BOOTH'S CASE.

The Judge who condemned Booth, was evidently determined to do it, at all events. Here is an extract from his opinion refusing Booth a new trial. It explains the opinions of the Judge unmistakeably:

It is a source of regret that the Marshal, a highly respectable citizen, should be the only innocent man to suffer. By the law he is liable to the claimant for the full value of the fugitive in the State of Missouri—and a suit is pending in this Court, by Garland, the claimant, against him and his sureties. If Garland proves that Glover was his slave, and that he escaped from Missouri, the Marshal and his bail must pay the value of the fugitive in that State, notwithstanding the fugitive was rescued by superior force. He was obliged by law to serve the warrant, and he is now liable upon that warrant. He should not be left to suffer thus innocently. The majesty of the laws of the land is vindicated by these convictions. Other indictments found at this term, without my knowledge until presented in court by the Grand Jury, are pending. Further agitation of that disreputable affair may be prejudicial to the interests of the parties, without benefitting in the least any person—I had hoped that those who inflicted the injury upon a citizen of a neighboring State, and have brought pecuniary embarrassment upon a worthy officer, would before this, have voluntarily discharged a legal and just duty by rendering compensation. I hope that such may yet be done, and that all further trials be stopped. All rebellious citizens now see that legal process in the hands of the proper officer, cannot be opposed with impunity.

There is a wide difference between these two defendants. One is an honest, industrious, hard-working mechanic, pretending to no distinction—and also such a man as through the means used on that occasion, might be thoughtlessly excited to did, even in the astounding outrage of breaking the jail. The other is a man of the press, a man of influence, a speech maker, and resolution framer upon that occasion, and one who it seems would be more willing to excite simple minded men to do the work and to risk their personal safety in committing that overt act than to do it himself. While the extreme of the law would be a mild punishment for the outrage committed by this defendant, I am admonished that he has recently risen from a bed of sickness, and that his health is not yet fully restored. Under such circumstances, the court is not to be vindictive but merciful—and I shall do what I should recommend the President to do in case of the declining health of a prisoner. The jury in the case of Rycraft recommended that a light sentence be passed upon him, to which I readily accede.

The court sentences Sherman M. Booth that he be imprisoned one month in the jail of Milwaukie county, and also in such other prisons or places as the court or the judge thereof may from time to time direct, and that he pay a fine of one thousand dollars, and the costs of prosecution to be taxed, and that he be and remain in custody until this sentence be complied with.

The court sentences John Rycraft that he be imprisoned for ten days in the jail of Milwaukie Co., and also in such other prisons or places as the court may direct—and that he pay a fine of one hundred dollars, and that he remain in custody until the sentence be complied with.

"THE PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATION."

Who will participate in the practical demonstration against the Fugitive slave act? Booth and Rycraft have, with others, set it at defiance. They have been seized upon and punished, as the representatives of those who defy the law. Let the people of the country come forward and make the case their own,—constitute Booth and Rycraft their representatives, by the substantial vote of a contribution, to defray the expenses of the suit and the fine which has been imposed upon them. They have been harrassed—fined—imprisoned—robbed of time and money. Shall they suffer alone in these "hard times?" Whoever says they may, submits with slavish meanness to the despotism of that law. Now is the time to pay your instalment. Now, when the case is up and the money demanded. This is the case for *to-day*. So send your dollars by next mail, to Milwaukee, or if more convenient, send to the Editor of the Bugle, who will remit them promptly.

The Independent makes an appeal. It says:

"A practical demonstration of the sympathy of Christians with the cause of freedom and humanity, and with those who suffer in that cause, should at once be made in connection with this case. *Let the fine of one thousand dollars, imposed upon Mr Booth, be raised in subscriptions of one dollar.* We have already thirty dollars volunteered for this purpose, in one dollar subscriptions. We appeal to the friends of humanity to bear their testimony to "a most noble, benevolent and humane act."—We appeal to the Christians to share the burdens of one called to suffer for such an act. Let our sympathy for the slave and our detestation of oppression, find instant utterance through his channel.

"Reader when, you have read this paragraph, take one dollar from your pocket, and mail it to *The Independent*, with a line saying 'For S. M. Booth, from———,' or, which is better, go among your neighbors and raise five, ten, twenty dollars, and forward the same to us with their names. We engage to keep a record of all subscribers, and to report the fund when complete. Action should be prompt and earnest."

The following resolutions were adopted by a respectable meeting in Milwaukee:

Resolved, That we desire to record our earnest and emphatic protest against the manner, as well as the result, of the recent rescue trials in this city—that we regard the course pursued by the officers of the U. S. Court, in empannelling the grand and Petit Juries, as a gross and inexcusable outrage upon Law and Right—that we look upon the conduct of the Judge, who tried the cases, as a mockery of justice and a libel upon the Bench—that we sympathize deeply with the victims of Judicial tyranny, Official wrong, and oppressive and unconstitutional Legislation; and that our hearts are with them in the prison to which they have been confined, and our hands are ready to liquidate the penalties unjustly imposed upon them.

Resolved, that we regard the Fugitive Slave Act as at war with every principle of Justice; repugnant to every instinct of Humanity; revolting to every sentiment of Freedom; a foul reproach to American Legislation and a disgrace to the age in which we live.

Resolved, That believing this Fugitive Slave Act to be wrong in itself and in gross violation of our Constitutional rights, and heartily responding to the decision of our State Supreme Court, which has pronounced that act unconstitutional and void, we hold that it has no binding effect upon us or ours, and we repudiate all obligation to obey its unlawful and unconstitutional requirements.

Resolved, That we call upon the Legislature of this State now assembled, to do whatsoever in them lies to protect the citizens of this State from the pains and penalties of this inhuman and illegal act: to prohibit all magistrates or other officers, holding office by virtue of any law of this State from rendering any official assistance in the capture or detention of any persons claimed as fugitives from Slavery, and to forbid the use of all jails or prisons for the confinement of persons arrested or convicted under the provisions of the Fugitive Slave act,

Resolved, That we call upon our Senators and representatives in Congress to make instant and earnest efforts to blot out from our American statute book an act which elevates kidnapping into a virtue, and degrades humanity to a crime.

Resolved, That the people of this State be invited to send in to the address of the officers of this meeting, or any one of them, such sums—in no one case exceeding $1 per man—as they may think fit to contribute toward the payment of the fine and costs (amounting to $1,451.) imposed upon S. M. Booth, and the fine of $200, imposed upon John Rycraft, for alleged violation of the Fugitive Slave act.

Booth and Rycraft Discharged.—The Supreme Court of Wisconsin, after hearing the case of Booth and Rycraft, on the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, have set the prisoners at liberty. The telegraph says the decision is based "on the illegality of the indictment." If that means the illegality of the Fugitive Slave Law, the Wisconsin Judges have won enviable honors by their boldness and regard for justice. We hope it is so. If it is, we will join the Leader in its "hearty hurra over this triumph of justice and right." It is a position far in advance of anything that has preceded it in the anti-slavery contest. Let the position be defended to the last. It will make an invaluable point for future onslaughts upon the system of slavery. Certainly it is time that the "free" States should defend the personal liberties of their citizens, against slaveholding aggression.

Indian War.—A bill has passed the U. S. Senate, appropriating two and a half millions of dollars, and authorizing the raising of 3 000 men, to carry on a war against the Western Indians. The demonstration is especially made against the Sioux. And the provocation which excited the Indians to arms was given by the U. S. troops. A lame, stray cow was killed and eaten by a company of Sioux. To punish this trivial offence, which is said to be no uncommon occurrence among hungry travellers on the plains, the Indians were attacked by U. S. troops. They resisted successfully, and slew all their assailants. The Federal Government is now going to prosecute this war, thus foolishly begun, with these 3,000 men and two and a half millions of dollars. General Houston opposed the bill with a speech and his vote, counselling moderation and forbearance.

After Senator Houston's Speech, defending the Indians, Senator Jones of Tennessee, in reply remarked that "he cared nothing for the Indians; that white people and niggers, were all that we should care for." The sentiment was worthy of its source.

LECTURE.

GEORGE BRADBURN, Esq., will lecture in the Town Hall in Salem, on Monday evening, the 12th inst. Subject—Humbug. A subject which Mr. Bradburn's keen satire will illustrate with a relish.

William H. Seward was elected to the U. S. Senate on Tuesday last, the Senate giving a majority of eighteen and the House of forty votes. The contest was a severe one.

The Panama Railroad will probably be finished this month.

The House of Representatives has passed a bill authorizing the construction of a telegraph line to the Pacific.

Church Union, Correspondents of the Wesleyan are discussing the propriety of a Union of the Wesleyans and United Brethren.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Utah—Polygamy

Feb. 1.

House.—Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, expressed a hope that the House would pass the bill, meeting out the same justice to Utah as to the other Territories.

Mr. Peckham.—Is not the bill to encourage polygamy?

[Cries of "Yes." "No, no." Much confusion.]

Mr. Keith.—Is it not designed to put the people of Utah on the same footing as those of other Territories?

Mr. Benson—Is polygamy recognised in any other territory?

[Cries of "No."]

Mr. McMullen moved to lay the bill on the table.

The House struck out the enacting clause, by a vote of 100 against 74, which is equivalent to the loss of the bill.

Mr. Phelps moved the reconsideration of the vote, intending, if the motion prevailed, to propose striking out from the bill the provisions locating the lands.

Mr. Bernhisel, delegate from Utah, preferred Mr. Phelps's motion should not prevail. We only, he said, ask to be placed on an equal footing with the people of other territories

Mr. Disney said the public interests were paramount to the consideration mentioned by the delegate from Utah. Provisions should at once be made for a survey of the lands in that territory.

Mr. Haven concurred in the views of Mr. Disney. The House objected to the bill because of the domestic institution in Utah which tolerates bigamy. He desired to move an additional section disapproving and declaring null and void all the laws in the territory allowing a man to have more than one wife at a time.—Voices—"That's right." "Move it," &c.

Mr. McMullen was willing to give the people of Utah all they are entitled to, but would not grant lands until they enact a code of good morals.

Mr. Phelp's motion was agreed to.

Mr. Disney proposed a substitute for the bill, merely retaining the provisions relative to the establishment of the office of a Surveyor-General in Utah, and granting lands for schools and university purposes.

He moved the previous question. Carried—Substitute passed.

Feb. 5.—SENATE—Mr. Sumner presented a memorial from friends in Indiana praying for the repeal of the fugitive slave law and prohibition of slavery in the Territories of the District of Columbia, and the suppression of the coast slave trade.—A memorial in favor of establishing arbitration in our treaties as a mode of settling international disputes.

Mr. Stevens presented a joint resolution from the Legislature of Michigan, instructing the delegation from that State to oppose the introduction of Slavery into any of the territories of the United States, and to use their efforts to secure a repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law.

Mr. Cass said he should neither follow the instructions or resign his seat.

A School for Colored People in Oxford.—We learn from the Rev. W. P. Strickland, that a colored man named Samuel D. Fox, who was born a slave, but freed while young, has charge as Instructor of a colored school, in Oxford, Butler county, Ohio, founded by the Associate Reform Church.

"Without any stimulants from white men to give him just conceptions of the value of an education, he persevered, he knows not why, until he became a fair English scholar, and an effective minister in the Baptist Church. His removal to Oxford was for the purpose of improving his education and acquiring a knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages and of Mathematics. In this work he has made encouraging progress, and is now able to read the Greek Testament without much difficulty. The main obstacle to his rapid progress exists in his being under the necessity of almost constant effort in labor to maintain his family; his lessons mostly having to be studied during the hours that should be devoted to sleep.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

The Pilgrim Fathers—It is a singular fact, says the Salem *Register*, that 200 years ago our fathers *compelled* the Scotch and Irish to bear arms, which shows that 1655 and 1855 are at variance. Thus, at the General Court holden at Plymouth, on the 5th of June, 1655, it was enacted:

"That all such Scotes and Irish as are in any Township in this Government *shall bear arms and traine as others*, excepting such as are servants from month to month.—*Boston Transcript.*

MICHIGAN TO HER SENATORS.

The following preamble and resolutions were passed on the 19th inst., by the Senate of Michigan—Ayes 21, nays 5—all the Republican members present and one Democrat voting in the affirmative. The House, it was certain, would promptly concur by a decided vote. As Senators Cass and Stuart are understood to be supporters of the Democratic doctrines of instructions, is to be hoped that they will pay heed to these explicit and important directions. Hear them.

Whereas Slavery is regarded by the people of this State as a great moral, social, and political evil, at war with the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and the great object contemplated by our forefathers in establishing the Constitution of the United States: an impediment to the prosperity of our common country, and an element of domestic weakness and discord; and

Whereas the people of Michigan owe it to the early and prudent exercise of the power of Congress over the Territories of the United States, in applying the Anti-Slavery restriction contained in the Ordinance of 1787, that she is not now a slave-holding State; and

Whereas the people have, heretofore, through their Legislature, repeatedly and earnestly remonstrated against the further extension of Slavery in the national Territories; and

Whereas our present Senators and two of our Representatives in Congress did, at the session thereof now just past, vote for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, so called, and for the passage of an act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, thereby permitting Slavery to be introduced into a region equal in extent to the thirteen original States, from which territory, by the solemn legislative compact of 1820, it was forever excluded; and

Whereas such repeal has been affected without petition, without discussion by the people, and in defiance of the well-known wishes and opinions of a large majority of the people of this State and of the United States; and

Whereas the violation by Congress of the compact of 1820 has released the people of this State from all obligation to respect Congressional compromises for the extension and perpetuation of Slavery; therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan. That we hold the said repeal and the permission granted by said Territorial act to introduce Slavery into said Territories, as a violation of a natural compact between the free States and the slaveholding States of the Union; justified by no necessity, present or prospective; injurious to the rights of the former; tending to intercupt the internal harmony of the country, and to frustrate the well-known purpose of the framers of the Constitution, who, by gradual legislation, designed ultimately to put an end to Slavery.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the further extension of Slavery, or the recognition or permission thereof in any territory now owned, or which may hereafter be acquired by the United States.

Resolved, That we hold it to be within the constitutional powers of Congress to abolish Slavery and the slave trade in all Territories of the United States and in the District of Columbia; and that it is their duty, in view of the great and permanent interests of the nation, to pass laws for its immediate suppression and extinction all such Territories, and in said District.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be, and that they are hereby, instructed, and our Representatives requested, to vote for and use their best exertions to procure the passage of an act of Congress that shall prohibit the introduction or existence of Slavery in any of the Territories of the United States, and especially in Kansas and Nebraska, and to introduce without delay a bill for this latter purpose.

Resolved, That the act of Congress of 1850, known as the Fugitive Slave Law, was, in the opinion of the people of this State, an unnecessary measure; that it contains provisions of doubtful constitutionality; that the mode of proceeding under it is harsh, unjust, and repugnant to the moral sense of the people of the States, cruel and despotic toward the person claimed as a fugitive, and that we are in favor of its immediate repeal.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be, and they are hereby, instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use their best exertions to procure the immediate repeal of the act of 1850, known as the Fugitive Slave Law.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to furnish copies of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

We understand that they have passed the House.—*Ed. Eve.*

From the N. O. Picayune, Jan. 24.

TRIAL OF TWO WOMEN FOR WHIPPING A SLAVE TO DEATH.

First District Court—Judge Robertson—State versus Aimee Dietz and Elizabeth Dimitry, wife of John Dimitry. Indictment for murder.—The prisoners are charged with causing the death of a slave girl, Lida, the property of Le hannette, on the 19th of November last, by cruelly beating and whipping her, when already in a feeble state of health, from previous ill treatment, with a cowhide, on various parts of her body, on the 16th of the same month. Mrs. Dietz is the mother of Mrs. Dimitry, and resides in the house with her daughter, and the slave Lida was a servant in the family. The jury was empannelled about 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Attorney General Morse and District Attorney Tappan appeared for the State, and Judge Larne and Judge Burmudez for the prisoners.

The counsel for the accused moved a severance of the defence, in order that the husband of Mrs. Dimitry might appear as a witness for Mrs. Dietz. This motion was over-ruled, and trial proceeded.

Mrs. Caroline Constant, a German woman, testified that she lives near the accused, and that for a period of six weeks or more, up to within a few days of the death of the deceased, she had known the deceased to be whipped by the accused every day on an average as often as ten times a day, there being each time some five or six blows inflicted.

Mary Clark, a servant in the family from the week prior to the death of the deceased to the present time, testified that she had known the accused to whip the deceased for stealing, but not in a cruel manner; and that when the slave was taken sick, they were very kind and attentive to her, up to the hour of her death.

Another witness also testified as to the whipping of the deceased.

Dr. Mercier, who attended the *post-mortem* examination, testified that he found several worms in the deceased; that the deceased was afflicted with the worm disease; that this disease was the immediate cause of the death; that there were many marks, bruises and flesh wounds on the body of the deceased, apparently caused by some instrument of punishment; that the punishments which caused these wounds might accelerate the termination of the disease which afflicted the slave but that they were not in her case the immediate cause of her death.

Drs. Faget and Valete, who were also present at the *post-mortem* examination, testified as to the numerous marks and bruises and flesh wounds on the body of the deceased, and also as to the existence of a worm disease, but they differed with the previous witness as to the worm disease being the immediate cause of the death. This they considered a mistake. They thought the injuries were the immediate cause of the death.

At this stage of the trial (nearly 7 o'clock) one of the the jurors was taken suddenly ill, and being removed from the Court room was found to be in so critical a sate that it would be impossible to to proceed with the trial. Accordingly the Court discharged the jury, and continued the cause to a future day.

The Middlesex *Journal* says: We learn from good authority, that Trull brothers, distillers, are now engaged in filling an order for New England Rum to go to the Crimea. They get 45 cents per gallon, and boast of making twelve hundred dollars a week. Think of that! in these hard times! No wonder the dealers like the business.

From the Independent January, 25.

MRS. STOWE'S OPINION OF THE CHAMPIONS OF WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Andover, January 20.

* * * Andover is wonderfully lively this winter for so steady a place. Public amusements are in the ascendant. A course of Lyceum lectures is drawing quite full houses, and besides that, the Mendelsohn Quintette Club are giving a course of concerts, which are fully attended. Some sensation has been made by Miss Antoinette Brown's lecture in the Lyceum course, which, of course, has a result that the descent of the angel in the pool of Judeah had—of troubling the waters, and giving rise to animated discussion.

Wise people, however, do not disturb their own peace by a too vehement opinion, one way or the other, on the question of which Miss Brown is the embodiment. All seem to concede that the difficult functions of a public speaker is performed by her as unexceptionably, and with as little loss of feminine grace, as such a step admits of. She has lectured also with acceptance in Dover, Beverly, Taunton, Providence, and many other places, and has, we are informed, altogether more applications than she can meet.

In private society, Miss Brown is quite retiring and modest, without the slightest shade of anything obtrusive or unwomanly. It would appear to be a safe course to allow the experiment which is now being made on the sphere of womanhood, to run itself out to its final results without opposition. The laws and sphere of the two sexes are so strongly and unalterably fixed by nature and constitution, that there is little danger in such patience. Women, as a general thing, will, by the force of constitutional instincts tend to the sphere of domestic life.

But there always have been, and always probably will be, some who desire and have the capacity for a wider sphere, and it will be difficult to show why *they* should not also follow *their* nature. Can any one tell us why it should be right and proper for Jenny Lind to *sing* to two thousand people "I know that my Redeemer liveth," and improper for Antoinette Brown to *say* it? Why it was proper for Madame Sontag to *sing* to the assembled clergy of Boston, and would have been highly improper for her to *speak* to them? However, a little patience and quietness, and these vexed questions will determine themselves, by the most sensible of all tests—experience.

H. B. S.

What the Abolitionists are Mad About.—A friend, recently from Washington, has related to us a little incident thus transpired a short time ago in the Senate Chamber, and which made some amusement among the members. Mr. Gillette, our Senator, sits near to Toombs, of Georgia, and they frequently pass a good-humored joke. A few mornings ago, just before the Senate was called to order, while several of the members were standing near, Toombs said to Gillette: "They say, Gillette, that you abolitionists are mad with the Almighty *for making the niggers black.*" "Your informant is slightly mistaken," replied Gillette; "we are only mad with you slaveholders *for making them white.*" The allusion to the bleaching process that is going on among the colored population of the South was at once understood by all, and Toombs joined with much good humor in the general laugh.—*Hartford Courant.*

☞ The Louisville *Journal* "turns" Gen. Wilson's election to the United States Senate by the Massachusetts Legislature, after this fashion:

"Sam" has not elected an abolitionist to the Senate from Massachusetts. Gen. Wilson is not an abolitionist. He did not go for Van Buren in 1848, but he has separated himself from the abolition since that time. Did n't the Pierce Administration turn Judge Benson out of office for refusing to bestow a full share of the offices in his gift upon those who went for Van Buren in 1848? "Sam" may be a sad fellow, but the Democrats have no business to call him an abolitionist. He hates the abolitionists. And they hate him.

Whew! Part of this will be news in Massachusetts; possible it may cause "a stare" in this part of Ohio.—*Leader.*

A sovereign is dead! The illustrious Kamehameha III, of the Sandwich Islands, is no more. This piece of royalty was aged about 40. He was chiefly distinguished for getting drunk, whether on those French brandies introduced at the cannon's by the French, or on less refined liquors, made little difference. He was of medium size and dull physiognomy. His predecessors King Kamehameha II. and his Queen, both died in London, while on a visit. Under his reign the Sandwich Islands were near being annexed to the United States; but Liholiho, his son, who traveled in this country and in Europe four years since, is said to be unfavorable to the measure.

Our Luxuries.—he following items are a part of the importations of 1854—the total imports of the year being within a fraction of $182,000,000:

Coffee	$14,609,732
Cigars	5,935,521
Liquors	6,270,674
Wines	5,683,642
Tobacco	1,968,364
Tea	20,269,504
Total	$54,731,437

☞ There were ticketed at Salem Station for the year ending February 1st, 1855, 11,345 passengers. Receipts for the same, $20,541 50. Add to this the number of passengers leaving the station without procuring tickets at the office, and the grand total may safely be set down at four hundred to fifteen thousand.—*Homestead Journal.*

Our notice of the visit to our city of a Baltimore slave-dealer, last week seems to have frustrated their plans, as the two policemen they engaged have not yet made any arrest. It would be well, however, for our colored population to be on their guard, or some of them may be seized and hurried into slavery, before a writ of habeas corpus or vox populi can be brought to bear on the case.—*Pitts. Dispatch.*

A Slight Mistake.—A strictly religious man laid by, for Sunday reading, an article he found in his New York *Mirror*, headed, "The rise and Progress of St. Paul." But on looking it up to read, found it was no historical account of the business progress of St. Paul, Minnesota.

The Nebraska Legislature met on the 17th ult.

The Judiciary Committee of the Mass. legislature reported to the Senate that the bill introduced by Mr. Hall, of Plymouth, to prevent and punish fraudulent arrests (known as the Personal Liberty bill) ought to pass. The report was accepted, and the bill passed to a third reading.

Kansas Election.—Private letters state that the election of members of the Kansas Legislature will take place upon the 25th of March. If this is correct, Gov. Reader has finally succumbed to the threats of the Missouri Pro Slavery party.

A stage driver was frozen to death at Toronto, Feb. 6, on his seat, and another person was frozen in the street. Thermometer 22° below zero.

Solomon Northrup.—This wronged and outraged man is now in Vermont, telling the story of his capture and sufferings. He makes a decided impression.

Female Education.—The Memphis papers are advocating the establishment of a female College, to be either located at that place or Holly Springs, Mississippi.

Both branches of the Legislature of Wisconsin have, by unanimous votes, instructed the Senators and Representatives in Congress from that State to oppose any change in the Naturalization laws,

The Louisiana Legislature has before it resolutions in favor of reopening the slave trade. Virginia will oppose this, as calculated to interfere with the sale of her produce.

Oath of Office in Iowa.—The Iowa Legislature elected two men to attend to the fires in the hall.—They were qualified by taking an oath to "support the constitution of the United States and keep good fires."

The State of Oregon.—The bill which passed the House of Representatives on Monday last provides that the people of the Territory of Oregon be authorized to form a Constitution and State Government, and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, by the name of the State of Oregon. The usual Courts are to be established, and until another census and apportionment the new State is to be entitled to one Representative in the Congress of the United States. Sections 16 and 36 in every township of the public lands in Said State are to be granted for the use of schools; two entire sections are to be given for the use and support of a university; and ten entire sections are to be appropriated for completing the public buildings of said State or for the erection of others. Five per cent. of the nett proceeds of the sales of the public lands lying within the State are to be paid to the State for the purpose of making public roads and canals in the same, as the Legislature thereof shall direct, upon condition that there be no interference with the primary disposal of the soil within the same, and that no tax is to be laid upon the lands of the United States and no higher tax upon non-resident proprietors than upon residents.—[Nat. Intelligencer.

The Black Church.—The attention of curates is invited to the subjoined paragraph from *The London Times:*

"A Preacher for Sale.—James W. Mellan advertises in *The Louisville Courier*: 'A negro man named James Howell, belonging to the heir of Louis Howell, deceased,' and after giving his age, height, &c., adds, 'he has a pass to Louisville and back, dated October 14th, in return on the 18th, and a license from the Baptist Church at Simpsonville to preach.'"

From this announcement curates of the Church of England may learn that there are clergymen in the world who are greater slaves than themselves.

There is no Church Establishment of any sort in the United States; if there were one, the slave-owners might get considerable sums by raising clerical slaves, and selling these ordained blackamoors to the beneficed white clergy for laborers in the spiritual vineyard. This would be a great improvement on the Anglican system; for there would be no wages at all to pay such workmen; since to the axiom that "the laborer is worthy of his hire," Americanized Christianity would, of course, add, "niggers excepted." [Punch.

A fire at Gainesville, Ga., on the 21 inst burned 19 buildings, and 4,000 bales of cotton.

The cost of Pauperism in Hartford county Conn in 1854, was $18,269, of which 14,000 is chargable to intemperance.

The London Times states the total expenses of the war for twelve months at eighty millions of dollars.

Col M. P. Gentry will probably be the American Reform candidate for Governor of Tennessee.

The adult inmates of the Allegheny Almshouse, with a single exception, are of foreign birth. The exception is an aged woman, who teaches the children.

The men and women who destroyed the Liquor at Mt. Pleasant, near Cincinnati, have been discharged.

The Washington *Sentinel* denounces the anti-slavery part of the Ohio Democratic State Platform, while the Richmond *Enquirer* declares that that part is emasculated by the positive pro slavery portion.

Sound.—Harry Hibbard declares that the National Democrats in New Hampshire are sounder on niggers than the Southerners themselves.

PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS.

The Quarterly Meeting of Progressive Friends will be held at Salem, on Seventh day, the 10th of the 2d month, 1855.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED.—On Saturday, the 3d inst. at Sunnyside, Chester Co. Pa., Cyrus M. Burleigh to Margaret Jones, both of Philadelphia.

Receipts for the Bugle for the week ending Feb. 7.

Amos Brosius, Mt. Union,	$1,50-540
Pierce Garretson, "	1,50-534
M. H. & S. Tuttle, Albion,	1,50-538
Robert B. Gardner, "	1,50-539
Anson M. Clement, Hale,	3,00-634
J. D. Winans, Ann Arbor,	75-513
Thos. B. Whitlark, "	75-513
Joseph Whitlark, "	75-513
Robt. B. Glasier, "	1,50-547
Sarah Mosier, "	1,50-539
Joseph Botsford, "	1,50-539
Allen Darfee, Plymouth,	2,00-541
Alfred Lapham, Livonia Centre,	1,50-525
Mrs. S. A. Lapham, Farmington,	1,50-526
Hezekiah Young, Twinsburg,	1,50-555
John E. Metzgar, Bethelle,	1,75-548
George W. Cripe, Paris,	150-539
Moses Teagarden, Camp Creek,	50-463
Ellen Udell, Jefferson,	1,50-577
S. B. Weary, Akron,	1,00-522

LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

Adrian, Samuel Hayball,
Livonia, Harriet Fuller,
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Battle Creek, Phebe H. Merritt,
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Jan 20, 1855.

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