of Thieves, is going the rounds in this region.—An Ohioan brought it out. I took it to Vernon and gave it a start there. It is anxiously inquired for. We need anti-slavery lectures here much. Do send us James W. Walker. I hope some agents or lecturers may visit us after the convention in Cincinnati. We have plenty of advocates of the Nebraska bill here. Many inquiries are made for *Joel Tiffany's Lectures*. There is but one copy in this region, and the people have assembled in companies to hear it read."

ANSWER

To the question asked by J. V. Hoover, in last weeks' paper, (No. 30.)

In Art 1st Sec. 2d of the Constitution, in my opinion, the word "*free*" describes the nation and naturalized citizens of the United States, and the words "*all other persons*" describe resident "*Indians, not taxed,*" and possibly some others. The representation is then placed upon the *most just, best and rational basis that the words can be made to describe.* But it is asked, What was to become of the remaining two fifths? Answer, Nothing that we can see; they were all on an equality. "*Three fifths of the sum total of all other persons,*" was to be taken.

It is presumed that the word "*free*" is thought to be used here as the correlative of slave. This can not be, as slavery had then no *legal* existence. And if it were used as the correlative of something that did not then *legally* exist, the words "all other persons" would have no possible *legal* application. Naturalization is a legal process. To be brief, we shall here close. It is hoped that what is said may be to some degree satisfactory, or at least lead to the light, and effectual action for the slave's freedom.

As ever, most cordially yours for the truth,

JNO. D. COPELAND.

Columbiana, March 12th, 1854.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

Salem, Ohio, March 18, 1854.

WHY DON'T OUR PAPER COME?—We have received several complaints of late from Mrs. Foster, that new subscribers, whose names she has forwarded, have not received their papers. And she asks, "Why is it?"

We cannot tell, unless the letters have miscarried. We are sure that in the instances she has specified the fault is *not here*. All letters received containing subscribers names, are immediately and carefully filed. The Publishing Agent has taken the trouble to examine all the letters received from Mrs. Foster, and the missing names are nowhere to be found among them. Mistakes sometimes occur here, but we believe the Publishing Agent is as careful and as successful in avoiding them, as any one would or could be.

PUBLIC LANDS--NEGROES AND INDIANS.

Look at the scoundrelism of slaveholding Congressmen. They will except all colored men from among the recipients of the public lands. They don't like it. "It is unconstitutional," and all that. But most wonderful generosity they have towards the Indians! Especially *slaveholding* Indians.—Mr. Orr's bill, is a bill to introduce slavery into every territory of the nation. It is not enough that it must curse Utah and New Mexico, Kansas and Nebraska. It must reach to Oregon, and embrace Minesota and all the Indian territories. These slaveholders have an eye single and a purpose determined, to extend slavery over every foot of territory of the United States. And if the two bills now before the House of Representatives shall become laws, viz: the Nebraska bill and the bill of Mr. Orr, granting a bounty of land on slaveholding in the territories, *the work is done for the United States' possessions*, except the present sixteen nominally free States. Not another State will ever be formed out of the territories, which will not be a *slave State*. Not one. There is no inch of soil from which to form it. The Missouri Compromise is repealed, and Indians are scattered over the territories, organized and unorganized. And slaveholders will become Indians for the sake of occupying the territories with slavery. They would feel no repugnance to adding an Indian wife to their colored herems, and thus constitute themselves Indian citizens, by Indian law.

The Nebraska bill, properly designated, is a bill to introduce slavery into Kansas and Nebraska. So, Mr. Orr's bill is a bill to introduce slavery into Oregon Washington, Minesota and any other territory, if such there be, where Indians reside, hunt, fish or roam. All this is to be be done *this session*, and what more the future alone can reveal. There are no bounds to the arrogant impudence of slaveholding designs.

Farmers and mechanics, citizens of the North and West, what think you? You have been struggling for years with difficulty and toil, almost miserly hoarding up your earnings and savings, little by little, and for what? Why it was that you might have a farm for yourselves, and provide farms, ample and productive, for your growing sons and daughters. For this you have hoped, and for this, year after year, you, fathers and mothers have toiled. Now this Congress, by these two bills, is to blast your hopes, or compel you to purchase homes for your children on a slaveholding, slave trading soil. You have seemed to feel it no hardship in the past that you have been shut out from the whole of the fertile and sunny South. That has been a matter of course. One of which you have never thought of complaining. It is true you furnished the money to buy Florida and Louisiana, and gave them a free will offering to slavery. Never dreaming of setting your foot upon that soil, as one of its possessors, never mutering or peeping one word of complaint, if they lynched or hung your fellow citizens, who, trusting to the hospitalities of your beneficiaries, dared to assert their personal freedom of thought and speech. It is true that without thought of occupying her soil as residents, you furnished volunteers for the Texas rebellion, you gave the votes for her admission to the Union, and cheerfully paid many more than "ten millions" to start her in the slaveholding and slave breeding business. You furnished money to conquer New Mexico and Utah, and gave up with alacrity, all claims upon any power in those territories. They were too far south and the climate was too genial for your modest ambition. But north of 36° 30′ you hoped to have a chance for farms. On the plains of Nebraska and among the lakes and swamps of Minesota you *had an ambition* to plant your farms, as well as in the far off Northwest of Oregon and Washington.

But in this modest expectation, you are doomed to disappointment. Douglas and Orr are about to forestall your hopes, and you must buy your farms where slavery blights the soil as it does the morals of its inhabitants. Or you must be content with Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. What think you? Are these monster plots of Douglas and Orr nothing to you and your children? Will you fold your hands in quietness and suffer them to be consumated? Will you stop at half-way measures, adopt only the most timid policy, grumble, probably remonstrate, and then "*acquiesce?*" If you do, you deserve to be what your sons will be—slavery's-degraded, tenants at will—or the overseers and negro-whippers of haughty slaveholders—as actually, and far more infamously slaves, than the blacks whose backs they scourge.

Another object of this bill of Orr's is to break up and destroy the nationality of the Indian tribes—the sooner to exterminate them. The Indian policy of land holding is the most just and natural of any system of land holding on the face of the earth. The proprietorship is vested in *common*, in the nation. Each individual has the right to pitch upon any unoccupied spot, make such improvements as he pleases, and hold it at his will. His improvements are his against the world, and the soil on which they rest is his, so long as he chooses to occupy it. Mr. Orr's system is designed to break up this, as well as to pay a bounty to all Indians for slaveholding. One of its sections provides for granting to each Indian an eighth of a section of land; to Indian families from a quarter to a whole section; and "to families *who own slaves, in addition to the foregoing, there shall be allowed, if less than ten slaves, one half section; if ten and not exceeding fifteen, one section; and for every ten above that number, one half section.*" Judge for yourselves, what will be the result of this measure, and what is its intent. Judge whether or not you are willing to relinquish all the unoccupied lands of the nation to slavery. And judge too, what means are adequate to resist such robbery and outrage. As a pecuniary question to the nation and to individuals, these two bills are the most momentous that have ever been presented to Congress. If the North now "acquiesces," the whole territory is lost to freedom and prosperity.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES IN NEW YORK.—This course of lectures was concluded last week, by Ralph Waldo Emerson. His subject was the "Seventh of March." The time of the lecture was the 7th of March, the fourth anniverrary of Mr. Webster's 7th of March speech. This seems almost cruel. But it is well. The infamy of traitors should no more be forgotten than the virtues of martyrs and heroes. Arnold's treason is as important a land-mark in history, as Franklin's patriotism, and the legitimate influence of the one is as valuable as the other. The only difficulty of the present is, that our living traitors are so numerous that no adequate amount of scorn and indignation can be concentrated upon any *one* of them.

Resolutions were passed at the close of this last lecture, congratulating the friends of freedom on the eminent success of the course. And Oliver Johnson announced that a similar course during the lecturing seasons might be considered as hence, forth one of the "peculiar institutions" of the city.

SENATORS WADE AND CHASE.—Our Ohio Senators bore themselves most manfully through the fight on the last two nights of the Nebraska discussion. They were brow beaten, outraged and insulted, but they stood their ground like men, were prompt and fearless. Mr. Wade's last speech was admirable. It was anti-slavery, and developed anti-slavery principles. He spoke as one who was worthy to vindicate the right and to defend the wronged. His retorts were some of them capital.

One of the best was that upon Mr. Badger, of North Carolina. He had talked very pathetically of the separations which the abolitionists contemplated between himself and his slaves,—his affectionate, loving slaves.

"He mentioned his old "*mammy*," the negro woman who had nursed him, and complained that if slavery should be excluded from Nebraska, he could not carry this old negro woman with him if he went there. To this Mr. Wade replied, that he knew of nothing to prevent the Senator from taking his "mammy" with him to Nebraska, except that he *couldn't sell her when he got there.*"

NEBRASKA EXPEDITION.

A Nebraska expedition is being organized in Chicago. Over one hundred people have signed the roll, and it is expected that many others will join. The expedition is to be under the leadership of Captain Gibbs, and is to start about the 1st of April—[Detroit Free Press.

These persons, we understand, are Germans. If German emigrants who are qualified to vote, would rush in and pre-occupy the Territory, they might forestall the plotters yet. It would seem that senators feared such a result, as in the case of California, and therefore introduced the amendment prohibiting all but fully qualified citizens from voting on the question of the "institutions" of the territory.

"RIGHT REVEREND" DIGNITY.

The Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, of Pittsburgh, had included among their invited lecturers the last winter, "the Right Reverend Alonzo Potter, Bishop of Pennsylvania." the Rev. Antoinette Brown, and the untitled Lucy Stone. It seems the dignity of the Rt. Reverend would not permit him to appear before an association which would consent to receive instruction or pleasure from persons so well qualified to impart them as those noble women mentioned above. The Bishop had twice promised to address the Association, but afterwards, when he learned that these ladies were among the lecturers of the season, he declined to fulfil his engagement.

Well, the young men of Pittsburgh have had the pleasure of listening to those women, and showed their marked appreciation of their talents and worth, and we dare say, are quite as wise as though they had excluded them and listened to the hunker Bishop.

The following notice of the fact appeared in the Token a few weeks since:

"The 'Right Reverend' Alonzo Potter, Bishop of the diocese of Pennsylvania, has refused to lecture before the Young Men's Mercantile Institute of this city, after twice engaging to do so. "Circumstances," he says, "have just come to my knowlede, which make it desirable and even necessary, that I be released from my engagement. We presume that Lucy Stone and Antoinette Brown are a couple of "circumstances" that have prevented His Eminence from fulfiling his promise to the Young Men's Institute. Clerical dignity would, no doubt, be sadly compromised in his eyes, by lecturing before an Association which had dared to permit a woman to address them. This was too great a violation of ancient and priestly usage to receive the sanction of so high a functionary.—Nevertheless, the declination might have been couched in terms at least respectful, if not courteous. The apparent imputation conveyed by the Bishop's note, will fall harmless in this community, where the Young Men's Mercantile Institute is so favorably known and appreciated."

SAMUEL LEWIS.—Mr. Lewis reports himself in the Columbian, as in poor health, and much of the time confined to his room and bed. He regrets that he cannot attend the State Convention on the 22d, and adds:

"If I could get to Columbus, I would exhort those who unite in opposing this device of the Devil and Douglass, not to attempt to make capital for any one party as such, but to be done with such miserable party tricks, and go in for a great principle."

COLUMBUS MEETING ON THE 22ND.--FARE REDUCED.

By the following note from Mr. Curry, it will be seen that excursion tickets for the Columbus meeting can be had for half price.

SALEM, March 13th, 1854.

MR. ROBINSON—*Sir:* Please announce through the columns of your paper, that persons wishing to attend the Convention at Columbus, on the 22nd inst., will be taken from Salem to Crestline at single fare for the round trip. Tickets will be good from the 21st to the 25th, inclusive.

Respectfully yours,

C. CURRY, Ag't,

O. & P. R. R., Salem Station.

A HUBBUB.—On the 10th, in the House of Representatives, Messrs. Sollers of Maryland and Lane of Indiana had an encounter which excited some interest. The latter in the exercise of a little commendable phariseeism, "Thanked God that he represented no such constituency as required five colored persons to be equal to three white men." This produced no little fluttering among the chivalrous members who represent constituents only three fifths men. Questions of order—decisions—appeals and what not followed. Finally a decision of the house was had which satisfied the three-fifths men and refering to it. Mr. Hunt of Louisiana amid much confusion cried out "I am now satisfied with the opinion of this House. I consider the Constitution vindicated, and that by the vote a rebuke has been administered to the gentleman (Mr. Lane) who thanked God he did not represent a slave constituency."

The confusion had now reached its height; nearly one-half of the members were on their feet. Great excitement.

Mr. Lane amid the din said, I laugh to scorn the remark just made.

Cries of "Order, order."

And thus the matter ended.

CLERICAL PROTEST.—Three thousand clergymen of New England have signed a protest against the Nebraska Bill. They have forwarded it to Washington by the Rev. H. M. Dexter of Boston.

Well done.

CLEVELAND COMMERCIAL.—A slip from the office of the Cleveland Commercial, announces its suspension for the present for want of sufficient support. We are sorry to learn of this. But Mr. Addison does not yet despair. He is out with his characteristic energy beating up for new subscribers. Should he be successful in his efforts, the publication will be resumed.

C. M. BURLEIGH.—We are sorry to learn that the health of the Editor of the Pennsylvania Freeman compells him for a time to retire from his editorial duties. J. Miller McKim, occupies his post during his absence. None could do it better.

SOUTHERN ESTIMATE OF NORTHERN CHARACTER.

The Charleston Mercury gives its estimate of Northern character, as follows. The severity of the estimate consists in its truth. It says:

"At this time they threaten us with a great Northern party, and a general war upon the South. *If they were not mere hucksters in politics—with only this peculiarity, that every man offers himself instead of some other commodity for sale—we should surmise that they might do what they threaten, and thus bring about the real triumph of the South by making a dissolution of the Union necessary.*

As to a dissolution of the Union bringing a real triumph to the South, it may be so, if the slaveites can succeed in consumating their plans. Disunion *now* would be a real triumph to freedom, while we have yet a free North Western Territory. But let them curse it all with slavery, as they design to do, hem in, perhaps, Ohio, New York, and New England with slave territory; and then to get rid of the annoyance of any spirit of freedom that might remain, they might deem it a triumph to shake off the Union, and move on unrebuked and unmolested in their course of despotism.

But if the people of the North were not just what the Mercury declares them to be, and would arise and demand justice and liberty or disunion as an alternative, there would then be a real triumph for freedom. Indeed, if there ever is such a separation made, and if the *North will make it*, it will be such a triumph. If we wait for the *South* to make it, it will be far less so. For she will only make it when by so doing she can advance the cause of slavery. The slaveholding South aims at *independence*. She will secure it first, if possible, by the perfect vassalage of the non-slaveholding North. Failing in that, she will strengthen her positions, and enlarge her territory to the utmost, as she is now doing, when she can make no more out of the mercenary trucklers to her despotism, and when she has them helpless and encompassed by her power, like other tyrannies, she will cast off her tools with insult and contempt. Why should we wait for such a consumation? Why should we maintain union with perfidy? Why not raise the banner of independence ourselves?

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING.

An Anti-Slavery Meeting will be held at the Cool Springs Meeting House, on SUNDAY April 1st.

The name of the FOREST CITY DEMOCRAT has been changed to that of the CLEVELAND MORNING LEADER. The character and conductors of the paper remain unchanged. It is an excellent paper, and we are glad to hear that its circulation is large and increasing. As it assumes *leadership*, in the cause of freedom, may its eye be single, and its motto *onward*.

CONVINCING ARGUMENT.—The New York Evening Post, reports Mr. Douglass as replying to Mr. Fessenden's able speech on the Nebraska question, by saying that the first time he ever heard of Mr. Fessenden, the new Senator from Maine, he read in a Maine paper, some years ago, that on the fifth of July—the day upon which the negroes celebrate the fourth in that State—the negro chairman proposed the following toast: "Our wordy brudder, William Pitt Fessenden—a WHITE man with a BLACK heart." The remark was applied to another, Gen. Fessenden.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF INTEMPERANCE.—The New Lisbon papers contain the account of the death of another man in their vicinity from intemperance. Isaac Carlisle was drowned last week while in a state of intoxication. This is the third victim within a few weeks.

R. D. HARTSHORN, has retired from the Buckeye State and Mr. WILSON succeeds him.

The Illinois Legislature has endorsed Douglass' position. King Caucus did the work. The Senate came to the task reluctantly. The House voted 31 for, 21 against—23 dodging! Will this backing answer?

NEBRASKA MEETING IN SALEM.

An adjourned Meeting held at the Town Hall on Saturday night last, was addressed by J. Cable of Sandusky, and others and the following resolutions adopted:

Whereas, the efforts now making by Congress, to repeal the Compact made in 1820, securing Freedom to the North-west Territory, is extraordinary in its character, inasmuch as at first it was proposed simply to declare that the States formed out of the Territory of Nebraska should be admitted into the Union, "With or without Slavery," and did not assume to touch directly the Slavery restriction, this was not satisfactory. Then it was proposed to declare that the prohibition in the "Missouri Act," was superceded by the principles of the legislation of 1850, and is hereby declared inoperative. And whereas, this being too bold and audacious a falsehood, it was abandoned, and at last it was proposed to declare that the prohibition being inconsistent with the principles of non-intervention by Congress, with Slavery in the States and Territories, as recognized by the Legislation of 1850, and is therefore declared inoperative and void: Therefore,

Resolved, That, should Congress repeal the BASIS of the act upon which Missouri was admitted into the Union, which this bill contemplates, then the State of Missouri would, in justice, be no longer a member of this Confederacy.

Resolved, That, other conspiracies against the Republic, from its earliest history until the present, sink into insignificance, compared with the infamy of the Douglas plot.

Resolved, That should Congress attempt to set aside her obligations to maintain Freedom in that vast Territory North of 36° 30′, and repudiate national honor and trample upon the plighted faith of our Fathers, and annul their compact, then we entreat the Representatives from Ohio to take such measures as effectually to arrest such a scheme of treason, and should the South threaten a dissolution of the Union as on former occasions, in order to secure their unhallowed purposes, then we say Union or no Union, this dread curse shall not be extended.

Resolved, That with shame and sorrow we have witnessed the passage of Douglas' bill by 37 to 14 in the Senate of the United States, being a verification that "there is no North," but a base, cowardly and truckling spirit, it would seem that no encroachment, insult or outrage, could startle a majority of the Senators from the Free States into resistance, or inspire them with self-respect.

Resolved, That in view of past history, the North had no reason to expect any thing, but still further encroachments by this demon power, because the two great parties, which absorb nearly the whole voting strength of the country, are pledged in the most solemn manner, to be deaf, dumb and blind, to whatever outrages the slave power may attempt to perpetrate—not only so, but to resist and discountenance every effort to arrest its mad career, either in Congress or out of it.

Resolved, That however guilty the South may be in national perfidy, the North is still more responsible for the existence, growth, extension, and perpetuation of Slavery; in her hands has been the destiny of the Republic from the beginning; she could have emancipated every slave long ere this, thereby removing this element of discord, had she been upright in heart, and free from the slimy folds of party trammels.

Resolved, That the rejection of the amendment to the Nebraska Bill, offered by Senator Chase, "providing that the Legislature of the Territories shall not be precluded from the prohibiting slavery therein," and also the rejection of the amendment providing for the election of the Governors and Judges of the Territories by the people, prove that the claim that said bill establishes the complete sovereignty of the people in the Territories, to be a trick of demagogues to deceive and defraud the advocates of "squatter sovereignty," while it in fact gives the power to the President and Senate, by their electing the Governors and Judges.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due to the Senators from Ohio, for their able defense of the interests of Freedom.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the Hon. A. Stewart and J. R. Giddings members from Ohio.

JAMES BROWN, PRES'T.

C. CURRY, *Sec'y.*

News of the Week.

ITEMS.

Governor Bigler has been nominated for re-election in Pennsylvania.——The Cincinnatians held an anti-Nebraska meeting on the 9th.——The Senate of New York have passed to its third reading the bill prohibiting the liquor traffic.——Anti-Nebraska meetings are still numerous, east and west, as well as all around us.——The U. S. Marshal, attempting to arrest some depredators on the timber of the public lands in Missouri, was repulsed and compelled to take refuge in Arkansas.——Vessels have commenced running on the lake, between Chicago and Milwaukie.——The railroad track across one of the streets of Erie, was again torn up on Monday evening, by order of Mayor King.——The Ohio river was fearfully swollen at Cincinnati on Saturday last. Some of the lower portions of the city were submerged.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Henry County, Iowa, has 1,200 inhabitants, takes 70 Weekly Tribunes, has a fertile soil, an intelligent, moral population, and don't allow a drop of Alcoholic Liquor to be sold for beverage within her limits. If that place don't flourish, where is one that will?

An alliance defensive and offensive between France and Switzerland has been concluded.

Bread riots continue to take place in the Roman States.

Lord Palmerton has announced in the House of Commons that Smith O'Brien is to be pardoned.

A LARGE CITY.—The consolidated city of Philadelphia extends from Darby creek, on the south, to Poquessing creek, on the North, a distance of twenty-two miles, and up the Schuylkill, measuring from Kensington about ten miles. It is estimated that there are one hundred and twenty square miles in the city. The population at this time is about four hundred and seventy-five thousand.

SENATOR TOUCEY HUNG.—We are informed that Senator Toucey was hung in effigy, in Main-st., New London, on Monday night, by the people of that city, who were incensed at his vote for the Nebraska bill. Over the head of the effigy was a placard, with the words "Toucey the Traitor."—Hartford Courant.

John L. Taylor, the only Whig from Ohio who voted for the Fugitive Law in 1850, has announced his intention to oppose the Nebraska bill.

☞ The block of stone which the Pope of Rome sent as a contribution to the Washington Monument, was smashed to pieces by some unknown persons, on the night of the 5th instant.

☞ The Milan (Ohio) Free Press gives an account of an attempt to kidnap two colored children in that place, for the purpose of selling them into Southern slavery. The person charged is a Mrs. Kester, her husband being now at the South.

Receipts of the Bugle for the week ending March 15.

Daniel C. Dean, Pontiac,	1,50-488
Martha Howard, Albion,	1,50-491
Martin Haven, "	1,50-491
John Phipps, "	1,50-491
Lucina R. Halsey, Lima,	1,50-491
John H. Ladd, "	1,50 491
Sarah Parker, "	1,50-491
Lemuel Fobes, "	1,50-491
B. S. Griswold, Parma,	1,50-491
Emeline Fawcett, Salem,	1,00-468
Ann Hayball, Adrian,	1,50-491

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED,—On Sunday evening, March 5th, by Rev. J. Nesley, Mr. JASON THARP, to Miss BARBARA NEASE, all of Salem.

In return for the kind remembrance of the parties, the printers unite in most sincere desires for their future happiness and prosperity.

DIED—At Rock Springs, Des Moines county, on 28th Feb. Mrs. CLARA JAMES, wife of Dr. Edwin James, Sen.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

ADRIAN, March 6, 1854.

DEAR MARIUS: Will you please insert in the Bugle the following Receipts in the Treasury of the Michigan Anti-Slavery Society, from last report, to March 1, 1854.

Edwin Comstock, Adrian, to redeem pledge,	$5,00
T. C. Warner, "	5,00
John M. Cornelius, "	5,00
Alfred Lapham, Livonia,	5,00
Cyrus Fuller, "	10,00
Lucena Fuller, "	5,00
Robt. B. Glasier, Ann Arbour,	5,00
Maria Glasier, " "	5,00
Edwin Fuller, Livonia,	5,00
Harriet D. G. Fuller, Livonia,	5,00
Emery Durfee, "	5,00
Donations received at the Livonia Convention.	
Ethan Lapham,	1,50
Alfred Brigham,	2,00
E. Lapham,	50
A Friend,	50
Dyer Rauesdell,	1,00
M. Bronson,	1,00
M. Leght,	1,00
Julius Wilcox,	1,00
H. B. Dall,	25
John Elliot, to redeem pledge,	5,00
Wortley Blanchard,	1,00
Luther Briggs,	1,00
John Thayer,	1,00
Allen Durfee,	1,00
Luther Lapham,	1,00
George Wilbur,	1,00
A. Aldrich,	50
M. Underwood,	2,50
D. Briggs,	1,00
W. A. Rawsdel,	50
H. D. G. Fuller,	50
Donations received at Battle Creek Convention.	
A. F. Taylor,	3,00
Henry Warner,	1,00
Ephraim Preston,	25
Chas. Merritt,	1,00
Chas. Eberstein,	1,00
Erastus Hussey,	1,25
A. Cooley,	50
S. S. French,	1,00
G. H. Davis,	1,00
Mrs. Flint,	50
Reynolds Cornell,	1,50
Richard Titus,	5,00
Frances W. Titus,	1,00
Margaret Cox,	50
Phebe Cox,	50
Henry Willis,	3,00
Contributions,	7,11
Collections at Wolf Creek,	17,00
Collections at Cambridge,	10,00
Collections at Farmington,	1,40
Collections at Albion,	17,50
J. W. W's. second lecture at Battle Creek,	12,50
Collections at Jackson over expenses,	1,00
Total,	$172,76

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 Slavocrats 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 slaveholding territory.

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

Board of Managers.

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.

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OREGON PEA.

Six bushels of them 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.–3 m.

SALEM NURSERY.

MARK BONSALL, Proprietor.

ONE MILE NORTH WEST OF SALEM, OHIO

HAS ON HAND SEVERAL THOUSAND

EVERGREEN TREES, SUCH AS

Firs, Pines, 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.

BUCKEYE FOUNDRY.

ENOS L. WOODS,

COLUMBIANA, COLUMBIANA COUNTY, OHIO,

Steam Engine Builder.

STEAM ENGINES of various sizes, constructed upon the latest approved plan, that cannot fail to give as good satisfaction as any now made.—Patterns of all kinds, made to order. All work made of good material, and warranted to give as good satisfaction as any other.

Feb. 11, 1854.–tf

WATER-CURE,

AT COLD WATER, MICHIGAN,

For the cure of Acute and Chronic Diseases, is in successful operation. Address for particulars,

DR. JOHN B. GULLY,

Cold Water, Mich.

Jan. 21, 1853.–3m.

SAMUEL BROOKE,

SUCCESSOR TO GOODALE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

And Wholesale Dealer in

Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Vestings,

Over-Coatings, Satinetts, Tweeds, Jeans, Flannels, Serges and Linings, and a variety of other Woolen and Domestic Goods.

41, *BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, OHIO.*

SAMUEL BROOKE,

Having taken the extensive Stock of Goodale & Co., offers it to the Trade on the most favorable terms, and solicits a continuance of patronage from the old friends and customers of the establishment.

The Large Stock of Yankee Notions & Fancy Goods,

In the upper rooms of the building, are constantly being replenished by fresh arrivals.

Liberal advances made on WOOL, by S. N. Goodale, who continues his office as heretofore, in the same building.

Dec. 22, 1853.

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.

Chinese Eight Rowed Corn,
Improved Dutton "
Stowel Evergreen "
Philadelphia Sweet "
Mountain June Potatoes, (very fine.)
Winnebago, " (very prolific,)
Mammoth Nutmeg, "
Peach Blossom, "
Early White Mercer "
Ash Leaf Kidney " (early six weeks,)
Sovereign "
Buckley's Seedling " (a very large variety and very prolific.)
Baywood Seedling,

Sweet Potatoes, a new variety from North Carolina. It has proved the most prolific and desirable for northern culture that has ever been introduced in this market.

58 New Varieties of Cabbage Seed, (Imported,)
20 " " " Radish " "
6 " " " Celery " "
25 " " " Cucumber " "
40 " " " Grass " "

Orders Respectfully Solicited, and Promptly Completed, by

E. R. SHANKLAND, SEEDSMAN,

No. 129, Wood St., Pitts., Pa.

Feb. 18, 1854.–3 m.

FRUIT TREES AND SHRUBBERY:

20,000 Choice Apple Trees,
3,000 Dwarf Pear Trees, (very fine,)
5,000 Peach Trees, (new varieties,)
2,000 German Plum Trees, (imported,)
1,500 Cherry Trees,
20,000 Evergreens,
30 New and superb varieties Strawberry,
20 " " " " Raspberry,
15 " " " " Gooseberry,

Together with the finest collection of Plants and Shrubs ever offered in this market, for sale by

E. R. SHANKLAND,

129 Wood St., Pitts.

Feb. 18, 1854.–3 m.

SCHOOL FOR LADIES & GENTLEMEN.

The subscriber having located in this place, is again prepared to instruct students in the science of Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene, or the practice of Medicine and Surgery. And in addition to his former extensive means for demonstrating the various subjsect, has recently added largely to them by expensive purchases from France.

Demonstrations in Anatomy will commence the first of March, and to those desirous of availing themselves of the summer course of studies, it would be advisable to be here at least two weeks previously. He would also announce that he is prepared to practice in his profession.

K. G. THOMAS, M. D.

SALEM, Jan. 21, 1854.–4w