you." "Love thy neighbour As THYSELF." &c.:

A people professing to believe these rules, and

many more like them, to be Divine, and yet

The following brief statement of facts shows the power of Congress to keep the curse of slavery out of territories, and that the modern doctrine of "Non-intervention" is as violative of national honor as it is of justice and humanity. Servile politicians are seeking to induce the people to give up this vital power and let slavery sweep. Will they

1st. If Congress has the power to legislate at all for one territory, (and that power is ex-ercised every day,) it surely has the power to keep slavery out of it, as the majority should govern, and our fathers contended for and practised this principle.

2. Mr. Jefferson, in the Congress of the Confederation, March 1, 1784, reported the memorable provision against slavery -yea, as early as 1774, in the Virginia Convention be said: "The abolition of domestic slavery is the greatest object of desire in these colo-

3. George Washington was in favor of the principles of the Proviso, and in his letter to R. Morris, April 12, 1786, he maintained that it was "the only proper and effectual mode to arrest this blighting evil."

4. In April, 1798, an act was passed establishing the limits of Georgia and prohibiting the importation of slaves from the territory.

5. Madison, Gerry, and Dr. Franklin advocated this dectrine in Congress, March,

6. In 1804, an act was passed dividing Louisania into two territories, providing her a government, and prohibiting the importa-

7. The laws of Louisania were extended over Missouri and Mississippi and Alabama. No one then denied the right to govern our

8. In the Missouri compromise, this principle was applied to all the territory north of 36 deg. 30 min. Have we not now the same power?

9. The right to acquire territory necessarily grants the power to govern it.

10. Congress said to Oregon, your legisla-lature shall sit but sixty days, and all your

laws shall be submitted to us.
11. Jefferson, Madison and Polk signed

bills with the Proviso in them, and nearly every democrat from New England voted for the same principle,
12. Congress has made governments for Obio, Iowa, Indiana. Oregon, Illinois, Michi-

gan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, California, Utah, New Mexico, &c. 13. Congress also exercised the power of

government in restricting this "peciliar initution" in Florida.

14. Admitting the power to legislate for if Congress can say you shall not, she can say lable, you may. If, as in the Omnibus measures, you say you shall not legislate on the subject of African slavery, you can certainly probibit its extension.

15. Territorial governments were established by the Congress of the confederation, and by Congress under the present Constitution and have existed and flourished for more than 60 years and tyros and hornbook politicians have discovered all this to be unconstitutsonal! Miraculous discovery!

16. Gen. Cass once theored this doctrine, and does yet in his heart, but he thought to reconcile the South by his Nickolson letter and the Southern democracy were foolish enough to go for a federalist because be was a slaveholder, and thus strike at the national democratic flag! Cass said in the Senate, February, 1850-"I have never concealed nor denied that I was formly in favor of it." How could be be, when he pocketed more than \$100,000 in the operation of governing

17. The word territory and territories as used in the original charters of the various deeds of session and contemporaneous legis-lation of Congress, included land, water ju-risdiction, domain and sovereignty, and the treatises with foreign powers, and our resolutions for admitting Texas.

18. Title, by discovery, purchase, conquest, or in any other way, by the nation, confers the sovereignty and jurisdiction of the soil and inhabitants, until they make their own

But I forbear to pursue the proof further. This new born 'Non-intervention,' interpo lated at Baltimore into the old democratic creed, has not, (bad as it is,) been lived up Slavery was for ever abolished in our Mexican possessions; yet the South demand-ed that it be legislated there, and that they be permitted to fill it up with slaves. Bo who will care so little for his political standing in the community in which he lives, as to deny that Congress Has always governed

our territories? The non-intervention doctrme, is however, only applied to States.

Page's Magnetic Engine.

Professor Mapes of New Jersey, as we learn from the New York Tribune, has recently visited Washington, to examine Dr. Page's Electro-Magnetic Engine. After giving a description of its construction and operation, and affirming his conviction of its success, he concludes his article as follows:

After combatting against the friends of Electro-Magnetism for many years, I do not willingly give up my preconceived notions in this City in April next, have appropriated on this subject, and it is only after due investigation that I am constrained to say that Dr. Page has succeeded fully in demonstrating still to be tested are few, and only such as embrace a knowledge of mechanics, or such as would be required by a change of position er purpose of an ardinary steam engine, while the late improvements by Grove and others give promise of greater economy in the use of the Battery, &c. The liberation of gasses at the Battery has been urged as an etion; but the same difficulties were probaldy feared before the smoke-pipe was properly constructed on board steamboats, for getting rid of the products of combustion; and indeed these gasses may be parted with in the same way. Admitting the success of Dr. Page's engine to be attained, its advantages are numerous and invaluable.

The cost will be less than a steam engine of the same power.

The expense of firemen and engineers are

Buildings and stocks of goods, and vessels risk from explosion or fire.

The expenses of Dr. Page's engine are only active while the machine is positively in action, whereas an ordinary steam engine continues its expenses whenever the fire is

Dr. Page's engine, if used ten times during the day, of six minutes each time, would have but one hour's expenses for the day whereas, a steam engine, under similar cir-cumstances, would be subject to nearly or quite the full expenses of juel for twenty-four hours, or equal to the expenses of continuous

> JAMES J. MAPES, Consulting Engineer.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

WHEN GOD COMMANDS TO TAKE THE TRUMPET AND BLOW A DOLOROUS ON A JARRING BLAST, IT LIES NOT IN MAN'S WILL WHAT HE SHALL SAY OR WHAT HE SHALL CONCRAL .- Milton.

SALEM, OHIO, NOVEMBER 29, 1851.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets December 7.

The Fair

We call attention to the following notice, of the Managers of the Fair. We hope to see many of our friends on the occasion. To have an anti-slavery gathering that shall tell upon the interests of the cause. The slave power is now pushing forward with desperation. It is no time for abalitionists to be listless or idlecome then friends, with your contributions to the Fair. Come with firm purpose for the work of slavery's overthrow. Let us cheer and encourage each other Let us mingle our sympathies with the persecuted men and women of Syracuse, and the heroes of Christiania. Let us nerve our own hearts to imitate their noble example in similar exigencies, if we shall be called to meet them-and let us extend the spirit of deadly hostility to slavery, among all our fellow citizens.

To the Friends of the Anti-Slavery Fair, to be held in Salem, on the 31st of Docember, and First of January next.

The time for holding this Fair is now near at hand. The Managers, therefore, urge upon all its friends the importance of liberal contributions. Articles of merchandise, and the products of mechanical skill, both useful and ornamental, will be welcome, and can be made avai-

It is proposed to provide a supper on the oceasion. For this, contributions are needed of sugar, fruit, flour, butter, cheese, eggs, poultry and whatever else of country produce can be conveniently bestowed. It is desirable that the articles should be on hand before the commoncement of the Fair.

S. BOWN, E. VICKERS, ANN WILSON.

Cincinnatti Anti-Slavery Bazaar.

The Ladies of the Cincinnatti A. Slavery Sewing Circle gratefully acknowledge the many fafors received from friends of the Cause, in Contributions to their Bazaar, which was held in Center Hall the 8th, 9th, and 10th of Oct. and which it will gladden their hearts to know, was successful beyond that of last year having realized to them Five Hundred Dollars, besides their colonies, in the articles of the confederation, expenses. The River being low, business in consequence much depressed, and money scarce. heside the effort thought necessary in the recent same meaning is attached to them in our Political Election all operated to produce some anxiety as to the result. But most efficient air from the East feeely and liberally given, with the devoted energy of our untiring friends here, overcame all obstacles altho' we know of but one church as such, which has aided us, and that is the Baptist Church in Cheviot over which Roy. Mr. Davis is now Paster (recently Dr. Brisbane's) we had neither fruit, flowers, nor music this year to cheer us, but our articles were useful tastful and not over charged which shows that these sales conducted upon right principles MAY succeed without these extraneous helps, we would urge upon friends to make it a principle to wait, as the season draws near for them and buy such articles as they can from us, that we may mutually promote the interests of a cause so deer to us both. The proceeds of these Bazaars like all the efforts of this Society are devoted to the Slare. Not that we are unfriendly to the interests of the free colored poputation but we contribute to those in other forms, consecrating all our means through this channel to the down tradden children of oppression, and we feel that there must be very little Anti-Slavery feeling in the hearts of those who withhold from us on this account as we are told вожно во-

We shall again devote 150 dollars the expenses of the Union Liberty Convention to be held one hundred dollars to the Anti-Slavery Bugle, fifty dollars to the Vigilance Committee, one hundred to the American Society and have subthe practicability of his invention. The points scribed for several Anti-Slavery Papers for the use of the members of the Society.

> We have received from J. R. Telven, of Cincinnatti, an engraving of Kossuth. It is in fine style. He has also plaster busts of the same at six dollars aniece.

Mrs. Tracy, of Columbus has been lecturing to large audiences in London, on Bloomerism. She publishes her experience in an interesting letter in the Lilly.

Calcin Fairbanks.-This man, now in the Louisville jail, was taken in Jeffersonville, Indiana. When seized, says the Louisville Jour-The weight will be but one quarter, if nal, he appealed to the crowd, which had collechollers and contents be taken into arcount, ted not to permit his being kidnapped. But no one interfered. Dr. Shotwell, who claims the woman, alledged to have been kidnapped, may be more cheaply insured than when thinks he has sufficient testimony to convict steam-engines are used, as there could be no him, though he has little hope of recovering his fugitive.

Resolutions of the Colored People.

We publish below the resolutions of several nectings of colored citizens. Others have been held in various places. They all speak the same language. These people are pushed to desperation; they have no security either for property, liberty, or life. They speak as other men would speak, in their extremity.

The Colonization Society, fraternizing with the Fugitive Slave Law, has been invigorated with new life and energy by its aid, -now proffers its services with zeal, and enforces their eceptance with the assurance that here they must over submit to their present degradation. This insulting proposition, dictated by prejudice and hatred, is rejected with the scorn it merits. And those of this appressed population, who most keenly feel their degradation, are most desponding in regard to its removal, prefer to expatriate themselves rather than be in any measure indebted for it, to the hypocritical preensions of that prejudice which expells them. We applaud the manliness which repels this insult, and commend the prudence which declines the aid of contempt and implacable hatred. How can the colored-population have confidence in those whose principal argument for their removal, is that they hate them, and expects always to do so? When did ever the bitter root of hatrod bear the sweet fruit of love?

It is said that Liberia is prosperous, is increasing in knowledge, wealth and territory. That it is abolishing the slave-trade, and introducing prosperity and happiness among the natives .me of this may be true. We hope much of it is, for we are no enemies to Liberia. But we fear that 'distance,' as well as interest, 'lends' some tenchantment to the view.' It ought all to be true, if the colonists are to resp a remuneration, for the thirty years of suffering, and toil, and death, that have been encountered in the settlement.

But if it is true, it aggravates, rather than mitigates the guilt and injustice of those who have expelled them. For if these colonists, transfered as they were, from the slave plantation, to a savage coast-without knowledge-without even experience in providing for their own personal wants, have so wonderfully developed the better elements of human character as to organize desirable society-establish schools, found and build up a prosperous government on republican principles, how preposterous the falsehood, that they can never be clevated here .-How glaring the injustice that insists upon their expulsion, as the condition of their freedom.

The colored people of New York City, have also held meetings, and adopted resolutions similar to those adopted at Columbus; also, avowing their want of confidence in the Colonization Society, and declining its offers of aid.

COLORED PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA. A Convention of Colored People, recently assembled at Sandy Lake, Mercer Co., Pa. "The

following are their proceedings, which we publish by request:

Pursuant to a previous call, a number of the friends of Humanity met at Sandy Lake, Mercer County, Pennsylvania, on Thursday, November 6th, and organized by appointing R. Hen-

derson, of Meadville, President, and J. Stewart,

of Wolfereek, Vice President; G. Kimmy, of Sandy Lake, and C. P. Adams, of Franklin, Secretaries. Call of the Convention was then read, and briefly remarked upon by F. Thornton of Mereer. After singing an Anti-Slavery Song, the

Convention proceeded to appoint the following centlemen as a Committee to report business the Convention, viz : F. Thornton, of Mercer; J. Lawson, S. Jack-

on, of Franklin; J. L. Curtis, of Mendville; J. A. Stewart, of Wolfcreek; and S. Zebue, R. Graves, of Sandy Lake. During the absence of the Business Commit-

tee, the Convention was addressed by the Pre-

sident; after which the Convention adjourned until 7 o'eloek, P. M. Convention met according to adjournment; and was addressed by several gentlemen present upon the object for which they had conven-

ed. Adjourned until 9 o'clock, A. M. November 7th .- Met pursuant to adjournment. The Convertion was entertained for some time, by Anti-Slavery singing and addresses; after which the Business Committee reported the following Preamble and Resolutions :

Whereas, We, a part of the people of the United States, convened for the purpose of furthering the interest of philanthropy and of our beloved country, (the world) entertaining a devotion for her welfare; And, where as, we, the colored people of the U. States. are of all God's creation the most hated and persecuted; and that too, in the face of professed equality and Christianity; and, whereas, there is a universe which proves herself not to be primitively created by herself, but by an invisible power, which seems to be but little known, particularly by those who profess the greatest reverence for that power; yet, who, virtually claim, that all that is done, is by that power, though it make mad havock with every immutable and sacred principle of the universe; and, whereas, notwithstanding what we, (the colored people,) and our ancestors have done, to develope, sustain, and promulgate those God-like principles which were implanted in us by creator, yet we are made the unwilling prey of the perversion of the same; and, whereas, we appreciate those ennobling principles of equality and humanity, which were taught by the Saviour of mankind, therefore

Resolved, That we repudiate, and utterly deny all forms of wickedness that prey upon the rights of man, though claiming to be anthorized by the God of the Universe, whether they be found in Church or State, though they may claim to descend from the Sanctum-soustorums, or the great Sanhedrims of

the different ages of the world. That God made man natural and not peculiar, and if there is, or ever have been any peculiar people they made themselves so. Resolved. That we view with the deepest abhorrence, both the theory and practice of the distinction of sex, parties, hue or condition in the exercise of social rights, as the grand producer of the great flood of evils

hand of his Creator.

That we have just cause to and do enter our eternal protest against the detestable and unparalleled hypocrisy of the great mass of the professed abolitionists, in as much as they practically deny that which they pro-

That social intercourse in the way of social gatherings, is the highest exhibition of man's social nature to his fellow being, and it should be cultivated and preserved preeminently to wealth, or any other wordly honor; masmuch as it is true, that the former is as far above the latter as mind is above

That we are not insensible of the unrightcousness, and injustice of the partiality and prejudice which are exercised against us, even by the greater part of our professed

That the Disciplines and laws of our common Churches are Pro-Slavery documents, and are great supports to slavery.

That if the professed churches would practice what they profess, slavery could not long That the Constitution of the United States is the principal Bible of the Pro-Slavery Churches, who sell the children of the king-

dom to purchase infamous doctrines of Satan's delight. That the Constitution of the United States, and the laws authorized thereby, are Pro-Slavery, and consequently Anti-Christian.

That we view man as man when we meet im, not because he is either white or black, but because of the ties of our social unture. That Slavery is wrong and ought to be

That the Fugitive Slave Law ought to be repealed.
That the Constitution of the United States

should grant to the people of color citizen-ship, innsmuch as they and their forefathers did service for the country when engaged in

the two wars with Great Britain.

That we, the people of color of this commonwealth, petition the Legislature to so amend the Constitution that we may have the right of suffrage. That intemperance, and all manner of evil

should be dispensed with.
That this Convention have its proceedings published in as many Newspapers as may see fit.

The foregoing Preamble and Resolutions, afer being freely discussed, were adopted.

On motion, it was resolved to hold another Convention on the 1st day of August, 1852. (Place not defined.) Whereupon a Committee was appointed to fix upon the place of the same, also to devise ways and means, &c.

We had a good, and heart cheering time throughout the sessions of the Convention; notwithstanding the absence of friends, whom we had expected from a distance; also, the almost entire absence of our white friends, who reside within the county, for there was none with the exception of one, who seemed to take an interest and part in the deliberations, throughout all the sessions of the Convention.

On the last day of the Convention, and a short time before the close of the same, J. P. Selby, after riding a distance of 35 or 40 miles, made his appearance in the Convention. And after the business being through with, was invited to address the Convention, which he did effectively, narrating many facts, which are connected with our cause. And notwithstanding the earnestness, and good spirit previously manifested by the friends of truth and right, they then appeared to take new courage, proposing to carry out, in the future, the objects for which they had met.

Mr. Selby seemed to understand well the signs of the times, and many of the truths which are directly connected with our cause, were clearly and forcibly portrayed by him; the enormity of the facts in the case, only tended to augment the determinations of the friends to search more diligently after the true positions, and then occupy them.

After the address of Mr. Selby, the Convention was entertained by singing some choice Anti-Slavery Songs, which were performed in the most elegant style. And then, after short and spirited addresses from a number of gentlemen present, the Convention adjourned with the most animating feelings for the success of

R. HENDERSON, PRESIDENT.

G. KIMMY, C. P. ADAMS, Secretaries.

The following are some of the Resolutions adopted by the colored people of Cleveland, at a meeting held on the 17th inst:

Whereas, Liberty is one, and the family of man one; and Whereas, a special effort is now making to rekindle the fire of Revolution in Europe,

and particularly in Germany by support of the German National loan; and Whereas, "Constitutional liberty by neans of universal suffrage, trial by jury, &c., and the improvement of the social e dition of the people," are ideas for which, like the people of Europe, we are striving

Resalved, That we hereby express our sympathy with Gottfried Kinkel, Louis Kos-suth, and the Hungarian, German and other Revolutionists of Europe, and hope that the rights for which they strive will be wrested on the hands of their Rulers, even though

it be at the expense of their thrones.

Resolved, That as far as we can, consistently with our duty to our own cause here, we will give our mite, when asked, to the German National Loan.

After remarks by others, the Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted.
The following Resolution was then prooosed, and adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That we sympathize deeply with the men at Christiana and Syracuse, who like the Fathers of the Revolution, preferred to risk life, rather than to sacrifice

COLORED PEOPLE IN COLUMBUS.

Proceedings of a meeting held in Columbus, Ohio, to sympathise with the Victorious Heroes at the battle of Christiana, Penn., held Sept. 22d, 1851.

Pursuant to public notice, a large, respec-

which ever have, now do, or ever will de-grade, crush and destroy that humanity with brethren now in jail in Penn., charged with treason against the United State for daring to treason against the United State for daring to defend that Liberty which God has given to every human being. The meeting was or-ganized by electing John T. Ward, President, and G. H. Langston, Secretary. After the object of the meeting was stated, and several articles read from various papers, fully setting forth the circumstances of the riot, arrest and imprisonment, the following committee was appointed to draft resolutions ex-After a short absence the committee reported the annexed preamble and resolutions, which, after mature deliberation, were unani-

mously adopted : Wherens, On the 11th inst., near Christinun, State of Penn., an attempt was made to arrest several human beings alleged to have escaped from Baltimore county, Md., where they were unjustly claimed as pro-perty: and, whereas, said persons, believing in the Declaration of American Independence, that "all men are created Free," adopting the language of the immortal HEXny, "Give me Liberty or give me Death, as their motto, did refuse to be taken back into slavery, and taking the example of the Fathers of '76 as their guide, and surrounded, assisted and advised by their colored friends, did resist their flendish assailants; butcher their inhuman master, and drove back his vampirish aiders and abettors, and secured

their Liberty : therefore-1st. Resolved, That so long as we approve and admire the independent, manly and he-roic stand taken by our Revolutionary Fathers in defense of their Liberty, we cannot only sympathize with, but must extel and commend our Pennsylvania brethren, for resisting auto death rather than be returned to

he Southern "prison house of bondage."

2d. Resolved, That so long as we can ympathize with the wronged and outraged Hungarians struggling for liberty at home or fleeing to other lands to escape Russian tyranny and oppression, our hearts cannot but yearn over the bleeding and panting fugitive fleeing from slavery and despotism in this Free Republic, and that we pledge to them our aid, counsel and protection, under all circumstances and at all hazards.

3d. Resolved, That the noble, honorable and manly example of the Christiana Patriots, and their friends, is well worthy the imitation of every colored man in this country, whether bond or free, when his liberty is assailed.

Mr. C. H. Langston presented the followng preamble and resolution, which was also adopted :--

Whereas, Thirty-one of our brethren are now confined in one of the juils of Pennsyl-vania, charged with the high crime of defending their own liberty and that of their friends; and whereas, the grand jury of the United States District Court has found a bill against said persons for treason against the United States; and whereas, their case must soon come before a legal tribunal for adjudication, and they be acquitted or condemned, and they will therefore need wise and able

counsel in their defense; therefore, Resolved, That we recommend the emoying of an able counsel from this State, by the colored people of Ohio, to assist in defending the Christiana Heroer now unjustly confined in prison, indicted for treason against the United States, and that we appoint a committee to confer with our people n other parts of the State touching this

On motion the meeting adjourned sine die. J. T. WARD, President. C. H. LANGSTON, Sec'y.

Letter from J. F. Selby.

MILLBROOK, Mercer Co., Pa., ? Nov. 20th, 1851.

DEAR EDITOR: I can but feel compunctions, field, I suppose it would be alike encouraging has, or perhaps ever will. Such Anti-S'avery to others to hear from this "region and shad- is not fit for a decent man's dung-hill.

others might say the same.

State, the Key-Stone to this Great Union-Arch; Barbarism. Where is Pennsylvania located? In Turkey? No; they tolerate no such practice there. In China? No; nothing of the kind the God of goodness shall be with you. there. In Austria? No. Havnau is not espable. of this. Says the enlightened reader, let us send missionnaries to that race of Barbarians! 1 tell you nay, we have no need of missionaries (!!) We are a DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN PATRIOTIC CHRISTIAN people, and have no need that "intermedlers with other people's business" should come among us to teach us. We have Methodists and Baptists, Presbyterians and Episcopalians in abundance; and their work it was to cleet Wm. Bigler as KIDNAPPER GENERAL of this great state.

Is it so? Can it be true? A people who profess to believe and be governed by those lessons which say : "Thou shalt not deliver unto his as ye WOULD that others should do unto cool before packing.

between their times of Preaching, Praying, Singing and Shouting, they swear in the name of God, We WILL deliver unto his master the servant, &c. We will bewray him that wandereth. We will not hide the outcast, We will not feed the hungry, nor bring the poor toour houses, nor will we do to others what every one of us know, we would have others do to us ; pressive of the sense of the meeting: C. H. one of us know, we would have others do to us; Langston, L. D. Taylor and John Bocker. and when through with this oath-taking operation, they teamper away to their places of worship, and raise a hideous yell in the shape of a prayer, and preach a sermon on the immortality of the soul, sing a song of prasise, and shout glory to God in the highest, tell their christian experience, throw into the Missionary Treasury, pay their subscriptions in support of the Gospel (!!) and go out into society with a long somber countenance, and reprove the first sister they meet with, for wearing an ear-ring, or for having too many ribbons on her bonnet, or, some one, they think, is not orthodox in doctrine, and they are greatly concerned, lest this heretic should have to roll and plunge amid the sulphurious flames of an endiess hell, or, somebody else is, in their opinion, an infidel; hence their first duty is, to tell a lie concerning him. Now the above may seem, to some minds to be severe; but is it not true ! I answer yes. We have just the state of things above described; it is a fair representation of Democracy, Patriottem and Religion in Pennsylvania. And they who cannot be buse enough to get thus, or to have a "pleasing degree of Union" with those who do; are infidels and traitors; and if Judge Kane, (who is full brother to the Cain we read of) is to decide the case, will have to be hanged. On the other hand, we have a few brave souls who defy and the laws, Gods, religious, gibbety, and gallowses of the majority; and standing upon their own manhood, refuse to be kidnappers. Thank Heaven! there are a goodly num-

ber of names, who have not defiled their garments, nor bowed the knee to Baal-who are ready to tear down jails, or walls however saered, in order to save men-they are ready for Judge Kane's (Cain's) hangman, or for the Methodist's faggot, or for Presbyterian's dungeon, or for the flass and imprisonments of those Free Soiler's who are so very loyal to this Union and government.

But these few have to contend with the many, and can make but little progress in their great work; but their most fatal foe, is the influence of those who profess to be engaged in the same good cause.

As it is in other reforms; so in this, a truckling, cowardly, time-serving professed abolitionists, is only worse than a dead weight. And, there are those, who are too religious, either to aid the Disunion Abolitionists, or, to let them work alone; hence they feel it to be their first duty, wherever they go, to cry "Infidel," &c., and to destroy the reputation of the Disunionists as far as possible; and to this very laudable work, they seem to have given themselves, soul, body and spirit; even unto strange towns, and communities where a come-outer has never been. A case of this kind occurred very recently. One of those exceedingly Anti-Slavery Ministers, of one of those very Anti-Slavery Churches; when in Convention with one, who, says that he would help catch-up a mother, who, was escaping with her infant from Slavery, and return her to her master; and that he would think that he was doing service to God, by so doing ; yet this good anti-slavery Minister of good things, could not converse with such for not I aving written more frequently for the an one, without pouring forth his invictive, and Bugle than I have heretofore done; inasmuch, pent-up spleen upon the devoted head of one of as I am so cheered by hearing from other parts his neighbors; who has made more sacrifice for of the work, and from other labourers in the Anti-Slavery in one week, than he himself ever

dow of Death"; I therefore propose refurmation. But finally, dear Brethren and Sisters, let us I will now go back, so far as to say, that the renew our dilligence, in the Slave's behalf. Welabours of C. C. Burleigh in this county were have mighty forces to contend against; on the efficient, and we only had to regret, that he had side of the oppressor is power, and the oppresso little time to remain with us. At the close sed have but few to comfort them. The weaof his lecture in this place a collection was ta- pons of our warfare must not be carnal; butken up and three dollars and eleven cents given holy, pure, and good. Let us hold ourselves as donation to the cause. Since the above time, ready for the worst; for it appears that our I have visited Clarion, Armstrong and Butler former sufferings, in the way of reproaches and Counties, met with some true spirits, but with slander, by a heartless Church; have been only many more who are fulse to all that is good; of the forerunner of still greater trials. The time this latter class nearly all are professors of Re- is coming and now is, when to be a christian, is ligion. More recently I visited Crawford Co., a Capital Crime. Scourgings, cruel torturings, some account of which you will get through and hangings are to be the order of the day, in another source, so I need not write it here. I this free and Christian land. Shall we falter? will only say, that I had a good time, and think Shall we un-man ourselves? Are we ready to be Martrys?

But to the general aspect of thing in this Let us give ourselves to the work in that spirit, which says, "live or die," "sink or swim." at the late election, has decided, by a handsome "survive or perish," we will NEVER be unmajority, in favor of KIDNAPPING; so that faithful to our brother in chains. If we love upon their own arowed principles a majority of life more than Humanity, we are not worthy to the people of this "Member of the Union" are be a part of humanity. Set your faces, as a the sworn enemics of Freedom-the sworn defi- flint against the spirit of our times, both in lers of female virtue-the sworn defenders and Church and State; fight the good fight of works, propogators of Heathenism, the open abettors of and you shall have eternal lie; be instant in season, and out of season, reprove, rebuke and exhort with all long-suffering and doctrine; and

> Yours for the slave, live or die, J. F. SELBY.

Curing Hams.

The Maryland Agricultural Society has awarded premiums for hams. They are reported to have been of rare quality. Those which took the first premium, were prepared after the following recipe:

T. E. HAMILTON'S RECIPE.-First Premium. -To every 100 lb. of pork take 8 lb. of G. A. salt, 2 oz. saltpetre, 2 lb. brown sugar, 1 1-4 oz. of potash, and four gallons of water. Mix the above, and pour the brine over the meat, after it master the servant that is escaped from his mas- has lain in the tub for some two days. Let the ter unto thee." "Bewray not him that wan- hams remain six weeks in brine, and then dried dereth." "Hide the out-cast." "Deal thy several days before smoking. I have generally bread to the hungery," "Bring the poor that had the meat rubbed with fine salt, when it is are cast out to thy house." "Do unto others packed down. The meat should be perfectly