did, so have ye too For Thirty pieces, sold your Lord: For when your fetters bound the limb Of that slave girl, you fettered him!

Take them; and with them take the ban Laid on your deed, base and inhuman; Who thus disgrace the name of man; Deserve the deepest scorn of woman— A scorn that burns with holy zeal, Whose scorching breath, all cattifs' feal.

You sinned to the fleeing slave A home, a shelter and defence, And swore no negro-hunting knife Should ever dare to drag him thence; Boasted that you were brave and just, Yet traitors proved to Freedom's trust.

One came—in woman's weakness came To shun a fate words may not tell, Fleeting from out a life of shame, From out the jaws of slavery's hell: The blood-bonds followed on her track— False to your trust, you gave her back.

Aye! gloried in the deed ye did, And begged the South to note it well, How you, obedient to her bid, At Slavery's feet in homage fell; And claimed that as her will you do, Your rights shall be secured to you.

Here, take the price. With the reward Goes woman's scorn, intense and burning, That like the angel's flaming sword Will meet your path wherever turning. We brand you false to God and man, And stamp you with the mark of Cain.

TO THE CLEVELAND UNION-SAVERS. AN APPEAL FROM ONE OF THE FUGITIVE'S OWN RACE. Men of Cleveland, had a vulture Clotched a lamb to prey; Would ye not with human pity, Drive the gory bird away?

Had you seen a feeble lambskin, Shrinking from a wolf so bold, Would ye not to shield the trembler, In your arms, have made his fold?

But when she, a hunted slaver, Stretched her hands that ye might save, Colder far than Zembala's regions, Was the answer that ye gave.

On your Union's bloody altar, Was your helpless victim laid; Mercy, truth, and justice shuddered, But your hands would give no aid.

And ye sent her back to torture, Stripped of freedom, robbed of right, Thrust the wretched, captive stranger, Back to Slavery's gloomy night.

Sent her back where men may trample On her honors and her fame, And upon her lips so dusky, Press the cup of woe and shame.

There is blood upon your city, Dark and dismal is the stain; And your hands would fail to cleanse it, Though you should Lake Erie drain.

There's a curse upon your Union, Fearful words are in the air; As if thunderbolts were forging, Answers to the bondman's prayer.

Ye may bind your trembling victims, Like the heathen priests of old; And may barter manly honor For the Union and for gold.

But ye cannot stay the whirlwind, When the storm begins to break; And our God doth rise in judgment, For the poor and needy's sake.

And your guilty, sin-cursed Union, Shall be shaken to its base, Till ye learn that simple Justice Is the right of every race.

FRANCES ELLEN WATKINS HARPER.

THE CLEVELAND SACRIFICE.—We have given a considerable portion of this week's paper to a carefully prepared compilation of facts in relation to the rendition of Lucy. The case is an important one, and we design throwing the matter we have prepared upon a small quarto sheet, and scattering it where the Bugle does not generally find access.

DISGUSTING.—The tonyism that hangs on the skirts of power, following its every movement, as a dog follows his master; detailing with painful minuteness the common place incidents of a President's journey, and holding them up to the admiration of the country as though they were heroic deeds worthy of everlasting remembrance.

We have this week put the communications of correspondents on our first page.

THE SECESSION ARGUMENT IN A NUT SHELL.

Thirteen States formed a Confederation, which they proclaimed a "PERPETUAL" Union. While delegating certain powers to the Confederacy, each State reserved to itself certain rights. At the expiration of nine years, Eleven of the States seceded from the Union. They either had a right to secede, or they had not.

If they had the right, that right of secession remained with each State until voluntarily relinquished.

If they had not the right, then all other Confederations and Unions formed, of which may be formed by the seceding States, are null and void as the forms of a second marriage while the first contract remains unimpaird.

The Eleven States assumed they had a right to secede; and having done it, they formed another Confederation—"A more perfect Union."

One article of their agreement declares, "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

In no part of the United States Constitution or its amendments is there any prohibition of State secession, or any delegation to the United States of the right of secession, or any relinquishment of it on the part of the States, expressed or implied. But, if the formation of the Union be insisted upon as an implied relinquishment of the right, the application of this argument must, in the nature of things, be extended to the former "Perpetual" Union, from which the seceding States consequently had no right to withdraw, and therefore stamps the present Union as illegitimate.

If State Sovereignties have no right to withdraw from the present Union, they had no right to withdraw from the former Union, unless it can be shown that States have relinquished the right of secession since the first secession took place.

Occupying in this respect precisely the same position now, they did then, it is undeniable that they either have the right to withdraw, or else the old Union of 1776 is yet in existence in its binding force, and the Eleven seceding States should return to it and forever abide there, for they pledged themselves "the Union shall be perpetual!"

EX COMMITTEE Will meet March 3rd, at the usual hour and place.

AHEAD OF TIME.—We are informed that in the Legislature of Delaware, Mr. Churchman offered a joint resolution for the purchase of a National Flag, with thirty-four stars engraved thereon, to be placed over the State House during the balance of the session."

Such a flag would no more be a United States flag than is the Palmetto banner of Carolina. To be sure, it would more nearly resemble it, but it would not be the U. S. flag, inasmuch as that displays but thirty-three stars. Perhaps Delaware means to hoist a secession flag, and defy the Union!

VALUABLE FOR POLITICIANS.—A new edition of a popular book tells you how to do many things among which are "how to secrete fish when tainted." The knowledge of such application might be readily dispensed with in the administration of household affairs, but would be very useful in Kitchen Cabinets.

NOTHING IS BEING DONE in the Compromise Convention at Washington; nothing on Compromise propositions in Congress, save interminable speech making; nothing occurring at Fort Moultrie; nothing at Fort Pickens. On or about the 4th of March according to the political almanac we may "look out for stormy weather."

DIED, On 16th Feb., at Franklin, Portage co., Solomon Purdy, in the 82nd of his age.

LINGOLN'S SPEECH AT INDIANAPOLIS. [The following is the speech delivered by Mr. Lincoln in Indianapolis, as revised by himself for the Indianapolis Journal.]

Fellow Citizens of the State of Indiana: I am here to thank you much for this magnificent welcome, and still more for the very generous support given by your State to that political cause which I think is the true and just cause of the whole country and the whole world.

Solomon says there is "a time to keep silence," and when men wrangle by the mouth with no certainty that they mean the same thing, while using the same word, it perhaps were as well if they would keep silence.

The words "coercion" and "invasion" are much used in these days; and often with some temper and hot blood. Let us make sure, if we can, that we do not misunderstand the meaning of those who use them. Let us get exact definitions of these words, not from dictionaries, but from the men themselves, who certainly depreciate the things they would represent by the use of words. What, then, is "Coercion"? What is "Invasion"? Would the marching of an army into South Carolina without the consent of her people, and with hostile intent towards them, be "invasion"? I certainly think it would; and it would be "coercion" also, if the South Carolinians were forced to submit. But if the United States should merely hold and retake its own forts and other property, and collect the duties on foreign importations, or even withhold the mails from places where they were habitually violated, would any or all these things be "invasion" or "coercion"? Do our professed lovers of the Union, but who spitefully resolve that they will resist coercion and invasion, understand that such things as these on the part of the United States, would be coercion or invasion of a State? If so, their idea of means to preserve the object of their great affection, would seem to be exceedingly thin and airy. If sick, the little pills of the homoeopaths would be much too large for it to swallow. In their view, the Union as a family relation, would seem to be no regular marriage, but a sort of "free love" arrangement, to be maintained only on "passional attraction."

By the way, in what consists the special sacredness of a State? I speak not of the position assigned to a State, in the Union, by the Constitution; for that, by the bond, we all recognize.—That position, however, a State cannot carry out of the Union with it. I speak of that assumed primary right of a State to rule all which lies in itself. If a State and a County in a given case, should be equal in extent of territory, and equal in number of inhabitants, in what, as a matter of principle, is the State better than the County? Would an exchange of names be an exchange of rights upon principle? On what rightful principle may a State, being not more than one-fiftieth part of the nation, in soil and population,

break up the nation and then coerce a proportionably larger sub-division of itself, in the most arbitrary way? What mysterious right to play tyrant is conferred on a district of country, with its people, by merely calling it a State?

Fellow citizens, I am not asserting anything; I am merely asking questions for you to consider. And how, allow me to bid you farewell.

THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON—CURIOUS REMINISCENCE.

The Philadelphia Press, after speaking of the reported scheme to take the Capitol at Washington, gives the following incident:

It is a somewhat singular fact, however, that the idea seems to be cherished in many quarters that Washington will be the capital of a Southern Confederacy. Ex-President Tyler is reported to have often alluded to this subject in reference to the present difficulty. And singularly enough, in a note to a sermon delivered by Rev. George Duffield, Jr., of this city, on the last day, we find the following statement:

"A few months before the decease of the late Colonel Benton, he said to a young political friend then on a visit to Washington, 'Young man, you have seen the Hall of Patents, the Post Office, the Capitol; for whom have they been built at such enormous expense?' 'For the people of the United States, I suppose.' 'United States! No, sir! No! They are for the Southern Confederacy, which has been plotting for the last five and twenty years, and which I greatly fear the nation will not wake up to discover until it is too late.' Remembering the words of the dying Benton, we were not surprised to hear Senator Lefferson declare in his place, I see no reason why Washington city shall not be continued the capital of a Southern Confederacy. The buildings are ready to our hand!—Speech of Dec. 11. Nor to hear Rhetoric affirm that 'Secession had been in contemplation for thirty years.'"

SET AT LIBERTY.—HAMILTON, C. W., Feb. 16.—The final decision in the case of the Fugitive Slave Anderson was given to-day.

The Court sustained the decision of the Queen's Bench on the question of law, but was unanimous in discharging the prisoner on a technicality in the commitment. Anderson is therefore set at liberty.

Great joy is manifested, especially among the colored population.

ANOTHER STATE OUT.—Information from Galveston states that Texas, too, has left the Union. The ordinance of secession was passed on the 1st, by a vote of 166 to 7. The Governor, Legislature, Supreme Judges and Commissioners were present.—The ordinance is to be voted for on the 23d of February, and if adopted, will go into effect on the 2d of March. Gen. Houston recognizes a convention of the people, and has declared his attachment to the South, and a desire to join a Southern Confederacy. If none be formed, he will join in a Republic of Texas. The secession news from Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, created much excitement in northern Texas.

Receipts for the Bugle, from Jan. 10 to Feb. 30. Subscribers whose names are receipted below will be furnished with a marked copy of this notice, so they will have no excuse for not examining their receipt, and ascertaining whether it be correct. If incorrect, we will rectify the error if prompt notice is given; but you must not ask us to correct mistakes made in the acknowledgment of receipts, if you suffer months to elapse before notifying us of the same.

J. H. Baldwin, New Lynn, \$1 00 to 847
H. A. Vanrie, Epsylville, 75 835
Adelia Penniman, Lineville, 75 830
Isiah Thompson, Westville, 1 00 835
Isaac N. Hedden, Plymouth, 1 50 851
Elihu Oren, Wilmington, 1 50 851
Luther Boyd, Cedarville, 1 00 826
S. B. Wray, Akron, 1 00 826
Joseph S. Boynton, Stryker, 1 00 836
M. R. Cowles, Austintown, 1 50
S. Peterson, Oberlin, 75 825

JAMES BARNABY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SALEM, COLUMBIANA CO., OHIO. Office over Chessman & Wright's Hardware and Drug Store.

HARRINGTON! Is for sale by MRS. H. F. M. BROWN, 288 Superior St., Cleveland, O. Price, \$1.25. Postage 25 cents.

BOOKS AT COST. Mrs H. F. M. Brown, 288 Superior St., [a few doors east of the Public Square,] Cleveland, O., has for sale a general assortment of ANTI-SLAVERY BOOKS, Among which are:

Shamah in Pursuit of Freedom, \$1.25. James Redpath's Life of John Brown, \$1.00. Helper's Impending Crisis, \$1.00. Unconstitutionality of Slavery, by Lyander Spooner, 50 cents. Echoes of Harper's Ferry, \$1.25; and a variety of other Books, all of which will be sold 30 per cent less than the retail price.

NEW BOOKS: TAKEN AT THE NEW YORK PICTURE GALLERY, Over Horner's Store, Salem, Ohio, at Holiday prices until after the 29th of Jan., 1861. L. B. SILVER, Proprietor. Salem, Dec. 20, 1860.

UNDERTAKING. All kinds of COFFINS furnished at short notice, and everything pertaining to the business attended to, by ROBERT HOLB. Salem, Oct. 27, 1860.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND WALL-PAPER! Foley's Celebrated Gold Pens, All Warranted to give Satisfaction. Spencer's Writing Books—Wholesale and Retail. Books of the American Sunday School Union; Bibles, Prayer-Books, Hymn-Books, and all kinds of Theological, Historical, Poetical, Scientific, AND Miscellaneous Books. SCHOOL BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Best quality of Writing-Paper, at Wholesale or Retail. Blank-Books, Memorandums, Pass-Books, and everything else pertaining to the business. J. M'ILLAN. Salem, Oct. 27, 1860.

SOAP & CANDLE WORKS, H. P. ADAMS & SON, CORNER OF MAIN AND LISBON STREETS, MANUFACTURERS OF Every variety of Washing and Toilet Soaps, and Refined Tallow Candles. Cash paid for Tallow; Grease taken in exchange for Candles or Soap. Salem, Dec. 15, 1860.

JOB WORK NEATLY EXECUTED. BLANK DEEDS, Mortgages, Judgment Notes and Summons for sale at this Office.

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

ISAAC TARKENTON is duly authorized to receive all monies on account of subscriptions on the Bugle.

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

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

GOING WEST. Mail Train leaves Pittsburg, 1.40 a m; : : : Columbiana, 4.44 a m; : : : Salem, 6.11 a m; : : : Alliance, 8.10 a m; Arriving in Chicago, 11.00 p m; Express Train leaves Pittsburg, 1.40 p m; : : : Columbiana, 4.34 p m; : : : Salem, 5.01 p m; : : : Alliance, 6.55 p m; Arriving in Chicago, 10.40 a m; Alliance Accommodation leaves Pittsburg, 2.30 p m; : : : Columbiana, 6.32 p m; : : : Salem, 7.10 p m; Arrive at Alliance, 8.00 p m.

GOING EAST. Mail Train leaves Chicago, 6.50 p m; : : : Alliance, 11.30 a m; : : : Salem, 12.25 p m; : : : Columbiana, 12.50 p m; Arrives in Pittsburg, 2.40 p m; Express Train leaves Chicago, 6.10 a m; : : : Alliance, 10.30 p m; : : : Salem, 11.00 p m; : : : Columbiana, 11.35 p m; Arrives in Pittsburg, 2.30 a m; Alliance Accommodation leaves Alliance, 5.50 a m; : : : Salem, 6.45 a m; : : : Columbiana, 7.25 a m; Arrives in Pittsburg, 11.40 a m.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAIL ROAD TIME TABLE. Commencing Monday, Nov. 29th, 1860.—Trains leave Alliance as follows:

GOING NORTH. Mail, 5.35 a m, arrive in Cleveland, 7.40 a m; Express, 5.35 p m, arrive in Cleveland, 7.30 p m.

GOING SOUTH. Mail, 11.42 a m, arrive in Pittsburg 4.00 p m; Mail, 11.42 a m, arrive in Wheeling 6.20 p m; Express, 10.42 p m, arrive in Pittsburg, 2.40 a m; Express, 10.42 p m, arrive in Wheeling 6.25 a m.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE Cleveland, 9.40 a m and 8.45 p m; Pittsburg, 1.40 a m and 1.40 p m; Wheeling, 10.50 a m and 9.50 p m. J. N. McCULLOUGH, Pres. F. R. MYERS, Gen. Ticket Agt.

MISS FENN. Who has just closed her first term of Musical Instruction, is encouraged by the satisfaction she has given and the patronage she has received, to announce that she will commence her second term the first week in January.

She will give instruction in both Vocal and Instrumental Music, and will be happy to meet those who desire to consult with her at Hall's Music Store. Refer to Messrs. Allen Boyle, or J. C. Whinery.

ANTI-SLAVERY TRACTS. The Tract Committee of the Western Anti-Slavery Society will furnish the following Tracts on application at M'Millan's Book-Store, Salem, Ohio: Correspondence between Lydia Maria Child and Governor Wise and Mrs. Mason, of Virginia. pp. 28. 5 cents.

The New Reign of Terror in the Slaveholding States, for 1859 and 1860. pp. 144. 10 cents. Daniel O'Connell on American Slavery; with other Irish Testimonies. pp. 48. 5 cents. The Right Way the Safe Way, proved by Emancipation in the West Indies and elsewhere. By L. Maria Child. pp. 95. 10 cents.

Testimonies of Capt. John Brown at Harper's Ferry, with his address to the Court. pp. 16. 3 cts. The Philosophy of the Abolition Movement. By Wendell Phillips. pp. 47. 5 cents.

The Duty of Disobedience to the Fugitive Slave Act: An Appeal to the Legislators of Massachusetts. By L. Maria Child. pp. 36. 5 cents. The Fidelity of Abolitionism. By Wm. Lloyd Garrison. pp. 12. 3 cents.

Speech of John Hossack, convicted of a Violation of the Fugitive Slave Act at Chicago, Illinois. pp. 12. 3 cents.

The Patriarchal Institution, as described by Members of its Own Family. Compiled by L. Maria Child. pp. 55. 5 cents.

No Slave-Hunting in the Old Bay-State: An Appeal to the People and Legislature of Massachusetts. pp. 24. 5 cents.

Platform of the American Anti-Slavery Society and its auxiliaries. pp. 30. 3 cents. Packages containing all of the above will be furnished for 30 cents, or if sent by mail 45 cents. The Postage on the Reign of Terror is 15 cts, on the Right Way 3 cts, and on the others 1 cent each. Redpath's Life of John Brown for sale as above, price 75 cents.

Ambrotypes, Photographs, and Imitations, TAKEN AT THE NEW YORK PICTURE GALLERY, Over Horner's Store, Salem, Ohio, at Holiday prices until after the 29th of Jan., 1861. L. B. SILVER, Proprietor. Salem, Dec. 20, 1860.

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A BRILLIANT ANTI-SLAVERY NOVEL. HARRINGTON A Story of True Love;

By the Author of "What Cheer?" "The Ghost," "A Christmas Story," "Eben and Gaim," "A Tale of Lynn," &c.

This Work is undoubtedly the most intensely interesting novel yet written in this country.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. The new novel of "Harrington, A Story of True Love," published by Thayer & Eldridge of this city, is having a great demand. It is a production which needs but the perusal of a chapter to ensure the attention of the reader to the close. Though a novel it deals in realities. Its characters are drawn with a master hand, and its plots and incidents well managed. The book comes in good time, and will doubtless soon be found on every well supplied library table.—BOSTON ATLAS.

Thayer & Eldridge, 114 and 116 Washington Street, Boston, have just published "Harrington: A Story of True Love, by the author of 'What Cheer,' 'The Ghost,' 'A Tale of Lynn,' &c." It makes a handsomely printed volume of 558 pages, and from beginning to end is marked by rare descriptive power, and is all alive with thrilling interest. Since the publication of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," no novel relating to slavery has been published equalling "Harrington," in exciting incidents and fascinating delineations. Its scenes are drawn from the striking events of four own times, without excess of coloring; and its personal references will be sure to excite curiosity and extend its sale. The friends of Freedom should not only read it, but endeavor to obtain for it the widest circulation. It is the "sensational book of the season."—BOSTON LITERATOR.

M. F. W. D. O'Connell's new novel, "Harrington," is the best Anti-Slavery allegory, in the form of a fiction, yet issued from the American Press. It is worth a dozen of Uncle Tom.—BOSTON SATURDAY EVENING GAZETTE.

The work is comprised in a handsome volume of 558 pages, printed on superior quality of paper, and substantially bound in cloth. Price \$1.25.

AGENTS WANTED. To sell this work, to whom liberal terms will be given. Its sale will be immense, and those who have no lucrative employment, or are already engaged in the sale of books, should not fail to take hold of it, as money can be made very fast in its sale. Sample copies sent by mail, post paid on receipt of the price.

Address THAYER & ELDRIDGE, Publishers, Dec. 8, 1850. 116 Washington Street, Boston.

THE CLOSING OF THE CAMPAIGN OF 1860. GRAND RALLY AT THE BROADWAY CLOTH AND CLOTHING HOUSE.

Well known as the Largest and Cheapest Clothing House in the Country, Celebrated for its CHOICE STYLES OF GOODS! FASHIONABLE CUT! NEATNESS OF FIT!

DURABILITY OF WORK!! We keep no Eastern Work. Every Garment made up here by Superior Workmen, of Goods bought directly of the Manufacturers and Importers, and Warranted well made.

REMEMBER THE PLACE: Sign of the American Flag, Street's Block, BROADWAY, SALEM, OHIO. H. WEEKS & Co., Proprietors. Salem, Nov. 3, 1860.

BRANCH House, West end of Buckeye House Alliance, Stark County, Ohio.

VARIETY & NOTIONS. Having just returned from the East, I take pleasure in announcing to my numerous customers and the public, that I have a large and carefully selected stock of

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS. Please call and see my White and Brown Mullins, Irish Linen, Flax Muslin, Delaine, Cashmere,