The following resolutions were adopted by the Convention:

1. Resolved, That experience has now fully proved that there is no way of getting rid of the *evils* of Slavery but by getting rid of the *existence* of Slavery; no successful method of resisting the *encroachments* of Slavery but by the *overthrow* of Slavery; and no appropriate plan or measure for SECURING the abolition of Slavery but by ABOLISHING it.

2. Resolved, That we therefore reject as useless, all schemes for limiting, localizing confining or ameliorating Slavery—all plans for protecting the Non-Slaveholding States from the aggressions of Slavery, and from the liability of becoming overspread and overborne by it, which do not look directly to the immediate and unconditional prohibition and suppression of Slavery in all parts of country.

3. Resolved, That we regard as impracticable and visionary all attempts to get rid of Slavey, either by forbidding the importation of slaves, or by favoring the exportation of colored persons, either by starving out Slavery or leaving it to *die* out, by merely withdrawing from it our support, or by dissolution of the Union—all which attempts however intended, we deem to be virtually evasive of our great national duty to "undo the heavy burdens" and to "break every yoke."

4. Resolved, That there are at the present time the highest obligations resting on the people of the Free States to remove Slavery, by moral and political action, as prescribed in the Constitution of the United States.

5. Resolved, That the question whether the Constitution tolerates Slavery in the United States, is, in other words the question whether the liberties of the country can, under the Constitution and without a violent revolution, be preserved.

6. Resolved, That the Constitutional question therefore demands the speedy and earnest attention of the friends of the slave, of the friends of general liberty, of the friends of Republican Institutions, of the friends of Peace.

7. Resolved, that inasmuch as "Non-Extentionists" or "Free Soilers" would we doubt not exchange their present position for that of direct and general Abolition, if they understood that the Constitution warrants that measure; and that inasmuch as those Abolitionists who now advocate "disunion" would also change *their* position in like manaer, if they understood the Constitution as we do; we do therefore earnestly and respectfully invite both these classes to examine, laboriously and impartially, the whole subject, and not to think their time unprofitably spent in so doing.

8. Resolved, That it becomes us all to be jealous of those expositions of the Constitution, in its bearings on Slavery, which have been given to us by inveterate slaveholders, and which have grown up and been developed with the rise, growth and increasing aggressions of the Slave Power.

9. Resolved, That if, when expounding the Constitution, we bear in mind that at the time it was formed, (as well as before and since) there was no legalized Slavery in the country to be recognized or provided for, and that all the States except Massachusetts at that time Slaveholding States, though in all of them the speedy extinction of Slavery was expected, so that we shall feel how utterly groundless is the prevalent idea that the forming of the American Union was attended by a struggle and by compromise between the North and the South on the slave question.

10. Resolved, That we have a right to demand that the Constitution be expounded by the same rules of legal interpretation that by common consent control the expositions of all similar instruments and all human laws—the same rules that *do* control the exposition of the Constitution itself when the interests of Slavery do not forbid it!

11. Resolved, That we deeply feel and would heartily reiterate the appeals so often addressed to the friends of liberty, admonishing them to act in concert, to present an unbroken front, and not to suffer themselves to be divided when all the forces of Slavery are combining to crush them; yet we feel still more deeply and must urge still more strongly the absolute necessity of uniting in a PRACTICAL enterprise—one that has not already been tried and found impossible; one that we do not feel well assured beforehand can never be carried, or that *being* carried, would leave the Slavery question substantially where it now is—the slave still in his chains, his friends dissevered from him, disabled, discouraged and powerless.

12 Resolved, That whether there be few or many of the friends of liberty who unite on the *true ground*, the power of the Anti-Slavery movement will be mainly and emphatically with them, and they will pioneer the way for others who will come after them. Thus it was in the Temperance cause, in which those who stood almost alone in advocating radical measures, though derided as "impracticables," were afterwards found to have pointed out the only practicable course.

13. Resolved, That while we believe much in *moral suasion* as persuading to efficient *action*, we also insist that *without* such action it loses its value.

14. Resolved, That in the suppression of crimes against society, moral suasion and political action must go hand in hand, and that this truth, (once spurned from the Temperance ranks but afterward welcomed,) is destined to find similar favor with the hosts of Freedom and to achieve still more glorious triumphs.

15. Resolved, That since the *prevailing religion* of a country, or its *want* of religion, decides of necessity its political ethics, and thus determines its destiny, we earnestly implore the co-operation of all Christians and Christian Ministers in our holy work of liberating the enslaved; and we would remind the friends of Liberty of the importance of maintaining a consistent position in their ecclesiastical as well as political relations.

16. Whereas, The non-slaveholding planters of the South deserve the sympathies of Abolitionists—and, Whereas, these sympathies can, in many cases, be most effectually extended through the medium of commerce; therefore,

Resolved, That it is desirable to manifest our sympathies for such planters, by encouraging the culture of free-labor productions in preference to those produced by the labor of slaves.

17. Resolved, That we regard the German settlers in Texas and elsewhere who are cultivating the soil by their own free labor as especially deserving our approbation, and the 800 bales of free cotton produced in Texas last year as an indisputable argument in favor of free labor in the South.

18. Resolved, That we look with interest upon all well-directed efforts in the non-slaveholding States, for raising products which may successfully compete with slave products; and that we regard it as particularly desirable that the culture and manufacture of flax by free men should, if possible, be brought into successful competition with slave-grown cotton.

19. Resolved, That our enterprise calls for liberal and self-denying sacrifices, both of labor and money; that the largest liberality in this case will prove the most rigid economy in the end; and that with the Divine blessing on our liberality and labors, a judicious and timely expenditure of HALF A MILLION of dollars at the *ballot*-box, to *preserve* and *regain* liberty would probably save a hundred fold that sum, and countless lives in efforts to preserve and regain it by violence.

21. Resolved, That, recognizing, as we do, the fact of a MAN'S EQUALITY, as the foundation principle which underlies the Anti-Slavery movement, we abhor, and will use, our every effort to annihilate that abomnable spirit of caste, the delopmentment of which is calculated to crush the energy of the colored man, however aspiring drive him from the land of his birth and put far off, the "*good time coming.*"

22. Resolved, That as Abolitionists it is our duty to practice in our lives, what we profess with courage; and therefore we will, by our example, prove the vincibility of that prejudice against color which, in this country drives the colored man from the workshop, the counting-room, and the polls, making him a hissing and a by-word, a miserable outcast, the off-scouring of the earth.

23. Resolved, That as radical Abolitionists we cannot shut our eyes to the peril which the cause of Freedom incurs in Kansas, nor to the faithfulness to the common cause manifested by those who have thrown themselves as a bulwark of Freedom into that territory; and we call upon all who sympathize with us and with them to contribute, as God may direct, and to aid those noble men by an accession to their numbers and to the means whereby they may be permanently established in their new home.

24. Resolved, That we consider it the duty of the Legislatures of the several States to pass laws forbidding under heavy penalties, the arrest of any person as a Fugitive Slave, or under the so-called Fugitive Slave bill.

25. Resolved, That this Convention recommend the organization of efficient Committees in every county or congressional district, whose duty it shall be to raise funds by holding public meetings or otherwise for defraying the legal expenses and liquidating the fines of such persons as may be prosecuted for violations of the Fugitive Slave bill.

For the Bugle.

SALEM, Ohio, June 30, '55.

BRO. MARIUS: Two things in the A. S. Bugle of this date, although entirely dissimilar, should be noticed briefly.

First Mr. Gilbert's Communication on our Union School, and second your review of the Republican Convention, at New Lisbon.

Believing that both of you are friends of the objects sought to be attained, by the Union School and Republican party, makes it necessary, that you should be set right. The entire article of Mr. Gilbert is an assumption that, there is confusion in the studies pursued in our School. Whereas, the system and classification *one study at a time is* the course pursued in our School, his premises being unfounded, his conclusion will be the same.

Another assumption is equally manifest in the following strain:

"Some of those who had the loftiest anticipations are now disappointed in the High School department, principally that they are too much on the College system of grading."

The facts are, *no system* of grading was ever introduced into our High School. But enough in relation to Schools.

In regard to your review of the Republican Convention. I think you entirely misapprehended the design of the Convention and the import of the resolutions instructing our delegates. It is not strange that you should have fallen into the error, seeing some of our old *freedom guard* made the same error, in supposing, that that was the time and place, to lay down a platform of principles, by which to be governed in future in our county action. This I thought was neither the time nor place—but as the object was to instruct our delegates to the 13th of July Convention, I had very hastily and imperfectly prepared a sketch—what was regarded as necessary to be done, and it certainly never occurred to me that I was recommending the "*one plank*" platform of "non-extension of slavery," upon which the party triumphed last fall, that platform did not come up to the "*Jerrey level*" of the people of Ohio. But we designed to couch in brief plain unmistakeable terms a general comprehensive demand, that Liberty should be made *the great paramount question*; that no candidates should be selected where other "associations or affinities," would prevent them from exerting all their power and influence in favor of, not merely "non extension of slavery" *but* a far more comprehensive instruction—"restoring freedom to our territories, resisting the further encroachments of slavery and to demand its overthrow;" detail would have weakened rather than strengthened the instructions.

After the discussion it was apparent that some of our good temperance friends, wanted the prohibitory plank in the State platform, and others still more pointed or explicit instruction in relation to slavery. From the spur of the moment I hastily drew up the resolution which you have been pleased to characterize a "tail to the kite," and that the delegates would not regard the last resolution as much a part of the instruction as the preceeding ones! Even though the phraseology is changed from "instruct" to "solemn demand," and passed at a latter stage of the meeting, after full discussion, *without a dessenting voice*. Under the circumstances, the delegates disregarding the last resolution, would be guilty of a most flagrant breach of instructions.

You ask what would be a full recognition of the principles of "Free Democracy." Answer, Free Soil, Free Men, no slave territory, no more slave States and no slavery for which we are morally or legally responsible.

But enough. In your closing paragraph, you say that we did demand "the absorbing object," and urged upon us to prosecute it vigorously and wisely; this I trust will be done, in the true spirit of concord and harmony, each working in his own way to accomplish the ultimate object—the overthrow of slavery. This is no time for disagreement, the enemies of human liberty are united and making a bold, and murderous assault upon our republican institutions and the rights of the free States, let us drive back the invaders.

Yours for the final overthrow of despotism in America. J. HEATON.

THE MASS MEETING AT COLUMBUS.—The State Central, Free Democratic Committee, have called a Mass Meeting to be held at Columbus on the 13th inst. at the time of the State Nominating Convention. An important movement and one which ought to be sustained by the attendance of overwhelming numbers. Nothing like such a convention, breating the true spirit of the people for freedom, will so effectually contribute to the erection of a truly anti-slavery platform and the nomination of the truest men to stand upon it. It will prevent the carrying our of whig, Know-Nothing, or other Pro-Slavery poltings. The meeting occurs in the midst of harvest, yet we doubt not numbers will be present. The inducements will be strong. Besides its intrinsic importance, men of the highest character from our own State will be present to give it interest, and Senators Sumner and Wilson from Massachusetts will also contribut to this end.

Numerous papers in the State from the Whig and Know-Nothing wing of the movement, are disturbed at this call, and cry out lustily against it as unfair and an attempt to forestall the action o the Convention. The people should not be disheartened by this cry from going up to Columbus. The good and true men in the delegate Convention will welcome them, be strengthened by their sympathy and earnest purpose, and plotters may be defeated.

VERMONT.—A political convention was held in Burlington, Vermont, on the 28th ult. It declared for no more slavery out of the States where it now exists—demanded the repeal of the Fugitive slave law and the Nebraska bill, and went for the Maine law.

AHEAD OF THE MAINE LAW.—The "East Prince" of China has issued a temperance proclamation, announcing God's abhorrence of drunkenness, and prohibiting the use of wine, even in private, to all princes, nobles, and ministers of state, and to all people, men and women, on penalty of being beheaded. This Celestial Prince goes for no half way measures.

THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.—We have been watching with interest the movements of the Know-Nothings, since the Philadelphia cecession. Neither the power nor purpose for mischief is yet passed with this organization. It still maintains its not quality, and still intends, so far as we can judge to appear in the next Presidential contest and thus prevent if possible, that desirable state of things to which the nation has been verging, when there shall be but one issue—Freedom or Slavery. Already it finds adherents in the north. The Pennsylvania State Council has decided for it, and New York and even Boston furnishes it friends and defenders, notwithstanding its atrocious platform. The National party will therefore have its influence and adherents at the North and thus on the question of freedom it will be the legitimate successor of the departed Whig party. The only way to prevent this is the entire abandonment of the Organization at the North. Of this, evidently there is no prospect. Even the Massachusetts Council, the most favorable to freedom, only asks for action against the Nebraska bill, and couples that with its comparativaly insignificant Americanisms, and asks all men of the commonwealth who are for freedom to unite with it on that platform.

CONSCIENTIOUS.—Thomas H. Ford, of Ohio, in his speech at the Know-Nothing Convention in Philadelphia, illustrated the recent discovery of the South, that the Missouri Compromise, after thirty years existence, was in violation of the constitution, by a little personal experience. He said "he had once a similar 'case of conscience' happen to him. He sold a horse to a man badly in want of one, on the Sabbath, and took his note. The man made $50 on the trade, and repudiated the note, *because it was made on the Sabbath!* He was a conscientious man, but preferred to enjoy his scruples at his neighbor's expense."

Mr, Ford closed his speech as follows:

"Already the voices of Freemen are heard, marshaling their forces for the contest: the fires of Liberty are now burning on every hill-top and in every valley throughout the length and breadth of the land, and may they continue to burn until Liberty shall be the birth-right of every American; until we have a Government without a Despotism; a Religion without a Pope, and an Empire without a Slave!"

HILLSDALE COUNTY, MICHIGAN.—From a private letter from the Griffings, we learn they have recently held several meetings in Hillsdale county, Michigan with success.

"The people came out, "Mrs. Griffing asserts," as though a menagery fresh from the desert or wild forest had been on exhibition—listened attentively—and treated us and our opinions more hospitably than could have been expected. The pro-slavery part of the church, however, made the marvelous discovery that we were infidels, as soon as we commenced an examination of their respective bodies, and hastened to make a public exposition of this fact, which, aided as it always does, the investigation so much needed. There is in this and the adjoining counties a wide and fruitful field for labor and that labor was never so much demanded. But the laborers—where are they?"

THE UNION TO BE DISSOLVED.—The Governor (Johnson) of Georgia is going to dissolve the Union and no mistake, if Congress shall refuse to admit Kansas into the Union as a slave State.

Hear him:

"If Kansas should be thus rejected I would feel bound to take such steps as would elicit the action of the sovereignty of the State in execution of the Georgia Platform. Indeed I shall bring the whole subject before the next Legislature, and recommend to them to provide for the calling of a State Convention in the event of such rejection to determine the time and mode of the disruption of every tie that binds her to the Union.' Whether elected or not, this much I shall do in my Message to the General Assembly; and if elected, and the emergency shall arise during my Executive term, I shall unhesitatingly act as above indicated."

The North now boasts that she does not care for this threat, but let the time of trial come and we shall see. We shall see too, how many of those Republican representatives of Ohio will stand firm then and defy this old and foolish bugbear.

ELECTIONS IN THE SLAVE STATES.—Elections are to be held within two or three months, in several of the slave States. The great question in them all is, fidelity to slavery. This issue absorbs every other and the candidates are all busy affirming their devotion to the system and denouncing their opponents as abolitionists or the favorers of abolitionism. Thus the agitation rages everywhere, controlling national, State and local elections. Of course the anti-slavery sentiment which is secretly cherished in these States will not appear—it will be crushed out for the present. Nevertheless the universal agitation will help to develop it, and give it form and character. A late Kentucky correspondet of the N. Y. Tribune says:

"If we had a leader of nerve, a native-born Kentuckian of acknowledged ability—such, for instance, as C. M. Clay—"Old Ashland" might, in the midst of fierce foes, give five hundred to one thousand Free Soil votes; and if the great body of the people could be brought to think, or to act upon even their present convictions, those now in the field would have no insignificant foe in the Free-Soil array that would be brought to bear against them."

FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The Sixth Annual Announcement of this institution, represents it as in a most prosperous condition, and also that its previous graduates have been greatly successful in their introduction to the practice of medicine in various parts of the country. Ellwood Harvy, M. D., Philadelphia, is Dean of the Faculty, to whom inquiries may be addressed. The Sixth Annual Session will commence on Wednesday, October 3d, 1855, and continue five months.

FUGITIVES FROM BONDAGE.—Says the Cincinnati Herald of Freedom: "A poor fugitive slave was detected on board the steamer Louisiana, on a trip from Norfolk to Baltimore. On discovering him, the unfeeling captain, named Russell, not content with securing and returning the poor negro, had him dragged upon deck, stripped and beaten!"

Governor Reeder is to be removed. So said Secretary Jeff. Davis, in a recent speech at Vicksburgh. He calls him an abolitionist, and says he ought to have been removed the day after his appointment.

The Squatter Sovereign, of Kansas, says Gov. Reeder will not dare to return, but if he does he should be hung on the first rotten tree. President Pierce will probably soon cut off the Governor's political head, whatever Stringfellow will do about the hanging.

THE OHIO OBSERVER, the conservative organ of New School Presbyterianism in Ohio, has been discontinued.

A DAUNTLESS HERO.

Edward Davis, the "Salt-water Fugitive," who, to escape from slavery, clung for 24 hours under the wheel-house of a steamer, without food, and drenched with spray, but who was inhumanly sent back to bondage by those who could not appreciate the daring heroism of this lover of freedom, has been unsuccessful in another effort for liberty. And this, too, though it was proved that he was a citizen of Pennsylvania. The Savannah Republican gives the following account of his second attempt to escape. Poor fellow. He deserves a better fate.

AN UNGRATEFUL SLAVE.—Our readers will remember the case of Ned Davis, a negro man, belonging to Mr. James Dean, of Macon, who sought to escape to the North in March, last year, on board the steamship Key Stone State. He had concealed himself beneath the guards of the steamer, but was discovered before her arrival at Philadelphia, and lodged in gaol in New Castle, Delaware. After a full investigation of the case, he was removed to his owner, who sent him to his plantation in South-western Georgia.

We now learn that Ned Davis has made a second attempt to escape. It is said, he succeeded in fastening himself under one of the cars of the night passenger train, which left Macon the evening of the 11th instant for Savannah. He had dressed himself in a new suit of broadcloth, and over this had put his ordinary clothing for protection, intending when he reached Savannah to cast off the latter.

On the arrival of the cars at Milen, some one passed along the train with a lantern, when it was observed by the conductor that the bottom of one of the cars cast an unusual shadow, and upon examination it was found to proceed from Ned and his perch beneath the train. He was at once secured and returned to his owner. Had he succeeded in getting to Savannah, he would, doubtless, have made another effort to reach the Northern States.

THE IOWA FREE DEMOCRAT has been dissontinued It has been killed by an over abundance of non-paying subscribers. Some of those who take the Bugle are trying to put it to death by the same cruel process. We hope, however, to defeat their murderous purpose.

"OUR CONSTITUTIONAL OBLIGATIONS".—The Executive Committee of the Western Anti-Slavery Society have published a tract of 16 pages under this title. It consists of the letter of Joshua R. Giddings with the reply, which appeared in the Bugle of March last. It can be procured, together with the series of tracts of the American Anti-Slavery Society of Joel McMillan, Salem.

PHONETICS.

Please let the readers of the Bugle know that the reform spelling on the phonetic plan is fairly started, and would be the better of their help, to push it on. By so doing, they will help themselves to name any word which is legibly written or printed, though they never saw it before, even if it be imported from Poland or Russia. This they can't do by the old characters.

The Longley Brothers, in Cincinnati, offer generously to those who get subscribers for the 'Type of the Times,' a paper richly worth the subscription, as a family journal, but trebly so on account of its phonetics.

The publishers are four noble, working brothers,—inclining to progress in everything useful and beautifying. A. G.

A NATIVE AMERICAN, AND NO MISTAKE.—Mr. Prince, in the Massachusetts Legislature, lately made a speech against Know-Nownothingism. In reply, it was suggested that he was not a native American; upon which he replied:

Mr. SPEAKER: Does the gentleman intend to insinuate that I am not an original, genuine native American? I am half disposed, sir, to branch forth in a regular, spread-eagle, Bunker-Hill, Fourth-of-July speech, full of star-spangled banner allusions! *I* not a true *native!* Why, sir, I was born on American soil, (at least so they tell me,) and so was my father, grandfather, and great-grandfather before me. Moreover, I sprang from Revolutionary stock. I am the grandson, nothing shorter, of a man who served as a captain all through the eight years of the Revolutionary war—who was at Bunker Hill in the thickest of the fight—who ran across Charlestown Neck, following the lead of General Putnam, while a British frigate in the river was sweeping the Neck with cannon balls, and who, while running, accidentally dislocated his ancle, and sitting down immediately slipped the bone back into the socket, and then resumed his flight, hearing distinctly all the while the whizzing of the balls through the air! He shared the deprivations and sufferings of the army during the hard winter of 1777. The muster roll of his company, the paper yellow with age, may be seen in this very building, in the Secretary's office. That muster roll, sir, was the *only* evidence by which a pension was secured, a year ago last autumn, for a widow lady in the town of Hamilton. *I* not a genuine, true-blue, original, thorough going, out-and-out *native* American! The idea is *preposterous*, Mr. Speaker! [Mr. Prince resumed his seat amid great merriment and exclamations of "Good! good!"

From the N. O. Picayune.

DISCOVERY AND CAPTURE OF SLAVES ON AN ENGLISH VESSEL.

An English ship which left this port last week for Liverpool, discovered a couple of runaway slaves stowed away on board, just after the tow boat had left her outside of the Balize. The captain immediately hoisted a signal and the towboat returned, took the negroes on board and brought them up to the city. One of them, who belongs to Mr. Parker, stated that the cook and steward of the vessel, both negroes, had induced them to run away, and had concealed them in a house on deck, behind some cotton. The steward told the boy that he had several years since been a slave in this city, and had succeeded in making his escape to Canada, where he had remained some time and then went to England. He there procured some forged free papers and had made several voyages to this city. He did not say, however, whether he had ever succeeded in running off any negroes.

The place in which the negroes were concealed was so close and hot that they could not remain any longer without danger of stifling. When they came out, the steward cursed them for a pair of fools, and said he hoped they would spend the balance of their lives in a dungeon. We regret that we did not learn the name of the ship, or her captain, so that our citizens might know to whom they were indebted for this act of justice, but would advise the police and slaveholders to keep a bright lookout for these colored cooks, stewards and crews of foreign vessels, who are but too often the instruments which abolition fanatics use to carry out their nefarious designs.

ONCE A SLAVE!—A colored man, named Bacus, visited this community the week past, who had been, until about a year past, a slave in Virginia. While a slave, he had, by agreement with his master, paid nearly the whole value of his wife and two children for their redemption—but his master dying at this crisis, the arrangement was frustrated—and he was compelled to compromise with the heirs by giving them $300 more. He secured one hundred in Virginia ere he left—and has now spent a few months in Ohio to raise the balance. When he reached here the amount had been secured into about $40—most of which has already been secured here; and the balance we understand is pledged to him before he leaves the place. This is right—but ah, how inadequate such efforts to the crushing wants of three and a half millions of others of like passions and sympathies, for whom there is no prospect of relief by such methods.—*Independent Press.*

From the New York Times 29th ult.

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED SLAVE DEALER

A colored boy named Flamingo, about 16 years of age, was arrested on Wednesday and consigned to the Tombs, as a witness against Capt. Geronimo Hermes, also under arrest as a slave dealer. The case was examined yesterday morning before Commissioner Brigham, and the following facts were then elicited:—

John Finnigan, master of the *Alexander Mitchell*, testified that the accused sailed with him from St. Paula de Loando, on the coast of Africa, in August 1854, having with him this boy as his slave.

On the passage he several times entered into conversation with the witness, on which occasion he said he was going to run a vessel between the island of St. Thomas and the south-west coast of Africa, and, if opportunity offered, he would run a few cargoes of slaves. It was also said that Hermes had spoken of buying the boy in Africa for his slave, and that he had brought him to this country as his personal servant. There was considerable conversation between Hermes and others, during which mysterious hints were thrown out concerning the future conduct of the prisoner, and questions which he asked concerning the sale of the boy as a slave in the United States. It was also stated that the conduct of Hermes towards the boy had been cruel and inhuman in the extreme.

The testimony of John Finnigan, the master, was direct in its charges, both as regards the treatment of the boy and the ulterior views of Hermes regarding him, as expressed in conversation.

Pierre Giraud, a wine dealer and an acquaintance of Hermes testified that in conversation with him, the accused had always admitted the freedom of the boy, and had expressed views the very contrary of selling him. He knew that Hermes and the boy were living at Mrs. Pauvelet's in White Street, where the Captain paid $3 a week for the boy's board. He had always seen him well treated, and had never heard anything which would lead him to think that he was used differently.

The accused was held to bail in $12,000 for his appearance at his future examination.

Capt. Hermes is a Portugese by birth, and has lived for many years in Africa, where he was engaged in business. He is about thirty-three years of age, and has rather an ill-favored expression.

The boy, Flamingo, is very black. He speaks English tolerably well, but understood a portion of Spanish and Portuguese. He says he does not know how old he is. He lived with Senor Hermes since he was a little child, and does not like him because he used to flog him severely.

The boy is now residing with Mr. Outram, who gave security for his future appearance when necessary. We understand that it is the determination of the District Attorney to bring this case up before the Grand Jury immediately, in order to have it disposed of as speedily as possible. Up to the time at which our report left, Hermes had not been able to find bail.

SLAVERY IN NEBRASKA.—A Kansas correspondent of *The St. Louis Republican* makes the following statements:

"The question of Slavery in Nebraska south of the Platte has already begun to be discussed in a calm and enlightened way. Many of the settlers in that part of the Territory are from the Southern States, and some have their servants with them. They are pleased with the country—they would like to cultivate their portion of it in their own way: and they are vigorously determined to test the question at the ballot-box, whether or not they shall be allowed to retain their property in their new home. They believe the region south of the Platte to be admirably adapted to slave labor, and that the Platte river ought in reality to have been the boundary line between Kansas and Nebraska. The people of North-western Missouri, too, are aroused on this question, and will, doubtless settle in Southern Nebraska in large numbers. Whether, then, the territory adopts the institution of Slavery or not, it is likely to receive large accessions of population from all parts of the Union."

We have received from Gov. Johnson of Pennsylvania a note warmly denying that at the Know Nothing Grand Council he voted for the Pro-Slavery Platform there adopted. He says:

"I did not vote for said platform and do not intend to do so hereafter. I opposed it in Convention, spoke against its adoption in the Convention, protested against it and refused all cooperation with *any National organization* that recognised or adopted it. I am *now* what I have been—a firm and consistent opponent of Slavery extension."

We give place to this statement with pleasure, though we have already published a similar one from another member of the Council. We were led into the belief that Gov. Johnston had really voted for the Pro-Slavery Platform from finding in *The Pittsburg Gazette* a statement to that effect credited to *The N. Y. Times.*—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A COMPANY of upwards of forty persons will, sometime next September, leave Lima, Stark County for Kansas. They are determined to settle in one neighborhood. They go with their own teams of Oxen and Horses, and take their farming and other implements with them.

EMANCIPATED.—We have a letter from a friend at Chillicothe, informing us that a large party of emancipated slaves, from North Carolina, passed through that town, on their way to Logan county, where they design settling; also a party of fourteen on their way to Canada.—*Herald of Freedom.*

A RAPE.—We learn from the Gallatin (Miss.) Argus that a rape was committed on a married lady of Copiah Co., by a negro man, who was taken and hung by the citizens by Lynch law. It is not more than a month since a negro was burnt to death in Sumpter Co., Alabama, for a similar offence.

The Kansas Herald of Freedom says there are now fully ten thousand actual residents in Kansas who are from the Northern States, or who desire to make Kansas a *free* State.

Five thousand tons of grindstones are annually shipped from Berea and Independence, a few miles south of Cleveland. They are probably superior to any other stones for their use, in the Union. All the factories in New York, New England and Canada use stones from the Berea quarry. They sell on the ground for fifteen dollars per ton.

Commissioner Manypenny has concluded an important treaty with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians. It is to go into effect when ratified by the tribes and by the Senate. The *Union* says "the treaty makes a satisfactory settlement of very embarassing questions." We suspect there is a negro in that pile, but we shall know when the treaty comes before the Senate.

MR. TAPAN in the House of Representatives, in New Hampshire has given notice of his intention to introduce the Persoual Liberty Bill.

UNMARRIED.—During the term of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, just closed at Providence, thirty-nine divorces were decided. In twenty-nine out of the thirty-nine cases, the divorces were Two petitions granted at the instance of the wives. only were denied.

NO LESS than thirteen persons died in New York, on the 30th ult., from the effects of "sun stroke" Three of them were women, and one a colored man.

☞ Beware of counterfeits on the Iron Bank of Ironton, Ohio.

The Boston *Post* and the New Hampshire *Republican* have expressed their preference for General Peirce as the democratic candidate for President in 1856.

A free Presbyterian Church was organized a Iberia, Morrow County, Ohio, on the 16th ultimo.

FREE FROM DEBT.—The financial condition of Connecticut is enviable. The Comptroller in his report shows that the State is free from debt, and owns some $400,000 of bank stock, independent of its School Fund of $2,000,000. The Comptroller estimates the receipts in the Treasury for the coming year at $198,871, and the expenditures $155,000.

In 1788, sixty-eight years ago, eight hundred acres of land, the present site of Cincinnati, was purchased for $500! Millions would be required to purchase it now.

Our Southern exchanges inform us that the Cashmere Goat has actually been introduced into South Carolina, and that the cloth manufactured is equal to the best Eastern fabrics. The ordinary plantation looms are used, and the profits are said to be very remunerative. A large amount of capital has been invested.

GETTING THEIR REWARD.—All Kansas bound emigrants from the Eastern States now go via Iowa, in order utterly to avoid St. Louis, and that State of unenviable repute, Missouri.

SOME time since, the Know Nothings declared that the only issue before the people was—shall Americans rule America? Many of them are now beginning to discover that the real issue is this—shall 350,000 Slaveholders rule 25,000,000 people?

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED—At Marlboro, on the 30th ult., by Rev. Mr. Sharp, SAMUEL BROOKE to HANNAH L. WILEMAN.

Receipts for the Bugle for the week ending July 4.

Thomas Pennock, Zanesfield,	$1,50-557
Amos Fowler, Ann Arbor,	1,00-539
E. Preston, Battle Creek,	1,50-539
William Denton, Middlefield,	1,00-542
Augustus Kimball, Orland,	1,50-544

GEO. W. MANLY,

DAGUERREIAN ARTIST!

CAREY'S BLOCK,

MAIN STREET, SALEM, OHIO.

Salem, June 23, 1855.

Interesting to the Ladies!!

J. & L. SCHILLING,

ARE now receiving their Second Stock of Summer Goods, comprising a large and elegant stock of

LADIES' THIN DRESS GOODS,

such as Plain and Barred Silk Tissues, Berages, Berage Delaines, Lawns, White Goods, &c., &c.; together with the most elegant stock of Ladies' French Worked Swiss

Collars, Undersleeves, Chemizettes & Embroideries ever offered; also 400 YARDS more of that same

YARD WIDE BLACK SILK,

which has won for itself so famous a reputation, together with a full stock of Plain, Changeable-Plaid and Brocade Dress Silks, of the latest summer Style; also, a general stock of Silk, Braid, Straw, Pedal and Gimp BONNETS, just received from the most fashionable New York Houses; together with a full supply of

BONNET AND DRESS TRIMMINGS,

Long and Short Mohair Mitts, Gloves, Hosiery; and a general stock of NOTIONS.

In addition to the above, we are in receipt of the largest and handsomest lot of Calicoes, Ginghams, BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS, Fancy Shirtings, Vestings, and Summer Pantaloonery, ever offered, together with a full stock of Boots and Shoes, Glass and Queensware, Carpets, Wall and Window Paper, Groceries, &c., &c.

Thankful for past favors, we solicit an early call, well satisfied that we can please.

June 9, 1855. J. & L. SCHILLING.

Pittsburgh Water-Cure.

DRS. FREASE, heretofore of the Sugar Creek Falls Water-Cure, have opened an Establishment on the Ohio River and O. & P. Railroad, ten miles west of Pittsburgh, at HAYSVILLE STATION, a place favored by nature and art for a Water-Cure Institution.

MRS. CELIA P. RICKER FREASE, a graduate of the New York Hydropathic Institute, and of the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, will have charge of the Female Department, assisted by the other Physicians.

TERMS—From Six to Ten Dollars per week, payable weekly in advance. Each patient should bring three sheets, two woolen blankets, six linen towels, and two comforts, or we will furnish them for fifty cents per week.

Address either of the Physicians, Pittsburgh, Pa.

S. FREASE, M. D.
H. FREASE, M. D.
C. P. R. FREASE, M. D.

May 17, 1855.

WALL PAPER.

ALL who are in want of *WALL PAPER* can have forty varieties to choose from by calling at *McMillan's Book-Store, Salem, Ohio.*

Also, all kinds of Miscellaneous and School Books, Blank Books and Stationery of every description, Wholesale and Retail.

The attention of writing teachers and others who desire superior articles of Stationery, is particularly invited.

CASH paid for any amount of clean linen and cotton Rags.

J. McMILLAN.

Salem, April 14, 1855.

BLANK DEEDS, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Executions and Summons for sale at this Office.

NORMAL CLASS

At the Union School, Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio.

A NORMAL CLASS will be organized at the commencement of the Fall Term of the Salem Union School, August 14th, 1855, and will continue eleven weeks.

The best opportunities will be afforded to those who wish to prepare themselves for teaching in Union or Graded Schools. The most approved methods of instruction will be adopted, and all the recent improvements in the management of Union and Public Schools will be presented in a series of Lectures on the Science of Teaching and School Government.

Students will have the opportunity of witnessing the workings of the methods of instruction, government and incitement proposed, in the six departments of the School.

In connection with the Normal Class, another will be formed in Practical Science in which all the experiments illustrative of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry will be performed by the Students themselves.

The analysis of minerals and soils will occupy a prominent place in the exercises of this class.

It is believed that the Salem Union School possesses a more extensive and complete apparatus for practical purposes than any other school or seminary in the State.

—EXPENSES.—

Board per week,	$2,00 to 2,25
Tuition for common brahches,	5,00
Higher brancnes, including Mathematics, Nat. Sciences and Ancient Languages,	$5,50 to 5,50
Class in Practical Science, Extra,	$2,00

For further particulars, address

A. HOLBROOK, Sup't.

3w.