

FREE PRESBYTERIAN.

This excellent paper is removed of Yellow Springs, Green Co. O., and is quite improved in its appearance. Of the religious papers of this country, the Presbyterian is one of the most thorough and reliable on the question of freedom. Mr. Gordon, the Presb. is a most sincere and ardent friend of the slave, and he leaves no opportunity unimproved to advocate and urge his claims. We wish the Presbyterian abundant success in its new locality.

The number of the paper before us contains an article headed the "Two Banners" from which we make some extracts. The editor as he has frequently done before, is advocating a Higher Standard for political anti-slavery, dissatisfied as we think he has just occasion to be with the Free Soil Standard.

Speaking of the platform for John G. Whittier for Freedom, which we have heretofore copied and commented on, Mr. Gordon says: THE TWO BANNERS. John G. Whittier, in the National Era, of April 5th, calls upon "those who are willing to stand on the question of Slavery where the fathers of the Republic stood," to "unite, irrespective of party names, to form a League or Association, the nucleus of a mighty organization throughout the country. Upon the banner, which is to float over this new organization, he proposed to inscribe: "No slave territory. No more slave States. The General Government relieved from all responsibility for Slavery. No interference by the General Government with Slavery in the slave States. No interference with the right of jury trial, the writ of habeas corpus, and other guarantees of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, in the free States."

Slavery left to itself in the States which cherish it, without any extraneous aid or comfort to reconcile itself as best may to the progress of civilization and Christianity and to the liberal spirit of the age. This is simply a few stripes taken from the old Free Soil banner of 1848 and 1852. In all essential points, we think there is no alteration upon the doctrines of the Buffalo or Pittsburgh Convention. It contains the same old spirit of compromise and conciliation that has taught the slaveholders themselves to despise us. We had fondly hoped that the recent astounding developments of the reckless avarice and unscrupulous dishonesty of the slave power, had served to open the eyes of the old school of Liberty, at least, to the absurdity of attempting to maintain this half-way position. It would seem strange that Anti-Slavery men had been able for so long a time to retain even their self-respect, while maintaining a position so contradictory and absurd. But it would not have been strange if they had lost the respect and confidence of their opponents.

The first three planks of the above platform, (if we may be allowed to change the figure), are sound and should be retained. The fifth plank needs a little patching. We should strike out the words "in the free States." The rights which are declared to be inalienable, and should be as in the free States. The fourth and sixth planks we would toss overboard as rotten, worthless and unseaworthy.

It is strange that we should so long have been accustomed to change our principles side by side, without presiding their incongruousness; or that seeing the inconsistency, we had not blushed to maintain it. Let us take for example the third and fourth.

"The General Government relieved from all responsibility for Slavery." "No interference by the General Government with Slavery in the slave States."

Now, do these two propositions involve a palpable absurdity? How can the General Government be relieved from all responsibility for slavery, and yet not interfere with it in the slave States? We are of the opinion that this is inconceivable. The General Government is responsible for slavery wherever it exists within the National domain, and for the simple reason that she has ample power, in the Constitution, to abolish it every where within those limits, and failing to exercise that power, she becomes responsible for its continuation. And this responsibility is the more pressing because the General Government alone has this power. The States, individually, have no power to interfere with the national matters of each other. In this respect, it is an individual and independent sovereignty. No national remedy, or slavery could therefore be provided but by the General Government itself.

We said some time since that the Independent Democrats had a radical error in admitting for the sake of conciliation, that the General Government had no power over Slavery in the Slave States. We think so still. We have thus been guilty of the great inconsistency of maintaining, on all occasions, that the opposition to slavery had a central authority in the Convention that framed the constitution—that they resolutely determined not to admit the sanction of slavery into the Constitution, and did not admit it, and yet that they did admit it.

After an argument in favor of the anti-slavery character of the Constitution, the Editor adds:

Now in view of all these facts, to say that slavery is to be "left to itself in the States that cherish it," that there shall be "no interference by the General Government with slavery in the slave States," and yet that the General Government shall be "relieved from all responsibility for slavery," is a proposition as absurd and as contradictory as any that has ever been advanced in the history of the world.

HOUSHOLD WORDS, commences a new volume by the excellent Mr. Dickens. And Mr. Dickens commences a new story, called Hard Times. GRAHAM, for May, was received nearly two weeks since—a good number. ENAMICATED IN CUBA.—It is reported that there is a prospect of emancipation in Cuba. Of this, the Washington Union has the following paragraph: IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.—We are permitted to publish the following extract from a letter to a gentleman of distinction to a friend in this city, dated Havana, April 9, 1854: "The people of the Gem of the Antilles, particularly the Creoles, are sincerely anxious for a change of government; indeed, they are ripe for revolution. Captain-General Penzola has had for some time in his possession a royal decree emancipating the slaves of the island, but he is deterred from publishing it because of the state of affairs in Europe."

COMPROMISE.—The following well illustrates the compromising history of this government: "We have compromised, and compromised; and now we have the Nebraska bill, that has thrown from Arabia into Paris, thrust his nose into the bow of a miller, who said, 'take it away, you ugly brute'—but the camel pleaded piteously that he was cold, and the miller suffered him. So, by degrees, he was allowed to introduce ears and fore-legs; but these, on a solemn condition of making no more. Scarcely had the miller turned round when he saw the camel's whole body sprawling over the floor; he remonstrated in a passion, when the camel answered, 'Oh, well, if you are at all incensed, do not stay on my account!' [Laughter.] Thus Slavery got her nose in, then her fore-legs on a solemn condition, and presently you shall see her misshapen length sprawling over Nebraska."

A FEMALE CAPTAIN.—Among the Turkish troops are the soldiers of a Turkish tribe, who have a woman for their chief. She has appeared in the Turkish camp at their head. A correspondent of the Leader describes her as follows: "Her head is wound round with an immense turban, and in her girdle she has the old-fashioned musket and pistol. She is dressed throughout in male attire, and has the color and features of a man, and might easily be mistaken for one, except for the one decisive mark, that she wears entirely black and moostache. She has a courageous and athletic appearance, and riding at the head of her troop, all of whom are mounted, she is certainly to be considered as no mean foe."

Mr. BENTON'S SPEECH.—We occupy considerable room to-day with Mr. Benton's speech, but we could not perhaps occupy it better. It exhibits the position of a man who would be honorable among his peers, and vindicating that honor in a case where shallow tricksters would sacrifice it for an imagined advantage. He most graphically and conspicuously presents the facts of the question, and most effectively annihilates every argument scraped up by the congressional conspirators for their justification. He compels every one to see that they are mere false promises—but not more false than absurd and ridiculous—"non-sense"—"the quintessence of nonsense"—"the five times distilled quintessence of political nonsensicality." Who, ever will read this brief exposure of these pretences for justice will see that he has characterized them truly.

And what a rebuke was that old man's presence in that Hall, uttering those scathing words to the Northern serviles with whom he was surrounded. True, he did not bestow upon them many words. But they struck none less deeply for that. Douglas, we should suppose, could have received with composure the "thirty pieces of silver," the reward of his iniquity, which the women of Ohio so appropriately sent him. The burning in effigy the rebukes—all the press, of ministers, and of public meetings—were mere trifles compared with this. No wonder there was an effort to gag the old man in the midst of his speech.

A new temperance law has passed both branches of the Ohio Legislature. It exempts wine of Ohio vintage, beer and cider, from prohibition. The penalty is severe against the sale of distilled liquor, and gives to persons suffering from the sale of the article, recourse upon the vendor. It is in advance of previous laws, but is no prohibitory law such as temperance men have been of late calling for.

PRESIDENTIAL PIETY.—The New Hampshire Patriot has a lengthy article on the piety of President Pierce. "Twice a day," the Patriot says, "he regularly attends public worship, when no President was ever known to attend but once." What a blessed thing it is to have a pious President! regular go-to-meeting, of worshiping chief magistrate, who thinks so much of outward religious worship. He goes to meeting twice a day! He has, however, just double the piety of Washington. How long his prayers are, the Patriot does not state; but we do believe that by actual measurement, they would be found to exceed in length those which distinguished the Praying of eighteen centuries ago. Those pious old heroes were contented by any modern republican President, either in the dimensions of their prayers, or their piety, or the length of their faces.—Whole Island Freeman.

Well, if our modern Pharisees cannot out-pray the ancient ones, certainly they excel them in "deavouring widows' houses." We do not recollect anything in the history of the ancient hypocrites which equalled the exploits of our moderns in this line.

MATTHEW F. WARD, who shot Professor Butler at Louisville, has been acquitted. Not that there was any doubt of his guilt. But a combination of slaveholding aristocrats determined to prevent his punishment. An immense array of judges, lawyers, doctors, congressmen and other dignitaries were on hand to swear to the respectability of the cold blooded murderer. They were successful. This stupendous criminal aristocracy, determined, if possible, to maintain their order untouched, and untainted. Hence they make common cause, when any of their number are in jeopardy. And no difficult matter do they find it, when the injured one is of a social rank below them.

EXCITEMENT IN LOUISVILLE.—Louisville has been moved with a tempest of excitement, against the murderers of Butler, and against the court, jury, lawyers and others who contributed to their acquittal. Ten thousand persons were out on Saturday night, threatening vengeance against the Wards, Senator Wolf, Senator Crittendon, Col. Preston and others. Resolutions were passed—the obnoxious individuals were burned in effigy, and those in the city were sought (if not actually) for purposes of violence. By the vigorous effort and earnest appeal of the most influential citizens, added to that of Noble Butler, a brother of the murdered man, the crowd was finally dispersed.

The people felt that wealth and a social aristocracy had combined to screen the guilty because of their social position. They were outraged, and resolved to take vengeance into their own hands. In this outbreak, the slave holding aristocracy of the South have a premonition of the fearful elements they must one day encounter, if they continue their tyrannical system of slavery. They are at antagonism with the masses at all points. And the time will come when those masses will see, feel and resist. And terrible then will be the retribution.

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NURSERIES OF WIVES AND MOTHERS.—Many rich Turkish ladies (says a recent writer on Turkey) carry on a trade for which we have no name. They keep what are called Nurseries of Wives and Mothers, and find both pleasure and profit in training their young proteges to the duties of married life. They arrange for about collecting the raw material of their manufacture, picking up orphans, foundlings, or the children of poor parents; for in the east there is no prejudice to barren, and the lady is distinguished from her servant only by education or wealth. The task of training is, by no means difficult. There is no prejudice against a partner, obtained by these means. From this class, and from the Georgian slave market, most of the consorts of persons high in rank are taken.

Communications.

LETTER FROM MRS. FOSTER.

WOLCOTT'S MILLS, April 25, 1854.

DEAR FRIENDS: As I am in a field of labor never before tried by the anti-slavery lecturer, you will not be surprised when I say that it was not till within a few days that the Bugle of the 8th inst. came into my hands. When my eye rested on the letter from New Lyme, announcing the sudden death of our gifted and devoted J. W. Walker, I felt that it could not be. I read it again and again, and still it could not be. But still I could not bring myself to believe the dreadful intelligence. Since then a few days have passed, and as I get no later paper, and am here among those who have never known our friend, and therefore cannot sympathize with me, I must speak of him to you. It may relieve me. Ever since he threw himself into the anti-slavery cause, I have valued him highly, and considered his services above all price. But I have never seen so much of him, and therefore have been able so fully to appreciate him, as during the past winter. We attended several Conventions with him in Michigan. Mr. Foster and myself were equally surprised and delighted to find how powerful a speaker he was. We often remarked to our friends, that he had made greater improvement within the three last years, than any other person within the circle of our acquaintance. Not infrequently his power over his audiences was absolutely irresistible. He carried friends and foes all together, whether they would or no, and compelled them to do homage to his cause. After such triumphs, my husband would go to his chamber, and when we were alone, say to me, that he felt that he was never made for a public speaker. He realized so deeply his lack of ability, when listening to such eloquence. For myself, I always felt that the one talent must not be withheld from such a work as must be performed before the slaves shall be free.

Yet one word about his spirit of devotion and self-sacrifice. I need not speak of more than one instance, to illustrate this trait in his character. His family was large. He was in need of funds. Still, when last winter an offer of \$18 per week, with all expenses borne, was made him, to accompany a Diorama of Uncle Tom's Cabin, as delineator, he declined the offer, though he was then receiving after the rate of \$500 per year, and bearing his own travelling expenses, as agent of the Michigan Anti-Slavery Society. We must remember that he only lectured a part of the year, and received pay only for the time he lectured. Again, his health was poor, and his lecturing labor of no less, very far more severe than was the labor of delineating. But he decided that he could be more useful in the former than in the latter service, and therefore declined what would have been to him more than double the salary he was then receiving.

The last time I saw him he was full of hope and bright anticipations—laying plans for his family, and for the advancement of the cause to which he had so long and ardently devoted himself. The Michigan friends were urging him to remove there, that they might command more of his services. How much they were all expecting of him! Yes, how much we were all expecting of him! How often, as I have lain in my weary head on my pillow, and felt how little I could endure now compared with former years, have I thanked God that our friend, instead of falling, was strengthening and increasing in ability. And is it possible he is called away? Oh, who shall rise to fill his place in the great warfare for freedom? Let our young friends answer this question. How much talent is wrapped in a napkin! Would to God our young men and women would each one cry out, in that agony of spirit which the present anti-slavery crisis demands, "Lord, what wouldst thou have me to do?" The harvest is already perishing for lack of reapers.

But, if the anti-slavery cause has lost so much of its early lustre of our friend, what has not his family lost! That lone mother and those little children! No relatives in this country, and but a small circle of acquaintances, Mr. Walker has been so much engaged abroad that his family has been very much neglected, and therefore can have few acquaintances. He was to them their all. My heart bleeds for them. Anti-slavery lecturers don't grow rich. Don't let us forget the widow and the fatherless.

I am still in Northern Indiana, having been here some eight weeks. Mr. Foster was here about three weeks, before returning to attend to our spring work on the farm. I am to leave next Monday on my way to the anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society. Did my strength permit, I should remain in Indiana during the entire season, and lecture in the villages during the busy summer, and the short evenings. I have never been in any new field where there was a more arduous field of inquiry than here. Then, though it is a newly settled section, and therefore possessed of little wealth, it puts to shame many of our older fields, in its generous contributions to a fund to be appropriated to the diffusion of our glorious principles within this State. Nearly \$200 have been put into our hands for the treasury, and upwards of eighty anti-slavery papers have been subscribed for. The people, at large, are eager to investigate the whole question, and I doubt not, that Indiana will be as ready to wipe out the black code as was Ohio, when the American Society shall have done in her what was done in Ohio some eight years since. The farther we go south, the greater will be the opposition, of course, as there we find so large an admixture of the "poor trash" which, with all its moral and intellectual degradation, slavery, after cursing with its heaviest curses, has crowded north of the Ohio. Still, there is a sufficiently large element of intelligence in the northern and central portions of the State, when called into action by a thorough agitation, to relieve the State of its execrable black code. After the coming harvest we must have a large corps in Indiana.

In sorrow yet in hope, Yours very truly, A. K. FOSTER.

LETTER FROM FRANCIS BARRY.

J. D. COVELL—Brother: I believe in God, principle law—self-interest, universal, immutable. Naught is there in the universe, spiritual or material, that is not, necessarily, completely, unconditionally, under the direction, control, authority of this law, principle or God. Believing this, why should I recognize the necessity of petty enactments, and mock governments. There are indeed, enough who, I would admit, the correctness of the proposition I have laid down. The government of the United States is, in its practical operations, this authority is not to be relied upon. We must, of course, in terms, recognize the supremacy of the Higher Law, but the idea that any reliance is to be placed upon it, is absurd in the extreme. God may have the name of ruler, but all efficient government must be had from constitutions, legislative enactments, and half-box decisions. I beg to be excused from endorsing any such atheistic nonsense. Human governments, without exception, are devilish, man-crueling conspiracies, and humanity can never be redeemed till they are overthrown. To accomplish this, let us bravely and manfully set ourselves to work. When this is accomplished, let us not waste our time and strength in building monuments to our own folly and stupidity. The business of the reformer is not to establish governments, but to elevate public sentiment.

FRANCIS BARRY. BERLIN, Erie Co., Ohio.

THE CONTRAST.

Two men, citizens of Free States, in the course of events, became slaveholders—one lived in the South, the other in the North. The former, a Doctor and James T. Beaumont—was living in Illinois, and the other in Ohio. As in the free States, slaveholding is considered so irreparable as to be prohibited entirely, it might have been expected that the two men would at once wash their hands of the wrong by setting their victims free. But look at their course, severally. Douglas uses the influence of a high position to open a vast territory, equal to the whole free North, to the blighting curse of Slavery, with every apparent intent to make the free States slaveholding as irreparable as the slave States. The course of the other—Beaumont—was told in the following letter, which we find in the Oneida Column, published in Madison Co., New York.—Columbian.

A GOOD DEED. Mr. Editor:—I have lived in this city a slave family, called the Belger family. They belonged to Mr. James T. Beaumont, of East Westville, Mahoning Co., Ohio. Some weeks ago, opened a correspondence with me regarding this family. He and Mrs. Beaumont had determined that they should be set free. A few days since, I received from Mr. B. the deed of Manumission; and the Belger family are now rejoicing in their liberty. You are perhaps aware that the gentleman who has performed this good act, married the sister of the wife of Alpheus Morse, Esq., of Euron. GERRIT SMITH. Washington, March 25, 1854.

News of the Week.

Dr. BARDEN has become associated with L. L. Rice, in the editorial management of the Columbian.

NEWSPAPERS BY THE BREMEN LINE.—We are authorized to say that the United States and Bremen postal arrangement has been so far modified, that newspapers by the Bremen line, when not over two ounces in weight, do not, singly in narrow bands, open at the ends or sides, may be fully prepaid by any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union—the rate being required to be prepaid before three cents per newspaper.—Columbian.

Hon. Willard P. Hall, and Mr. Gardenhire, both influential Democrats in Missouri, have published able letters against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Mr. Hall was the author of the bill for the organization of the Territories, introduced at the last session of Congress, and Mr. Gardenhire is a leading attorney in the State. They claim the intelligent public sentiments of Missouri as with them.—Tribune.

CHOLERA AT ALBANY.—The cholera, begins to make its appearance on the Mississippi River. By the last foreign news it was also making its appearance in the various places in Great Britain, and in various places on the continent. It is stated that there were fifteen cases of cholera, near the steamer Bell Key, on her recent passage from New Orleans to Cairo.

THE COLORED AMERICANS OF Connecticut are invited to hold a State Meeting at New Haven on Thursday, the 27th inst., to urge the amendment to the Constitution of their State so as to repeal the present unjust denial to their race of political franchises. We trust they will not merely deserve success by their moderation, dignity and general deportment, but secure it.

DELLA WEBSTER, has been tried in Trimble Co., Ky., on a charge of abducting slaves (helping them to gain their liberty) and acquitted, their being no particle of evidence against her.

BIBLES PROHIBITED.—The Archbishop of Mexico has addressed to the clergy a circular, in which he recommends to them the greatest vigilance in preventing the circulation and reading of Protestant Bibles which are being introduced from the United States to Tampulipas, across the Texas frontier.

REV. A. B. BRADFORD, late of Darlington, S. C., has been recently appointed pastor of the Church of New Castle, Lawrence Co., Pa., and removed to the latter place. Correspondents will please address him accordingly.

A petition is in circulation in New Bedford, asking the Mayor and Aldermen to place the names of colored citizens in the jury box.

There are now in Canada 25,000 fugitive slaves. Their average value is \$500 each—they have abstracted by their act of running away from the slave States, seventeen millions five hundred thousand dollars of his country's property!

REV. T. W. HIGGINS states in the Commonwealth, that the separate colored school has been abolished in Worcester Mass., almost without opposition, and the colored children are admitted freely to all the rights and privileges of the public schools of every grade. Mr. H. states that there is now no school for negroes in Massachusetts, except Boston, that makes the privileges of education vary with color or sex. Boston still unites both these iniquities.—Freeman.

MEX STEALERS AGAIN.—Yesterday the slave stealers were on the hunt for another victim—a woman—who had resided in this city for some time. Who had sent from Kenosha to the hunters were immediately taken to see that the woman was out of danger. We are very much opposed to extreme measures, but we don't know but that they will be necessary to teach the nigger stealers that they had better remain at home about their business. It is very evident that they are determined to give the blacks and whites of this State no rest until they are taught better. The money which the United States officers get for their services in the matter, is the bait which stirs up the excitement.—Racine Advocate.

UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.—The Detroit Station is one of the most important of the whole line. The Detroit Democrat of the 18th, announces the arrival that day, of "twelve first-class passengers under twelve; three mothers—two widows—and a royal young man, who overheard an offer of \$150 for himself, on the day previous to his exit. Our new friends are delighted with the 'Queen's dominions,' and are undisciplined in their praise of the convenience and dispatch of the 'through passages.' Only thinking of twelve happy beings, now no more slaves, kneeling around the altar of Freedom, to present their tears of joy and thanksgiving to God for the priceless boon, found at last.—Columbian.

English cotton shirts, on which the concise copy of the Koran are roughly printed in the blue, are now selling in the Turkish camp. They are eagerly brought up at tenfold their value, as the Turkish soldiers attach to those talismanic extracts the gifts of making the wearer invulnerable in battle.

The Mohawk Indians have instituted a claim to the Van Rensselaer estate, near Albany.

WHY IS ARISTOCRACY?—In reply to this question, Gen. Fox, a distinguished orator in the French Chambers, gave the following answers: "Aristocracy in the 19th century, is the language, the sentiment of those who would consume without producing, live without working, know without learning, carry all honors without deserving them, and occupy all the places of government without being able to fill them."

HAVE WE ANY DOCTORS AMONG US?—The rule now is, place a little vial of poison and ribbon so far back on the head that the wearer don't see any part of it. The patch is stured to "phlebotomy" by a wifer, and the sters look down on "the place where the venous right to lee."—Diaphan.

The Supreme Court has reversed the decree of the Circuit Court of Ohio, which recently declared against the Methodist Episcopal Church, south part of the assets of the Cincinnati book publishing concern, which have been held exclusively by the Methodist Episcopal Church since the separation of that denomination in 1843. The Supreme Court has remanded the cause for further proceedings in the District Court.

Receipts of the Bugle for the week ending May 3.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes T. C. Highten, Edinburg, 1.00-40; D. J. Bowman, Bryan, 2.00-47; Jonathan Weaver, Angula, 1.00-52; L. A. K. Penrose, Sterling, 1.00-84; Eliza Oren, Wilmington, 1.00-51; J. H. Gilpin, 1.00-49; J. H. Chapman, Skeels X Roads, 2.00-30; John Hall, Middleton, 1.50-76; Andrew Cook, Depere, 1.50-83.

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Table with 2 columns: Train Name and Time. Includes Mail Train leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 A. M.; Express Train leaves Pittsburg at 11:05 A. M.; Express Train leaves Pittsburg at 3:30 P. M.; Express Train leaves Pittsburg at 6:30 P. M.; Express Train leaves Pittsburg at 11:30 P. M.

Meetings.

PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS. Salem Quarterly Meeting of Progressive Friends will be held at Fairmount on seventh day, the 13th of May, commencing at 11 o'clock.

TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The Twentieth Anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society will be held in the City of New York, in the REV. DR. CHAPIN'S CHURCH, in Broadway, between Spring and Prince Streets, on WEDNESDAY, May 10th, 1854, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The names of the speakers will be announced hereafter.

The Society will hold meetings for Business and Discussion (in some hall yet to be procured) on the evening following the public Anniversary and on the succeeding THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, May 11th and 12th.

The members and friends of the Society for and near are earnestly invited to be present at the public Anniversary and to give us the benefit of their counsel and co-operation at the subsequent meetings. The condition of the country in relation to the Anti-Slavery Agitation will present for the consideration of the Society, topics of the greatest importance affecting its future action; hence a large attendance is desirable.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Pres. ERNEST QUINCY, S. H. GAY, W. H. GAY, Secretaries.

PENNSYLVANIA YEARLY MEETING OF PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS.

This Association will convene for mutual help and edification, and for the discharge of its appropriate duties as a religious body, in the meeting-house at Old Kennett, Chester County, on First day, the 21st of Fifth month, 1854, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and continue by adjournments from day to day as long as necessity may require.

Cred-anking forms no part of the objects of this Society. Disclaiming all ecclesiastical authority, and avoiding the tangled controversies by which the popular churches are perplexed and bewildered, it seeks to unite mankind, not by agreement in theological opinions, but through oneness of spirit in respect to the practical duties of life, the communion of soul with soul in a common love of the beautiful and true, and a common aspiration after moral excellence. Its platform is broad and comprehensive. It invites the co-operation of the Human Family, the Equal Brotherhood of all men, and who acknowledge the duty of defining and illustrating their faith in God, by lives of personal purity, and works of beneficence and charity to mankind.

The name of "Friends" was adopted in no technical or narrow sense, and with no intention that the Society should be identified with or limited by the sectarian peculiarities of older associations, but in the broad, primary and comprehensive meaning of the word, as it was employed by Jesus when he said, "I have called you friends"—"Ye are my friends, if ye do whatsoever I command you."

We therefore affectionately invite all sincere inquirers after truth, who may be attracted by the principles of our organization, and who, weary of the stripes of sect, are looking for higher and purer manifestations of the religious sentiment, to meet with us at the time above specified, and to give us the benefit of their counsel and co-operation.

WILLIAM BARNARD, THOMAS A. DUGAN, J. B. FUSSELL, C. M. BURLEIGH, SINDY PIERCE, BENJAMIN G. BACON, B. FUSSELL, ROWLAND JOHNSON, JONATHAN LAMBORN, EDITH PENROCK, HENRIETTA W. JOHNSON, Com. of Arrangements.

Communications intended for the meeting, whether from associations or individuals, should be addressed to the clerks, Joseph A. Dugdale and Sidney Peirce, Kennett Square, Chester County, Penn.

Friends residing in the vicinity of the place of meeting, offer the hospitality of their homes to those coming from abroad. Editors of newspapers, friendly to the objects of the meeting, are invited to publish this call.

FARM FOR SALE.

The Subscriber, residing 14 miles North-West of Salem, offers at private sale, his Farm, containing 90 acres, situated but a short distance from the O. & P. R. R., commanding the best view between Salem and Allamans. The Farm is well watered, with numerous Springs and running streams, adapted to growing grain or grazing; an Orchard of about 200 Fruit Trees, most of which are bearing. The location is unequalled in the County for Health and Beauty.—Also a Nursery, containing from 15,000 to 20,000 GRAFTED APPLE TREES. Salem, April 6th, 1854.—E. THOMAS.

DAGUERTYPE MATERIALS.

ARTISTS are informed that we intend to keep a supply of Glass on hand, and endeavor to promote their interest and ours, by exchanging goods for the Cash. CHASSMAN & WRIGHT. Salem, April 27, 1854.

SALEM DENTAL DEPOT.

RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of the profession to their Stock of Materials and Instruments for Dental purposes. Particular attention paid to orders from 1st distance when accompanied by the Cash. April 29, 1854.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The Subscriber being desirous of removing west, offers for sale his Farm, situated in the township of Oerell, county of Ashland, 1 of a mile east of the Ashland and New Lisbon Road line. Said Farm contains eighty-six acres of choice land, forty acres under improvement, a part of it cleared, and a part in mowing; well watered and timbered, and 1 of a mile only from a good Steam Saw Mill. Terms \$15 per acre; one half the purchase money down, and one half in two yearly payments with security on the land. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises. S. S. CREEVE. Oerell, May 6th, 1854.—3v.

Books, Stationery, &c. &c.

THE subscriber invites the attention of the public to his new stock of GOODS for 1854. At his establishments on Main Street, Salem, Ohio, may be found

THE LAMPLIGHTER. A Book in interest, popularity and numbers, sold only to Uncle Tom's Cabin.

NARRATIVE OF SOLOMON TOTHURCP. A narrative of thrilling interest, with the additional interest of being fact.

The life of ISAAC T. HOPPER, the world renowned Quaker, written by the celebrated Mrs. Child.

THE POTIPHAR PAPERS, or upper current life in New York. Narrative of the exploring expedition search of Sir John Franklin.

Poetical Works of all kinds. Historical Books in great variety.

GEOLOGICAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC BOOKS. The Standard Medical Books. Juvenile Books adapted to children of all ages and sizes.

FANCY SCHOOLS FOR GIFTS. SCHOOL BOOKS, Of all kinds used in this region, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

BLANK BOOKS AND MEMORANDUMS. MUSIC BOOKS, Wholesale and Retail.

A most complete and superior assortment of STATIONERY, consisting of Writing Papers of all sizes and qualities, Envelopes, Gold Pens, Black, Blue and Red Ink, Friendship Cards, Printer's Cards, Port Folios, Drawing Paper, Perfumed Paper, Slates, Pencils, &c., &c. A full assortment of Materials for ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS. Water Colors, Penknives, Port-Monies, Pocket Books, Accorions, Fancy Articles, &c., &c. Special attention is called to our large stock of WALL PAPER AND BORDERS.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish every thing in his line that the public may demand at short notice. J. McMILLAN. April 29, 1854.

TO YOUNG MEN. PLEASANT AND PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.—Young Men in every neighborhood may obtain healthful, pleasant, and profitable employment, by engaging in the sale of useful and popular Books, and canvassing for our valuable Journals. For terms and particulars, address, post-paid, FLOWERS & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New York.

P. S.—All Agents who engage with us will be secured from the possibility of loss, while the profit derived will be very liberal. April 29, 1854.—4v.

DR. MATTISON'S new improved self-supplying Hose Syring; can be had of J. McMILLAN'S