THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

We copy the following from the last Liberator, Mr. Spooner talks and feels, as all should in regard to compromises. No compromise, no quarter. We cannot say that we *desire* the bill to pass, yet we are with him, glad to see all excuse for compromise swept away.

FREE SOIL INCONSISTENCY.

BOSTON, Feb. 19, 1854.

DEAR FRIEND: The accompanying note was sent by Mr. Spooner to the *Commonwealth*, and rejected. I thought you would be pleased to see it, and perhaps to publish it in the *Liberator*. Mr. Spooner would not *vote* for the Nebraska bill, though he says he would like to see Free Soilers driven from their false position by its passage. I am glad to see such a man as Mr. Spooner speaking so plainly and strongly in condemnation of the half-way principles of the Free Soilers. The man who can aim at less than the *utter abolition* of slavery, is not wanting in virtue, but in policy. Free Soilers might *abolish* slavery, if they would try; but if they allow it to remain, they will never be able to keep it within bounds. The devil will be Lord of all, or nothing. He must either be allowed to sit on the throne, or be tumbled into the pit.

Yours affectionally,
JOSEPH BARKER.

BOSTON, Feb. 13, 1854.

To the Editor of the Commonwealth:

As your paper of this morning publishes my name among the 'Free Democratic' delegates to the Convention to be held for the purpose of remonstrating against the passage of the Nebraska Bill, I trust you will allow me space to say, that I decline the appointment; that I have never been a member of the 'Free Soil Party;' that I have never adopted its absurd and contradictory motto, '*Freedom National, Slavery Sectional*'; that I have no sympathy with the pusillanimous and criminal sentiment, '*If Slavery will let us alone, we will let it alone*,'; that I am in favor of neither making nor keeping any compacts with slavery in regard to boundaries; that I am glad to see that slavery intends neither to make nor keep any such compacts with freedom; that I do not believe the Constitution authorises any such compromises; that I am glad that all excuses for the discussion of such compacts are likely soon to be swept away; that I hope the Nebraska bill will pass; and that I hope then to see Freedom and Slavery meet face to face, with no question between them, except which shall conquer, and which shall die.

Yours respectfully,
LYSANDER SPOONER.

A CHALLENGE FOR JOHN MITCHEL.

George L. Lloyd, a colored man of Peterboro N. Y. Challenges John Mitchel to the discussion of his creed, that Slavery "is not a crime a wrong or even a peccadillo."

"I, the said George L. Lloyd, a native of Nubia, Africa, challenge you John Mitchel, a native of Ireland, to meet me in the City of Boston, on the first Monday in the month of April, 1854, in a public debate between you and myself, before the thirteen first officers of the city of Boston, which gentleman shall decide by the weight of the argument produced by Mr. Lloyd that it is a crime, &c., &c., or by Mr Mitchel's argument, that it is not a crime, &c., &c. I the said Mr. Lloyd, will secure the use of the most commodious hall in the city at my own expense, and in case your honor accepts this challenge, I will forward you a free pass from New York to Boston and back. Now Sir, if you can make your word good and keep silent, very well; if not, come on John Mitchel, and a pillow of adders under his head who first backs out.

Mr. Mitchel we dare say would prefer to meet George L. Lloyd as part of his Alabama plantation stock, rather than as an equal disputant of his right so to hold and own him, to sell or ply the lash or thumb screw. We are curious to hear how the proposition will be met.

THE GERMANS AND NEBRASKA.

The Germans are generally opposed to the Nebraska iniquity. That is hopeful. Nebraska meetings have been held East and West. The following notices of the opinions of some of their papers, we copy from the Sandusky Mirror:

Now, Messrs. Editors, hear the opinion of some of our German papers, and you will find out that they are all objecting. The Democratic Tageblatt, published in Cincinnati, says on that subject:

"Douglass the friend of the people, who traveled through Europe as a real republican, and acted so fairly against the despots, who, instigated with his patriot articles, which were copied by all papers of the Union, turned out so unfairly, and manufactured a Bill which hurts our feelings and the welfare of our country forever. The Nebraska bill can never get the vote of a good citizen."

The Reading Adler, (Eagle) the oldest German paper in the Union, also comes out against the bill. It says:

"We must protest with all honorable ways and means against that bill, and tell our Representatives and Legislators to object."

The "*Pioneer*" edited by Charles Heinzen in Louisville, Ky., says:

"The Traitor's bill of Douglass is still suspensive. Will victory crown its success, then all compromises will be quashed."

"This Bill," says the Hochwachter, is a treason on liberty and human right."

"We fear the bill will go through, and indeed, with the votes of Kentucky, not with the votes of the Germans but with those of the slaveholders." —[*Louisville Anzeiger.*]

"The political reproach and shame is at present concentrated in the *assembled wisdom* at Washington. Cass' speaks in favor of Bedini and Douglas for the infamous Nebraska bill. What do the *free* American people say to these facts?"—*Free Press of Indianapolis.*

These are only a few extracts out of the German papers, but I can assure you that all these papers (and there are over a hundred) will object. One thing is certain, that Mr. Douglass will not have any profit of his notion, that he will not be our next President, because we do not like to have a slave-holder in that important post. We do not want that "*little giant*" as the first officer of our glorious country. That is not my opinion alone; it is that of all the German population.

HERMANN RUESS.

SENATOR PETIT.—The most outrageous speech that has been made in the U. S. Senate in favor of the Nebraska question is that of Senator Petit of Indiana. He has utterly outdone them all in his infamy and audacity. This he probably thought necessary to wipe out the remembrance of his former Wilmot provisoism. We give a specimen of his Democracy.

"It was a favorite theme for gentlemen to talk about the Declaration of Independence, and that by it all men were declared to be born free and equal. He did not believe that Jefferson ever used it in the broad sense now placed upon it: "We hold it to be self evident, that all men are born free and equal," *was nothing more to him than a self evident lie.* Nature contradicted it. The lame, blind, deformed, idiotic, lunatic, insane were not his equals. The slaves at the South, whose volume of brain was one-third that of other men, were not his equals. The negroes in the free States, or upon the burning sands of Africa, were not his equals. The serfs of Russia, who bowed and cringed before the Autocrat, and would willingly lick their master's spittle, were not his equals. If Senators believed these to be born free and equal, he spurned the equality. There might sometimes be political equality, but that was created by law. * * He spoke what all men knew and felt, if they had the courage to say so, when he said that all men were not born free and equal, and that there is no such thing as social, moral, mental, or physical equality among men. God himself forbade it. In His theocracy He *created kings, princes, priests and subordinates*, and he spoke nothing but the recorded will of God when he declared all men were not created equal."

GRAND STATE RALLY.

The time for the State Convention at Columbus, in opposition to the Nebraska measure, has been postponed from 8th to the 22d inst.

The following call is published in the various papers:

GREAT STATE PROTEST RALLY;

TO

MAINTAIN PLIGHTED FAITH,

AND THE

COVENANT OF OUR FATHERS,

AT COLUMBUS,

ON THE TWENTY-SECOND OF MARCH.

To the People of Ohio Opposed to the Introduction of Slavery into Nebraska.

At a meeting held by citizens of Columbus, of all parties, on the evening of the 14th ult., the opinion was expressed that a Convention of the PEOPLE OF OHIO should be held, to make known their views upon the proposition now before Congress to *repeal the Missouri Compromise*, and by act of Congress to open up to Slavery the vast territory lying north of 36° 30' north latitude, and which is by law now free. On consultation with gentlemen from different parts of the State, the 22d DAY OF MARCH has been agreed upon as the time for holding the Convention. The undersigned desire to meet this call in the spirit in which it was made, and would therefore recommend to our fellow citizens of all parties to unite in this Convention. The question to be presented for consideration is one in which EVERY FREE CITIZEN *to whatever political party* he may belong, has a direct personal interest, and in which the right and honor of every Northern and Western man is involved. We earnestly invite the PEOPLE to come up IN MASS from every county, city, village and township in the State.

E. R. ECKLEY,	WM. LAWRENCE,
P. G. SOMERS,	H. W. SMITH,
L. S. SHERMAN,	J. S. WRIGHT,
J. M. BARRERE,	R. R. PRICE,
JOHN McCLURE,	ELI B. CLEAVER,
J. B. KRAUTH,	W. F. HERRICK,
LESTER TAYLOR,	A. R. SEGUR,
EDWIN H. SIBLEY,	JAMES TOWSLEY,
E. D. BURTON,	CHAS. C. JENNINGS,
A. LOGUE,	S. FINLEY,
WM. GOODFELLOW,	WM. H. UPSON,
WM. F. EVANS,	N. S. TOWNSHEND,
THOS. D. AUSTIN,	JOHN A. FOOT,
WM. P. MORRIS,	DAVID ALLEN,
JOSHUA JUDY,	J. J. WORTHINGTON,

J. J GURLEY.

The following eminent gentlemen have been invited to be present and address the People of Ohio on the 22d instant:

Hon. THOMAS EWING, Lancaster, Ohio;
" D. K. CARTER, Massilon, Ohio;
" S. P. CHASE, U. S. Senate;
" JOHN P. HALE, New York City;
" THOS. CORWIN, Lebanon, Ohio;
" THOS. H. BENTON, St. Louis, Mo.;
" BELLAMY STORER, Cincinnati, O.;
" J. BRINKERHOFF, Mansfield, O.;
" WM. H. SEWARD, U. S. Senate;
" SAML. HOUSTON, U. S. Senate;
" CHAS. REEMELIN, Cincinnati, O.;
" BENJ. F. WADE, U. S. Senate.

NON-INTERVENTION with slavery, is the cry of slave holders, nowadays. The following petition and its respectful reference, explains what is meant.

Mr. Hunter presented the petition of Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, praying compensation for a negro taken by the British in 1814, out of the fund provided by the treaty of Ghent for the compensation of such losses; which was referred to the committee on Foreign Relations.

It is no intervention for our diplomatists to negociate for the payment of slaves—for ex-congressman Wise to petition for his share of "British Gold"—or for Congress to receive and refer such petitions, and to vote the Gold. Intervention consistr only in circumscribing or impairing "the institution," or in refusing any of the most extravagant demands of its friends and supporters.

WHAT IS A HORSE POWER.—A Correspondent of the Tribune inquires what amount of power constitutes a Horse power. A second correspondent answers as follows:

The answer to the question of "how much is a *horse power*," may be given thus:—Any power that will rise, say 33,000 lbs, one foot high in one minute, is said to be one *horse power*. But doctors disagree on this as well as other subjects; some compute it at only 22,000, while others double it, or call it 44,000 lbs., one foot high, in one minute. So, you will preceive, there is nothing very definite of what constitutes a *horse power* after all. F. W.

News of the Week.

ITEMS.

John Mitchell is out in favor of the Nebraska bill.——The jury in the famous Gardner case found a verdict of guilty against Gardner on the 3d inst. and the Court sentenced him to ten years imprisonment. He died a few hours subsequent in jail.——The prohibitory liquor law has been defeated in the Pennsylvania Legislature.——Sixty criminals were executed in the United States during the year 1853.

SALEM UNION SCHOOL.—The examination in this school last week passed off most creditably to pupils and teachers. This was especially true of so much of it as we listened to.

WENDELL PHILLIPS delivered an anti-slavery lecture in New York City last week. It will appear in the Standard next week.

A DISCUSSION.—Luther Lee and Samuel J. May were discussing the question of the trinity in Syracuse last week.

Three new manufacturing establishments are to be added to Cleveland, which will give employment to 800 laborers. The Forest City Democrat says:

There are 3,000 men in Cleveland and Ohio City engaged in blacksmith shops, founderies, forges, car factories, and other establishments in which iron is manufactured or made serviceable to the wants of man.

—The Empress of France having been recommended by her physicians to exercise, has a pair of skates arranged with wheels, and on them she skims about on the polished floors of the Tuileries.

—It was proposed, in Mexico, that the effigy of Santa Anna be placed on the national coin.

The citizens of St. Louis are busy with the railroad on the Central route, while Congress is engaged in the tory scheme of extending American Slavery. They are going on to build 500 miles of it on their on their own hook, as a starter.

The St Louis Republican of the 14th says:

We learn that the Executive Committee of this Company, yesterday authorized the President to advertise for proposals to construct that portion of the Pacific Railroad lying between Jefferson City and Independence or Kanzas. It is proposed to put this work under contract early in the spring.

A bill is before the Virginia Legislature, for the compulsory removal of the free blacks now living in that State. There are said to be over fifty thousand of these African freedmen in Virginia. This State can hardly spare so many laborers, and whatever may be its natural aversion to freedom its pecuniary interest should reconcile Virginia to their presence, however disagreeable, of its freemen.

THE ADJOURNED NEBRASKA MEETING was held in the Town Hall on Wednesday evening, and continued till a late hour. It adjourned to meet again on Saturday, referring the business before it to a committee to report on that occasion.

Next week the Senate is to take up the Amistad question. Just the job for the Senatorial scoundrels. They rob the North of her land, and next grab her purse to pay slave traders and kidnappers for the losses of their business. What a *profitable act well as "glorious* Union" is ours!

CONGRESSIONAL.

The following are the final proceedings of the Senate on the Nebraska bill.

On March the 3d, the Nebraka Bill was up, and after Senator CLAYTON's speech, the final question was ordered.

Mr. CHASE tried to get direct action on his amendment. He pressed it before the Senate, but the Senate refused to consider it. Mr. BADGER declared, he would oppose any proposition of the Senator from Ohio because he was an abolitionist. His exact language was—"not because it comes from an abolitionist—DIXON joined with BADGER, CASS, in his way, tried to turn the point, but CHASE met it, and cooly but firmly insisted on his rights.

A fierce quarrel now ensued between DOUGLAS, and STUART of Michigan, but that was settled.

Mr. MASON, of Va., re-asserted BADGER's remark. WADE bravely scored him. The question then was taken on CHASE's amendment, (which was, *give the people of the Territory the right, if they should see fit to* EXCLUDE *Slavery,*) and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Chase, Dodge of Wisconsin, Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Hamlin, Seward, Sumner and Wade—10.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benjamin, Broadhead, Brown, Butler, Clay, Clayton, Dawson, Dixon, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Gwin, Houston, Hunter, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tenn. Mason, Morton Norris, Rusk, Pettit, Sebastian, Shields, Slidel, Stuart, Toucey, Walker and Williams—36

Another proposition was discussed, allowing aliens to vote; that was put down—ayes 22 nays 20. Here is the record;

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benjamin, Broadhead, Brown, Butler, Clay, Dawson, Dixon, Evans, Everett, Fitzpatrick, Houston, Hunter, Johnson, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Sebestian, and Slidel,—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Chase, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Fish, Fesenden, Foot, Hamlin, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tenn., Norris, Pettit, Seward, Shields, Smith, Stuart, Sumner, Wade, Walker and Williams—20.

So aliens cannot vote or hold office in the Territories, and all other amendments concurred in.

The question now arose on the engrossment.

THE CHAIR—The question—"And shall the bill be engrossed and ordered to a third reading?"

Mr. HOUSTON, (dem.) of Texas—Upon that question I desire to say I have paired off with Mr. Mallory, who has been called away by sickness.

The question was decided in the affirmative, by yeas 20, nays 12, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Badger, Benjamin, Broadhead, Brown, Butler, Clay, Dawson, Dixon, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Gwin, Hunter, Johnson, Jones, of Iowa, Jones of Tennessee, Mason, Morton, Norris, Pettit, Pratt, Sebastian, Stuart, Shields, Slidel Williams.

NAYS—Messrs. Chase, Dodge of Wisconsin, Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Hamlin, James, Seward, Smith, Sumner, Wade, Walker.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Bell, Bright, Cass, Clayton, Cooper, Everett, Grier, Houston, Mallory, Pearce, Rusk, Thompson, of Kentucky, Toombs, Toucey, Weller, Wright, and Phelps—20, and one vacancy in North Carolina.

Subsequently the bill was taken up for its final passage.

Mr. CASS said he was not present last night when the vote on the engrossment took place. He desired now to record his name. on its final passage.

It was read the third time and Messrs. Bell and Dawson, addressed the Senate followed by Mr. Norris of New Hampshire.

He read from the Journal and debates of 1850 to show that the North then repudiated, refused and set aside the Missouri Compromise, and forced upon the South the doctrine of non-intervention, which the South opposed, but were compelled to submit to. He defended the principle of non-intervention by Congress, as infinitely more wise, just and republican than any geographical line. To attempt to dictate to the people of a State and say that for all time to come they should have Slavery, was unconstitutional. He referred to the speeches of abolition Senators and replied to them, in the course of his remarks, he asked the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Chase) or from Massachusetts, (Mr. Sumner) if the Territory were free and its Legislature should pass a fugitive slave act, would either of them aid to execute that law?

Mr. WADE said that as his colleague was not present, he would reply to the question. He (Mr. W.) had never, and would never, aid in executing that law, or in catching a slave. Would the Senator from New-Hampshire aid in catching slaves?

Mr. NORRIS—I have answered that question many times at home, and am not afraid to do so here. I am as a citizen bound to obedience to all the laws of the United States. If present, and I am called upon by the officers of the law to aid them in the discharge of their legal duties, I will, as in duty bound, give them my aid. The Senator from Massachusetts had denounced Senators for saying that the North offered this measure. Which was that Senator and where did he get his authority for saying that the North did or did not approve of any act voted by a majority of her representatives? Who was this Senator who had styled us white slaves all those Northern men who dare do here what they believed the Constitution demanded of them? It was the same man who, in Faneuil Hall counseled the assembled multitude to resist, by force, a law passed to execute a provision of the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. SUMNER, excitedly—Never! never! never! (Cries, "Order." 'Order.")

Mr. SUMNER—I challenge the Senator to produce, in any report or paper, a word or line, wherein I ever counseled violence. The words used in Faneuil Hall were these: "I counsel no violence."

Mr. NORRIS said he might have used strong words, but not stronger than the sentiments of the Senator required.

Mr. SUMNER—If the Senator says that I ever counseled resistance by violence to any law, and if he cannot produce any report to sustain him, he is [a pause] in the situation of one who says that which he cannot maintain by facts.

Mr. NORRIS said he thought he could substantially maintain what he had imputed to the Senator. He then commented upon the course of Mr. Sumner, by uttering sentiments in his speeches for the purpose of eliciting applause from Abolitionists in the galleries. Such conduct, if his own, he would consider too disgraceful for a member of the Senate.

Mr. WADE followed, and discussed the constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise; the truth of the Declaration of Independence; the injustice of Slavery, and the inconsistency of Messrs. Douglass, Cass and others, who now support this bill. He read many extracts from former petitions.

Mr. TOUCEY spoke in favor of the principles of the bill.

Mr. FESSENDEN. He was free to avow that he was opposed to slavery in any and every shape it was presented in. If he had been in Congress in 1820 he thought he would have voted against the admission of Missouri to the last, unless she prohibited Slavery by her Constitution. If in Congress in 1850 he would have voted against giving territorial governments to New-Mexico and Utah unless the Wilmot Proviso was put in the acts. He then expressed the sentiments of the people of Maine upon the question of labor.—Honest labor was not considered disgraceful there as it seemed from Mr. Brown's remarks to be in Mississippi. He then entered into a history of the ancient policy of the nation with respect to Slavery. He contended that the Constitution gave the slave States great advantages over the free States, and the North was interested deeply in confining it to its present limits. In every contest between the free and slave States, the North had always been forced to yield.

He continued his remarks until 11 o'clock, upon the progressive advances of the slaveholding interest upon the North.

Mr. WELLER replied for half an hour, when he yielded to

Mr. DOUGLAS' entreaty that the debate should be closed.

Mr. WELLER said if the vote was to be taken, he would stop, but if it was a question as to whether he or the Senator from Illinois should speak, he preferred to speak himself.

Mr. DOUGLAS said he would abandon his speech if a vote could be taken.

Mr. HOUSTON said he desired to speak before the vote was had.

Mr. SUMNER said he desired also to be heard.

Mr. DOUGLAS then at request, proceeded to answer the objections to the bill. He commenced by replying to Mr. Bells objection as to the Indians. He denied in a long argument that the Missouri act was a compact, and if it was a compact, the North had uniformly disregarded it from 11 months after its passage when it refused to admit Missouri, to its frequent rejections of it in 1848 and '50.—On this point he and Mr. Seward had frequent colloquy, in which Mr. Seward said the South had always insisted the Missouri act was a compact.—He [Douglas] referred to the resolutions of the New York Legislature of 1854, declaring it a compact, and that its repeal would be dishonorable, when that State itself, in 1821, was the first one which had instructed its Senators to vote for disregarding that compact, and vote against admitting Missouri unless she prohibited slavery. He referred to the declaration of Mr. Seward and others, that Missouri was admitted under the Compromise of 1820, and at length denied its truth. He referred to the journals, showing that Missouri was admitted under the Compromise of 1821. He said the resolution presented by Mr. Chase, declaring all who voted for this bill as traitors, and the insults put upon him by hanging and burning him in effigy in Ohio and Massachusetts, were the natural consequences of the address and speeches put firth that the Missouri act of 1820 was a compact.

The debate was continued by Mr. Houston, who concluded at 10 minutes to five o'clock, a. m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER, (Mr. DODGE, of Iowa, in the chair.) The question is on the passage of the bill, and on that question the yeas and nays have been ordered.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I have been requested to make a statement to the Senate, which, perhaps should be made now. The Senator from Indiana, [Mr. BRIGHT,] as is well known, has been very sick and confined to his lodgings for some weeks. He came here to-day and remained some hours, with the desire to vote upon this bill. He was, however, unable to remain longer, and was taken back to his house, with the intention to return if possible when the vote was taken; but he was compelled to take to his bed seriously ill. He sent a request to me that I would state these circumstances to the Senate, and add, that if he could have been here, he would have voted for the bill.

Mr. CASS. That will not go on the Journal.

Mr. DOUGDAS. No, but it will go into the report of the proceedings. I have further to state that the Senator from Florida, [Mr. MALLORY,] was anxious to vote for the bill, but he had to leave the city on account of sickness in his family.

Mr. JAMES. My colleague, [Mr. ALLEN,] as is known to most of the Senators, has been called home on account of the sickness of his son. Before leaving, he requested me to state to the Senate, in case the vote should be taken while he was away, that under the circumstances of the case, he should feel compelled to vote against the bill.

Mr. DAWSON. I desire to state that my colleague, [Mr. TOOMBS,] is unable, from indisposition, to be here. If he had been here, he would have voted for the bill.

The question was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted—yeas 37, nays 14.

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Badger, Bayard, Benjamin, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Cass, Clay, Dawson, Dixon, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Gwin, Hunter, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tennessee, Mason, Morton, Norris, Pettit, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Slidell, Stuart, Thompson of Kentucky, Thomson of New Jersey, Toucer, Weller, Williams—37.

NAYS—Messrs. Chase, Dodge of Wisconsin, Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Hamlin, Houston, James, Seward, Smith, Sumner, Wade, and Wade—13.

So the bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. DOUGLAS, its title was amended, so as to read: "A bill to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas."

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. BADGER. I think that the Senate, after this protracted sitting, is entitled to a rest of three days. I therefore move that when the Senate adjourn, it be to meet on Tuesday next.

Several SENATORS. Agreed.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate, then, at five minutes to five o'clock on Saturday morning, after a continuous session of seventeen hours, adjourned to Tuesday next.

We are requested to say, that Mr. EVERETT, who left the Senate, on account of ill health, at half-past three o'clock this morning, would have voted in the negative on the Nebraska bill.

March 6.—THE HOUSE went into Committee on the Homestead bill. A number of amendments were then reported to the House. A motion was made then to lay the bill on the table; rejected by 60 yeas, 12 nays—Question of first amendments restricting benefit of the bill to free white persons, was taken up and adopted—Yeas 101, nays 78.

Bill provides that any free white person, head of family or of age, shall be entitled to enter, free of cost, one quarter section of vacant and unappropriated public land, which at the time of application, may be subject to private entry at one dollar and a quarter per acre. A certificate is not to be given or patent issued for the land, until the expiration of five years from date of entry, when the person entering must prove that he or she has resided on and cultivated said land during that period and still resides there. The bill passed—Yeas 107, Nays 72.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR FEBRUARY.

Ezra Miller,	$5,00
Sophronia Miller,	2,00
Enos Gould,	2,00
Rufus Gould,	5,00
L. Merrifield,	5,00
A. Palmer,	3,00
Alva Strong,	5,00
G. Chatfield,	2,00

J. McMILLAN, *Treasurer.*

OBITUARY.

DIED, February 6th, at the residence of Jesse Holmes in Logan County, in the 19th year of her age, SUSAN, daughter of Joshua Lloyd of Belmont County.

"Many my friend have mourned for thee,
And yet shall many mourn;
Long as thy name on earth shall be
In sweet remembrance borne,
By those who loved thee here and love
Thy spirit still in realms above.

For while thine absence they deplore,
T'is for themselves they weep;
Though they behold thy face no more,
In peace thine ashes sleep,
And o'er thy tomb they lift their eyes,
Thou art not dead, thou couldst not die.

In loftier mood I fain would raise,
With my victorious breath,
Some fair memorial of thy praise
Beyond the reach of death;
Proud wish and vain, I cannot give
The word that makes the dead to live.

Thou art not dead, thou gould'st not die,
To nobler life new born:
Thou look'st with pity from the sky,
Upon a world forlorn,
Where glory is but dying fame
And immortality a name.'

Receipts of the Bugle for the week ending March 8.

Dr. Silvers, Lincsville,	1,00-472
Peter Austin, Wellsville,	1,00-473
Thomas Henderson, Battle creek,	3,00-413
Margaret De Normandie, "	1,50-489
James Carter, Harrisville,	2,14-430
G. O. Waite, Monroe Centre,	75-464
J. Woodard, "	1,50-490
G. S. Steel, Hayfield,	1,50-490
S. Lefever, "	75-464
A. J. Williams, "	50-455
John Kimple, "	37-451
J. H. Beardslee, "	75-464
D. Coon, "	75-464
J. Rich, "	50-455
O. Cain, "	50-455
Hoops Bailey, Smithfield,	1,50-498
Mrs. L. French, Austinburgh,	2,00-534
Benj. Linville, Urbana,	2,00-510
Joseph Prine, Adrian,	1,00-476
Barnet Beschore, New Antioch,	1,50-430
David Marble, " "	1,70-463
Mrs. S. O. Ernst, Cincinnati,	5,00-607
Sarah Ann Pearson, Clarkson,	75-461
H. H. Hatch, Charlotte,	1,50-490
O. B. Boon, Montpelier,	1,00-471
Jesse Markham, Salem,	1,50-443
Fenton Harper, Smithfield,	2,22-490
Thomas J. Henry, Vernon,	1,50-451
Lewis Hill, "	1,50-491
William Fraiser, Ravenna,	3,50-430
Andrew Alexander, Columbiana,	1,00-474
Joshua Cope, Coferain,	1,50-493
Robert H. Millman, Monroe,	1,50-491
Isaac Chammers, "	1,50-491

Meetings.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION,

CINCINNATI OHIO.

TO BE HELD ON

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday,

THE 11TH, 12TH, AND 13TH OF APRIL, 1854.

TO THE FRIENDS OF IMPARTIAL FREEDOM: In sending out this our Fourth Annual Call for a gathering of those who hate oppression and love justice, we deem the urging of any reasons for so doing wholly unnecessary. The importance of frequent meetings of the friends of this cause, for deliberation, counsel and encouragement, is well understood, as is, also, the utility of Conventions for pouring Anti-Slavery truth upon the hearts of the people. We will only say that, since our last Annual Convention, deeds have been done in our Midst that warn us not to relax our efforts.

Our city, until within the past year free from the deep disgrace of having sent back a poor fugitive to his chains, under the Fugitive Slave Act, now stands doubly degraded.

The Constitutional rights of our colored citizens to protection have been officially outraged. By a decision of one of our Judges upon the Bench, they have been told that they are to be supposed slaves until they have proved their freedom; and the kidnapper, that he has nothing to fear from legal justice if his victim has not free papers in his pocket. Thus, virtually, is Ohio made a Slave State.

During the past year our State has been more than ever used as a hunting-ground, free to all who chose to run upon the trail of the poor black man; and if the efforts now being made by the Slaveocrats of Congress are successful, not a foot of the soil of the United States but may soon be trodden by a slave.

And still come wafted to us, on every breeze, that sweeps over our beautiful river, the sighs and groans of millions of our countrymen, upon whose dreary earthly condition Hope scarce sheds one ray of light.

Among the places in which Anti-Slavery Conventions should be held, Cincinnati is prominent. Considering its location—its adaptation to the radiating of the light of Anti-Slavery truth over the darker parts of our land—a more important point can hardly be found; and the success that has attended the efforts that have been made here attests that there is not a more promising field.

We do, then, earnestly invite all who agree with us that Slavery is a crime against God and man, and are willing faithfully to labor for its abolition whatever other differences may exist among us, to come together again in Convention, to deliberate upon the great work we have to do. And our platform will be free to all, whether friends or opponents, who desire candidly to discuss the great principles of the Anti-Slavery enterprise.

Confiding in the blessing of Almighty God, promised to every true and right effort, we hope to make an impression upon the moral atmosphere that shall vibrate to the extreme verge of our slave-holding territory.

SARAH OTIS ERNST,	MARY MANN,
ANDREW H. ERNST,	MARY DEGRAW,
JULIA HARWOOD,	JOHN JELLIFFE,
EDWARD HARWOOD,	H. P. BLACKWELL,
CHRISTIAN DONALDSON,	MARY M. GUILD,
ELIZABETH T. COLEMAN	N. M. GUILD,

Board of Managers.

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Mail Train leaves	Pittsburg at	8,00 A. M.
" " "	SALEM,	11,05 A. M.
" " arrives at Crestline		5,30 P. M.
Express Train leaves	Pittsburgh at	3,00 P. M.
" " "	SALEM	6,00 P. M.
" " arrives at Crestline		11,30 P. M.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Mail Train leaves	Crestline at	2,30 A. M.
" " "	SALEM	8,30 A. M.
" " arrives at Pittsburgh		11,40 A. M.
Express Train leaves	Crestline at	1,15 P. M.
" " "	SALEM	6,00 P. M.
" " arrives at Pittsburgh		8,30 P. M.

1,000 BOOK AGENTS WANTED.

To Sell Pictorial and Useful Works for the Year 1854.

$1,000 *DOLLARS A YEAR.*

WANTED IN EVERY SECTION OF THE UNITED STATES, active and enterprising men, to engage in the sale of some of the best Books published in the Country. To men of good address, possessing a small capital of from $25 to $100, such inducements will be offered as to enable them to make from $3 to $5 a day profit.

☞ The Books published by us are all useful in their character, extremely popular, and command large sales wherever they are offered.

For further particulars, address, (postage paid,)
ROBERT SEARS, *Publisher,*
181, William Street, New-York.

OREGON PEA.

Six bushels of these Celebrated Peas, by planting which, as much fodder can be raised on one acre as can be raised off of five of anything else that can be sowed, and it is better for the soil than clover. Just received and for sale by

E. R. SHANKLAND,
129 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Feb. 18, 1854.-3m.

SALEM NURSERY.

MARK BONSALL, Proprietor.

ONE MILE NORTH WEST OF SALEM, OHIO,

HAS ON HAND SEVERAL THOUSAND

EVERGREEN TREES, SUCH AS

Firs, Vines, Cedars, Junipers,

&c., &c., from three to six feet high, of thrifty growth. Also, an assortment of Fruit Trees and Grape Vines, all of which he offers at the lowest prices.

Feb. 25, 1854.-3w.

Clairvoyant Physician.

I would most respectfully inform the citizens of Salem, that I will be found at the house of Isaac Trescott, for two weeks, where I can be consulted on the subject of disease and cure, or if desired, will call at the residence of the afflicted. To those laboring under maladies that their physicians can not reach, or determine what organ is diseased, we would particularly invite to test our mysterious powers.

Hours of Examination, from 9 o'clock A. M., to 4 P. M. For examination, one dollar. If the patient is not satisfied, no charge will be made.

JULIA HULBURT.

March 4, 1854.-1w.

L. Bryant's Lusk and Stratton's Mercantile College.

SUPERIOR STREET, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Principals.

H. B. BRYANT, JAS. WASHINGTON LUSK, & H. DWIGHT STRATTON.

Faculty.

H. B. BRYANT, Professor of the Science of Accounts.

H. DWIGHT STRATTON, Associate Prof. in the several Departments.

J. WASHINGTON LUSK, and P. R. SPENCER, Author, Professors of the Spencerian System of Penmanship and Commercial Correspondence.

SARAH L. SPENCER, Instructress in the Ladies' Writing Department.

W. W. HARDER, Assistant Prof., in the Book-Keeping Department.

HONS. JUDGE STARKWEATHER and H. D. CLARK, Lecturers on Commercial Law.

PRES. ASA MAHAN, Lecturer on Political Economy.

EMERSON E. WHITE, Lecturer on Commercial Geography.

Terms.

For full course in Double Entry Book-keeping and other Departments, *time unlimited*,	$40,00
For full course in Ladies Department,	30,00
For separate course in Practical Penmanship,	5,00
For various styles in Ornamental Writing as agreed upon.	

The Principals of this Institution, design making it one of the best mediums in the United States for imparting a thorough practical knowledge of the various duties of the Counting Room and business pursuits in general.

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION, embraces Book-keeping by Double Entry, as applied to the various departments of Trade, Commerce, and Manufactures, comprehending the best forms now used by the most flourishing and eminent establishments, engaged individually or in partnership at Wholesale and Retail, on Commission or Joint Speculation, including Banking, Steamboating, Insurance, Railroad and Joint-Stock Books, &c., Commercial Calculations and Correspondence, embracing every variety of business computation, and familiarizing the student with the Commercial Technicalities and Phraseology of Correspondence.

COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY is a new feature in Mercantile Schools, and having its origin as it does in this Institution, much will be done to make it an instructive and profitable branch in the Lecture Department.

The Spencerian System of Practical Penmanship in all its forms, will be taught by its Author, P. R. Spencer, and J. W. Lusk. No Institution in America offers superior facilities to this for imparting a Rapid and Systematic Hand Writing. Gentlemen and Ladies in all parts of the country, desirous of qualifying themselves for Teachers of this unrivalled and popular System, will find their wants met at this College.

THE LADIES' DEPARTMENT is entirely separate from the gentlemen's, and is fitted up in a splendid and convenient style. Many Ladies are now reaping the benefits of a thorough Mercantile Education, by occupying lucrative and responsible situations. Females desirous of attending a Mercantile School, will find the facilities for study offered at this Institution, superior to any other in the United States.

Applicants can enter upon a course of study at any time during the year.

Diplomas are awarded to students who sustain a thorough examination.

The Principals have an extensive acquaintance with business men throughout the West, and can render efficient aid to graduates in securing situations.

The suit of Rooms occupied by this College, are more spacious, and are fitted up in a more elegant and convenient manner than any other like institution in the United States.

☞ Send for a Circular by mail.

Dec. 31, 1853.-1y

NEW SEED STORE.

THE undersigned is now receiving his supply of Field, Garden, Tree and Flower-seeds; also, large additions to his Stock of Horticultural and Agricultural Impliments, and will be enabled to offer dealers and amateurs the most extensive and varied collection of Field, Culinary and Flower Seeds, Bulbs, Tubers, &c., &c., ever offered in this market. The seeds have been expressly grown to order by the most celebrated Seedsmen in America and Europe, and warranted by the growers true to name; new and superior varieties of Corn, Grain, Grass, Cabbage, Turnips, Cucumber and Pumpkin seed; Irish and Sweet potatoes; Flower seeds and Dahlia roots. As the stock of the latter is limited, orders for the same should be sent in at once to prevent disappointment; together with the largest collection of Agricultural and Garden Impliments to be found in the city, as the diplomas and premiums awarded at the late Fair, by the State Agricultural Society, will testify, amounting to near two hundred dollars.

E. R. SHANKLAND,
129, Wood St., Pitts.

Feb. 18, '54.-3m.

**New and Choice Varieties of Vegetables and Seeds