

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

knew, that our being unarm'd exposed us to the reproach of hazarding our lives recklessly.

We make all these admissions—and yet, we justify our rescue of Jerry. On what ground?—Not on the ground of doing unto others, as we would have others do unto us. Jerry wished to be rescued. Were we kidnappers, we should wish to be rescued. Were our kidnappers rescued, they would wish to be rescued. Were Marshal Allen kidnapped, his heart would go out forward to the Jerry—the white Jerry, or the black Jerry—who should deliver him. Marshal Fitch fired pistols at the rescuers of Jerry. But had he been in Jerry's place, the kisses of his love would have imprinted, and the tears of his gratitude would have wet, the cheeks of those rescuers. Who is there, in fine, that, were he kidnapped, would not wish to be rescued? No one. There is no one then, who is competent to deny, that Jerry's wish should have been gratified.

But it is said, that there was a law against rescuing Jerry. We answer, that there was no law—no law—can be no law—against the duty of doing unto others, as we would have others do unto us. We say this, not only because the Great Teacher and Lawgiver has couched this duty in a commandment: not because the heart of universal human nature owns, that this "commandment is holy and just and good." We say it, moreover, because, in the nature of things, this duty must be the reason and the soul of every law for the regulation of the mutual conduct of men. Is the Statute Book in the face of this duty? So far, then, the Statute Book is no law. Is the Constitution in the face of this duty? So far, then, the Constitution is no law.

There was no law against rescuing Jerry, because there was no law for enslaving him. Whatever the forms of law, under which he was held, they were entirely wanting in the spirit and substance of law. The law to do unto others, as we would have others do unto us, is a law to respect all human rights. But all human rights are cloven down by slavery. Every law must be a law for the protection of rights. A law for the destruction of rights is a solecism and an absurdity.

We said, that there was no law for enslaving Jerry. That is not a law for the human race, which no human being can honestly enforce. To say, that it is, is to impeach the wisdom and purity of the Author of all law. But there lives not a human being, who would reverence, or know, slavery as law were it to be turned against himself, and were it to demand a victim in himself. There lives not a human being, who were he in slavery, would not be delivered—even though at the expense of trampling on all the Statute Books and Constitutions in the world. Hence, there lives not a human being, who can honestly recognize a law for enslaving any one—and, hence, there can be no law for enslaving any one.

We go farther, and declare, that no person has the right to use as law, or know as law, even that which is law—provided, that, when it is applied to himself, he rejects it as law. For instance, he who resists the collection of a debt, which he owes, has no right to collect a debt, or to claim, that there is a law for collecting it. The resistance, in the one case, makes him dishonest in asserting the claim in the other: and, whether the thing, which a man does, is, in itself, right or wrong, he nevertheless, must not do it, if it can be done by him, only dishonestly. "Happy is he, who condemneth not himself in that thing, which he alloweth." So too, the man who lets his horse jump into his neighbor's field, is not to inquire into the law of the case, when, in turn, his neighbors horse jumps into his field. His own lawlessness estops him from claiming, that there is any law in the case. Such reasoning, applied to slavery, justifies us in saying, that the question, whether slavery is good or bad, right or wrong, is entirely immaterial to our argument. Though it were possible, that its elements could be all from Heaven, instead of being, as they are, all from Hell, nevertheless, no sane man could be allowed to claim, that slavery is the subject of law—of sanctioning and sanctifying law—for the simple reason, that no sane man would consent to be a slave.

We have said, that the character of slavery is, in no wise, material to our argument against the possible legalization of slavery. But we cannot forbear the incidental remark, that it is because every man knows the character of slavery, that every man shrinks from becoming a slave. Every man knows slavery to be a hell of horrors. Every man would infinitely rather have all his children in the grave than one of them in that Hell.

In the light of what has been said, we see what unparalleled hypocrites are the American people. The great mass of them are for slavery—and yet, not one of them would consent to be a slave. What hypocrites are their Divines, who preach or apologize for slavery! What hypocrites are their Churches, that they do not cast these godless Divines out of the pulpit! What hypocrites are their legislators, who legislate for slavery! What hypocrites are the tribunals that recognize the law of slavery! A few weeks ago, Judge McLean did, in the name of law, send his innocent brother into slavery. What if the law-making power in Ohio should do the Judge to slavery?—would he not sooner shed an ocean of blood than acknowledge the legality of his doom? He would—and that he would stamp him with the most guilty and frightful dishonesty. What a painful scene does Heaven witness this week in Canandaigua! A Judge is there—polluting and murdering his soul by his recognition of slavery as law. A Marshal is there—doing likewise. So are the Government lawyers doing, who are there. But not so, we trust, are the Jurors.

Judge Hall affects respect for pro-slavery enactments; and he is willing to send men into slavery. But, though ten thousand Legislatures had sanctioned his son a slave, he would sooner see a whole Court murdered than see it succeed in sending that son into slavery.

We spoke of the Jurors. Happily, they need not concern themselves with the law of the case. They can acquit all the defendants, on the facts in the case. The Government must fail to prove that Jerry was a slave. Slavery, fit must be remembered, does not consist in the involuntary service and whippings, or in the other hardships and sufferings of its victims. These are but the incidents of slavery. Its essence consists solely in the assumed conversion of its victims into chattels. But the legal fiction, that turns a man into a thing, is at war with every possibility of fact. This fiction is, that "Slaves shall be deemed, held, taken, reputed and adjudged in law to be chattels personal." Was Jerry a chattel personal?—a mere thing? Could he be? Can a man be turned into a horse, or a stone? Can immortality be merchandized? All this is impossible. No legislation can create impossible facts. No legislation can convert a man into a slave. As well talk of making a slave of God Himself, as of the being made in His own image. As million witnesses might testify, that Jerry was a slave—or, in other words, a brute, a thing, a subject of traffic. But triumph above all this false testimony would tower the proud fact, that

Jerry was a man, and can be nothing else than a man, either in time or eternity.

We have said enough to justify our rescue of Jerry. We rescued him, because, as we have said, there was no law, and could be no law, for enslaving him—because there was no law—and could be no law, for reducing a man from the glorious heights, where his Maker placed him, to the level of brutes and things. We rescued him, as we would have rescued any other innocent brother from the hands of any other pirates, without pausing one moment to make the absurd inquiry, whether there was a law for the piracy. We should have been monsters, instead of men, had we not rescued him. To have stopped our ears, when this poor brother cried; and to have forborne to deliver him, when we saw him drawn unto death; would have been to incur the frown of Heaven and the contempt of earth. In a word, we rescued him, because we could not help it. All in vain, would it have been for us to try to dam up our nature, at that high flood time of its feelings. Those feelings would have their way. That nature would be true to itself.

A distinction has been set up between rescuing a fugitive slave from the hands of private citizens, and rescuing him from the hands of official persons, and some there are, who justify the former, but condemn the latter. The distinction, is absurd, and should never be made—or, if made, it should be made against the official persons. The "infidel" framed by law, and executed by the officers of law, is the worst of all mischief, because apparently clothed with the authority of law. No mischief should be so promptly resisted, as such mischief and no persons should be so promptly punished, as they who attempt to legalize it, and who officially undertake to enforce it. The abuse of law-making and of other official powers is the most fearful wrong, that can befall the people; and the most effectual way for the people to invite the perpetration of such wrong, is to give in to the false and impudent doctrine, that office shelters the abuse of office; and that crime, when committed by Government, is to be unresisted and unpunished, because committed by Government. Every member of Congress, who voted for the Fugitive Slave Act, and the President, who signed it, and the Judge, who administers it, should be punished for this treachery to their trust, and this conspiracy against human rights. Were the public mind sound they would be punished. Or, rather, were the public mind sound, office would be conferred on a very different class of men. We close, under this head with the remark, that crime on the part of Government is as much more to be dreaded and punished than crime on the part of the individual, as Government is more authoritative and influential than the individual.

There was a mob in Syracuse, October 1st, 1851, said the newspapers. It is true, that there was. But it was not the newspapers represented. It was not the rescuers of Jerry, who composed the mob; but it was those, who fell upon that poor and helpless, and innocent man. The President and the Members of Congress, referred to, were virtually and prominently among those, who fell upon him—were virtually and prominently of the mob. No other leader of that mob, unless it were Daniel Webster, or some very distinguished clerical advocate of the Fugitive Slave Act, was so conspicuous and influential, as the President of the United States. Yes, it was the kidnappers of Jerry, who constituted the mob. They were the tramps on the law. The law-abiding men were his rescuers—Jerry was rescued not by a mob but from a mob.

Fellow-citizens! we are not ignorant, that we are reproached and hated. We are called infidels—and we confess, that if our deep belief, that the current religion of this country is infidel, makes us infidels, then are we infidels. We confess, that we have not the most distant idea, that that is the religion of Jesus Christ, which does not heartily espouse the cause of the slave. We are called the enemies of law—and we confess, that, if to be the enemies of enactments, which contain not truth, nor justice, nor any other element of law, makes us the enemies of law, then are we the enemies of law. We are called anarchists and despisers, of Government—and we confess, that, if obedience to human Government requires us to disobey the Divine Government; and if "Honor the King" is a commandment to dishonor the King of Kings, then are we anarchists and despisers of Government.

We repeat, fellow citizens, that we are conscious of the odium that rests upon us. We feel, that we are wronged; but we are not impatient for the righting of our wrongs. We bide our time. The men that shall come after us, will do us justice. The present generation of America cannot "judge righteous judgment," in the case of the uncomprehending friends of freedom, religion and law. They are so debauched and blinded by slavery, and by the perverse and low ideas of freedom, religion and law, which it engenders, that they "call evil good and good evil; put darkness for light and light for darkness; put bitter for sweet and sweet for bitter."—They have been living out the lie of slavery so long and have been, thereby, deadening their consciences so long, as to be, now, well nigh incapable of perceiving the wide and everlasting distinctions between truth and falsehood.

We are aware, too, fellow citizens, of the peril, in which we are involved by our position and purpose. We have rescued one fugitive slave. We must rescue every other, that we can. We have exhorted our fellow men to trample on the Fugitive Slave Act. We must continue to exhort them to do so. We cannot recede. We owe it to ourselves, our children, our country, our God, to go forward. We cannot, for the sake of securing our property or liberty, or any of the interests of time, forget, that there is an eternity. Nor may we count even our lives dear to ourselves in the high and holy cause to which we have consecrated our all. We do not claim to have risen above the fear of death. But we remember, and strive to obey the commandment: "Fear not them, which kill the body, but are not able to kill the soul: but rather fear Him, who is able to destroy both soul and body in Hell."

We have, now, said all we wish to say, at this second celebration of the rescue of Jerry. What we shall say on the like occasion hereafter, or how often the occasion will be repeated, we cannot or tell. This much, however, we can now tell—that at every future celebration of this precious event, we shall continue to speak out our convictions honestly and fearlessly; and that we shall continue to repeat the celebration from year to year, until the impudent and lying claim, that slavery can be legalized, shall be abandoned in every part of our guilty land.

"ARE YOU NOT GOING TO VOTE?" "What, not this time?" "You know we are better than the Hunker parties." "Give us your help; your vote may save us from the rule of slavery." Such are the solicitations and declarations with which non-voters are assailed at this season every year. They are as sure as frost to come every October. In reply we have only to say, when we have a chance to stand upon a consistent anti-slavery political platform, we shall be there. When we can cast a vote against slavery without also approving it, by the same vote, we shall be ready to do our duty in the premises. Until anti-slavery men will build such a platform—until they will avow principles which will require them to cast such a vote, we think our time will be best spent in trying to bring them and all others up to that point. The true "Jerry level" attained, publicly as well as privately—politically and by the party as well as individually—then, if it shall be of any service, we can give our vote. Until that is done, we have better work to do than mere electioneering, and we have too much regard for consistency to cast a vote adding the name of the bank, and the initials of the officer by whom the bill is marked.

LOUISVILLE, October 1.—Col. Fremont has returned to St. Louis on account of ill-health, and will postpone his tour of exploration for the present, and remains at St. Louis till his health is sufficiently recovered.

An Irish girl who discovered a skeleton in the cellar of a house in Boston three or four weeks ago, has never recovered from the fright on that occasion, and is now in the insane asylum, in consequence.

Another edition of Mr. Sumner's speech in the Senate against the fugitive slave bill has been published at New Castle in England. Two different editions have already appeared in London, and one in Edinburgh.

COUNTERFEIT BILLS IN RHODE ISLAND.—The Legislature has passed an act authorizing the banks that may receive counterfeited bills to write or stamp "counterfeit" or "altered" upon them—adding the name of the bank, and the initials of the officer by whom the bill is marked.

UNEXPLODED RAILROAD.—We learn from the fact that "still another slave stampede" came off a few miles below Mayville on Wednesday night last. Five negroes—three of them very fair and delicate looking girls—succeeded in crossing the river. All traces were lost a few miles back of Ripley, Brown county.

A man was in Columbus on Tuesday last week, in search of two young men, worth, he said, fifteen hundred dollars each, who had escaped, and been traced to the River depot, but had been lost sight of at some of the branch stations. The business of the road never was better.—Columbian.

At one of the largest wholesale warehouses in Boston, the head corresponding clerk is a young woman, who writes a beautiful, rapid hand, and fulfills the duties of the situation to the complete satisfaction of her liberal employer.

The Wine Growers Association of Cincinnati has recently appointed a committee of five very respectable doctors, to prepare a report (supposed to be in the form of a quantity of wine on the human system). The Commercial states that another committee of equally respectable doctors will also prepare a report on the same subject.

PARSONS CANDY.—A child of Lorin Field, of Somers, Conn., aged three years, died quite suddenly a few days since, after having eaten a stick of colored candy. An examination of the contents of the stomach, and the presence of a quantity of lead, supposed to have been contained in the candy.

Rev. Edward Beecher, D. D., son of Rev. Lyman Beecher, will soon issue a treatise on Theology which is expected to command very general attention. It is entitled "The Conflict of Ages, or The Great Debate on the Moral 'Relation of God and Man.'" It maintains the pre-existence of Man ere he became a denizen of this cloudy planet.

LONGEVITY OF QUAKERS.—By the last census returns in England, the singular fact is revealed, that the average age attained by this peaceful sect is fifty-one years, three months and twenty-one days, while half of the population of this country die before reaching the age of twenty-one, and the average duration of life of the world over is but thirty-three years.

FLIBBERGISM.—Attorney General Cushing is reported to have made a speech at a dinner in Washington the other day, in which he appears to have espoused the cause of flibberism to an extent that will be likely to create considerable sensation. Mr. C. declared that in the adjustment of our difficulties with Mexico, we should have not only incorporated California and New Mexico, but should have taken in Chihuahua and Sonora!

The Supreme Court, in session at Greenfield, Mass., has granted a divorce to a lady, the wife of a clergyman, on the ground of his having deserted her. She was allowed one hundred dollars alimony per year. The husband deserted his wife because she charged him with preaching flibberism, and had advised him to give up preaching until he knew more.

MISS MARTINEAU.—A correspondent writes that this lady is quite grey, and shows other signs of advancing age, but is very cheerful. She is now engaged in translating an infidel work entitled "Philosophic Positive," by Auguste Comte, the great French atheist, and is assisted in her labors by Professor Nichol of Glasgow University, the celebrated astronomer.

Mrs. Leland, of Nora, Ill., has given birth to a son which had attached to the middle joint of each leg a finger by its proper stem, a perfect tomato. The mother had bestowed unusual care upon her tomatoes in the garden and hoped to have them ripe before her confinement. The specimens brought by her son were about the size and stage of maturity of those in the garden, and could not be distinguished from them by the closest scrutiny.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, of Brooklyn, has been generally presented, by a few of the wealthy members of his congregation, who appreciate his services highly enough to desire their preservation by due recognition, with some \$15,000 for the purchase of a country-seat for summer residence. Mr. B. has accordingly purchased a farm in the beautiful town of Lenox, Mass., whereon he will erect a cottage for the occupancy of himself and family during the summer months. The gifts in indication of both generosity and good judgment on the part of the donors.

A WOMAN ARRESTED FOR STEALING A HORSE AND GIG.—A young woman who gave her name as Ellen Weldon, was arrested on Monday night by Capt. Carpenter of the Fifth Ward Police Court, in her possession a horse and gig, which she subsequently confessed having stolen from before one of the Broadway Hotels. She was quite intoxicated, and the vehicle was almost a wreck, it having been run into by an omnibus, but she was persisting in attempting to make the horse drag it along through Church-st. by one shaft. She was locked up to await examination.

UNDAILLA FIVE, N. Y.—Look out for counterfeit Five's on this bank! A large amount was put in circulation last week, during the Fair. A note: a female with sickle and sword of grain. Dated May 1, 1851—date engraved. Signed "A. B. Watson, Pres." "C. J. Haynes, Cash." "Paper, white and soft. The counterfeit is so well done, that experts in detecting spurious notes have been deceived. The public is advised, therefore, to take no Undailla Fives of the plate counterfeited.—Vtts. Dispatch.

AN OLD PEAR TREE.—There is a pear tree on the corner of Third-street, and Third-avenue, New York which was planted there two hundred and six years ago, by Governor Stuyvesant, on his farm, then far out of town. It stands now inside of an iron railing on the sidewalk, and still wears the green leaves of summer, still bears its rich fruit. It is regarded as the Knickerbocker, for the old time reminiscences it calls up in their minds, of days when Rip Van Winkle took his nap in Sleepy Hollow.—Tribune.

PERSECUTION IN SWEDEN.—Surprise will be felt by many at the intelligence from Sweden, of the cruel persecution endured by dissenters from the State Church. Men, and even women, have been fined, banished and imprisoned on bread and water, in a common jail, especially in Ores and vicinity. The accounts represent the course as exceeding the severity shown towards the Madiai family in Tuscany.

A FRENCH MOND.—A most villainous attempt was made on Monday morning, to throw off the track the early train of cars running from Bordentown to Amboy, known as Deacon's Line. A large iron rail was placed diagonally upon the track at the end of the curve, about one hundred yards from the Crosswick's bridge. The engine struck the rail and carried it some distance before the train could be stopped. Had the cars been thrown off, they undoubtedly would have been precipitated down an embankment of about 40 feet, and dashed to pieces. The perpetrator of so heinous an outrage merits nothing less than a halter, and we hope may be detected and dealt with in the severest manner possible.—True American.

The British government still derive a revenue from the worshippers at the temple of Juggernaut. An address has been presented to the Governor of India, praying that some other source of revenue may be substituted therefor.

There are 1,097 Universalist Societies and 610 ministers of that denomination in the U. S. Ashland has been purchased by James B. Clay for \$140, per acre. It contained 337 acres. Antioch College was to be formally opened on the 5th inst.—The mother of Theodore D. Weld has recently deceased.—A Teachers Institute will commence at Akron November 18th.—Thirteen Mormon Missionaries have arrived in India via California.—Madam Ida Pfeiffer, is on her way to California.—Sixteen hundred acres of land have been purchased in Iowa, on which a colony of Monks have settled.—Kisane the forger has again been found guilty. He attempted suicide after his return to the Jail.—Suicides in Paris average six a week.—The Tribune's correspondent says President Pierce's appearance in Church last Sabbath, was "travelling eminently orthodox," though he went from a cabinet meeting to church.—The Cranberry crop in Minnesota, is very abundant.—The tobacco crop in Missouri has been injured by frost.—Gen. Hinton, the Mail robber has been arrested in California, and discharged.—There is a famine in Burmah.—The cholera is raging in Upper India.—The Chinese revolution is still extending.

CONCERT, VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL.—THE RILEY FAMILY give a concert on this (Friday) evening at the Town Hall. The company consists of Madam Riley, her three daughters and Master Charley, her son. The papers speak in terms of high commendation of their performance. They represent the young ladies as extraordinary proficient with their instruments.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred on the Ohio and Pennsylvania railroad yesterday afternoon at a point three miles west of Alliance. No person in the passenger cars was injured and the cars did not leave the track. Two gentlemen had legs broken. Mr. Jas. B. Garvin, of Westmoreland county was standing on the platform of the baggage car and was the most injured having both his legs broken. Mr. Darlington of Pittsburg who was smoking in the baggage car had one leg broken by baggage falling upon it. Both trains were behind with heavy loads. The first train from Pittsburg in the morning having waited for the passengers from the East, the cause of the accident was the derangement of the telegraph at Alliance, by a sudden thunder storm. A message was sent from Massillon, and received, and one immediately following it failed, on account of the register being rendered useless by a flash of lightning. The trains were running slowly and the engineers were whistling, but the sudden storm and wet track, prevented them from being able to stop quick enough. The trains were not much injured, excepting the baggage cars. Mr. Roberts the Superintendent of the Road, was on the train coming East. We hear that one of the passengers has since died.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.—MR. JOHN GIBBONS, a most estimable citizen of this place, was killed on Tuesday last, at White Pigeon, Michigan. He was run over by a train, while crossing the railroad track.

PHYSIOLOGICAL LECTURES.—MR. J. E. JONES is now delivering a course of physiological lectures to the ladies of this place, and also to a portion of the scholars of the Union School. Her introductory to the ladies' course was delivered on Tuesday evening. Mr. Jones has often been highly complimented for the admirable style of her lectures, as well as for their truly valuable character, stored as they are with facts which it is of the utmost importance that all should well understand. The lecture on Tuesday evening was worthy of all we have seen in regard to it.

MEETINGS.—TEACHERS' INSTITUTE! THE Third Session of the Columbus County Teachers Institute will be held in SALEM, commencing on Monday, October 24th, and continuing one week. The exercises will be conducted by Teachers of ability and experience. Evening Lectures have been secured for the occasion, and to effort will be wanting on the part of the Committee of Arrangements to make the session more profitable and pleasant than any one which has preceded it. Arrangements have been made by which male teachers can be accommodated with board, from 27 1/2 to 50 cts. a day, and females, free of charge. Each male member will be expected to pay One Dollar; and each female, Fifty Cents, for defraying the expenses of the Institute. It is gratifying to know that a laudable spirit of emulation is manifested in certain Townships, by an effort to excel in the number of Teachers which such township shall be able to report as members in attendance at the meetings of the Institute. It is hoped that such a spirit will become general, and that the result will be the largest Institute ever assembled in our County.

Fellow Teachers! The time when we shall be called upon to buckle on the armor of another year, is rapidly approaching. Are we not called for the conflict with those insidious foes of human happiness—ignorance and vice? Are our whole souls enlisted in the good cause? If not, let us lay aside every thing not appertaining to the Teacher's vocation, and spend one week in earnestly, faithfully reconsecrating the ground—in furnishing our armor,—and in duly preparing ourselves for the arduous duties which must inevitably devolve upon us.

We are authorized to give notice that the County Board of Examiners will hold a meeting for the examination of Teachers, in Salem, on Friday, P. M., Oct. 28th.

D. ANDERSON, Chairman. J. MERRIAM, W. M. McLAINE, R. C. FAIRBANKS, Arrangements.

Our arrangements have been made with Prof. ST. JOHN, of Cleveland, to deliver a course of Lectures to the citizens of Salem and vicinity, on each of the sciences of Geology and Chemistry. The course will commence on Monday, Oct. 31st, and continue through the week, consisting of one lecture each evening, and four, of one hour each, through the day. For the presence of a quantity of those who cannot attend the daily course, the evening lectures will be consecutive. A portion of the latter will show the application of these sciences to Agriculture and the Arts. The lectures on Chemistry will be illustrated by chemical experiments, and those on Geology by a cabinet of minerals. Tickets for the whole course will be sold for One Dollar; Daily Tickets, 25 Cents.

It is hoped that as many teachers, as well as others, as can make it convenient, will avail themselves of this rare opportunity for acquiring useful knowledge.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—The Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, will be held in Norristown, on the 24th, 25th and 26th days of October, 1851.

The Executive Committee feel that it is scarcely necessary to urge a full attendance of the long tried friends of our cause, so invariably have our annual exercises shown the readiness of Pennsylvania abolitionists to assemble on such occasions. Our past experience, and the present aspects of our cause, confirm our confidence in the measures which we have adopted, and incite us to the prosecution of our labors with renewed vigor. The spirit of reform and progress which so strikingly marks this age, pervading almost every institution of this and other lands, makes despondency, in such an enterprise as ours, impossible; while a clear view, and careful consideration, of the deeply-rooted, widely-extended, national evil, which we aim to abolish, makes relaxation of our labors equally impossible. The simple statement, terrible in its realization, that there are, to-day, in our own land, millions of human beings held in slavery, should be sufficient to rouse, to their utmost capacities, all the energies of the philanthropist and Christian; and the very obvious truth that the slave power must be vanquished, or rule supreme, in this nation, should alarm every lover of his country.

The importance of frequent meetings of the friends of our cause, for mutual counsel and encouragement, and for concert of plan and effort, is so well understood, that it need not be urged upon them. To the public generally, we say: Our meetings are open to all; we invite to a participation in our discussions, all, whether friends or opponents, who desire honestly to examine or discuss the principles or measures of the Anti-Slavery enterprise. We welcome to our ranks all those who, believing Slavery to be a sin, earnestly and faithfully labor for its abolition, whatever other differences of opinion may exist between us.

JAMES MOTT, Chairman. HAWORTH WITHERSALD, Secretary.

LIST OF LETTERS, REMAINING in the Post Office, at Salem, Columbus County, Ohio, the 5th day of October, A. D. 1851.

Ainsworth, Lydia H., 2; Atkinson, George, 2; Allen, William, 2; Ayer, Ellen, 2; Arick, George, 2; Alorton, Zachariah, 2; Baily, Emma, 2; Beto, E. W., 2; Barnes, Anderson, 2; Beck, Richard, 2; Beane, Israel, 2; Crowell, A. B., 2; Campbell, H. E., 2; Cunningham, James, 2; Caryl, Mary, 2; Crew, John, 2; Cook, Asenith, 2; Cook, Eliza, 2; Penneck, Elizabeth, 2; Penneck, Annie, 2; Quigley, Mrs., 2; Rayler, John, 2; Reed, Nancy, 2; Remond, Joseph, 2; Rivers, Charles R., 2; Scott, William H., 2; Smith, Mary W., 2; Sween, Matilda, 2; Stratton, William, 2; Schamaker, J. S., 2; Stutter, George, 2; Smith, William, 2; Silver, Baham, 2; Steurnagle, F., 2; Thomas, Sarah A., 2; Thompson, W. F., 2; Thomas, R. E., 2; Tousey, W. G., 2; Turner, Mr., 2; Votaw, Mahlon, 2; Welch, John, 2; Ward, John, 2; Wisner, Mr., 2; Williams, Elbright, 2; Wisner, Miss L. A., 2; Wright, Hannah, 2; Wilson, Maria, 2; Welch, Mary Jane, 2; Weaver, Sigs, 2; Wheeler, James C., 2; Woodruff, Samuel, 2; White, John, 2; Wharf, Betsey, 2; Kent, John, 2.

Louis, E. C., 2; Lusk, J. W., 2; McMillen, Mr., 2; Middleton, Charles, 2; Murray, Mary, 2; McCullum, James, 2; McMillen, David, 2; Myers, Mary E., 2; Myers, Samuel, 2; Myers, Hannah P., 2; Crowell, A. B., 2; Melborn, Abigail J., 2; Myrick, Joseph, 2; McConner, John, 2; Matthew, George, 2; Xay, Sarah C., 2; Penneck, Elizabeth, 2; Penneck, Annie, 2; Quigley, Mrs., 2; Rayler, John, 2; Reed, Nancy, 2; Remond, Joseph, 2; Rivers, Charles R., 2; Scott, William H., 2; Smith, Mary W., 2; Sween, Matilda, 2; Stratton, William, 2; Schamaker, J. S., 2; Stutter, George, 2; Smith, William, 2; Silver, Baham, 2; Steurnagle, F., 2; Thomas, Sarah A., 2; Thompson, W. F., 2; Thomas, R. E., 2; Tousey, W. G., 2; Turner, Mr., 2; Votaw, Mahlon, 2; Welch, John, 2; Ward, John, 2; Wisner, Mr., 2; Williams, Elbright, 2; Wisner, Miss L. A., 2; Wright, Hannah, 2; Wilson, Maria, 2; Welch, Mary Jane, 2; Weaver, Sigs, 2; Wheeler, James C., 2; Woodruff, Samuel, 2; White, John, 2; Wharf, Betsey, 2; Kent, John, 2.

Michigan State Convention.—A State Anti-Slavery Convention will be held at Adrian, Michigan, Oct. 22 and 23. William Lloyd Garrison, A. R. and S. S. Foster, and J. W. Walker, will be present.

AT WHOLESALE, AT THE NEW DRY GOODS JOBING HOUSE! Corner of Bank and Center Streets, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

NORTH, FRENCH & STERLING have recently opened a Dry Goods Jobbing House, and are now receiving large additions to their stock, adapted to the FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

and are prepared to offer dealers unusual bargains by the piece or package, and will guarantee to sell as cheap as any of the Eastern markets. Our stock consists in part of the following Goods to which additions are made through the season:

100 Bales Bro. Sheetings; 20 " Bro. Drills; 25 " Shirting Stripes; 25 " Flannels, scarlet and white; 22 " Tickings; 200 " Batting, various grades; 150 " Cotton Yarns; 80 " Carpet Yarns; 120 Pieces French and American Broadcloths; 50 " Overcoat Cloths; 100 " Woollen Vestings; 50 " Extra rich; 150 " Black and Fancy Cassimeres; 100 " worsted Serges; 70 " Blk and col'd Fobby Velvets; 20 " Wide Blk Satin; 100 Bales Cotton Wicking; 120 " Cotton Twines; 100 " Wadding, blk and white; 30 " Seamless Saps; 23 Cases Blk'd sheetings and Shirtings; 10 " Blk'd Drills; 10 " Col'd Carpet Wiggins; 5 " Silicaes and Wiggins; 15 " Satinets; 10 " Tweeds and Ky. Jeans; 10 " American and English Prints; 16 " " " M. D. Laines; 18 " Blk and col'd Alpacaes; 10 " Colored and Lyonses Cloths; 10 " American and Scotch Ginghams; 12 " Linsays and Plain Linings; 10 " Col'd Canton Flannels; 10 " Blk and col'd Caucorias; 5 " Irish Linens;

300 Dozen Corsetmakers; 150 " Blk Mitts and Gloves; 150 " Chamois Lined Gloves; 150 " Cashmires and other Gloves; 500 " Hosiery, various kinds; 50 " Shirts and Drawers; 150 Pieces Pongee Silk Hdkfs; 100 " Cotton Flags; 150 " Linen; 300 " Plain and Bard Cambrics; 200 " Jacquets and Mull Muslins; 300 " Book and Swiss; 100 " Dotted; 20 cart's Bonnet Ribbons; 50 " Plain Yarns—large assortment; Saxony Edgings; Cap Banding; Swiss Edgings and Insertings; 20 Dozen Blk Silk Velvets; 100 Pieces 3-4 and 7-8 Eng'd Laces; 50 " Eng'd and Plain Bonnet Laces; 30 " Table Linen; 100 Dozen Hueberis Towelling; 500 Pieces Scotch Diapers—various grades; 500 " Blk Velvet Ribbons—all widths; 300 " Blk and col'd Gings; 500 " Bay State Long Shawls—at manufacturers prices; 100 " Brocha and other Shawls;

Together with a complete assortment of Threads, Buttons, Suspenders, Combs and staple Yankee Notions generally. Particular attention is invited to our stock of Cloth's Fancy Cassimeres, Vestings and Tailor's Goods, as it is unusually large, and we are satisfied we can meet any market in prices. Merchants visiting this city are respectfully solicited to examine our stock, and we will endeavor to make it for their interest to deal with us.

NORTH, FRENCH & STERLING, Sept. 28.

NEW BOOKS. A General assortment of New Books and Stationery. Also, a fresh lot of WALL and WINDOW PAPER.

Just opened at McMillan's Book-Store, which the public are requested to call and examine. September, 1851.

THE LIFE OF ISAAC T. HOPPER, by Maa. Child. Just received at McMillan's Book-Store.

NARRATIVE OF SOLOMON NORTHROP. A free man, who was kidnapped in 1841, and rescued in 1853. For sale at McMillan's Book-Store.

Fern Leaves, from Fanny's Portfolio, A book that one could read with the tooth-ache. At McMillan's Book-Store.

Hopes and Helps for the young of both sexes. At McMillan's Book-Store.

SHADY SIDE AND SUNNY SIDE. Two charming tales of pastoral life. At McMillan's Book-Store.

DICKS WORKS AND BIBLES. For Sale cheap at McMillan's Book-Store.

300 VOLUMES OF MINIATURE POETS. At McMillan's Book-Store.

SPENCER AND FAIRCHILD'S Celebrated Gold Pens. Every Pen warranted. At McMillan's Book-Store.

MATERIALS for Artificial Flowers. A full assortment at the Salem Book-Store.

THACREY'S WORKS. WIDE, WIDE WORLD AND QUEECHY. At McMillan's Book-Store.

White Slave and Uncle Tom. At McMillan's Book-Store.

ALL KINDS OF HISTORICAL AND POETICAL BOOKS. At McMillan's Book-Store.

MEDICAL BOOKS AND DICTIONARIES. At McMillan's.

All kinds of School Books, Slates, Pencils, Plain and Fancy Stationery, Wholesale and Retail at McMillan's Book-Store.

EVERY BOOK IN THE MARKET. Can be procured by calling at J. McMillan's Cheap Book-Store, five doors East of the Town Hall, Main-St., Salem, O.

NEW GOODS. THE Subscribers are just receiving their Fall stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &c. &c. Also a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, which they offer at their usually cheap rates, for Cash or Merchandise.

Don't forget the place, American House, Corner of Main and Ellsworth Streets, Salem, O. TOMLINSON, STRATTON & Co. September 26th, 1851.