MR. GILLETT'S SPEECH.

The New York Evening Post giving an account of the discussion in the Senate on the bill to further aid in the enforcement of the fugitive slave law, gives the following account of Mr. Gillette's speech on the occasion:

Gillette, of Connecticut, gladly embraced the occasion of his collegue's revival of the slavery question, to read an elaborate essay on slavery in the District of Columbia, the horrors of the institution being detailed and characterized in terms that would have evoked the admiration of an abolition conventicle. The strength of his epithets, and the evident heartness with which he applied them, had a reviving effect on the drowsy southern senators, (not to speak it profanely,) like a long pole in a cage of monkeys. They gathered around him as if he were a natural curiosity, asking all sorts of derisive questions, about as germane to his remarks as his remarks were to the precise subject presented in the bill before the Senate. Gillette, however, sailed on in his lecture 'with upright keel,' unabashed, uttering *ore rotundo* every "horrid particular," and every unpalatable conclusion, garnished with snatches of anti-slavery poetry, and in periods of ornate denunciation, as smooth and well-rounded as the theme of a collegian. The Connecticut senator is a man of rather singular appearance, tall, thin, with pointed features, black hair and eyes, exhibiting a highly excitable temperament, apparently possessing more moral than physical courage. The Senate never was regaled with such an entertainment before, and were it not for the late political demonstrations at the North, I doubt if it would have swallowed it with even the bad grace they did. Jones, of Tennessee, a western stump orator, who says little, but talks a great deal, followed. As might have been expected, the theme of his remarks was suggested by the outrageous statements of Mr. Gillette. Pettit, of Indiana, mentioned by Mr. Benton as "a dirty dog," discoursed *passim* on the different races of men, inferior and superior, neither affirming nor denying the canine attributes charged upon himself.

A Black Woman and White Legislators.—A late New Orleans paper gives the following. The chivalry are a courageous set to fear for their throats for doing justice to such people. This woman had not learned to appropriate other peoples clothes, notwithstanding the example of white church members around her in appropriating the purses, the garments and the labor of her companions and herself:

"Trunk Found.—On Tuesday morning a negro woman, who was passing along Galvez st., near the Canal, found a leather trunk broken open well filled with clothing, papers, &c. The trunk also contained six or seven gold watches, a lump of California gold, about a hundred dollars in gold coin, and a number of other valuables. With a rare honesty, the woman closed the trunk and went in search of a policemen, whom she informed of the discovery, and then returned and watched the trunk until he came with a dray. It was taken to the First District Police Office, and this morning the trunk was claimed by a man named Johnson, who lives, we believe in in the rear of Perdido-st., and who stated that the trunk had been stolen from his room. He proved his property, and took the trunk away. The honest old negro woman who had discovered and guarded the property, supposed as every one else did she would receive a handsome reward, but the penerous owner very cooly informed her that he would not give her a cent. The shout of derision which went up from the admiring crowd around would have brought the blush of shame to any less hardy cheek than the undeservingly lucky owner of this recovered treasure."

How the legislature of Louisiana honor and encourage such honesty as the above we learn from a fact recorded in the same paper as the above, in its legislative proceedings:

"Also a bill to prevent colored persons from testifying against whites."

Wine at the Sacrament.—Most preposterous, is the adhession of our professedly temperance churches to the use of intoxicating liquor, on their sacramental occasions. Our experience is, that if any one is desirous of loosing cast in the temperance cause, he has only to rebuke in merited terms this flagrant inconsistency, and it is effectively done. Horace Greely in a recent letter to a Universalist paper, gives this sacramental use of alcholic wine, as a reason for not being a communicant in that church. He says:

Believing the ordinance of the Lord's Supper as now celebrated among us, a fearful impediment to the progress and triumph of the principles of total abstinence from all that can intoxicate, I have for some time past felt it my duty to abstain from it, awaiting and hoping for the day when Christians of every name shall realize that the blood of our Savior is not truly represented by the compounds of vile and poisonous drugs commonly sold here as wine, nor yet by any liquid essentially alchoholic, therefore intoxicating. If a few more would unite in this protest, we should soon have no other wine used in the Eucharist than that freshly and wholly expressed from grapes a liquid no more intoxicating or poisonous than new milk or toast water. And then we shall cease to hear of reformed drunkards corrupted and hurled back into the way of ruin by a vicious thirst reawakened at the communion-table.

Tipton, March 3, 1855.

Editor Anti-Slavery Bugle:

Dear Sir: In your paper of the 24th Feb. 1855, which was sent me by you for which I am under great obligation. I notice an article headed "A kidnapping case in Indiana," in which my name is associated, which accounts for this communication. What object my old Friend Rigg, could have had in making this connection I am unable to define, and shall refrain from alluding to anything so far as I am concerned, as an individual in that association, until I hear from him.

There was a slave captured, in this county about the time alluded to in Rigg's communication by his master, as I have since learned, and, too "without process," so far as I know. At least our Sheriff informed me that no writ had ever been placed in his hand, nor was there any excitement here or in the country about the matter. The slave owned himself he belonged to the claimant, nor has any minister here proclaimed his anti-slavery principles publicly as represented in the communication nor is it necessary here, because there are but few pro-slavery men here, notwithstanding that, they are law abiding; but would resist any attempt, and at all hazards prevent any attempt, to jeopardise the liberties of men, be they black or white.

Yours truly,
HIRAM PRATHER.

Remarks.—There are two statements made above which don't seem exactly in harmony. The man was arrested without process and taken into Slavery, and there was no excitement in Tipton or the country round, Such coolness, is not to the credit of any community. How to reconcile it, with the subsequent statement, that the "law-abiding people of that region would resist any attempt to jeopardize the liberties of men be they black or white," is what we don't exactly understand how to do. Besides it would have been vastly creditable to one or all of the ministers of Tipton, had they spoken out against kidnapping "without process," especially when the whole community looked on without excitement. For their credit we are sorry Mr. Rigg's statement is called in question. From Mr. Prather's statement it would seem that all the clergy of that region are like the men described by the Prophet, "Dumb dogs which cannot bark, sleeping, lying down, loving to slumber" and that too where men are robbed of their liberty, without process of law, and in the midst of law-abiding citizens.

UNDERGROUND RAILROAD EMERGED.

A friend in "the West" sends us the following letter, marked "*private.*" For the very good reason he assigns for communicating it to us, we venture to give it to our readers, making it sufficiently private by suppressing dates, names, and such facts as would lead to an identification of persons and places:

———, ———, —— 24, 1855.

Editor Bugle—Dear Sir: You may be glad to hear that that the Underground Railroad has suddenly emerged through an extent of fifty miles east and west of this place. Yesterday a member of Mr. ———'s church at ———, brought to my house, at midday, in an open sleigh, with spirited horses and plenty of bells, a noble looking colored man, 35 years of age, who left his master in Alabama on the —— of March last, and fearing the bloodhounds and professional slave-hunters in N. Alabama and Mississippi, he sought the less populous regions of Western Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri, guiding himself northward across the tributaries of the great river, till he encountered, the severe storm of Jan. 21st, which confined him six days to one camp. But he had matches and a little food, and did not perish, believing, as he had along done, that his prayers were heard and regarded. At length, after completing eleven months in which no human dwelling had she'tered him a white woman, to whom he had appealed for food, told him that he was in ———, and that few if any men there would betray him to his master. Following her direction, he was soon in the the cave of Mr. ———, who clothed him cleverly and forwarded him to ———. He was to-day taken to the principal hotel in this city, thence to the railroad depot, and forwarded with other passengers to ———.

Many in this State said to him—"Good luck to you, my boy"—"God bless you," &c. Not one put any obstacle in his way, or said to those around him—"Why do ye so?"

Many have passed this way before, but in darkness and anxiety, on their own part and that of their friends; never one in this public and fearless manner. Truly, I record a change. May it tend to your encouragement in a most important and efficient labor. Very respectfully yours,

CASSIUS M. CLAY'S LECTURE.

A large and intelligent audience convened at the Town Hall, on Tuesday evening last, to listen to the address of C. M. Clay, on the "Despotism of Slavery." The speaker drew a true and startling picture of the relentless and almost resistless tyranny of the slaveholding oligarchy that rules at the South, and throughout the nation.

Mr. Clay's early espousal of the the cause of emancipation, his untiring zeal and industry in the work in which he has engaged, and his long residence in the midst of the evils against which he is so bravely warring, peculiarly fit him for the task of enlightening the public mind as to the character and workings of slavery. He closed his address with a stirring and eloquent appeal to the friends of freedom to do their utmost to arrest the ravages of a system that is hastening the nation towards hopeless despotism and ruin. The lecture, which occupied an hour and three quarters, was listened to with the deepest attention, and made an impression on those who heard it that will, we trust, be enduring.—J.

Congress adjourned at about twelve o'clock (noon) on *Sunday.* Here is a part of its closing proceedings:

It is now 8½ o'clock A. M., and there is no quorum present.

Mr. PRATT wanted to know whether it would be in order to direct the servant to bring in breakfast.

Mr. WALSH asked if whiskey punches could not be introduced.

[Loud laughter, and cries of "Good!" "Good!" "Well put the question," &c.]

A VOICE—Send a biscuit to Pratt.

Mr. PRATT—I am hungry.

Many voices in succession—"So am I." "So am I."

The Sergeant-at-Arms was then dispatched in search of members.

Other bills were then passed. under a suspension of rules, and during the taking of the Yeas and Nays, the Clerk called Mr. Benton's name, when that gentleman ahpeared at the door of the main aisle, and protested, with violent gesticulations, against his name being called. He said he was an ex-member, and that the session to-day was a libel on the Sabbath.

Some confusion followed this episode, when the SPEAKER, *pro tem.*, Mr. Orr, told the gentleman he was out of order.

Mr. BENTON—I am not a member.

The SPEAKER—Then if the gentleman is not a member, the Doorkeeper will put him out.

Loud laughter followed, with exclamations of "Pretty good"—"That's the talk."

The galleries are densely crowded.

It was now 11½ A. M.

Mr. ORR Moved, at 10 minutes to 12, that the Hourse adjourn. Agoed to.

The appropriation to the Collins Steamers, was vetoed by the President, but finally passed, in spite thereof as an amendment to the navy appropriation bill.

The True American, of Erie Pa. publishes Wendell Phillips' speech in New York, entire and commends it to the attention of its readers notwithstandiag the difference of opinion of its Editor with the speech on the question of disunion.

The American advocates the anti-slavery character of the Constitution, and is a straight-out, earnest anti-slavery Paper.

New Hampshire.—The Election in New Hampshire takes place on the 13th inst. John P. Hale is Stumping the State, and aided by Lewis D. Campbell and others. The Anti-Nebraska men and the hunkers are waging a vigorous battle.

The Estern War is at a stand still. The sufferings and destruction of the beseigers are still represented as terriffic. What is the condition of the Russians we know not. The allies seem to be doubtful of their success in taking Sevastopol.

Jenny Lynd is to visit England next month on a professional visit.

Senator Atchison, is hurrying on to Kansas with General Stringfellow to regulate the spring election there.

The W. C. Advocate publishes slave stories in its "General Miscellany" on the first page. That's progress.

Miss Martineau is so dangerously ill as to leave no hop for her recovery. Her disease is enlargement of the heart.

From the Anti Slavery Standard.

RIGHTS OF COLORED PEOPLE VINDICATED.

The hardships and insults so long suffered by the colored people of this city, in consequence of the general refusal of omnibus and railroad proprietors to permit them to enjoy equal rights as passengers, are, we hope, nearly at an end; the Supreme Court (Brooklyn Circuit, Judge Rockwell presiding) having made a decision which places that class of our citizens upon an equality with all others. The decision referred to was made in the case of Elizabeth Jennings vs. the Third Avenue Railroad Company. The circumstances attending the expulsion of Miss Jennings from one of the cars of that company, last Summer, as published in the Standard at the time of their occurrence, were briefly these, viz.: Miss Jennings who is a teacher in one of the public schools, and organist in one of the colored churches, got upon one of the Company's cars on the Sabbath, to ride to church. The conductor finally undertook to get her off, first alleging the car was full; and when that was shown to be false, he pretended the other passengers were displeased at her presence; but she saw nothing of that, and insisted on her rights, he took hold of her by force to expel her. She resisted, they got her down on the platform, jammed her bonnet, soiled her dress, and injured her person. Quite a crowd gathered around, but she effectually resisted, and they were not able to get her off. Finally, after the car had gone on further, they got the aid of a policeman, and succeeded in getting her from the car. She instructed her attorneys, Messrs. Culver, Parker and Arthur, to prosecute the Company, together with the driver and conductor. The two latter interposed no defence, the Company took issue, and the cause was brought to trial on the 22d ult. Judge Rockwell gave a very clear and able charge, instructing the Jury that the Company were liable for the acts of their agents, whether committed carelessly and negligently or willfully and maliciously; that they were common carriers, and as such bound to carry all respectable persons: *that colored persons, if sober, well behaved, and free from disease*, had the same rights as others; and could neither be excluded by *any rules of the Company nor by force or violence;* and in case of such expulsion or exclusion, the Company was liable.

The plaintiff claimed $500 in her complaint, and a majority of the Jury were for giving her the full amount; but others maintained some peculiar notions as to colored people's rights, and they finally agreed on $225, on which the Court added ten per cent. besides the costs.

The *Tribune* well says: "Railroads, steamboats omnibuses and ferry-boats will be admonished from this as to the rights of respectable colored people. It is high time the rights of this class of citizens were ascertained, and that it should be known whether they are to be thrust from our public conveyances, while German or Irish women, with a quarter of mutton or a load of codfish, can be admitted." It seems, however, that the *Eighth* Avenue Railroad Company is not yet willing to to abolish its barbarous and inhuman rule. The following was reported in the *Tribune* on Monday:

A New York Scene.—A little before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening, a decent-looking colored woman entered one of the Eighth Avenue cars in Canal street, and had reached the middle of it, when the conductor observed her and ordered her to go out, which she refused to do, telling him that she wished to ride and had a *right* to do so, as had recently been established by a Judicial decision in Brooklin. The conductor replied that his orders were imperative, and again ordered her out. She still refused to go, when he clinched her, and, with the aid of the driver, after a desperate struggle of some minutes, forced her into the middle of the street where she was left in the bitter cold, her clothes badly torn and herself somewhat injured. The passengers throughout the fray manifested disgust at the outrage and sympathy with its victim. None of them had indicated a wish that she should be expelled. Of course the conductor was but obeying orders; but where does this place those who gave these orders?

The Rev. Dr. Pennington has complained to the Mayor of another similar case, which occurred on the Eighth Avenue Railroad, on Monday; Miss Caroline Stedman, of Brooklyn, a seamstress, on her way to Twentieth street, being forcibly prevented, notwithstanding the extreme severity of the weather from entering a car. Dr. Pennington calls upon the Mayor "to restrain said Company and its conductors from such a course of conduct in future, and require them to observe the laws." We hope the Mayor will comply with his reasonable request.

The, following which we copy from the Pittsburgh Dispatch exhibits the hardship to which colored persons are exposed on our Western Steamboats:

Colored Passengers in Western Steamboats.—The officers of Steamboats on our Western rivers are placed in a dilemma by the following decision of Judge Carter, of the Cincinnati Court of Common pleas. If they take a passenger who may afterwards prove to be a chattle slave, they are liable in heavy damages to the claimant of such chattel, unless they hand him over to some jail, for re-delivery of such property. Hence the usage has been to land every colored man, who does not produce a proper pass, or free papers, at the first slave port—officers being thus iniquitously compelled to become spies and slave-catchers—to search insult, and seize passengers suspected of having African blood in their veins, and hand then over to the slave pens. In pursuance of this shameful, degrading usage, Oliver Black and another colored man were seized and sent back to to Concord, (Ky.) by the officers of the Mary Stevens, after they had paid their fare to Portsmouth, Ohio. The case before the Cincinnati Court is thus stated in the *Commercial:*

Oliver Black vs. steamboat Mary Stevens.

In January, 1848, the plaintiff and another person, both colored, got on board the defendant, at Concord, Kentucky, to go to Portsmouth, Ohio, and paid their fare to that place. After their fare was paid, the officers of the boat tied them, took them beyond Portsmouth to Greenupsburg, Kentucky, where they tried to have them imprisoned as runaway slaves, but the jailor refused to receive them; the officers of the boat put them on another boat and had them taken back to Concord. To recover damages for these injuries the suit is brought.

The case was originally brought in the old Superior Court, and on trial verdict and judgement were had for ten dollars for the plaintiffs. This judgement was reversed by the District Court for the reason that the Superior Court had erred in admitting proof of a usage in mitigation of damages that officers of Boats were in the habit of imprisoning persons of color who came on board from slave States, without record evidence of their freedom.

The jury returned a verdict for plaintiffs for $100.

Ball for plaintiff. Miner for defendent.

The Rights of Colored People.—In the case of a respectable colored woman, ejected from the cars of the Third Avenue Railroad, in New York city, by the conductor, on account of her color, Judge Rockwell, of the Curcuit Court charged as follows:

That the Company were liable for the acts of their agents, whether committed carelessly and negligently, or willfully and maliciously; that they were common carriers, and as such bound to carry all respectable persons; *that colored persons, if sober well behaved and free from disease*, had the same rights as others; and could neither be excluded by *any rules of the company, nor by force or violence;* and in case of such expulsion or exclusion, the Company was liable."

The complainant obtained a verdict of $225, (half the amount claimed,) to which the Court added 10 per cent. besides the costs.

The "Anti's" hold a meeting at Rochester, New York, Feb. 28, and the Hindo K. N.'s came in, and by yells and insolence sought to break it up. Old citizens were put down, and the adopted were most brutally assailed. The Hindoos, indeed, showed a mob spirit. But the citizens bolted, and very soon shamed them into silence. Such conduct will not help any cause or party.

SENATOR CHASE OF OHIO—MOTION FOR A COMMITTEE.

In Senate, Feb. 23, 1855

The State of Michigan has recently passed a law requiring all prosecuting attornies in their respective districts, diligently to protect, defend, and procure to be discharged, every person arrested in that State, and claimed as a fugitive slave.

It also gives to such alleged fugitive all the benefits of the writ of habeas corpus, and of trial by jury; and prohibits, under severe penalties, the imprisonment of such fugitive in any jail or prison in the State.

To neutralize as far as possible this law, Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, on the 22d of February, offered the following resolutions of inquiry: Its consideration was defeated by the well-timed objection of Mr. Chase, who took occasion at the same time to present a number of memorials on the subject of slavery, which had been accumulating in his hands.

UNITED STATES BUILDING IN MICHIGAN.

Mr. Stuart.—I ask leave to introduce a resolution to refer a subject to the Committee on Judiciary. It is to instruct them to inquire into the propriety of erecting a building in the city of Detroit, in the State of Michigan, for the confinement of such persons as it shall become necessary to confine under the laws of the United States. To show its necessity, I ask the Secretary to read the resolution, and a law recently passed by the Legislature of the United States.

The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the propriety of providing for the erection at Detroit, in the State of Michigan, of suitable buildings for the safe keeping of such persons as may be subject to confinement under the laws of the United States.

Mr. Chase.—I object to the consideration of the resolution. I hold in my hand, Mr. President, several petitions of citizens of New York in relation to slavery. It is my duty to present them to the Senate, and the present seems a fitting time. I purpose to state briefly the purport of each, and then to move that they be referred to a select Committee.

They present various phases of the slavery question. In one, the petitioners ask that the protection of Congress may be extended to citizens of one State traveling in another; in another, they pray for the prohibition of the traffic in slaves among the several States; in a third, they recommend the abolition of slavery in this District; in another, they insist on the repeal of the fugitive slave act; in another, they demand that slaves be no longer sold under judicial process for the payment of debts to the United States; in still another, they remonstrate against payment, out of the Federal Treasury, for the negroes of the Amistad, who were declared freemen by the Supreme Court, but claimed to be property by the Spanish Government; and in the last they ask for the prohibition of slavery and the slave trade in the territories of the United States.

These several petitions are signed, in part, by the same, and, in part by different individuals. They were committed to my charge by a gentleman of distinguished worth and high social position. The signers are men of character and substance, intelligent and patriotic. They have a right to be respectfully and fairly heard.

I move the reference of these petitions to a select committee for several reasons.

First, the importance of the general question of slavery, which they present under different aspects justifies such a reference. No one here can fail to observe the immense, not to say overpowering influence which slavery exerts over almost every act of the Government. It was but yesterday that the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. Broadhead] invoked the aid of Senators from the slave States against the proposed credit for duties on railroad iron, and intimated, not obscurely, that the loyalty of Pennsylvania to the South might be affected by their refusal. To-day, the Senator from Michigan (Mr. Stuart) caused to be read at the Clerk's table an act of the Legislature of his State, for the protection of its inhabitants against unlawful seizure, as evidence of the necessity of prompt action upon his resolution of inquiry into the necessity of providing United States jails at Detroit. Thus, on every side, we confront this question. Hardly a question, indeed, I may say, no subject comes before Congress which is not, nearly or remotely affected by considerations and influences growing out of the institution of slavery. No attempt to settle this slavery question has yet succeeded. Adjusted by One Compromise, it demands another; settled again, it is again renewed. The very Compromises, by which it was adjusted, are broken by its power. Such a question, so important, and so importunate, so persuasive and so controlling certainly deserves the consideration of a select Committee.

Secondly, I submit that the ordinary rule of legislative proceedings requires such a reference. All memorials and all propositions, according to the common course of parliamentary action, should be referred to a favorable, or, at least, to an impartial committee. Every Senator knows that the standing committes of this body to which these petitions might be otherwise appropriately referred, are so constituted, that the petitioners could not expect from them even an impartial, much less a favorable consideration. A reference to a select committee is therefore necessary to secure for these petitioners that candid and liberal hearing which American citizens have a right to demand from the national Legislature.

Thirdly, I beg Senators to consider whether justice to brother Senators and members of the other House of Congress, who share, in a greater or less degree, the sentiments of these petitioners does not require the reference which I propose. It is very common to impute to certain Senators, myself among them, fanatical notions on the subject of slavery. A great deal of loose representation, and not a little gross misrepresentation of our opinions, is propagated through the country. Certainly it is but fair, and I hope Senators from all sections will agree to this, to give us an opportunity for stating, in the authentic form of a report, our real views, and our plan for the final settlement of this great question, for the consideration of Congress and the country. Let it be seen whether we are fanatics, or whether we are sincere men, holding only in good faith the opinions of Washington and Jefferson, of Franklin and Adams, and seeking only their just and impartial application to legislation and administration. We are no longer inconsiderable in number here, and we represent a majority of the voting population of the Union. Under such circumstances, I respectfully ask, how can a reference to a select committee be denied with propriety or justice.

Finally, sir, it is due to the people of the slave States, and to the slaveholding class itself, that this reference should be ordered. They ought to have correct and authentic information as to the views and purposes of those who agree in the general with these petitioners. I have already said that I believe they constitute at this moment a majority of the electors of the country. Parties have hitherto restrained their action. But party ties, as we have been made to see clearly, during the debates of the last two days, visibly decay, wax old and are read to vanish away. Instead of the old parties, new organizations arise. Through these new organizations, or over them, the people will assert their supremacy; and the people are against slavery.

Under these circumstances, what interest can the slave States have in suppressing the clear expression of distinct opinions on this subject? Is it not better for them to know what the opponents of slavery in the free States really propose to do? Why should they fight shadows and phantoms? Why not inform themselves accurately and carefully of real facts and the actual situation? Surely, sir, it is better that each section of the country should fully understand what the other sections wish or propose in reference to matters of such interest. If real dangers exist they can be best encountered when clearly seen and fully understood. If no real danger exist, true information will dispel needless alarms.

It is not my habit, Mr. President, to make long speeches. I confess to some reluctance even to make this motion, and to say what I have said. But I seek no debate. I merely propose a reference, that a committee may consider and report. For this sufficient time remains, and I trust that my motion may be agreed to.

The petitions and the motion of Mr. Chase to refer them to a select committee, were, on motion of Mr. Weller, laid on the table, by the following vote: Leas, 29; Nays, 13.

Dignity of Color.—Some men have no other dignity than that of a pale face. As is natural, such persons make the most of their small capital. One of those male bipeds, was seated in the car at Albany, and, as the manner of some of the meanest is he squatted on the whole territory while others were standing in the car. Rev. J. W. Loguen, as he can, in a very gentlemanly manner enquired—"Is this seat beside you taken." "Yes it is." (Lie No. 1.) "Where is the gentleman who claims it?" "He has stept out." (Lie No. 2.) "Then I will take it until he returns." "You will have to give it up pretty quick." (Lie No. 3.) "On very well I will do so."

Well the lying gentleman sat in a pout for some time bristling up monstrously, with a sort of porcupine touch-me-not sort of a stare. But the dimensions of Loguen longitudinally, are quite expansive, so he did touch the thing, "Keep your foot off mine will you" growled the hedge hog. "Certainly, sir. Excuse me," said L. crooking his left pedal extremity slightly. But nothing would avail. Bustling up the touchy man said, "Let me out of here." "Do you wish to move your seat?" said Loguen with a bland air. And off pushed the Little one—With a quiet subdued respectful air that must have wrought marvellously upon the man's mind—Loguen remarked, "*I'm afraid if you go away, I sha'nt know the man whose seat I've got, when he comes!*" Greeted with a laugh of derision, the fellow went off by the stove saying something about "niggers" that brought down upon his head a terrible flood of indignant rebuke from one near by who knew Loguen to be a man!—*Westgan.*

More Libel Suits are in progress in New York. In the case of Fry *vs.* Bennett, in which a verdict of $10,000 was given against the latter, a new trial has been granted upon some technical point. Whereupon Mr. Fry addresses a letter to the public, and prints it in the *Tribune*, in which he accuses Bennett of extorting $13,000 from a merchant who was in the house of Rosina Townsend on the night Helen Jewett was murdered, and of finally driving him to commit suicide. Bennett now anounces that he shall sue Fry and the *Tribune*, and the *Express*, which copied the statement, and claim $50,000 damages.

"Sesquipedalian Words."—The Boston Atlas, in alluding to Senator Houston's lecture uses the following language:

Certainly, a weaker defence of slavery than Gen Houston's we do not remember to have read. The amiable apologies of Dr. Adams rise into marvels of logic when compared with those of the Texan Senator; and even Dr. Cox—that wonderful compound of garrulity and grammar—seem rational in spite of his sesquipedalian words and unrelenting butchery of the English tongue. The lecture was weak, wandering and inconsistent; it urged nothing new, but stated the old points in no very novel way.

Horace Mann in the Pulpit.—We hear that the Hon. Horace Mann, the President of Antioch College, has become a communicant in the Church known in the West as "The Christian Denomination," and has recently officiated as a preacher in several of the Christian and Unitarian Churches Ohio, with great acceptance. He conducts the entire exercises, and his services as a preacher are sought in the liberal Churches of the West. The institution over which he presides it represented as thriving in a flourishing condition.—*Boston Transcript, Feb.* 24.

Slavery in Egypt.—The Paris correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* says: "The Viceroy of Egypt has solemnly interdicted for the future, the introduction of slaves into his provinces; but as to those already in Egypt, they are to remain in statu quo. 'A change,' says the decree, 'would subvert the economy or proscriptive constitution of the Mussulman.' The anti-slavery principle, however, is inaugurated. It appears from the testimons of travelers, that there is a large number of bondsmen throughout Egypt, and the lot of the majority wretched enough."

The new Postage Bill provides that for letters going less than 3,000 miles the postage shall be *three cents*, and over that distance it shall be *five cents*, except where the postal treaties with other countries shall prevent. It further provides that, after the 1st of January, 1856, all the letters shall be *pre-paid*, and that done with stamps; also, that letters containing money can be registered, so as to show that they have been sent, but in no instance to make the Department responsible for them.

Philadelphia, March 5.

Yesterday morning a female slave, belonging to a gentleman of Louisiana was taken from a vessel of Newcastle, Del., by the police of this city, and a kidnapper named R. Warwich was arrested, and had been committed.

The money market is growing easier and easier on the seaboard. At Boston the suply is ample at 6 per cent. in the banks, large houses refusing to pay that on call. In New York the money market is reported "very easy," and "the supply of money on call increasing."

Homeopathy in Michigan.—A bill has passed both branches of the Legislature of Michigan, requiring the Board of Regents of the Michigan University to establish a Chair of Homeopathy in that institution.

☞ Anthony Burns was in New York on Friday, and made a modest, sensible speech, at Dr. Pennington's Church.

The Indiana Legislature have passed the State Bank Bill, and the Free Bank Bill over the Governor's veto, and they are now laws.

Received into the Treasury of the Michigan Anti-Slavery Society, for the month ending Feb. 4th, 1855. To redeem pledges.

Mrs. Lewis,	$3,00
J. H. Parker,	5,00
Asa Wilson,	1,00
Priscilla A. Lukins,	1,00
Collection taken by the Griffings at the Covenanters Church, near Brackville, Indiana,	2,42
Collection at Walcottsville, Noble county, Ind.	4,40
Collection at Lima, Indiana,	2,82

SAMUEL HAYBALL, *Treasurer.*

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

Samuel Myers, New Lisbon,	$1,50-546
Cyrus Mercer, New Waterford,	1,00-533
Simon Meredith, Akron,	25-484
James Craig, Lima,	1,50-543
John Meek, "	1,50-543
G. L. Gale, Northport,	1,50-542
Amos Fowler, Ann Arbor,	50-504
L. A. Bonney, Linesville,	2,75-490
H. B. Rice, "	25-500
Lydia Gardner, Northville,	36-488

Boarding and Day School!!

MRS. H. BIBB

WOULD inform her Friends and former Patrons that she has resumed her school at Windsor, where she has made arrangements to Board in her family, Pupils from a distance.

Having procured an Assistant in the Sewing Department, instruction will be given in the following branches:

Reading,	Plain Sewing,
Writing,	Knitting,
Arithmetic,	Worsted Work,
Geography,	Leather Work,
Grammar,	Pencil Drawing,
Phisiology,	and
Philosophy,	Colored Crayon Painting.
History.	

Persons in the States wishing to co-operate with Mrs. Bibb, will please address her at Detroit, Michigan: In Canada, Windsor, Canada West.

Jan. 20, 1855.

PROSPECTUS OF THE UNA.

In announcing a new Volume of this periodical, we deem it essential to call the attention of the reading public to the claims it may have upon them for patronage.

The womans' rights movement having become one of so much importance as to enlist almost every variety of character and shade of opinion, it has been deemed needful that a correct history of its progress might be preserved; its demands truthfully presented; and its philosophy thoroughly treated that there should be one periodical through which those most interested could have utterance.

Political papers or those devoted to special reforms are alike unsuited to present a question involving so much of truth as this, one which needs the fairest the most candid and careful examination and consideration.

Our paper has been free in its character admitting almost every variety of opinion and upon all subjects and this it will continue to be.

Arts, science, literature, philosophy both spiritual and natural, the science of association or the re-organization of Society, and individual development, will each receive their due share of attention.

Our contributors a few of whose names we give will be warmly greeted by our readers Mrs. Dall, Mrs. E. Oakes Smith, Mrs. S. J. Eames, Mrs. F. D. Gage, Mrs. E. Cheney, now in Paris, Mrs. Peter, Lizzie Linn whose story of "marriage the only alternative," opens with the first number of the New Year and is quite worth the price of the paper.

The business department of the paper having passed into other hands with every prospect of permanence, we feel a confidence in pressing its claims for support and attention.

Its price is one dollar per annum, payable invariably in advance. All business letters should be addressed post-paid to S. C. Hewitt, 15 Franklin St. Boston Mass.

Communications designed for the paper to its Editor, P. W. DAVIS.

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"*What I have been* during the whole course of my public life, *that I shall inflexibly remain*,—the ardent friend and supporter of Free-trade and the rights of industry—of the absolute and perfect equality of all religious sects—of the largest practicable increase of the independent political power of the people—of Justice to our colonies, and especially to the conquered subjects of our vast Indian Empire—of the exercise of the moral influence of this nation in favor of the total and universal extinction of slavery and the slave trade; and, finally, of the Christian principle of peace—especially the substitution of pacific arbitration in all international disputes, for the present senseless, absurd, and bloody appeal to the sword: and the gradual overthrow of those gigantic military institutions of Europe, which menace the tranquility of the world, are the strongest bulwarks of despotism, and the most formidable obstacles to the advancement of civilization, and the triumphs of pure and undefiled religion."

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Feb. 11, 1854.–tf

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August 5, 1854.–3m.

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