SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

An adjourned Convention of Southerners assembled in Charleston last week. Senator Dawson, of Georgia, was President. A large number of delegates were present. The object of the Convention was to secure a railroad to the Pacific by a Southern route—to establish direct lines of communication with Europe, and to arrange for the establishment on a grand scale of commercial and manufacturing operations in the South. In short, this is one of a series of Conventions which is to cheat the South out of the retribution which her thriftless system of compulsory labor has brought upon her. But the South labors in vain. Conventions can never change the channels of trade. They cannot save her soil from barrenness under slave culture, nor give education and enterprise to her uneducated whites, or her oppressed and hostile slaves. Emancipation, and that alone, will give agriculture, commerce, enterprise and prosperity to the South.

But though these Conventions may not do what the South designs, they should teach the North that the South are seeking independence of them. This effort to avoid the commerce of Northern cities, is a clear declaration on their part that slavery and freedom are incompatible, in any of the relations of society. If they cannot agree in trade, where all classes meet and participate, where can they agree? Does it not conclusively show, that our political union cannot long exist without the extinction of one or the other of these antagonistic elements?

The Portage Democrat, is the name of the new paper formed by the union of the Portage Whig and the Ohio Standard at Revenna. These paper Democrats are multiplying. We like the name, (not for a paper) but for the idea it legitimately represents. We hope this democratic christening of newspapers is an indication of the increase of genuine democracy, or that it may itself advance the principles the word represents.

For some cause we have not seen the new paper. But our neighbors, who have been more fortunate, say that in topography and in its editorial character it is first rate.

The Election in Connecticut, has resulted favorably to the combined Whigs, Maine Law Men, and Free-Soilers. In consequence, the Legislature, it is said, will pass the Maine Law, and elect a Free-Soil U. S. Senator.

Wisconsin.—A State Anti-Fugitive Slave Law meeting was to have been held in Milwaukie, on the 13th inst., called in special reference to the seizure of Glover and the prosecution of Mr. Boothe.

Increase of Postage.—Mr. Olds, an old fogy congressman from Ohio, has offered a bill in the House of Representatives, to increase the rates of postage on letters to five and ten cents. All postage to be invariably pre-paid. The argument is, that the present rates do not pay expenses. Mr. Olds neglects to state that cords of electioneering and pro-slavery documents are franked by congressmen for their own personal or party benefit, which if paid for, would bring the expenses of the department within the range of its receipts, and permit those who pay postage, to receive their letters for a fair consideration. Well does the Leader say:

"Let whatever goes into the mails be paid for, by whomsoever sent, and we should hear no more of annual deficts in the Department, or of demands for increase of rates."

Imprisonment of Colored British Seamen.—In the British House of Commons on the 20th ult., the question of the imprisonment of British colored seamen was brought forward, when Mr. Kinnaird put the following motion:

"In what state was the correspondance between the British and United States Government with reference to colored seamen, being British subjects, on the vessels to which they belong arriving at a port in any of the Southern States, being imprisoned on account of their color, and whether there would be any objection to lay the correspondence on the table of the House?"

Lord John Russell, in reply, stated that there had been a great deal of correspondence, and beneficial changes had been proposed in Georgia and Carolina, which would soon be carried into effect. He thought it was better not to produce the correspondence, as hopes were entertained that there would be great improvement in the legislation of the States he had mentioned.

C. C. Burleigh.—Mr. Burleigh attended the Cincinnati Convention on his way to Wisconsin. He will lecture at several places as he passes thro' Indiana, and perhaps at Chicago, and then pass on to Milwaukie. He designs spending several weeks in Wisconsin. Our friends there will have an opportunity to secure his services, by immediately corresponding with him at Milwaukie, care of S. M. Boothe. We have had freqnent and urgent invitations for lecturers in Wisconsin, and we greatly rejoice that our friends there will now have the services of so ableand faithful an advocate of freedom as Mr. Burleigh. We shall expect to hear a good report of his labors.

"Stumps."—Daniel Mace is a Congressman from Indiana, who early and boldly denounced Douglas' fraud. Some of the Indiana papers have assaulted him violently for this. In reply to one of these papers, after exposing the hypocrisy of Douglas and his associates, he advises the editor:—

"Fix up something on these points. You have stumps in your county as well as presses. I suggest these things in kindness, and for your benefit, not for my own. I am very happy to *know* from *cords* of letters and remonstrances, that I am fully sustained in my course by my constituents. How did you stand on this question on the 20th of January, when Douglas and the Union opposed the repeal of the Missouri compromise? I presume you will have no difficulty in sending a man to Congress who will pledge himself to *move* when *moved* upon by Douglas and the Union, and turn and shift with them. I think the *thing* will be killed in the House yet."

Antioch College, Ohio, had 250 students when it had been but five months in operation, and had already rejected 1000 applicants for want of accommodations. Its friends are now raising a fund of $100,000 to endow it; $25,000 of it have already been subscribed by the Unitarians of New York.—*New York Tribune.*

We are glad to hear of the prosperity of this school. But we have *failed to hear anything* from Horace Mann since he came to Ohio, as the advocate of freedom or the enemy of American slavery. The Free Democracy calculated much upon his aid. And while he was on his way to our State, some Massachusetts Free Soilers nominated him *for us* as a candidate for Governor of Ohio. But his prospects in that direction are as yet not very promising. We fear his anti-slavery labors have ended with his political life and prospects. May he yet disappoint our fears.

In the U. S. Senate one day last week the unanimous and prompt confirmation of Fletcher Webster, Esq. as Surveyor of the post of Boston was a tribute to the memory of his distinguished and lamented father.

DUTY ON SUGAR.

Several papers in different parts of the country are discussing the propriety of the duty on sugar. This discussion has brought out some facts, which it is quite well the people should understand. The reasons assigned for the abolition of this duty are certainly very good, but their very excellence, is probably a reason why they will not be heeded ed by our slavery fostering Congress. They advocate it, says the Anti-Slavery Standard:

"First, on the general principle of the free trade; secondly, on the ground that as sugar is a necessary of life, as much for the poor as the rich, it ought to be afforded to all at the cheapest rate at which it can be produced; and thirdly, that as the protection benefits but a few persons legislation in favor of it is class legislation. All these are sound arguments, and one of them should be enough to induce Congress to put it on the free list. A St. Louis paper thus puts the whole matter in a nut-shell:

"The total in duties collected upon foreign sugar and molasses imported was:

For the year 1852	$5,402,332
For five years ending June, 1852	$25,480,417

"The imposition of this duty on foreign sugars adds to the cost or value of the same article produced in the United States, in the same proportion; we must, therefore, add to the amount actually paid in duties, the enhanced value of the sugar crop of Louisiana during this period, and this gives us the astonishing sum of $36,036,178 (thirty-six millions, thirty-six thousand, one hundred and seventy-eight dollars), as the amount paid by the people of the United States, for the protection of fifteen hundred sugar planters, in five years—$31-18 on every hogshead, or 2 7-8 cents per pound, for protection, on all sugar produced during that period in Louisiana.

"The largest pensions ever paid by this government to officers of the highest grade, who have been disabled in the service of the country, would not amount to the sum paid, in the shape of protection to each sugar-planter, as the following statement, showing the number of sugar plantations and the sum paid in protection to each for three years, will make manifest:

In 1850, 1,455 plantations	$4,356 each.
In 1851, 1,400 "	4,386 "
In 1852, 1,473 "	5,839 "

But who makes the sugar? That question seems to be left quite out of sight in the discussion, though it is the one that will be finally appealed to to settle it. If it were southern planters who paid the tax, and Northern farmers who reaped the benefit we might hope for its abrogation; it is not likely even that it would ever have been established. But the boot unfortunately is on the other leg; it is Southern planters who enjoy the benefit of the protection, and Northern freemen who pay the larger proportion of the tax. It is calculated, we believe, that the molasses alone, on a sugar plantation, pays all expenses, leaving the sugar manufactured all clear profit, and on some of the largest plantations that profit ranges from fifty to a hundred thousand dollars annually. We rather doubt if the Free Traders will take our advice in the matter, but they may as well save their breath for any other useful purpose to which they can put it.

Marriage and Parentage; *or the representative element in man, as a means to his elevation and happiness; by Henry C. Wright. Boston, published by Bela Marsh, No. 9. Franklin Street.*

This is a new work by Mr. Wright. We have found no time to examine it since it came to hand. Those who desire it can obtain it of Joel McMillan, Salem, price 50 cents. For $5, sent to the author at No. 21 Cornhill, Boston, ten copies will be sent by mail, postage prepaid.

Honors for Senator Houston.—The New York Evening Post says, that a complimentary address was prepared in Boston for Senator Houston, thanking him for his defence of the right of petition, on the occasion of the presentation of the clerical petition, and that a subscription has been taken up for the purchase of a silver service to accompany the address. This honor to Senator Houston is a severe rebuke to Massachusetts Senators who failed to appear as the champions of Massachusetts petitioners on the occasion.

Our Salem Newspapers.—In consequence of absence from home and a pressure of business, we omitted to notice at the proper time, that the Homestead Journal had changed hands. It is now published by Rukenbrod and Hutton. J. K. Rukenbrod, Editor. Mr. Hinchman has retired, in consequence of ill health. The office of the Journal has also been removed to the pleasant and commodious room in Johnson & Horner's new building.

The second No. of The Salem Weekly Democrat has made its appearance. Thomas Dillon, of Wellsville, is connected with it, as editor of the Local Department. The Democrat is now fairly under way, and may be considered as a fixed fact in Newspaperdom.

We wish abundant success to our friends in both these enterprises. If they shall ever get into a good natured quarrel, (as there is a symptom of it in the last Journal,) we intend to see a fair fight, and would, if desired, hold the jackets of both parties.

The Buckeye, in the hands of its new editor, is improved, in vigor and interest. We see it has improved its platform considerably. Mr. Hartshorn's was a mere skeleton staging. We could never see any planks on which he or any one else could stand. The two following planks will always afford good foothold for any moral enterprise. Whoever sticks to them, need never fear a wreck. The Editor goes for them; viz.:

A strict independence of thought and action;
No compromises hereafter with Slavery, but Freedom always and Forever—Universal Freedom to the oppressed every where, including unrestrained Liberty to all whose fastenings continue to bind them to party spirit and to party drill.

Ohio Democrats.—The Columbus State Democrat publishes a letter from Washington, which says:

"Eight out of our twelve members sustain you, and perhaps nine will, if Johnson goes right, of which, just now, there is some doubt."

"The bill is in the narrows now, and the fight against it in the House is a desperate one. Perhaps they may pass it, but they must drill more effectually than they have heretofore, or it is lost."

The Democrat is opposed to the Statesman on the Nebraska question. It adds that Mr. Johnson will oppose the bill, in its present form.

Col. Benton on Nebraska.—A member observed to Col. Benton the other day that the House was losing interest in the Nebraska question, the commencement of a speech on that subject being generally a signal for a regular stampede. The old gentleman replied, "Yes, sir, it is like a dead dog on a common. At first every passer by stops to see if it is a dead dog; but presently decay begins, and every man's nose tells him, and he gives the nuisance a wide berth. Sir, Nebraska is a dead dog. It is rotten, sir; it is rotten, and nobody wants to be near when it is stirred. They go round it, sir, they go round it." That is Benton's illustration of the present state of the Nebraska bill.

Veto of the Nebraska Bill.—All the clergymen in Concord, New Hampshire, have put their names at the head of a memorial from citizens of that place, praying that President Pierce will veto the Nebraska bill, if it passes Congress.

Communications.

LETTER FROM MICHIGAN.

Adrian, April 7, 1854.

My labors, since I last reported them, have been confined to school districts; and the importance of occupying such points, has, I think, been too often under estimated, especially those of them in neighborhoods where an anti-slavery lecture is as much of a rarity as is a consistent Christian in this world of ours. In some of the places I visited, they had not had a lecture before for years, and if they remember what I said to them half as well as they remember what they heard long ago from other lecturers, the scattered seed will not be lost. One book sold at a school district meeting, will do as much work as a dozen sold in a village, for its circulation is extensive—it becomes an itinerant missionary, travelling from house to house; a pamphlet pays family visits in regular Quaker style, and every newspaper is an anti-slavery pilgrim. But the school house audiences are not composed of wealthy persons, who can aid the cause pecuniarily; indeed, *most* of those composing them are poor—they have settled in the midst of woods and marshes, and are striving to get enough means to pay for their cabin houses; so the missionary who labors among them, must, for the present, look elsewhere for his support. The strong party politics, and stronger sectarian views which prevail in the villages and towns, are scarcely known in the school districts of the country; there is to be sure, party feeling and sectarian bias there, but it is not of that blinding, selfish character which is so often found in older and more populous settlements, and hence there is a better opportunity for the inculcation of reform sentiments.

There is one means of labor by which a great work can be performed in the newly settled districts by those who live within a few miles of them. There are many families in these settlements whose circumstances are such they think they cannot subscribe for a paper, for every cent they can collect must go in payment for their land; now if those abolitionists who reside within five, ten, fifteen or twenty miles of such, would take those of their anti-slavery papers which they do not particularly care to keep, and send them out in such a settlement to some one who would see to their distribution, they might effect a great good. In some of the families I visited, I saw papers of various kinds, two, four, and six years old, which were preserved with great care, and looked as if they had been read by many eyes. To send out such missionaries would, it is true, require some thought and a small amount of labor, yet it is an anti-slavery work that any one can do, and I hope there are those who will be wise enough to heed this word of suggestion.

On the day of my arrival at Adrian, I was agreeably surprised by meeting my old friend Giles B. Stebbins, who was on his way from Rochester, West. He brought a considerable amount of anti-slavery intelligence from Eastern Pennsylvania—his last field of labor—and right pleasant it was to hear directly from the Coxes, the Lamborns, the Darlingtons, the Whitsons, the Lintons, and other standard bearers of the cause in the region round about Philadelphia, as well as from those who reside in the city, and whose names have become identified with the movement in Pennsylvania. In the course of conversation he referred to the Erie troubles, and spoke of the feeling existing against that borough by the passengers on the train in which he came. The dining table at Dunkirk was so crowded, that about one hundred passengers were unable to eat, and out of that number but *three* sat down to the table at Erie. He confessed, with shame and confusion of face, that he was green enough to be one of the three, and that he paid *twenty-five* cents for a small piece of stale pie; the operation confirmed him in the belief that any violation of the law of right brings with it its own punishment, and he promises never to offend in a like manner again. There is an Erie trouble, or some other kind of trouble that has interfered a good deal with the transmission of my letters from Salem; some of them have taken *seven* days to get to Battle Creek, about five or six times as long as a traveller with fifty pounds of baggage, would need to traverse the same distance.

I have found in several places considerable dissatisfaction among Free Soilers in regard to the nomination of the State ticket at Jackson. They do not like the policy pursued by the leaders of the party in nominating persons who are not known to the rank and file as anti-slavery men—passing by the old standard bearers, those who have borne the heat and burden of the day, and selecting a portion of their candidates from those who were less objectionable to the people at large because less known as advocates of Free Soil, who have, in fact, no antecedents, which would make them unpopular with the Whigs, which party the Free Soil leaders in Michigan seem to be affectionately wooing. Such policy is probably right and expedient, politically considered, else why did the Whigs nominate Taylor, and the Democrats, Pierce, instead of veteran leaders in the parties? There is as truly a fusion tendency in the Free Soil party here as in Ohio, and it looks also in the Whig direction, and the action of its Conventions is duly considerate of the tender conscience and sensitive feelings of the Whig party in Michigan.

I have not been blessed with a sight of the "Free Democrat" lately, but the last weekly issue of it that I saw, contained a letter from the Free Soil candidate for the office of Auditor General, declining the nomination. He was in such haste he could not wait to be officially informed of the honor done him, but seeing the fact announced in the papers, he immediately declared his unwillingness to stand as the nominee of that party, because he was connected with the Whig organization, and felt no inclination to abandon it. Whether any other nominees have declined for this or a similar reason, I know not, nor do I know how much compromising of principle was involved in the other nominations.

It is strange that Free Soilers cannot see how suicidal is the fusion policy—how it so destroys their likeness to their own standard of right, that their best friends hardly know them. And if they gain anything by it, they gain it not as Free Soilers, but as Whigs or Democrats, as is the character of those with whom they fuse; and when they wake from their present dream of political success, they will be in as pitiable a plight as a man I once heard of who owned a horse and cart, and while traveling the road, went to sleep in his cart. While asleep, some fusionist, whose team, perchance, was rather weak, came and took his horse out of the harness, and left the man sleeping in his stationary cart. When he awakened, he was rather astounded, by perceiving his condition, and not being altogether certain of his identity, exclaimed, "Is this *me*, or *aint* it me? If it's me, I've lost a horse; if it aint me, I've found a cart;" and this, I suspect, is about as much consolation as Free Soil can ultimately derive from fusion. B. S. J.

The Connecticut Election.—The result of the late terrible election in Connecticut is but another bombshell thrown into the camp of the administration. The imbecile establishment at Washington is tumbling to pieces; and if the democratic party do not soon prepare to abandon the administration to its fate, they must be swamped with it among the breakers. The democrats in Congress should begin to deliberate upon the ways and means for saving the remnants of the party, with the view of something like a nucleus to rally upon in 1856. It is very evident that Gen. Pierce is a failure—that his administration is already Tylerized—that he is but the instrument of a miserable spoils coalition of renegade freesoilers and treasonable secessionists, and that the democratic party of the Union can never be re-united except upon a new arrangement of things all around. Let the democratic leaders in Congress look at the New Hampshire election and the Connecticut election, and then decide upon the question whether it is expedient or worth while bolstering up the administration any longer, or whether it is not advisable at once to cut adrift and begin to clear away the rubbish for a democratic re-union in 1856. No time to be lost.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Louisiana on Cuban Slavery.—On the last night of the recent session of the Legislature of Louisiana, the following resolutions were adopted by both houses.

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That we view with regret and alarm the policy recently inaugerated by the Government of Spain in the Island of Cuba, the manifest object of which must be the abolition of Slavery in that Colony, and the sacrifice of the white race, with its arts, commerce and civilization, to a barbarous and inferior race.

Resolved, That the consummation of this policy with exercise a most pernicious influence upon the institutions and interests, social, commercial and political, of the United States.

Resolved, In our judgement, the time has arived when the Federal Government should adopt the most decisive and energetic measures to thwart and defeat a policy conceived in hatred to this Republic, and calculated to retard her progress and prosperity.

Nobody will doubt that these people mean just what they say, and if they had said more and declared that they would not quietly submit to see Spain pursue the policy alluded to, we should have given them implicit credence. The South *believes* in Slavery; the North has a sort of traditional regard for Liberty, which she loves to talk about. There lies the great difference between the two sections. It amounts always to the difference between saying and doing. A Southern Resolve, therefore, is a fact to be noted, for it means *resolution* in something more than the technical sense. Louisiana announces her 'judgement,' and when that shall be recognised as that of the whole South, the Federal Government may be relied upon to take the path pointed out to her. If it was not created for the purpose, it is the chief end of its existence. If the North ever finds that out, its Resolutions also will have a meaning.—*A. S. Standard.*

The slave-hunters appear to be particularly busy in Wisconsin. At the last accounts they were in pursuit of a female, about 24 years of age, nearly white and beautiful, who has been residing for some time in Kenosha. But the matter some how got out, and when the kidnappers arrived in that city, the bird had flown, having taken the express train for Canada several hours previous to their arrival.

We find the following in *The Maysville Eagle* of April 8:

Enticing Away a Slave.—Mrs. Affleck was arrested at her residence in Louisville on Thursday, charged with enticing away and running off a negro woman belonging to Prof. Gross. Mrs. A. went to the Jeffersonville Railroad office and bought a ticket purporting to be for her own use. She gave the ticket to the negro woman, who was to go over in the omnibus on the following morning. Mrs. A. is a dressmaker.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* states, that on Friday six valuable slaves, the property of Stephen C. Stanhope, were brought in for formal emancipation. They were named "Mary Ann, Minerva, Phillip, Solomon, Norla, and Henrietta." Mr. Stanhope, is a wealthy resident of Jefferson county, Mississippi; in this munificent gift of freedom to six human beings he has securred to them the opportunities for a great social elevation and to himself a never ending possession of gratifying reflections.

On the 31st ult., Sir John Franklin and his expedition were struck off the books of the British Navy, and are given up for dead.

Information Wanted!—Of *Stephen Arnold Douglas,* late resident of Chicago, Ill., who left his home for Washington City in November. When last heard from he was in that city trying to pass a *bad bill.* If any of the officers of that city can give any information as to his whereabouts, and will leave the intelligence at the office of *The National Era,* it will be a great relief to his afflicted friends, who greatly fear *he has done away with himself.*—*Grand River (Mich.) Record.*

Neal Dow, the author of the Maine Law, and the Temperance candidate for Mayor of Portland, was defeated, at the Municipal election, by eighty-four votes.

BUFFALOES.

As an item of news, we give an account, as related to us by Col. Vaughan, of the number of buffaloes killed annually within the bounds of his agency, where the American Fur Company are operating and trading with the Indians. He says he has taken some pains to ascertain, and from the best information he can get he estimates the number will not fall far short of four hundred thousand. He says not less than 100,000 robes have been shipped by the two companies trading with his agency within the last year. 150,000 are destroyed, and a number of hides used by the Indians to make their lodges. They are compelled to make them very secure, to preserve them from the severe winter. Large numbers of the buffaloes freeze or starve to death in winter, in the snow banks which for months are found in drifts of from five to ten feet in depth, and numbers of them are drowned in crossing the Missouri River in large herds, by crwding upon one another.

Fort Pierre.—This fort is owned and occupied by the American Fur Company, and is the headquarters of Col. A. J. Vaughan, Indian agent. The fort is about 800 miles above St. Joseph, on the east bank of the Missouri River. From Col. Vaughan we learn that the country surrounding it is magnificently grand and picturesque. There are some 300 white persons at the different posts within the Sioux nation, most of whom are employed by P. Chouteau, Jr. & Co., at Fort Pierre, and by Harry Premore & Co., at Fort Union. The capital employed by Chouteau & Co., it is estimated, will not fall far short of $250,000; that of Premore & Co., about $30,000. The two companies carry on a trade with the Indians with a system and energy worthy of success.

The health around Fort Pierre, says Col. V., is unequaled by any portion of the globe; no disease of a serious character has ever been known to originate there.

"The country around Fort Pierre is exceedingly scarce of timber as well as throughout that entire region. Timber used for repairing the Fort or for other purposes, except fuel, has to be rafted about 80 miles. The wood used for fuel is hauled not less than ten miles, and not les than 1,000 cords is annually used at Fort Pierre alone for fuel. This is procurred at an enormous expense, some 40 yoke of oxen being constantly employed during the year and some 100 head of horses.

"As an item of their trade in Buffalo robes, we will give Col. Vaughan's account of these companies in that one article alone. Last season P. Chouteau & Co., shipped about 70,000 robes, and Premore & Co., 18,000. The number of robes will be far short this season. Chouteau & Co., had some half dozen forts. At Fort Pierre they have in their employment tailors, blacksmiths, carpenters, tinners, &c. The salaries of the employers at this fort is about $30,000. They have a fine circular saw mill at Fort Pierre and Union."—*St. Joseph Gazette.*

MISSIONARY WANTED.

To visit Circleville and convert a certain editor there, who occupies the responsible position of Post Master, with a salary of $1,200 per year—to the doctrines of common decency.—Hear the blackgnard speak in regard to the Anti-Nebraska Convention held in Columbus on the 23d of March last:

"Up to the time of our going to press we have no news from the capital as to the price of *wool!* We learn that the whole number of delegates that passed through this place to the Convention from all southern Ohio were *two Preachers* and a big *Nigger!* Go it *woolly-heads!*"

If the people of Circleville are no more refined than this scamp of a P. M., they are indeed in a pitiable condition. Nothing better however could be expected of "a *pet*" of the great Pierce Administration.—*Salem Democrat.*

RICH BUT DECIDEDLY EXPENSIVE—TWO DOLLARS PER DAY AND ROAST BEEF.

The Milwaukee *Free Democrat* furnishes the following account of militia practice under the fugitive slave law, in the case of Glover, who was rescued from the jail of that place, which is worth a perusal.

"It appears that on the day of the rescue of Glover, Deputy Marshal Cotton called on the Commandants of the Military Companies to call out their troops, but they declined to obey such a requisition without the proper authority. He then called on Gen. McManman, requiring him to calt out the troops under his command. He said his captains were military men, and would not act unless the provisions of law were strictly complied with, and unless some authority would guarantee that the troops should be paid. Finally, the U. S. Attorney Sharpstein, after due considerdation, certified that, in his opinion, Uncle Sam would be bound to pay. Accordingly the necessary requisition was made, and, on the order of Deputy Cotton, two companies, comprising 111 men, were stationed at the Armory, and required to remain there till further orders.

On Tuesday the Commandant waited on the Deputy, to know how much longer the troops should remain at the Armory. The Deputy Marshal, in great surprise, replied, "You havn't kept the troops at the Armory all this while, have you?" Certainly. You gave directions to keep them there till further orders."

Uncle Sam's agents were now in a quandary. One hundred and eleven troops had been watching for four days to prevent the escape of Glover, though Glover had made his escape from Milwaukie *three days* previous. What was to be done? The troops would not disband without their pay and after some quibbling as to whether the commandant should receipt for the troops or the troops receipt individually for themselves, it was finally agreed that the latter course should be pursued, and the Marshal had to pay the eight dollars a head, or *eight hundred and eighty-eight dollars,* for watching the Armory to prevent the escape of Glover from jail, *three days after Glover had left for Canada!*"

An Outrage at Louisville.—*A little Girl of this City Arrested as a Slave.*—Some time since a little colored girl named Mary Jane Scott of this city, visited New Orleans with her uncle to see an aunt who resided there. After finishing her visit she was placed in charge of Mr. D. Anderson of this city, who was then in New Orleans with his family. The party took passage on the fine steamer R. H. Winslow, Capt. McGill, and had a pleasant and unannoyed passage until their arrival at Louisville. The Wieslow stopped a short time at that place, and without the knowledge of Mr. Anderson, several police officers boarded the steamer, and against the protestations of the clerk and captain, carried the, little colored girl off, under the plea that she was a fugitive slave.

She was taken before a Court in Louisville and committed to jail until her friends could prove her freedom.

To do this, it was necessary to come to Cincinnati. An attorney was employed and sent down with the necessary documents, and she arrived here yesterday morning. Beside the anxiety and vexation to her friends, it has cost them about fifty dollars to obtain her release. It is said one of the passengers on the Winslow caused her arrest by reporting her to the police; yet they proceeded without any other authority, and with the assurance from the officers of the boat that Mr. Anderson, who had her in charge, was responsible. We understand the officers will be held to account for the outrage.

Receipts of the Bugle for the week ending April 19.

Joseph McDonald, Mercer,	1,50-496
J. T. Hirst, "	75-495
James Miller, Wolf Creek,	75-413
Susan Briggs, Crawfordville,	1,50-496
E. A. Fish, Concautville	50-431
Dr. Tiler, Lincsville,	1,00-487
T. Woodworth, Litchfield,	1,00-489
Clark H. Beckwith, "	1,50-495
John H. Heckard, Prairie Depot,	1,50-495
T. D. Tomlinson, Salem,	1,50-489
Carter Tomlinson, Magnolia,	1,50-498
Alva W. Champbell, Atwater,	1,50-516
Joseph Grissell, New-Garden,	1,50-509
Stephen D. Wolfe, Ravanna,	1,75-505
A. Hersey, Kenton,	1,50-497
Edgar Mills, Rome,	2,00-514

Meetings.

TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

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

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

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

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Prest.

Edmund Quincy, S. H. Gay, Wendell Phillips, } *Secretaries.*

PENNSYLVANIA YEARLY MEETING OF PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS.

This Association will convene for mutual help and edification, and for the discharge of its appropriate duties as a religious body, in the meeting-house at Old Kennett, Chester County, on First day, the 21st of Fifth month, 1854, at 11½ o'clock, A. M., and continue by adjournments from day to day as long as necessity may require.

Creed-making forms no part of the objects of this Society. Disclaiming all ecclesiastical authority, and avoiding the tangled controversies by which the popular churches are perplexed and bewildered, it seeks to unite mankind, not by agreement in theological opinions, but through oneness of spirit in respect to the practical duties of life, the communion of soul with soul in a common love of the beautiful and true, and a common aspiration after moral excellence. Its platform is broad and comprehensive. It invites the co-operation of all who recognize the Equal Brotherhood of the Human Family, without regard to sect, color or condition, and who acknowledge the duty of defining and illustrating their faith in God, by lives of personal purity, and works of beneficence and charity to mankind.

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

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

William Barnard,
Joseph A. Dugdale,
Thomas Garrett,
C. M. Burleigh,
Sidney Pierce,
Benjamin C. Bacon,
B. Fussell,
Rowland Johnson,
Jonathan Lamborn,
Edith Pennock,
Henrietta W. Johnson,
Com. of Arrangements.

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

Friends residing in the vicinity of the place of meeting, offer the hospitality of their homes to those coming from abroad.

Editors of newspapers, friendly to the objects of the meeting, are invited to publish this call.

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Mail Train leaves Pittsburg at 8,00 A. M.
" " " SALEM, 11,05 A. M.
" " arrives at Crestline 5,30 P. M.
Express Train leaves Pittsburgh at 3,00 P. M.
" " " SALEM 6,00 P. M.
" " arrives at Crestline 11,20 P. M.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Mail Train leaves Crestline at 2,30 A. M.
" " " SALEM 8,30 A. M.
" " arrives at Pittsburgh at 11,40 A. M.
Express Train leaves Crestline at 1,15 P. M.
" " " SALEM 6,00 P. M.
" " arrives at Pittsburgh 8,30 P. M.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

At my instance, an attachment was this day issued against the property and effects of Henry Coy, Jr., an absconding debtor, by Geo. W. Wilson, Esq., a Justice of the Peace of the Township of Perry, Col. Co., Ohio. The amount claimed by me under said attachment is $21,12.

DAVID VALANCE.

Dated March 1, 1854.-3w.

1,000 BOOK AGENTS WANTED.

To Sell Pictorial and Useful Works for the Year 1854.

$1,000 *DOLLARS A YEAR,*

WANTED IN EVERY SECTION OF THE UNITED STATES, active and enterprising men, to engage in the sale of some of the best Books published in the Country. To men of good address, possessing a small capital of from $25 to $100, such inducements will be offered as to enable them to make from $3 to $5 a day profit.

☞The Books published by us are all useful in their character, extremely popular, and command large sales wherever they are offered.

For further particulars, address, (postage paid,)
ROBERT SEARS, *Publisher,*
181, William Street, New-York.

NEW SEED STORE.

THE undersigned is now receiving his supply of Field, Garden, Tree and Flower-seeds; also, large additions to his Stock of Horticultural and Agricultural Implements, and will be enabled to offer dealers and amateurs the most extensive and varied collection of Field, Culinary and Flower Seeds, Bulbs, Tubers, &c., &c., ever offered in this market. The seeds have been expressly grown to order by the most celebrated Seedsmen in America and Europe, and warranted by the growers true to name; new and superior varieties of Corn, Grain, Grass, Cabbage, Turnips, Cucumber and Pumpkin seed; Irish and Sweet potatoes; Flower seeds and Dahlia roots. As the stock of the latter is limited, orders for the same should be sent in at once to prevent disappointment; together with the largest collection of Agricultural and Garden Impliments to be found in the city, as the diplomas and premiums awarded at the late Fair, by the State Agricultural Society, will testify, amounting to near two hundred dollars.

E. R. SHANKLAND,
129, Wood St., Pitts.

Feb. 18, '54.-3m.

New and Choice Varieties of Vegetables and Seeds.

Chinese Eight Rowed Corn,
Improved Dutton "
Stowel Evergreen "
Philadelphia Sweet "
Mountain June Potatoes, (very fine,)
Winnebago, " (very prolific,)
Mammoth Nutmeg, "
Peach Blossom, "
Early White Mercer "
Ash Leaf Kidney " (early six weeks,)
Sovereign "
Buckley's Seedling " (a very large variety and very prolific.)
Haywood Seedling,
Sweet Potatoes, a new variety from North Carolina. It has proved the most prolific and desirable for northern culture that has ever been introduced in this market.
58 New Varieties of Cabbage Seed, (Imported,)
20 " " " Radish " "
6 " " " Celery " "
25 " " " Cucumber " "
40 " " " Grass " "

Orders Respectfully Solicited, and Promptly Completed, by

E. R. SHANKLAND, Seedsman,
No. 129, Wood St., Pitts., Pa.

Feb. 18, 1854.-3m.

FRUIT TREES AND SHRUBBERY.

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

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

E. R. SHANKLAND,
129 Wood St., Pitts.

Feb. 18, 1854.-3m.