THE LIBERATOR,
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,
AT THE ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 21, CORNHILL,
BY
ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

☞ All remittances are to be made, and all letters relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be directed, (*post paid,*) to the General Agent.

☞ TERMS.—$2 00 per annum, payable in advance; or $2 50 at the expiration of six months.

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From Bell's Life in London.

PRESIDENT TYLER OUTWITTED BY PRESIDENT HOUSTON—TEXAS, CUBA.

The novels of the Minerva Press are not so bad after all—they do represent human life in some shape. There are lovers who, being wholly indifferent to their mistresses, may be piqued into an offer which jealousy of others alone creates. Mr. Tyler is of this class. He has no strong desire for the annexation of Texas—not he. The charms of Texas had made no impression on him. He was offered the possession of them—he turned away with indifference. The 'lone star' sought his protection and love, and was met by coldness and even 'apathy.' But the moment he saw that some one else coveted the object he had slighted, he resolved to possess himself of them. God help the woman who takes as her husband a man influenced by such a reasonable equanimity, may show that the state is not in a better condition than the woman. The offer of 'annexation' was met by 'apathy,' by 'continued apathy.' So says Ex-President Houston. But the ex-President was like a match-making mamma, who cares less for the happiness of her daughters than for 'getting them off.' So he exercised, and allowed others to spread the report, that the rejected beauty is sought by others, and that vulgar trick, which all decent men imagined capable of imposing on no reasonable people, did nevertheless impose on ex-President Tyler. He had rejected the offers of annexation coming from the Texan Government, but when he was informed that England or France would readily accept such an offer, he instantly closed with the bargain. So confesses Mr. Ex-President Tyler. And now Mr. Ex-President Houston openly announces, in the most positive and distinct terms, that England and France not only never made a proposition of the sort, but never hinted at it; and that he inserted it to entrap Mr. Tyler. The intention was successful, and Mr. Tyler was entrapped. And the knave who played the trick, now shows up the fool who was the victim of it. And shows up the fool who was the victim of it. And what is better, the statements of the former are in the most authoritative manner confirmed by the declarations of the latter. We have no doubt recent on the transaction. The facts tell the r own tale of political morality and caution. The United States did a dishonest thing, because their President indeed them to believe that some other countries might attempt one. The belief was unfounded—the representations which induced it were untrue—and there is now ample reason to believe that the United States repent of their bargain. Like all knavish transactions, it has brought its own punishment with it. The war with Mexico has its result, and that war has already proved a little advantage, and so much expense to the United States, that they are already tired of it. The doubtful military glory attending it is a compensation for the loss of blood and the treasure incurred in its prosecution. They feel the present inconvenience. One word in their ear. Let them take warning from the past, and be safe for the future. The men who have circulated the report about England desiring to possess itself of Cuba, speak as much truth (and no more) as those who said that England was desirous to possess itself of Texas. The States are urged to take possession of Cuba, by fraud or force, to prevent England getting possession of it. Let the case of Texas, and the exposure that is now taking place, be a warning to them.

AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

An interesting debate upon the African Slave trade, occurred in the House of Commons on the 9th of July, on a motion to appropriate £100,000 for the support of the Blockade of the Slave Coast of Africa. Mr. Beaumont Smith said, that the system now pursued by the British government to suppress the Slave Trade by means of cruisers, had wholly failed—and instead of alleviating the horrors of the middle passage, it had increased them; that it was impossible to guard effectually 3,000 miles of coast with the vessels employed in the service—that the slave stealers, to elude the war vessels on the coast, have their vessels built for fast sailing, and consequently the holds into which the negroes are placed were so narrow and contracted, that the mortality on the passage was greatly increased. In 1836, the number of slave cargo was thought enormous if it reached 650. In 1841 the ity was estimated at from 3 to 10 per cent. 'The mortality at the present time six or seven hundred per cent.' Out of 600 slaves taken on board on the coast, not more than 100 or 200 were landed alive. This increase of mortality threw an impediment in the way of African civilization.

The economic of Africa, was at the beginning of the 16th century, speak of the country, before it was resorted to by the slave stealers, as comparatively civilized. The people of Guinea understood commerce, and to a certain degree art flourished among them. At one time, the king of Timbuctoo was spoken of as a patron of literature.

Mr. Hume stated that the Anti Slavery Society were 'now convinced that the system was attended with great mischief.'

Lord Palmerston, in reply, showed that the horrors of the trade had not increased, but had very much decreased, and that to withdraw the fleet from the coast at this time, would be to give an impetus to the slave trade, greater than it had ever before received. One of the speakers stated that during the past year, 42,000 slaves had been imported into Brazil from Africa, from which it was computed that more than 210.000 must have left the shores of that country, and 178,000 must have died on the passage. Lord Palmerston well characterized the traffic as 'above the power of any gentleman to describe, and which would make every man shudder to contemplate.' The appropriation was carried without a division.

From the Practical Christian.

DANIEL WEBSTER,

In his recent speech at Springfield, intimated pretty strongly that the Whigs at the next session of Congress will vote against granting further supplies to carry on the Mexican War. Why did he not vote against the Mexican War? Why did he not, at the outset, with the noble *fourteen* who dared to withstand that unprincipled proceeding? Was it for want of moral courage?

In the same speech Mr. Webster said:—'There is no man ignorant of the fact that the Constitution of the United States confers on Congress the power of making war; and therefore there is no man so ignorant as not to know that when power has been exercised according to the forms of the Constitution, the will of Congress expressed is the law of the land; *and it is binding on every man's conscience, in any humble opinion.*' Then conscience ought to be made of India Rubber, and the Almighty and his righteousness should be left out of account. Not the *will* of God declared by Jesus Christ, but the *will of Congress is supreme!* This should bind every man's conscience in the United States. If Congress say kill and destroy, to kill and destroy is our duty. So in Mexico. If their Congress say, kill and destroy the Mexicans, to kill and destroy is the duty of the people! Such are the assumptions of human government. Such is its authority over conscience; and such its morals. No wonder our politico-religious world are so conscientiously support human government through thick and thin. A *man-made* Congress, acting under a *man-made* Constitution, may declare WAR at will, and that will binds every man's conscience. Is this conformable to the first great commandment, 'Thou shalt have no other gods before me?' Or is it saying to every American citizen, Congress shall be thy God? Until such notions of moral obligation are exploded, people will turn judgment into gall, and the fruit of righteousness into hemlock! Yet it is be right to set up and swear to support a Constitution which authorizes war at the discretion of Congress, Mr. Webster is right—yes, the will of Congress, whether it kill or make alive, is the supreme law! God forbid!

RECEIPT.—The following receipt for 'extending the area of Freedom,' copied from the London Times, cannot be original. The publisher has surely been putting his nose into the American cook shop, or kitchen cabinet, and stealing our invention.—*Pract. Freeman.*

'Mix Glass's famous receipt: Annex a province that rightfully belongs to another people, and fall a quarrelling about its limits. That will give you an excuse for war with its late owners; make war then until you compel your adversary to cede another province; annex as before. Dispute again about the limits—war, cession and annexation as before. Continue the process till the whole Continent is done nice and brown. Garnish with Stars and Stripes, and serve up, &c.

THE LIBERATOR.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 29, 1847.

SIGNS IN THE SOUTH.

The eyes of the Anti-Slavery Watchmen, who have been so long gazing into the South, and hanging over the Slave Country, begin to discern signs of a day-spring dawning through that blackness of darkness. The first faint beams of a better day are seen struggling through the incumbent gloom. They hail them with joy, as the worshippers of the Sun welcomed with hymns and adoration the first rays which from the horizon announced their Deity, that heralded his approach. And they have better reason than those for joy and gratulation; for, unlike the Priests of the material Sun, their due rites and potent liturgy have helped to arouse the Luminary they greet from his ocean-bed, and to hasten the hour when he shall issue from the Chambers of the East, like a bridegroom, or like a strong man to run a race. They have not adjured the Sun to stand still, like the Judge in Israel, while they should smite the adversary, but they have invoked his speedier coming, that he might the sooner bring healing upon his beams. And their invocations have' not been in vain.

Though the Abolitionists, like other Prophets, are without honor in their own country, they stand already in the midst of the fulfilment of their own predictions. When their voice was first heard, like the Voice of One crying in the Wilderness, they discerned but a part of the message of which they were to be the Apostles. But that part was despised and rejected of men, with scorn and violence. Men shut their eyes and rushed blindly upon them for enunciating and applying the simplest axioms of Liberty. But, even now, we perceive that the stone which was then rejected, is by degrees recognized as the true Head of the Corner. The principles which the Abolitionists were mobbed for disseminating in 1835, have now been proclaimed by the Legislatures of sovereign States, and form the tie which connects together large minorities, to say the least, of the Great National Parties. And that, in spite of the vituperation and reproach of all, who forbode nothing but mischief to the cause of Liberty in the Free States, from the agitation of the impracticable fanatics. So, in the South, it was declared that we had made the shadow go backwards on the dial of Emancipation, and had stopped the Sun of Freedom in his journey through their skies. This cry was re-echoed from the North, and was made the excuse of the cowardly and the time-serving for not coming up to the help of the Lord against the Mighty.

The Abolitionists were nothing daunted by these outcries. They saw before them a simple course of duty, which was not to be evaded, and which they pursued, in the faith that God would lead them whither they would go. And as they have gone onwards, thickening signs assure them that they are not only sailing in the right direction, but that they are in the right track. Just as the faith of Columbus led him through a pathless ocean, despite the remonstrances of an unbelieving generation, until strange sounds, strange sights, and unknown plants told of the nearing land, and birds of promise lighted upon his sails, to confirm the tale and verify his prediction.—The signs for which we first looked were perceived where we looked for them; in the indications of an altered public sentiment at the North; but now we discern the operation of the same cause in those of the South afford, as to the impression made on human hearts and souls, there. Even in the very desperation of pro-slavery fanaticism, do we see the hand-writing of its destiny upon the walls of the Slave-Babylon. The violence of the antagonism we have aroused, is an evidence to us of the strength of our position and the telling effect of our fire. The increasing armies of fugitives, assure us that the slaves have heard the good tidings of the preached Gospel of their deliverance; while their almost absolute safety, as soon as they set their feet upon the soil of a free State, is a living proof of the spreading influence of the Angel of Freedom.

Among the most encouraging of these signs beneath our Southern skies, is the vote in Kentucky for a Convention to amend the Constitution. Though it has not been so declared, or made a topic of general agitation, it is well understood that the metamorphosis of Kentucky, either gradual or immediate, from a Slave State into a Free State, is the thought which informed the minds of the voters, when they cast their ballots for or against it. By the provisions of the Constitution, a second popular vote must be taken, before the Convention can be called; but the majority was so decidedly in favor of it, that it is hardly possible that any influences will be brought to bear to reverse it, unless it be gularly triumphant. The majority is required to be not only of the persons voting, but of the whole number of persons *entitled* to vote, whether they exercise their franchise or not. As the Examiner truly says, this is equivalent, to a *two-thirds* requisition, in ordinary cases. Still the majority was nearly *twenty-four* thousand out of all the voters, and nearly *fifty* thousand of those that actually voted. The Convention, therefore, we cannot doubt, will be held; and, being held, it is hardly to be supposed it will separate without doing something towards striking from the back of Kentucky the millstone, which has made her lag so much behind her neighbor rival, Ohio, in the race of wealth and improvement.

The establishment, too, of Anti-Slavery papers within the enchanted ground of Slavery, is another symptom, ominous of the breaking of its spell. The fact that they are demanded, and can exist, is a most pregnant sign. It shows that the vanguard of the army of Liberty has advanced into the confines of the enemy's country. A lodgment is fairly made. The first step is taken. The stone is thrown. The question is asked. The Revolution, which never goes backward, is begun in the suburbs, at least, of the capital. The Monarch within it trembles, for he knows that the days of his power are numbered, the element in which he can exist, and here are erecting made through which pours in the light of day. A newspaper is a more fatal enemy to a false institution than an army with banners. A printing press is an engine of more potency than all the artillery of tyrants. Fully in this field is the broad sword of the Louisville Examiner, hoisted in the place of that of the True American, ingloriously struck when Cassius Clay exchanged the battle-fields of Liberty for those of Slavery. It is a paper conducted with very great ability. Mr. Vaughan is, certainly, a born editor. Thereis no paper that we see, on both sides the Atlantic, more full of the marks of a thoroughly well-informed and accomplished mind. And this, not only on the subject of Slavery, but on all points of general knowledge. Kentucky will make a great mistake, for her own improvement in other matters than the One Thing needed to her political redemption, if she should suffer his paper to languish for want of support. There are few men, we should judge, in the country, better acquainted with the political condition and relations of foreign nations, as well as with those of the different States of America, than Mr. Vaughan.

The 'Crisis,' recently established at Moundsville, Va., is another evidence of the spreading of an Anti-Slavery spirit into the domain of Slavery. We have not seen any numbers of this paper, and consequently cannot speak of its character, except by report. But the circumstance that a paper adopts the principle of Abolition as one of its chief purposes, within the frontiers of Slavery, is significant enough, of itself, to mere fact that the rightfulness of the Anti-Slavery Question is questioned within its own proper jurisdiction, is one which cannot but appeal with great power to all the dwellers therein. In what would be the establishment of a free paper in St. Petersburg or Vienna. And we have no hesitation in affirming that the establishment of these two papers has not been retarded, but hastened, by the 'Modern A. S. Movement.' Mr. Cassius, M. Clay assured us, when he was here some three years ago, that this was his opinion. If the pro-slavery spirit in Church and State, at the North, has been the support and aid of Slavery, which we have so long believed, by should not the Anti-Slavery Spirit, here, be of the same comfort and encouragement to the Anti-Slavery Spirit, there? The Southern Abolitionist has nothing to fall back upon, except the Anti-Slavery feeling of the North. The Northern Abolitionists have given, and are effectual help to their power to their Southern brethren, by their own agitation. The one would not have been, as yet, if at all, but for the other.

Nor do we regard the Charleston demonstration which appeared in the Liberator two or three weeks ago, though of an opposite nature, as of a less encouraging character. That demand for a National Organ of Slavery spoke trumpet-tongued the sense which Slavery entertained of the work the Anti-Slavery Organs have been doing. A stronger proof could hardly be given of the impression made upon the general mind of the Country by the A. S. Movement, than the Charleston Circular contains. It implies an admission of all that we could have demanded for ourselves. Its alarm at the establishment of the Era, to be sure, was no great proof of the sagacity of the writers. But, probably, none of them had seen a number of it; but took their notions of it from some floating newspaper paragraphs. Had they seen it, they would, very probably, have thought another Organ of Slavery at the Capital superfluous. Certainly none they could establish would treat Slavery and Slaveholders with more civility, or make larger demands in their behalf. Nor Mexico would probably have contested the Chivalrous Carolinians; *All* Mexico is not too much for the supple servility of the Era to offer them! We heartily hope that this new organ may be set up and conducted with all the ability that the Slavery Party can furnish. And we should like to see the man who would be the editor of it, who forbode nothing but mischief to the cause of Liberty in the Free States, from the agitation of the impracticable fanatics. So, in the South, it was declared that we had made the shadow go backwards on the dial of Emancipation, and had stopped the Sun of Freedom in his journey through their skies. This cry was re-echoed from the North, and was made the excuse of the cowardly and the time-serving for not coming up to the help of the Lord against the Mighty.

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THE TEXAN THIMBLERIG.

The letter of General Houston, giving an account of the way in which the Texan Cabinet guaranteed the fact of Washington, in 1844, that it would lead them, is one of the most curious documents that we have lately seen. It may be found in another part of this paper. Such developements not unfrequently come to light, after all the parties to a political iniquity have passed off the stage. But they are usually posthumous. These disinterments of the body politic are generally called 'post mortem examination. But here General Houston, with all the simplicity of that most absurd Giant, in the nursery tale, rips himself up, lest he should be outdone by that bragging little Hop o' my Thumb, John Tyler.

But the truth is, we suppose, that the joke was really too good a one to be kept to himself any longer. The hero of San Jacinto had been chuckling over the excellence of the jest so long, that he could not resist the temptation to burst out into a hearty *guffaw*. The great charm of the nursery tales, from one of which we have just drawn an illustration, consists in the disproportion in the size of the valiant Jack the Giant-killer, or Hop o' my Thumb, and the great lubberly Giants they make such fools of. So in the story of how little Texas frightened that fat headed stupid Ogre, Uncle Sam, into adopting her, and putting a crown upon her head such as her own little cigarress wear, by making him believe that two other Ogres over the sea, John Bull and Lewis Baboon, had thoughts of adopting her themselves, it is the triumph of cunning over brute strength that gives us the unqualified satisfaction we derive from it. In fact, it was better than we have described it, for she took the old simpleton in by simply letting him frighten himself into doing what she would! For, it seems, that he did what his maligners laid to the charge of that only true hero, Tom Thumb, the Great—

'He made the Giants first, and then he killed them!'

'The Government of the United States, it now appears, showed but small alacrity in encouraging the advances of Texas, so long as it thought it could have her at any time for the asking. But when it saw was abroad on the air, that England and France were proposing to guarantee her independence, as the story ran, if we remember it aright, if she would abolish slavery and grant them certain commercial privileges, then our Anglo-Saxon blood was all ablaze.

'Fee! Faw! Fum!
We smelt the blood of an Englishman!'

And that was enough to arouse our dormant patriotism. And as to the French, why, like Goldsmith's Contented Sailor, we 'always hated the French, because they're slaves and wear wooden shoes!' And so we gave the Lion to understand very plainly that, and almost compelled her, nothing loth at heart, it seems, to come into our Company of States.

And it was all gammon, after all! England and France had turned the cold shoulder, too, to her of the Lone Star. There was no shadow of ground for this report. Not even 'the plausible appearance of a probability.' And here we have been, for years, and almost compelled into a war which costs us some half million a day, to say nothing of the fools that are knocked on the head in it, and all for some old wife's tale,—the tea-table gossip of some Southern crones! Truly, the cup of tea which was spilt on Mrs. Masham's gown was not half so fatal to Queen Anne's peace of mind as these gossips taking it all for gospel, gave themselves no rest until they had snatched this jewel from the imaginary clutch of England and France. President Houston and his Cabinet, all the while, sitting by, as grave as so many owls, enjoying the fun! And very good fun it was, no doubt, to see how cunningly they could take in us. We do not wonder that he could hold in no longer, or refrain from tumbling John Tyler off his high horse. It is an excellent sporting anecdote. We do not wonder that Bell's Life in London should have taken it up. The Spirit of the Times is its only fitting organ here.—Q.

OUTRAGEOUS ATTACK ON THE LIBERTY OF THE PULPIT.

The Governor of Maine (we don't know his name, or we would publish it) in his Proclamation for a day of Thanksgiving, has the following paragraph:—

'Let not the voice of murmuring disturb the songs of praise. Let party bickerings and sectarian strife be silent. Let not the day be desecrated, or the house of God profaned by political harangues, assaults upon the institutions of our sister States, or denunciation of the terms of Union.'

Now this is really too bad! Thanksgiving and Fast Days have been, for time immemorial, the ministers' Saturnalia. On those two days in the year they have always been allowed to make themselves sounds for their abstinence from 'Rum and Niggers' during consecrated time. And here' His Down East Excellency tries to stop their liberty,' as they say in the Navy, in this style! We wish we knew his name!—Q.

THE SCOTTISH ABOLITIONISTS AND THE REV. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

We have given several extracts from Scottish papers relative to the encounters between the Reverend defender of slavery above named and the faithful abolition sts of Scotland. We have many extracts, taken from those papers, and especially from the Glasgow Christian News, touching this matter, which have been postponed, if they will not be finally excluded, by the press of fresher matter and the inexorable limits of our sheet. The conflict has been a most exciting and interesting one, and must have an excellent effect in keeping alive in the minds of the people of Scotland the fresh remembrance of the Slave, and in giving them a vivid notion of what American abolitionists mean, when they call the Church the Forlorn Hope of Slavery.

We must say, however, that Mr. Campbell has honorably distinguished himself from the tribe of Coxes, Beechers, Murdocks, *et genus omne*, by the honesty, diabolical though it were, with which he preached the same infernal doctrines there that he maintains on this side. He made no pretence of being an abolitionist, and boldly preached the Gospel of Slavery. The Brethren of the Holy Alliance tried to vindicate' themselves and their cloth from the imputation of a pro-slavery taint. Dr. Marsh proclaimed that slaveholders could not consistently be slave holders without going to the Penitentiary for it! And Dr. Cox declared that there was no distinction of places in his Church, while a negro pew stares him in the face every Sunday! But Mr. Campbell took the advice of Captain Absolute in the play, to his servant, and told 'no more lies than were absolutely necessary!' He refused to pay the tribute of hypocrisy these men were ready to offer to the Anti-Slavery Virtue of Great Britain. Thus far he deserved credit in the comparison with his reverend predecessors.

This visit was of advantage, further, from the confirmation which he afforded of the truth of the assertions of the abolitionists that such ministers exist in the United States. It was hard for Scottish Christians to believe that such a leprosy could be suffered to infect even the nominal Church of Christ. At least, it was hard before the Delegates of the Church carried home the infection and inoculated therewith those eminent Nearnams, Chalmers, Candlish and Cunninghams! But now they have seen a specimen of the holy men, themselves, with whom the Free Church delights to fraternize; and whose deeds and words it refuses, as a body and by the action of its chiefest Rabbies, to condemn as essentially Anti-Christian. If all American ministers would be as truly themselves when abroad, as he, the British public would be at no loss to understand the meaning of some of the statements of Foster and Pillsbury as to the character of the American Church and ministers.

The Scottish Abolitionists, especially those of Edinburgh and Glasgow, deserve the thanks of the friends of the Slave everywhere, for the resolute and persevering manner in which they followed up and exposed this wolf in sheep's clothing that had stolen into their fold. The Rev. James Robertson, of Edinburgh, Secretary to the Scottish Anti-Slavery Society, particularly distinguished himself by the diligence and zeal with which he gave himself to the chase of this unclean beast. He pursued him from city to city, and from all that appears, seems to have fairly hunted him out of the country. Or rather, at the last accounts, he was holding him at bay, with the hounds of the law, for resorting to the usual resource of such vermin of the Slaveocracy attack upon his pursuer's private character.

We congratulate our Scottish friends upon the beneficial results that must flow from their fidelity in this matter. It has been a 'strengthening occasion' to themselves as well as to us. We commend to their clear vision all who go among them with especial pretensions to holiness. The Anti-Slavery test is as certain as the touch of the gold from the dross,—the precious from the vile. We entreat of them not to be weary in well-doing; but to continue faithful and fearless, as they have ever shown themselves, even to the end.—Q.

SLAVE LAWS.

It is frequently said in our Anti-Slavery Meetings, on the authority of works published some years ago, that Louisiana punishes the attempt to teach a slave to read with *Death*. I have carefully examined the Statutes of that State, and can find no such provision. Such a law would be too monstrous, even for a State, in which it was a crime to teach a slave to read

WHOLE NUMBER DCCCLXXV!

offered up on the altar of slavery and war. We have entered upon the arena, with the spiritual weapons of Love and Truth—to engage in a warfare with the demons of War and Slavery, backed up by the bayonets, guns and swords, of the Clergy, the Church and the Republic. Mr. Garrison, as you well know, with many others, has laid his life on the altar of God and Humanity. That he will be at his post, where the God of the oppressed has placed him, as emphatically *the leader* of the anti-slavery host,—so far as they have any earthly leader,) you may be assured. When, where, or how, he shall fall, is of little moment to him, so far as he is personally concerned. But his work is not yet done; he will not be allowed to enter upon his highest reward yet.

I wrote the above in Wm. Garrison's room—he sitting in his chair and dictating in part and stating the facts. A carriage came, and I am this moment from a ride about the beautiful town with him—the first time he has been out for five weeks. He is somewhat weary and is now resting on his bed. He feels quite sanguine about getting home soon. While out, he called at a shop and was weighed; and he is now twenty pounds lighter than he was when he was taken down. But there is no probability that he will be able to endure any great mental or physical exertion for some months to come. You will see little from his pen in the Liberator for some time. A thousand events of momentous concern to the Anti-Slavery cause call loudly for his faithful and uncompromising zeal and activity, but they must call in vain.

Cleveland is a city of twelve thousand inhabitants, situated on the southern shore of Lake Erie, which is over three hundred miles long—on a high tableland, and commanding a prospect of unrivalled beauty over one of our inland seas. The Like opposite Cleveland is some 60 miles wide. From this city many a fugitive from the Republican and Evil Institical whips, chains, bloodhounds and rifles of America, have found their way over the deep waters to Canada, to find that liberty, that justice and sympathy which are denied to them by their Democratic, religious, praying and preaching kidnappers in this boasted land o. freedom, and home of the oppressed! May all the friends of freedom and human brotherhood in Great Britain and Ireland learn to look upon this Republic as a gigantic, willful liar and hypocrite, and upon our slaveholding Church and Clergy as a combination of man-stealers. We warn them against regarding this republic as an exponent of the principles of human freedom—and against looking upon the American Church and Clergy as sections of Christianity. There is no infidelity or atheism so malignant, so heartless and so godless as that which is found in the pulpits and churches, generally in this nation. We shall not cease to work, by bloodless means, the overthrow of this slave-breeding and slave-trading Republic and Religion. We shall succeed, for God is with us. We may perish in the attempt, but the work will be done.

I shall leave Mr. Garrison to-nig ht to go to Buffalo to be present at a Liberty Party Convention, to be held in that town on the 20th. It is a Convention whose object is to sustain the present Constitution of the United States with all its slaveholding pledges and compromises. I go not there to join the Convention but as a bearer-of-witness against the Constitution that sanctions slavery or war. It has no authority over me, and I shall embrace every opportunity to make it and the government that is based upon it, the scorn of mankind.

I have taken this mode to address you through the Liberator, as I know that many friends in Europe who see this paper, will be anxious to learn the particulars of Mr. Garrison's illness.

Gratefully and affectionately yours,

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

CANNIBALS!

Cannibals are those unrefined and benighted pagans, who kill and eat their enemies whom they capture in war; a practice which humanity cannot shudder. But there is another form of Cannibalism so less real, and far more criminal, because practised under far different, and far more favorable circumstances.

The scene of this horrid festival is in certain *Christian Country* denominated the *United States*, or in polite language, the *Land of the Free*, in a part not unfrequently styled the *balmy South*. Here are thousands of men, and among them professing Christians, who rear and breed human beings with immortal souls and eternal destinies, expressly to sell them on the auction block, to the highest bidder, and the proceeds of the sale they put into their purses, where with to supply themselves and their families with the comforts and luxuries of life. Say, more, they bring therefrom offerings to the Treasury of the Lord. So the ancient pagans sacrificed their enemies to propitiate their offended deities. Reader, are not these Cannibals virtually rearing human beings, and impiously robbing that God, who has declared that he hates robbery for a burnt offering?

But the truth is not half told. There is another class of slaveowners in this happy clime, who sell their own sons and daughters, the offspring of their own bodies—self-devourers, eating of their own flesh. The most ferocious animals rarely devour their offspring; this horrid crime, blacker than Stygian darkness, is left for rational beings in a *Christian land* to perpetrate. Yes, more, the men and women of the free North assist in spreading the board; they even sit down with them, and partake of the *bloody repast*. And all this, and far more, is, to use the language of mildness, the natural offspring of a monster, which divines North and South call on us to respect as a Bible institution! Want a Bible that must be which allows, not to say encourages, the parent virtually to eat his own child, a part, the likeness, of his very self! How inexcusable blasphemous the thought that represents divine Providence as breaking his own immutable laws! But would I fail.

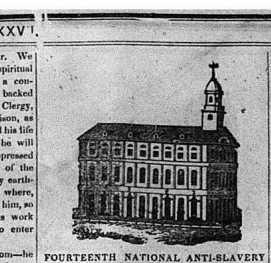
New Bedford, Oct. 4, 1847. VIATOR.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

A recent number of this paper has a special notice to subscribers, from which we extract the following:—

"By an arrangement recently made, the Bugle is to be transferred from the Committee, to whom it has heretofore been published, back to the Executive Committee of the Western A. S. Society, and will in future be the property, as well as the organ, of that Society.

"This arrangement will doubtless meet the approbation of our subscribers, and the friends of the Anti-Slavery cause generally. At the time of the commencement of the Anti-Slavery Bugle, when the cause was but unsettled state, and a part of the Executive Committee not entirely satisfied as to the propriety of publishing a paper of the character of the Bugle, it was thought best to place it in the hands of individuals who were willing to incur the responsibility of its publication. But the causes which rendered such a course advisable at that time, exist no longer. The Western Anti-Slavery Society has firmly established, upon the foundation which it has all along been the object of the Bugle to advocate, and the Executive Committee see no reason to relinquish to the propriety of publishing the paper. There there is no longer any necessity for the continuance of the old arrangement, and the Bugle becomes again the property of the Society; and will, as before intimated, be published hereafter by the Executive Committee."



FOURTEENTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

The Committee of the Fourteenth National Anti Slavery Bazaar have the pleasure of informing their co-adjutors in all parts of the country that FANEUIL HALL will be open for their reception on TUESDAY, the 21st of December.

The Committee earnestly urge upon their co-laborers the necessity of strenuous exertion to make the occasion as profitable as possible to the cause. TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS is the smallest sum required by the exigences of the cause, to sustain its agencies, depositories, periodicals, &c., extended as they now are over the Free States. A few calculations will show that the sources are ample and abundant from which this aid may be drawn. For example, there are ten towns in Massachusetts alone in which there are ten families, each of which might easily send in $1000 worth of goods. Here at once is the required $10,000 of goods. There are ten other towns in which there are twenty persons who might each easily send in $500 worth, equal to $2,000 more. The effort required to prepare and collect this amount is the only one that at the same time creates a market. Unlike the processes of ordinary trade, it is in all these philanthropic struggles against the popular tide, the supply that creates the demand. To sell $1000 worth of goods, we must raise at least double that amount, and so on, in like proportion. It must, in, all reason, be deemed easy to prove that we can have too large a supply, because we have goods left when the Bazaar closes. All that remains in the hands of the committee is always carefully appraised, packed and stored, to aid in other Fairs, by means of which the anti-slavery feeling is kindled or kept alive in all parts of the country. Last year, the goods remaining were made serviceable to the cause through Fairs in Weymouth, Plymouth, New Bedford, Mass; Rochester, West Winfield, Waterloo, N. York; Philadelphia, Pa; Salem, Ohio.

From some of these places, hundreds of dollars were returned to the State Treasury, and in all great local good was effected. Many similar applications were unwillingly refused, for want of suitable goods. Again then let it be remembered the supply cannot be too great.

It should not be forgotten by New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and all the States to which slavery and law allowed from the American A. S. Society, that they also are bound to co-operate with the Bazaar as a national enterprise.

The committee are often asked what sort of goods are saleable and acceptable. The reply might be, no description of goods can come amiss. No object of interest can be of better specimens of ingenuity—no product of agriculture—no article of dress—no kind of provision, but may become promotive of the cause. It would be most desirable to be able to point to beautiful specimens of excellent workmanship of every kind—the gifts of American skill and industry, that the reputation of our own country may be enhanced by this occasion in an artistical and mechanical as well as in a moral point of view. The shortness of the time and the nature of the occasion forbid the reception of articles on commission, but the committee trust that the cause will appeal to the hearts of the manufacturers to secure specimens of furniture, musical instruments, new inventions and mechanical improvements such as they have not heretofore been favored with.

Of course the agents of the American A. S. Society and the Mass. A. S. Society are doing all in their power to open a channel of communication with the Bazaar in every town in the land; and the committee refer to the resolutions of the Boston Female A. S. Society in another column, as containing a valuable suggestion which, if vigorously acted upon, might become of vast importance to the cause.

It cannot be expected of our British friends, that they should aid us so much as they did before pressure of Irish and Scotch distress was so seriously felt. ☞ We must work the harder at home, to supply that probable deficiency, and thereby show our selves worthy to have been so generously helped then for us. ☞

N. B. Beautiful goods from Paris selected for the Bazaar have already arrived.

☞ *Donations* of money or pieces of goods are solicited, for the general purposes of the Bazaar.

THE LIBERTY BELL will be published as usual. Its list of writers is a brilliant and distinguished one—more so now than ever. The Frontispiece will be an engraving of FRANCIS JACKSON. Donations in aid of the publication should be sent to M. W. CHAPMAN, 6 Chauncy place. All the friends of whom the Editor has the promise of Literary contributions are entreated to forward them soon, *as the press is waiting*, and the time insufficient.—M. W. C.

☞ We invite attention to the following items, and particularly to the latter one. The extracts are from the Boston Courier:—

PROGRESS OF FREEDOM.—The Southern Observer says—Quite a spirited discussion is going on in the Charleston papers about the propriety of having separate houses of worship for the slaves, and worship them religious instruction. A writer in the Evening News, after commenting upon the article of his opponent, remarks in closing, that the time is near at hand when an institution can be found in the civilized world, which is inconsistent with the spread of knowledge and religion. The true policy, the best security of the South, is to place the institution of slavery is consistent with everything that is good, and that it does not attempt to give shape to the word of God. He says, the moment the South admits that we dare not, our doom is sealed.

MORAL DARKNESS IN VIRGINIA. Bishop Johns of Baltimore, at a recent meeting of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New York, made the following statement in regard to Virginia, as reported in the New York Express: "Not long since I applied to the Bible Society for Virginia, it was reported that there are sixteen thousand families without the word of God. He knew of some counties in Virginia where there was no edifice for the worship of God, and no ministers of any denomination whatever. The depth of their ignorance was amazing. A minister was summoned to attend the couch of a dying man, and on examining him as to his religious faith, found that he had never even heard the name of Jesus Christ but as an oath. Nor was this a solitary case. Two females were called to testify in court to an important business, and on questioning them, previous to swearing them, it was ascertained, to the astonishment of both judge and jury, that they had never heard of either the Bible or of God!

A Prudent Politician.—The Illinois Journal says: "A wifty friend of ours being asked if he was in favor of the war, replied, 'Yes; I am in favor of the war. I went against a war once to my great cost, and you will never catch me in another scrape of that kind. This time (said he) I go in for *war, pestilence and famine!*'

It is said that the town of Southampton, N. H., at its late annual meeting, voted to pay fifty dollars from the town treasury to each of its citizens who should volunteer their services in the present war.

OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever holden by this Society, was held in Bridgewater on Saturday and Sunday, the 2nd and 3d instant. At an early hour on Saturday, quite a respectable number of the 'brave and the true' were seen wending their way towards the spacious Town Hall, in which the meeting was to be held. Of this number, our colored friends constituted quite a goodly portion, thus proving that their sympathies are with us.

At ten o'clock the meeting was called to order by EZNER HEWITT, President of the Society. After some very appropriate remarks by him, prayer was offered in an eloquent and feeling manner, by WILLIAM WHITING of N. Bridgewater. An explanation was now made in regard to the opening of the Town Hall for our meeting on Sunday. It appeared that the committee having charge of the house, had referred the matter to the Society, on that day; and this, too, after having once granted it, in the usual way. This dastardly conduct on the part of the town committee caused a very animated and interesting discussion, in which Messrs. May, Pillsbury, A. Andy, Thayer and others participated.

The following correspondence was presented by Mr. Holmes of Bridgewater, and read by the Secretary:

[This correspondence we omit, but it may be seen at this office by any interested in the matter. It is a request, directed to Phin Leach, Esq. Chairman of Town Committee, requesting one of the Hall, and his reply granting the use for Saturday, but not for Sunday.—M.]

The Society were satisfied that they had been condemned and judged by the Town Committee, on the false and gross evidence put forth by the enemies of our Society. A slanderous article from the Yarmouth Register, in regard to the Anti-Slavery convention at Harwich, had been industriously circulated through the town. Consequently a committee, consisting of Samuel May, Jr., N. B. Spooner of Plymouth, Edward E. Bennett of N. Bridgewater, and Messrs. Holmes and Crocker of Bridgewater, were chosen, on motion of E. Y. Perry, to wait on the committee, and induce them, if possible, to reverse their decision. Late in the afternoon, Mr. May reported that the Town Committee still refused the use of the House to the Society on Sunday! Consequently the Society were left without a place in which to hold their meeting on Sunday. Interesting remarks were made by Mr. May, on this decision. He deeply lamented such conduct on the part of the committee. He could not perceive any good reason why the committee refused the House to us on Sunday, when they opened it to us on Saturday. He considered such a decision very shameful, but it argued a great want of liberality, and showed an incorrect view of what constitutes pure Christianity. He spoke in sorrow of the decision. He had hoped, for the honor of Bridgewater, that the committee would reverse their decision. Mr. May continued his remarks at great length, in a calm and dignified manner, but with truth and severity, on the decision of the committee, and was listened to with attention. RICHARD THAYER of Bridgewater also spoke on this decision, and gave an interesting statement of his labors in regard to procuring the House in which to hold our meeting.

EVENING SESSION.

Town Hall nearly filled. Song from Anti-Slavery melodies. Chose Lewis Holmes of Bridgewater, and Lewis Ford of Abington, a committee on Finance.

The following resolutions, presented by P. Pillsbury, (the resolutions were not forwarded,) were discussed by Mondy, Ford, May, Thayer, Pillsbury, Buffum, Brown, and Blanchard of Dorchester. Friend Blanchard gave us an interesting statement of things in Dorchester, much to the edification of the meeting.

Chose Lewis Ford, E. E. Bennett, and Bourne Spooner, a committee on the place of holding next quarterly meeting. After a song, adjourned to 7 o'clock in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

Meeting convened pursuant to adjournment, the President in the chair; the spacious Town Hall being filled with an intelligent audience, listening with marked attention to the various speeches of the several speakers. This session of the meeting was one of uncommon interest.

Never did our friend Pillsbury do himself and the cause more justice than on this occasion. We never heard him, when he spoke with more energy and pithos than at this time. Never did we hear such scorching rebukes come from any mortal man. Then again would he, by portraying the indifference and inhumanity of the northern people towards Mexico and the horrors of slavery, draw tears from many an individual present. You talk, said Pillsbury, of your freedom; where, I ask, is it? You talk also of your Christianity, and what is it? Your liberties and your religion are under the control of the South. Not a meeting-house in Bridgewater is open to anti-slavery nor to the two fugitive slaves now present, to come and relate their wrongs, and the horrors of the Southern prison house, and yet you boast of your freedom and Christianity; and now you close your Town House against humanity, and these poor defenceless slaves! I warn you in the names of God and humanity to pause, and reflect on your conduct; you know not what will be the fearful consequences of such proceedings, to your own souls. Do you hear the Son of God saying, 'inasmuch as you did it not to one of the least of these my brethren, YE DID IT NOT TO ME?' To-morrow's sun will witness two fugitive slaves in Bridgewater, and while its rays are enlightening the Southern plantations, in which the beloved mother of Wm. W. Brown is wearing out a life of toil and anguish, her beloved son, now here in town, is refused admittance into your churches, your Town House and your hearts, to plead in his and her behalf! Is this the fruit of your freedom, or of your Christianity; you have neither, and are as great slaves to party and sectarianism, as are to be found on the Southern plantations. What, I ask you, will be your sentence, when you meet the poor mother of Wm. W. Brown, and the millions of poor slaves, before Him who is to be the final Judge of us all? Consider well, I pray you, the result of your conduct.

Mr. Pillsbury continued his remarks in this strain, for some length of time.

The speech was admitted, on all hands, to be a production worthy of the man and the circumstances of the occasion.

Mr. Moody spoke in regard to the responsibilities of all those, who took part in visiting the present U. S. Constitution.

Some questions were asked by Mr. Cushing, and another gentleman (none unknown) to which, Mr. Moody replied in an honorable and satisfactory manner. Remarks were also made by W. W. Brown, J. N. Buffum, Pillsbury, Thayer and others.

The Society now voted to meet on the morrow, directly in front of the Town House, and there in a decided, inoffensive manner, bear our solemn testimony against the intolerance and anti-christianity of Bridgewater, and of the Church and nation.

SUNDAY MORNING.

The Society assembled, according to adjournment, directly in front of the Town House, the doors of which were closed and barred against the cause of bleeding humanity! The audience was large. Meeting called to order by BOURNE SPOONER of Plymouth. Scriptures were read by S. May, Jr. A circumstance now took place, which did honor to the individual concerned. Mr. LEWIS HOLMES of Bridgewater, a gentleman not previous to this meeting identified with us, came forward and offered to the Society his new store, not yet completely finished, for the meeting of the Society. After a warm vote of thanks to Mr. Holmes, the Society adjourned, to meet immediately in their new place of worship, and thus truly dedicate to humanity one house in Bridgewater. As they being usually in the neighborhood, first by Lewis Ford, and followed by S. May, Buffum, Thayer, and Pillsbury. We need not say that they all spoke with great earnestness, and in language not to be misunderstood. Mr. Thayer, in his remarks, gave us an account of the *rapture and delight* of the slaves, previously to the meeting of the Society. We will just give a specimen. Mr Thayer said he called on the REV. DAVID BRIGHAM, orthodox, and inquired of him, how he felt in regard to the meeting of the Society in Bridgewater and the closing of the Town House. Exclaimed the venerable man, "Rev. Mr. Brigham, 'I had as lie a military muster would assemble here; *they did right in shutting the Town House!*—THE DEVIL WILL REJOICE WHEN YOU COME!' Such is the religion and humanity of Bridgewater. Adjourned to 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Meeting called to order by B. Spooner. The house was literally crowded, a large audience remaining out of doors. The following preamble and resolution in relation to the late venerable SETH SPRAGUE of Duxbury, was presented by the Secretary and unanimously adopted, viz:

Whereas, the friends of this society have been recently called deeply to mourn the loss of one of its most worthy and efficient members, the venerable and honorable SETH SPRAGUE of *Duxbury*; and

Whereas Mr. Sprague was for several years President of this Society, and a Vice President of the Mass. and of its Vice Presidents; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of this most venerable and worthy individual, this Society has lost one of its firmest and most influential members; and the slaves, one of their warmest and truest friends. Our loss and bereavement, we feel, is more sharply felt in connection with him in our social meetings, or anti-slavery gatherings; he has finished his work in the flesh, and has passed on. We revere his name and memory, for the honesty, purity, and goodness of his private life, and for the fearlessness and uncompromising fidelity with which he publicly defended, at whatever hazard to himself, the doctrine of immediate, unconditional emancipation, and the inalienable right of all mankind to liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. In his death, *Humanity* has lost a firm friend, and *Liberty* one of its most faithful and heroic champions. May his noble example and perseverance stimulate us, one and all, to redoubled exertion and sacrifices in behalf of our brethren in bonds, until liberty shall be proclaimed throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof.

WM. W. BROWN now addressed the meeting in a speech of some length, in his usual happy manner. MR. BURGHER's meeting having closed, nearly all his hearers, poured in upon us, and kept rivetted to gaping, and listening to the eloquence of the fugitive slave. They did not leave until Brown finished his remarks. For once they heard the sober truth. Mr. BUFFUM now came forward, and made a very interesting speech. He declared it was good to be there, and he admonished some pretty severe relatives of the Town committee, some of whom were present. L. Mooney addressed the meeting, together with HENRY WATSON the fugitive slave.

Voted, That the next quarterly meeting be held at Abington, on the first Saturday and Sunday in January next.

We cannot close our report without returning our most grateful thanks to Messrs. THAYER, HOLMES, and CROCKER of Bridgewater for their co-operation, and generous hospitality extended to us on this interesting occasion. May the blessings of Heaven rest upon them. We can assure them that their kindness will long be remembered by us all. The poor despised and down trodden slaves of the South, may rejoice and take courage, when such tried and faithful friends come to their rescue. After a song the meeting adjourned, *sine die*; not a place or meeting-house in Bridgewater being offered to us, or could be procured in which to hold an evening session! This fact will be handed down to posterity, to their utter shame and disgrace.

H. H. BRIGHAM, *Secretary*.

S. Abington, Oct. 12, 1847.

YET ANOTHER.

Narratives of fugitive slaves are multiplying. Douglass and Brown have each given theirs to the reading community, and we have seen another announced in terms which it probably published ere this. We allude to 'Dunnavan's Adventures in Mexico.'

Dunnavan was captured by the Mexicans, and—he says he was sold into slavery, though just what was of course illegal. After a captivity of seven months, *only* seven months, he ran away from his master, and now is at large, at Douglass, Brown, Bibb, the Clarks and tens of thousands of other fugitive slaves. The difference between them and him is, *they* ran away from American masters, he from a Mexican—a difference in his favor, we trow than his, their bonds more securely fastened. We commend him for his *fugitiveism*, and the sympathy he expresses for our runaways, we also and deny him. Some contractors will look down with contempt upon a man who is a fugitive slave, but all lovers of freedom will respect Dunnavan the more for his manly sympathies.

It is fortunate that his sale into slavery was illegal, else when Mexico becomes a part of the American Union, his condition would demand that he be given up 'as a person held to service or labor under the laws thereof.'—We would advise him as it is, to be careful in the choice of his associates, for there are those who, if he falls in with them, as at the South who hold, that although the law may not require them to deliver up fugitive slaves, to the gospel they will. Although we have no fear, especial reverence for Philemon, and forget that Paul ever did anything but send back Onesimus, and distort the act into a sanction of slave-catching, Dunnavan, we apprehend, will find no sympathy or any other fugitive slave.—*Anti-Slavery Bugle.*

SUMMING UP.

State losses by Slavery, according to the calculations we have made, (that is, supposing the Union (and increase to Kentucky,) may be summed up thus:—

	Under slavery.	With freedom.
Loss of population,	1,798,782	2,665,614
" of political power, 10 rep. to con.	37 Reps.	47 Reps.
" in an'l income,	$7,398,330	$35,000,000
" in value of property,	$425,000,000	$56,000,000

Now, let any man ask himself, if this be not costly a system? Let those especially who say, 'don't argue the question morally, but prove that it won't pay,' see to it that they are not found entangled at so monstrous a sacrifice?' Its maintenance involves a loss in every thing. Our population diminishes, our political power wanes, our income grows less, our property in value continually decreases, under its withering blight! Shall it be so? Men of Kentucky, will you, can you longer suffer this evil, when it thus blasts every real source of your prosperity?

We gave a week or two since, a very interesting account of the philanthropic efforts of Mr. Samuel Young, to rescue a fugitive slave from the clutches of a man who, under the broad seal of the United States, would exercise lordship over God's heritage. This poor slave, in company with Mr. Young, was tracked to Canada, where no labor was spared to recover possession of him, but without success. In consequence of fatigue and exposure incidental to such a hurried journey, Mr. Young soon after his return fell sick, and died after a brief space died. His family are left in very destitute circumstances, and can find relief only in the aid and comfort which may be promptly by a true and Christian love. We will forward any contributions that may be made in their behalf. We appeal to the benevolent, however poor or however rich. Send to us the smallest sums, even the widow's mite, or the larger, and we will forward them at once to the deeply afflicted and poverty-stricken widow and children of one, who took his life in his hand, to do his Master's service.—*Christian World.*

MR. GARRISON RETURNING. From letters received from H. C. Wright, we learn that Mr. Garrison reached Buffalo from Cleveland, on Friday last (22d). He expected to leave the following morning for Rochester, there to remain over Sunday. Mr. Wright will accompany Mr. Garrison home. We hope, in our next paper, to announce their safe arrival.—M.

WILLIAM W. BROWN, an Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, a Fugitive Slave, intends to pass Sunday next, (31st inst.) with the friends at *South Abington*, and will speak at such place, and times, as may be appointed.

NOTICE.—The report of the Bridgewater meeting we have felt compelled to abridge considerably from the volumes sent by the Secretary; because of the space in our columns which has already been given to that meeting.—M.

☞ GENERAL NOTICE. Correspondents will remember that prepayment of postage, is an essential item in our intercourse with them. Any one failing to comply with this condition must not think it hard, if no notice be taken of his communication. Five or ten cents is a tribe to a correspondent; but twenty or thirty times that amount, will, we think, be no joke to the Liberator.

Correspondents should always send their names with their communications. No anonymous writer need be surprised if his articles do not appear. His name need not appear in the paper, but it should always be known to the editor.—M.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. S. should observe our rule as to prepayment of postage, and discontinue correspondence. As to his (or her) questions, 'whether the U. S. Constitution does not guarantee a Republican form of government to each of the States, and whether it fulfils this guarantee?' We answer 'Yes,' to both. The Government of South Carolina is a Republican one, as well as that of Massachusetts. We refer our correspondent to Phillips's Review of Spooner—pp. 71-75.

H. C. W. His letter from Buffalo, shall appear in the next Liberator.

P. P. His letter is received, and his attendance at the County Meeting, at Weymouth, confidently reckoned on.

A. W. W. Two notice received and duly attended to, as this paper will show. The contingent postponement was thought unadvisable.

E. C., of Magnolia, Ill. We regret the mistake, or rather misfortune, as to his remittance. The General Agent will endeavor to make it right.

'JUSTICE,' of W. H., shall have a place next week.

HON. A. H. EVERETT.—The English papers contain the following announcement of the death of Hon Alexander H. Everett, late U. S. resident Commissioner at Canton:—

On the 25th June, at Canton, the Hon. A. H. Everett, Commissioner from the United States to China. The funeral solemnities took place at 3 o'clock, P. M. the following day, attended by nearly the entire foreign community. The Rev. P. Parker officiated on the occasion. After the reading of an appropriate portion of the Scriptures and prayer, the remains were conveyed to the place of interment, Dinee's Island, Whampoa, by the steamer Corsair, accompanied most of the Americans and several of the English community, and officers belonging to H. C. steamer Pluto, Capt. Airey having, with kind consideration, provided a boat for the purpose of conveying the body to the grave. At Whampoa the procession was joined by a detachment of armed marines from the H. C. steamer Sulphur, under the direction of Commodant M. Liviere, (to escort it and render military honors to the remains of the deceased,) and by a train of boats from the English, American and other vessels. The flags at half-mast and the minute guns from the French frigate La Gloire, the English Commodore Lapierre, conspired to mark the interest and solemnity of the occasion.

The Queen of England appointed the 17th instant, as a day of solemn humiliation throughout the realm, on account of the late bountiful harvest.

The late Accident at Lawrence.—The Lawrence Courier says that the persons injured by the accident on the train, on Friday morning, are resuming their usual health, or rapidly recovering. Capt. Bigelow is still confined to his bed, on account of his ribs, but through the aid of our most professional skill, he will shortly resume his place among the active population of the town.

THE FOURTEENTH

NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY

BAZAAR.

TO BE HELD IN BOSTON,

During Christmas and New Year's Week, 1847-8.

The undersigned, the Committee of the Fourteenth National A. S. Bazaar, appeal to all that is good and true in this nation for which they labor, to aid them in undertaking

Our object is the abolition of slavery through the renovation of public opinion; and we ask help of all who feel the impulse of compassion for a suffering people; or the instinct of self-preservation in view of the encroachments of tyranny, and the dangers of sin; or the divine and awful sense of justice, mercy and love, which inspires the right; or the high sense of honor and religious obligation, impelling them to choose their lot in this life with the slaves, and not with their oppressors; or shame beneath the scorn of Christendom justly due to a nation of slaveholders; or disgust at the discrepancy between American principle and American practice; or responsibility for keeping pure the sources of public morals; or desire to lay deep in the national conscience, the foundations of future generations.

After a deep and careful examination of ways and means for the peaceable abolition of slavery, it has been found hopeless, except through the consent of the majority of the whole people. This obtained, the work is done; for the willing can readily find a way. Sound judgment in the choice of means, and the best economy in their expenditure, alike forbid us, therefore, to enter into the partisan or sectarian schemes, by which the purposes of any one of a variety of parties, political or religious, would be subserved at the expense of the cause of Freedom, while all others are alienated from it in the same proportion. When the preliminary question is put, which every one ought to ask,—How do you mean to expend the money, which you require of us? the answer must be, that it is thus all spent wholly and directly in awakening, informing and influencing the public mind on this primarily important question. It shall not be put into the hands of any of the political organizations, to promote the election of any candidate, but be made to awaken the love of freedom and the hatred of slavery in all; not in aiding a few fugitives to escape, but to save them that painful and hazardous experiment by abolishing the system which enslaves them; not in sending them to Africa, but in enabling them to become the free and happy elements of national strength and prosperity at home; not in making the proposition so degrading to the morals of our nation, that the government should become the tributary of this wrong, but in efforts for such an elevation of national character as shall brand it—CRIME!

This money will, in short, be spent neither in compensation, colonization, nor political partisanship; while a clear-sighted economy will also forbid its being used in the equally benevolent, though less effectual, channel of a vigilance committee. It will be spent in Propagandism:—for we strike openly, boldly, strongly, and *successfully too*, as our fourteen years of labor prove, at the *root* of the system we mean to abolish.

Finally, we appeal to our friends and countrymen to take part in this holy cause, as to frail and suffering and short-lived fellow-creatures. It shall strengthen them in weakness, comfort in affliction, and steel against calamity. It shall save them from the sin of living on the side of the oppressor, and the ignominy of dying in the silent support of wrong. It shall secure their children from such an inheritance of grief and shame, as the remembrance that their parents were drawn by disgraceful sympathy, into the ranks of the enslavers, when the moral battle was fought out in the United States for the freedom of a race. Its consolations are proportionate to its renunciations; and in its prosecution, as in the great cause of Christianity, of which its principles form a fundamental part, we are able to assure such assurance is, that no man shall lose friends, or houses, or lands for its sake, but he shall receive an hundred fold of nobler recompense in this world, and a sense of spiritual life besides, to which the in different frivolities of a selfish existence sink into insignificance.

By the united efforts of all who ought to co-operate on this occasion, it is proposed to place

$10,000

at the ultimate disposal of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN,
ANNE W. GREENE P. ILLIPS,
HELEN E. GARRISON,
MARY MAY,
ELIZA LEE FOLLEN,
HENRIETTA SARGENT,
SARAH SHAW RUSSELL,
SARAH BLAKE SHAW,
MARY GRAY CH PMAN,
LOUISA LORING,
CATHERINE SARGENT,
CAROLINE WESTON,
HANNAH TUFTS,
MARY YOUNG,
ELIZA L. MERIAM,
MARY WILLEY,
CAROLINE F. WILLIAMS,
SUSAN C. CABOT,
ANNE WARREN WESTON,
EVELINA S. A. SMITH,
ABBY SOUTHWICK,
MARIA LOWELL,
SARAH H. SOUTHWICK,
FRANCES MARY ROBBINS,
ANN R. BRAMHALL,
LYDIA PARKER,
HARRIET T. WHITE,
HARRIET B. HALL,
ABBY FRANCIS,
HARRIET M. JACKSON,
ANNA R. PHILBRICK.

NORFOLK COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY. The Norfolk County Anti-Slavery Society will hold its quarterly Meeting in SOUTH WEYMOUTH, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3d, in one of the Congregational Meeting Houses, or in Rogers's Hall, beginning at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continue through the day and evening. Messrs. MAY, PILLSBURY, QUINCY, BROWN, and others, will address the meeting. A large attendance of Abolitionists from all parts of the County, and elsewhere, is earnestly hoped and confidently expected.

☞ The Meeting will be conducted on the Pic-Nic plan, and parties from a distance will bring their own provisions with them.

NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF WEATHER!

EDMUND QUINCY, *President.*

INCREASE S. SMITH, } *Secretaries.*
ANNE W. WESTON, }

LECTURES.

A Series of Lectures will be delivered before the Salem Female Anti-Slavery Society, upon successive SUNDAY EVENINGS, at Lyceum Hall, at 6½ o'clock. The introductory Lecture was given by Rev. THOMAS T. STONE, Sunday evening, Oct. 17.

The remainder of the course will be delivered by the following gentlemen, viz:—

Rev. SAM'L BARRETT, of Salem.
EDMUND QUINCY, of Dedham.
CALEB STETSON, of Medfi-ld.
WM. WELLS BROWN, (a fugitive slave.)
WM. L. GARRISON, of Boston.

Tickets for the course, 25 cts. For sale at the Bookstore of W. & S. B. Ives, Salem, where 5 1-4 cts. ELIZA J. KENNEY, Rec. Sec.

Oct. 22. *Salem Register.*

NOTICE.

A public meeting on the subject of Peace will be held at the Tremont Temple, Saturday evening, Oct. 23, at 7 o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by Rev. Dr. Burns and Rev. Dr. Goadby, gentlemen from England, who have lectured in many parts of the U. S. with great acceptance. The friends of peace and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

Brethren will be taken to defray the expenses of the meeting.

OPINION OF A REGULAR PHYSICIAN.

EXETER, Me. Sept. 30, 1845.

This certifies that I have recommended the use of SETH W. FOWLE's Pectoral to many in the disease of the Lungs, for two years past, and many bottles to my knowledge have been used by my patients, all with beneficial results. In a few cases, where it was thought confirmed consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry effected a cure.

E. BOYDEN,
Physician at Exeter Corner.

NO QUACKERY! NO DECEPTION!

All published statements of cures performed by this medicine, are, in every respect, TRUE.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

The unparalleled and astonishing efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in all the diseases for which it is recommended, during many cases after the failure of all the best physicians was unavoidably has affected a large and increasing demand for it. This fact has caused many unprincipled counterfeiters and hucksters to palm off spurious articles of similar name and appearance, for the genuine Balsam.

Be careful and get the genuine DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. None genuine unless signed by I. BUTTS. Address all orders to SETH W. FOWLE, Boston.

For sale by SETH W. FOWLE, 138 Washington Street, and by Druggists generally in the United States and British Provinces.

NEW BOOKS!

A COLLECTION of the Writings of Nathaniel Paker, 1 vol. Price $1.

The Church as it is, or the Forlorn Hope of Slavery; by Parker Pillsbury; second edition, revised and improved edition.

Historical and Critical Lectures on the Bible, by John Prince, Pastor of the 2d Universalist Church, in Dorchester, Mass.

Water Cure Manual, by Joel Shew, M. D.—50 cents.

Thoughts on the Death Penalty, by Chas. C. Burleigh—25 cents.

Revelations, &c., by A. J. Davis, the Clairvoyant—50 cents.

Dr. Lardner's Popular Lecture on Science and Art, in 2 vols.

For sale by BELA MARSH,
oct15 3m No. 25 Cornhill.

JOSEPH H. TURPIN

WOULD invite the attention of his friends and the public to his

Daguerrian Gallery,

No. 38 HANOVER STREET,

Where he pledges himself to execute Miniatures with a life-like finish, and on as moderate terms as any in the city.

Oct. 22.

NEW ENGLAND

SECOND HAND CLOTHING STORE,

No. 56 Dock Square, Boston.

JOHN WRIGHT

KEEPS constantly on hand, a great variety of New and Second Hand CLOTHING.

Goods of all kinds, such as Coats, Clothes, W. I. Goods, Watches, Boots and Shoes, &c., exchanged for New Clothing.

☞ Cash advanced on all kinds of Goods from $1 to 100. 6mo Oct 1

POETRY.

The following spirit-stirring stanzas were written by Benjamin Jones, editor of the Anti-Slavery Bugle, and sung at the last Annual Meeting of the Western Anti-Slavery Society, held at New Lyme, Ohio. They must have produced thrilling emotions in the breasts of all the friends of Freedom present:—

WELCOME

TO GARRISON, DOUGLASS, BUFFUM* AND FOSTER.

Welcome, thrice welcome, ye friends of the slave,
To our hearts and our homes in the wide-spreading West!
Your spirits are free as the waters that lave
The shores of our Erie and whiten its breast.

Oh, not as to victors from battle-fields red
With the blood of the slaughtered in hatred cut down,
Where the steed of the foeman has trampled the dead,
And the beautiful earth with destruction is strown;

But as men who are fearlessly battling for Right
With the sword of the Spirit, and breast-plate of Love,
Whose watchwords of Freedom, and Justice, and Light,
Are the watchwords of glorified spirits above.

Then welcome, thrice welcome! Age, manhood, and youth,
All unite in their welcome to heart and to home,
For they honor untiring devotion to truth,
And are friends to the friendless of the crushed and the dumb.

We rejoice to have with us the man who has been
The bold pioneer in Humanity's cause,
Who attacked single handed our national sin,
Entrenched in its strong hold of pulpit and laws.

Right bravely he bore him. With standard unfurled
He demanded full freedom for body and mind,
His motto, 'My Country, God's beautiful world—
My countrymen all who belong to mankind.'

And our hearts are made glad by the presence of one
Who was chattelized, beaten, and sold in our land;
Who is guilty of naught, save that Africa's sun
Pressed his ancestors' brow with too heavy a hand.

He can tell of the woes that have gnawed at his heart;
Of the lash that has left its deep scar on his back;
How the tenderest ties are torn rudely apart,
And the soul and the body both doomed to the rack.

And we welcome him too, who, with knowledge and zeal,
Files facts upon facts at Humanity's call,
And is making the cowardly oppressor to feel
'Tis by facts that his system is destined to fall.

And he who returns unto us as a friend
Who has scattered the truth where the field is now white,
Will not doubt of a welcome, but joyfully lend
His labor to gather the Harvest of Right.

Welcome, thrice welcome, ye friends of the slave,
To our hearts and our homes in the wide-spreading West!
Your spirits are free as the waters that lave
The shores of our Erie and whiten its breast.

* Mr. Buffum was unable to be present to adjust in this mission.

THE THREE VOICES.

What saith the Past to thee? Weep!
Truth is deported;
Beauty hath died like the dream of a sleep,
Love is faint-hearted;
Trifles of scorn, the profoundly unreal,
Scare from our spirits God's holy ideal—
So, as a funeral bell, slow and deep,
So tolls the Past to thee! Weep!

How speaks the Present hour? Act.
Walk, upward glancing;
So shall thy footsteps in glory be tracked,
Slow, but advancing.
Scorn not the smallness of daily endeavor,
Let the great morning comprehend it ever;
Droop not o'er efforts expended in pain;
Work, as believing that labor is gain.

What doth the Future say? Hope!
Turn thy face sunward!
Look where the light fringes the far rising slope;
Day cometh onward.
Watch! Though so long be twilight delaying,
Let the first sunbeam strike on thee in praying;
Fear not, for greater is God by the side,
Than armies of Satan against thee allied!

From the German of Korner.

EMIGRANT'S SONG.

Once more let it sparkle and gladden the heart!
Adieu, loves and friendships! and now we must part;
Farewell, then, ye mountains, ye scenes of my home;
A power resistless impels me to roam.
The sun in the heavenly fields knows no stay;
O'er land and o'er ocean he holds his fair way!
The waves linger not as they roll on the sand,
And the storms in their fury sweep over the land.
The bird on the light fleecy cloud sails along,
And sings in the distance his dear native song;
Through woodland and pasture the youth must go forth,
And roam, like his mother, the wandering earth.
The birds he once knew in the fields of his home
Come flying to greet him o'er ocean's white foam,
And the flowers of his childhood salute him once more,
In the breezes that breathe from his far native shore.
The songsters of home still around him to charm,
The flowers love planted still breathing their balm.
Early loves and old friendships still pressing his hand,
His home is around him, though far be the land.

AN ANGEL IN THE HOUSE.

BY LEIGH HUNT.

How sweet it were, if without feeble fright,
Or dying of the dreadful beauteous sight,
An angel came to us, and we could bear
To see him issue from the silent air
At evening, in our room, and bend on ours
His divine eyes, and bring us from his bowers
News of dear friends, and the children who have never
Been dead indeed—as we shall know for ever.
Alas! we think not that we daily see
About our hearths—angels, that are to be,
Or may be if they will, and we prepare
Their souls and ours to meet in happy air—
A child, a friend, a wife whose soft heart sings
In unison with ours, breeding its future wings.

REFORMATORY.

PEACE CONVENTION IN WEST CHESTER, CO. PENN.

The call which was made to the Friends of Peace, to meet in West Chester on the 4th of the 9th month, to unite, in some systematic and vigorous measures, for the promotion of and diffusion of their principles; was responded to, and Dr. Benjamin Fussell was chosen chairman, and John J. Woodward Secretary of the Convention.

After a free discussion of principles, at these sittings of the Convention, the following resolution and memorial were adopted:—

Resolved, That we view all war as a useless and wicked waste of human life—an exhibition of murder on an extensive scale; calculated to make demons of men; one of the greatest scourges that has ever afflicted the human race; having plunged in sorrow and death ... than are now living on the globe; hostile to Christianity, to good government, to public and social happiness, to the progress of the race in improvement, and to morality in nations and individuals.

Hence, we hereby appoint Elijah F. Pennypacker, Lewis Marshall, and John Bickers, a Committee to draft a memorial, to be circulated for signatures, requesting the Congress of the United States to abolish its Army and Navy, and to abandon all fortifications and preparations for war; and also to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, asking the abrogation of its *Military System*.

Memorial—To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.

The undersigned inhabitants of the State of Pennsylvania, would represent, that they feel much aggrieved with the blighting, devastating, unholy, and unchristian influences, which war and preparations for war are exerting among the family of man; obstructing in this and all the nations, his progress towards a higher civilization, a purer, practical morality, and a fuller enjoyment of happiness. We look upon war, under all circumstances and for whatever purposes waged, and all that pertains to it, as the direct antagonism of every principle that ought to be held sacred by individual communities and nations.

We would, therefore, invite your special attention to the fact, that all true government is based upon the natural wants of man, and has for its object the promotion of his happiness. And government, justly framed and rightly administered, depends for its support in the attainment of its object, upon the important truth, that the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, is the gift of God; because natural and inalienable;—and also upon that which is near allied to it, the expansive and solemn Christian principle of non-injurious resistance, forgiveness. Therefore, a paramount principle in the organization of all government, ought to consist in a sacred regard for the inviolability of human life, because life to take, the whole ground work of the national rights, together with the exercise of them, is gone.

In the organic law of the land, it is said, 'We, the people, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.'

Your memorialists fully concur in what is proposed to be attained, by what has been set forth, and would earnestly urge the consideration, that those objects cannot be attained by entertaining unconfessed war-side principles;—good cannot come out of evil—right and wrong can never be made to coalesce.

Hence a perfect union is formed and justice established, by practical and sacred regard for the equality and natural rights of all, and by the diffusion of true Christian principles.

These just and homogeneous elements strengthen and unite together, while the wicked and incongruous spirit of war and preparations for war destroy, weaken and scatter. And a domestic tranquillity insured, and the common defence provided for, by appropriating money, and enlarging the military operations of the nation? Does not domestic tranquillity consist in the principle of peace and the exercise of kindly offices and affections, one towards another? And does not the common defence, or law of self-preservation, depend truly—not upon the arm of flesh, nor the principle that might makes right—but upon the Divine Law of God—the law of non-injurious resistance and forgiveness? Every dollar that is appropriated for purposes of war—every man that truckles into the military service, by appointment, enlistment, or otherwise—every death-instrument that is made—every fortification that is constructed—every naval ship that is rigged, are but so many defences to other military and aggressive measures, and but so many invitations to attack and aggression.—

We would further mention that the general welfare is most rationally promoted, and the blessings of liberty made most secure by the full and free development of youthful intellect and enlightenment of the common mind, and call your attention to the thousands that have been expended at West Point Academy, in making men scientific destructionists and military despots, (because he is a despot who will assume to command another, and he a slave that will submit to such command,) and also to the millions that have been expended in war and preparations for war in time of peace, and ask you to contemplate the vastly different results that would have been produced in regard to a higher civilization and nobler destiny, had this immense treasure been expended in founding Lyceums and Libraries, and in rearing school-houses and school-teachers.

We cannot forbear enforcing upon your attention the utter inconsistency of every thing that pertains to the principle of war, with the spirit of Christianity, in primitive times. 'I am a Christian and cannot fight,' was conclusive. This obligation is as clear and binding in the nineteenth, as it was in the third century.

Can we resist evil by doing evil? Resist wrong by doing wrong? The injunction of Jesus is, 'cease to do evil, and return good for evil.' Can we resist war, by preparing and carrying on war? Justice and humanity overcome aggression and selfish conquests. Does the love of enemies, or the love of those who are not our enemies, consist in making swords, guns and cannon, and teaching men the use of such deadly weapons? And is the Christ like principle of forgiveness promoted by using such murderous instruments in bombarding cities, and spreading devastation and blood among the children of a common Father?

In conclusion, we would earnestly observe, that the plan upon which national disputes and difficulties have been adjusted—notwithstanding there has been the effusion of much blood—has been by national diplomacy and negotiation. War settles no conflicting opinion, makes no treaty, declares no peace. We would, therefore, earnestly desire you to appropriate no more money for war or preparation for war; and to take the requisite measures for amending the Constitution, so as to abolish the Army and Navy of the United States, and release the people and all officers engaged in the administration of the government and its, from all obligation to maintain the slightest feature of the military system.

BARTHOLOMEW FUSSELL, President.
JOHN J. WOODWARD, Secretary.

Thanksgiving—The 25th day of November has been appointed for Thanksgiving in the following seven States:—Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Indiana and Missouri.

MISCELLANY.

From a Narrative of a Journey Round the World.

A RUSSIAN BATH.

While at Sitka I took a bath, which might be a good thing to those that like it. The place for the building, I was much oppressed by the steam and heat, while an ill-looking, long-legged, stark-naked fellow was attending to divers mysterious ceremonies. Having thus got me into his power, the gaunt attendant threw some water on the iron furnace, while to avoid, as far as possible, the clouds of steam that were thus raised, I squatted myself down on the floor, perspiring profusely at every pore. I next seated myself on a bench, while bucket after bucket of water was poured on my head; and then, making me stretch myself out, my tormentor soaped me all over from head to foot, rubbing and lathering me with a bundle of pine tops. Once more taking the bucket, the horrid operator kept drenching me, the successive pailfulls descending gradually, from nearly a boiling heat to the temperature of blood-heat. The whole process occupied about an hour. I then returned to the ante-chamber, where, after being dried with hot towels, I was very glad to put on my clothes. It was impossible, however, to make my escape immediately, for I was so relaxed as to be obliged to recline on a sofa for a quarter of an hour and then I wished myself anywhere rather than ever again to undergo such a castigation.

OMNIBUSES.—There are, doubtless, many in New York who will be surprised at the extent to which the omnibus business has been carried in this city, there having been no less than 1,000 licenses for omnibuses granted by the Mayor for the present year, which is an increase over last year of 64. As a matter of general interest, we have obtained the following facts relative to these useful though troublesome vehicles.

The number of these vehicles which have been licensed in successive years, is as follows:

1831	78	1837	96	1843	169
1832	98	1838	103	1844	248
1833	106	1839	126	1845	263
1834	103	1840	138	1846	262
1835	109	1841	127	1847	320
1836	119	1842	149		

Showing that from 1835 to 1838 the business was almost stationary, while it has rapidly progressed and increased since that time.—*New York Courier.*

THE PURCHASE OF MOUNT VERNON.

More than a year ago, G. M. Dallas, V. P.; Reverdy Johnson, and other Senators and Representatives; the Secretaries of State, of Navy and the Treasury; the Commissioners of Patents; the Mayors of Washington and Georgetown, and private citizens, addressed an Ex-to John A. Washington, Esq., expressing a desire that Mount Vernon should become the property of the United States, in order that the memorial of any at all times have a legal and indisputable right to visit the Grounds, Mansion and Tomb of Washington.—Last December, Mr. Washington replied that Gen. Washington in his will, gave Mount Vernon to the late Bushrod Washington, who bequeathed it to John A. Washington, (the father of the present John A.) who at his death left it to Mrs. Lund Washington, and empowered her to sell it to the General Government of the United States, if the Government desired to purchase, and she thought it advisable, for the interests of her children, to sell it. Mrs. Jane C. Washington is now living, and is the present proprietor of Mount Vernon. She authorized her son to say that the Government can obtain 150 acres of Mount Vernon, to include the buildings, grounds, and tomb, on the terms: 1. That the remains of Gen. Washington, and of every other member of the family in the family Vault at Mount Vernon, shall never be removed from their present resting place. 2. Every member of the family shall have the right of living, (and no one else,) who may desire it, may be buried there, and shall not be removed afterwards. 3. The Government shall never sell, rent, nor give the whole nor any portion of the property, but it may be conveyed, to any third person. 4. In the event of a dissolution of the existing Federal Government, the property shall revert to the heirs of John A. Washington, the oldest son of the present proprietor; and 5. That the sum of $100,000 in money, or United States Stock at par, or stock, running not less than ten, nor more than twenty years, with interest, payable semi-annually, shall be paid to Mrs. Jane C. Washington, or to her duly authorized agent, upon the conveyance of the property to the United States.

'SMALL POTATOES.'

This term is so generally reproachful, that the poor son or thing to which it is applied is placed in the lowest attitude. But even small potatoes should not be despised, for, in the following story, which were related to us by one of our townsmen who derived most profit from the proceeding, fully illustrates.

Some years ago, a gentleman visiting a farmer in Tolland, Connecticut, took from his pocket a small intruder, which somehow got in there at home. It was blown out with a smile, and the farmer taking it in his hand to look at it, a curious little boy of twelve, at his elbow, asked what it was. O, nothing but a potato, my boy,—take and plant it—and from it you can raise potatoes enough it till you are free. The lad took it, and the farmer thought no more about it at that time. The boy, however, not forgetting the injunction, carefully divided it into as many pieces as he could find eyes, and put them into the ground. The product was carefully put aside in the fall, and the seed of several hills was reserved for the next spring. The product was all kept for seed, until the fourth year, the yield being good, the actual product of several acres. The farmer, however, seeing the prospect that the potatoe field would by another year cover his whole farm, asked to be released from his promise.

With the same calculation, prudence, and industry, how many who are disposed to regard the trifling things of which fortunes are built as too small to notice or to receive any attention, would have been in independent circumstances, if they had husbanded small advantages. Small potatoes should not be despised, even though there be at first but 'a few in a hill.'—*Portsmouth Journal.*

The Carpet Manufactory in this city, has been recently purchased by Messrs. Bigelow, Pettes & Co., of Boston. These gentlemen were formerly connected with the factories at Saxonville, and sold all the carpets manufactured there, until the mills were destroyed by fire. They then, when they turned their attention to Roxbury; and the result is, that the factory here has been put in full operation, and employed in the manufacture of Brussels Carpets. These are a comparatively new style of goods, even in Europe, and as yet but very little known or used in this country. The mode of producing these is very difficult and intricate, but in this case bids fair to be completely successful. The whole process is kept entirely secret, and the workmen employed are Scotch, who arrived in this country about two months since.—The Tapestry-Velvets have all the finish and beauty of the United Kingdom, and every description of pattern can be drawn upon them.

We learn that the Portsmouth Steam Mills Co. are about erecting a large Bleaching establishment near Fanny's Lawn, opposite the Carpet mill.

The prosecution of these enterprizes, shows that the advantages possessed by the city of Roxbury, for manufacturing purposes, are understood and appreciated, and will, no doubt, lead to the introduction of many other branches of industry.—*Roxbury Gazette.*

BEAUTIES OF ENGLISH ORTHOGRAPHY.—We appeal, gentle reader, to the common sense of common people, whether it is right or not, to block up the road to learning with such absurdities as these:

T-O-U-G-H	*Tough*	pro	*Tof*
T-H-O-U-G-H,	*Though*	The	*Tho*
P-L-O-U-G-H,	*Plough*	"	*Plo*
C-O-U-G-H,	*Through*	"	*Throu*
C-O-U-G-H,	*Cough*	"	*Cof*
H-O-U-G-H,	*Hough*	"	*Hok*
H-I-C-C-O-U-G-H,	*Hiccough*	"	*Hikup*

TOMATOES FOR COWS.

It is not generally known that this vegetable is a superior article of food for milch cows. We have tried it two summers and find it decidedly superior to any other vegetable we have yet tried. They aid so greatly to the quantity, as to the richness of milk, and a rich golden color to the cream, and butter, which is at least pleasant to the eye, even if the flavor be not improved. We do not know, however, that they impart a richer flavor to the butter.

We have known cows to refuse them when first offered, but soon become very fond of them; others, we believe, a large majority, eat them greedily from the first. Thus far we have fed them only in the raw state, each cow having about one-half, half and half, or two thirds tomatoes, they will be doubless far better.

To one who has a dairy farm, the cultivation of an acre or two in tomatoes, would be repaid by a greater profit than any vegetable we know. From an acre not less than eight bushels might be gathered every day, from July until frost.

There is some trouble in picking them, but then nearly every farmer has children; his little boys—say, and his big boys too, who would not be the worse for a little work. We should be glad to see the experiment tried on a larger scale than ours, and to learn the result.—*S. C. Tem. Adv.*

THE JEWISH FEAST OF TABERNACLES.—This ancient festival is still kept up, after a fashion, among the Israelites of Rome. Upon this occasion, its celebration for the present year was begun in this city. It is one of the three great solemnities of the Jews still observed, though it has lost the importance which it enjoyed in ancient times. It is celebrated after harvest, commencing the 15th day of the month Tisri, which answers to our month of September. The feast continues eight days, but the first and the last are the most solemn, there being on those days a general convocation, and no servile work allowed. They return thanks to God for the fruits of the earth, and commemorate the fact that they are but strangers and pilgrims upon the earth.

A SINGULAR WARRIOR.—Count Drouot, general of artillery of the Imperial Guard under Napoleon, expired a short time since, at Nancz, in his 73rd year. The artillery of the Guard alone consisted of, in 1813, from six hundred to 1000 guns. Drouot was perhaps one of the most brave, steady and devoted among the galaxy of military genius which elevated Bonaparte to the throne of France. *He always carried a small Bible with him, which he read frequently, and was generally doing so*, when he was summoned by Napoleon to decide by his cannonades the fate of a doubtful battle. He lived in singular, though thus exposed, ordered to the front, he never received a wound. He stood by his master to the last, following him to Elba, and attending him on his return. When all was lost, he became almost a recluse, and has now gone down to the tomb beloved by his countrymen, and with the admiration and respect of all the world.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20, 11, P. M.

The steamer Fashion, Capt. Ingram, arrived at New Orleans from Vera Cruz via Tampico, on the 13th, bringing dates from Vera Cruz to the 4th, and Mr. Kendall's letters from the Capital down to the 28th of September.

Gen. Scott was in full possession of the city. Our losses are severe.

The news is glorious for the American army; at the same time our losses are very severe, and the details of the killed and wounded heart-sickening. Thank God, says the New Orleans Picayune, none of our generals have been killed, but Major General Pillow and Brigadier General Shields were both wounded severely, but were doing well at the last accounts.

The Picayune says that the loss is very great the last part, it will be found in Mr. Kendall's letters, but we may mention, however, that Colonels McIntosh and Ransom, Lieut. Col. Graham, of the Artillery, Col. Graham, of the infantry, Lieut. Col. Baxter, of the New York Regiment, and Lieut. Col. Dickinson, of the South Carolina Regiment, are killed. For the rest of the deplorable loss list, we refer to Mr. Kendall's letters.

In the battle at King's Mills, the loss was seven hundred.

On the 8th, Gen. Worth's division lost about six hundred men in killed and wounded. In the battle of the 8th, the storming of Chepultepec and the attack on the citadel, Quitman's division lost three hundred; Gen. Pillow's division lost one hundred and eighty-eight; Gen. Pillow one hundred and forty-two; and Gen. Worth one hundred and thirty-eight; making in all eight hundred and forty-eight.

Gen. Worth had scarcely 1000 men in this action.

Our entire loss since leaving Puebla, in killed, wounded and missing, Kendall sets down at full three thousand. Another authority given below, makes it 4000, and says Gen. Scott entered the city of Mexico with an army of only little exceeding 10,000 men.

The Mexican accounts representing that we were at any time seriously repulsed, are not true.

The Mexican loss is not definitely ascertained, but it was enormous.

Gen. Bravo was not killed, but taken prisoner.—We don't see that Santa Anna was wounded. It is true that he has resigned the Presidency, since his resignation, he has made an address to his countrymen.

Gen. Scott has issued orders to his army, congratulating them on the glorious victories they have achieved, and at the same time, enjoining them to be God therefor. He expects the strictest sobriety of military discipline with order and sobriety, to protect the rights of property.

We do not see that Santa Anna was wounded.—He had resigned the Presidency and gone to Toluca with only 500 men. Some say he is going to Central America. Herrera was at Queretaro.

Many more deserters have been hung, but the result was not known when the Journal of Commerce—will be grieved to hear that Riley, the deserter of the Foreign Legion, escaped that punishment on some ground, and was only flogged.

All will be glad to hear that the American prisoners, Captain Clay and others, have joined General Scott.

Gen. Quitman was appointed civil and military governor of Mexico. Gen. Scott levied contributions on property to the amount of $150,000, payable in three weeks. An American paper has been issued at the capital already. The *Union Extra* says: Major Peggy, John Garland, Maj. W. W. Lorring, Brevet. Col. J. E. Johnson, Capt. J. H. Williams, James Barclay, C. H. Pierson, J. Hungerford, Mirabeau B. Lamar, D. H. McRae, J. S. Simonson, J. B. Dickinson, S. S. Tucker, Geo. Numan, Silas Cary, J. B. Magruder, J. M. Scantland, R. G. Gale, Moses J. Bonney, Capt. Sam'l S. N. Trueglade.—Names of officers liberated on parole:—Capt Clay, Heady and Smith, Lieut. Churchill, Davidson and Palmer, and 16 privates.

FANNY FORRESTER.—The memoir of the second Mrs. Judson, by the present one, we see by a letter in the last Mobile Register, is nearly finished. She says, 'It has been an exceedingly pleasant employment, for I think her character the most symmetrical and lovely that I have ever known. If this be so, and no doubt it is, what a noble addition this work will be beside that of the intrepid and wonderful Ann Maria Hasseltine, by Dr. Cornelius Rogers, shall probably have in both a full history of the Burman Mission.—*Bap. Reg.*

Fitchburg and Worcester Railroad.—We are informed that the requisite amount of stock has been taken up to warrant the immediate commencement of the work on this road. The construction of this road is of vital importance to the prosperity and position of our town, and it would seem that the people had at length come to a full consciousness, from the fact that the amount of stock required of the citizens of Fitchburg was promptly taken up. The Depot for this town is located next the centre of business, on the line of the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad, and our people will probably furnish all the business for the road they conveniently can. The road will open a direct and speedy communication between this section of the country and Worcester, Providence, New York, and the South and West, by the way of Norwich, New Haven, Albany, &c., and may be considered of as much importance to Fitchburg, as any road that has been built in it or through it. We believe that none of the shrewd ones consider that the stock will pay less than ten per cent. It is said that the work on the road is to be put under contract in two or three weeks, and will be ready for operation as soon as the Nashua and Worcester road is completed.—*Fitchburg Sentinel.*

LEBANON SPRINGS WATER-CURE ESTABLISHMENT.

This is one of the oldest Establishments in this country; and, in view of all the facilities here afforded, it is now, without question, the most ample, and charged with every thing, the picturesque scenery, the pure and exhilarating mountain air, its central situation—one of the great thoroughfares which connect East and West, North and South—the Establishment has been purchased, and is now in the due share of patronage. It has now extensive accommodations, in the central house, the various Baths, as Plunge, Shower, Douche, Hose, Fountain, Vapor, Eye, and Ear, cold or warm, are so constructed as to be comfortable, inviting, and easy of access by invalids, at all times. The rooms are so warmed as to render themselves comfortable, even in the coldest weather; and for winter treatment, the water from the celebrated Warm spring is much used. For such as can go abroad in summer, a building has been built in the beautiful glen, thirty rods distant from the Infirmary, adapted to the entire treatment, with an ever flowing and living Plunge and Douche Bath—the water comes from 72° to 74° in temperature, thirty feet, the column two inches in diameter, and white with motion.

At the principal Cold spring, half a mile distant, a large Bathing house is built, adapted to summer treatment. The water at this spring is at a temperature of 46° in midsummer. Another Cold spring, at a temperature of 50°, has been proved.

For Winter, as well as Summer treatment, this location offers great advantages. The Warm spring throws out excess barrels of water per minute, the temperature of which never varies from 72°.

The Lebanon Springs are located 25 miles east of Albany, and seven miles west of the Railroad depot, Pittsfield, Mass. They are eight miles from Edward's depot, on the Hudson and Berkshire Railroad, where it intersects the Boston and Albany Railroad, and where, also, the Housatonic Railroad terminates. They are seven miles from Canaan for Connecticut, where the Central Railroad terminates. They are seven miles from Chatham for Troy, where the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad terminates. When all these Railroads, together with the Harlem, seek their great rendezvous outlet, leading to Montreal, the link which connects them with the Vermont Western Railroad will pass directly by the Springs.

NORTHAMPTON WATER-CURE.

THE undersigned, gratefully appreciating the credit generously awarded by a discerning public to his assistants as a Hydropathic Practitioner, would respectfully inform the friends of Hydropathy, that his establishment is pleasantly situated near Bensonville, on the west bank of the Licking River, on Mill River, about two and a half miles from the centre of the town. It is 36 by 70 feet, three stories high, with a piazza on the South side. There are separate parlors, bathing and dressing rooms, for ladies and gentlemen. There are also twenty lodging rooms, each of which is well ventilated, and conveniently furnished for the accommodation of two persons. Among the variety of baths in the establishment are the plunge, douche, drenchee, and spray baths. The ladies' plunge is 6 by 10 feet, 3 1-2 deep,—the gentlemen's 8 by 12, and 3 1-2 deep. There are also two cold shower baths, one of which is situated a mile, and the other half a mile from the establishment. The former has a fall of 22 feet, the latter, 18. The scenery in this vicinity is picturesque and romantic. There are a variety of pleasant walks passing near and to springs of pure water. The walks are sufficiently diversified to allow invalids to appear as they should, plainly dressed, enjoying their rambles, without being exposed to public gaze or observation. Since daily experience, for the last three years, has strengthened his opinion, that the condition of the skin clearly indicates the character of every disease, and the *ability or inability* of an invalid to bear the water treatment in its varied forms; also the necessity of applying the dry woollen blanket, or the wet sheet, to promote evaporation or a sweat, when either may be necessary; and from the results which have attended his application of the treatment, he hesitates not to say, that the *electric* symptom of the skin indicates *vitality or power*, and that an invalid whose skin is not attended with the sensation, cannot be safely or successfully treated with water. Among the complaints which are here successfully treated, are pulmonary affections, including incipient consumption, or chronic inflammation of the bowels, piles, dyspepsia, general debility, nervous and spinal affections, inflammatory or chronic rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, lame limbs, paralysis, fevers, salt rheum, scrofulous and erysipelas humors.

All persons who visit this establishment for a course of treatment, should furnish themselves with three comfortables, three woollen blankets, one linen and three cotton sheets, two pillow cases, six crash towels, some well worn linen to cut for fomentations, an old cloak or mantle, and a syringe.*

Terms for treatment and board are $5,50 per week, for those who occupy rooms on the third floor—on the first and second floors, $6,00 per week, payable weekly, in advance, or by the quarter, which from choice or necessity occupies a room alone, on the third floor, will pay $5,00 per week—on the first and second floors, $6,00 per week. Invalids who are so feeble as to need extra attention and fire in their rooms, (except for swathing purposes,) will compute their own nurses and fuel, or pay an extra price.

D. RUGGLES.

NORTHAMPTON, Aug. 1847.

N. B.—The afflicted, desirous of being examined in regard to their complaints, and of ascertaining the adaptedness of the water-cure in their particular case, should call on Tuesdays and Fridays.

* This instrument may be obtained at the establishment.

Mrs. P. & Mrs. F.
FEMALE PHYSICIAN

HAVING entirely retired from travelling, informs her friends in the Public generally, that she may at all times be found at her residence,

NO. 40 CAMBRIDGE STREET,
(OPPOSITE LYNDE STREET,) BOSTON, MASS.,

where she will be ready to attend to all diseases incident to the female frame, in Male, Women, and Children, *except those arising from immorality.*

Mrs. MORT has had great experience and success in her practice, during the long stay in Boston, also, in the principal towns in Massachusetts and New Hampshire that she has visited, during the four or five seasons past, which she has spent in travelling, and in fact as much so, as not to require further comments. Her method of treatment and curing is entirely different from most, if not all, the profession;—her medicines are all compounded by herself from ROOTS, HERBS, GUMS, BALSAMS AND ESSENTIAL OILS.

Many of which are prepared expressly for her in Europe. She has in many instances performed cures of diseases which have baffled the skill of the most eminent of the medical profession.

Persons that reside at a distance from Boston, who cannot make it convenient to consult Mrs. Mort personal, and will write a letter describing as above, explaining their case fully, and receive her answer by return of mail.

☞ Medicines forwarded to all parts of the United States in perfect safety by expresses from Boston.

☞ Letters must be post paid to receive attention.

Boston, June 18th, 1847. 1y

D. S. CONDIN, M. D.,
DENTIST,
238, WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON
All operations warranted.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

SAMUEL WILSON, 14 Brattle street, having made recent additions to his Stock, is prepared to furnish BOYS' CLOTHING, of as good material and fit, and at as cheap prices, as can be obtained in the city. Call and see.

A DISCOURSE delivered before the Derby Association Lyceum, July 10, 1847, by Rev. Wm. H. Furness, of Philadelphia. For sale at 21 Cornhill; price 5 1-4 cents.

Abdominal Supporters.

NEW-ENGLAND
TRUSS MANUFACTORY,
JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER

CONTINUES to manufacture the various proved *TRUSSES* at his old stand, No. 36 Washington street, *opposite* No. 264, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston. He would be his best for the last ten years—and his residence and business are both in the same building, he can be seen at home nearly the whole of the time, day or evening. In his more room and better convenience for the business than any other person engaged in it in the city or any other.

ALSO—Abdominal Supporters, for Prolapsus Uteri; Trusses for Prolapsus Uni; Suspensory Bag for Scrotal Hernia; Shoulder Braces, Shoulder Blades for Stooping feet; Trusses repaired at one hour's notice, and often times made to answer as well as new. The subscriber having worn a Truss himself for the twenty-five years, and fitted so many for the last ten years, feels confident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him.

Corset Spiral Trusses, Dr. Chase's Trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leech; Trusses of galvanized metal which will not rust, having wooden and copper pads, Read's Spiral Truss; Rundell's do; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Sherman's Ball and Socket; Sherman's patent French do; Bartlett's do, double and single, Stone's Trusses: Also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes. Marsh's Truss; Dr. Hull's do; Thompson's Ratchet do, and the Shaker's Bearing Trusses, may be had at this establishment. Whispering Tubes and Ear Trumpets, that will enable a person to converse low with one hard of hearing.

All Ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters, or Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years' experience in the business.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston.

Having had occasion to observe, that some persons afflicted with Hernia, have suffered much from the want of skilful workmen in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Heath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public, as a person well fitted to their wants, and prepared to give satisfaction to all who may call on him.

JOHN C. WARREN, M. D.

From Dr. Robins, Roxbury.

Since the death of Mr. John Heath, I have not a preference to all other Trusses, those made by Mr. J. F. Foster of Boston.

P. G. ROBBINS, M. D.

From Dr. Green, Boston.

I have sent many persons to be fitted with Trusses and Abdominal Supporters, by Mr. J. F. Foster, and he has uniformly given full satisfaction in their application.

The benefit of such instruments is often lost, in consequence of their imperfect construction, and from neglect in properly fitting them; on this account, I am in the habit of sending patients to Mr. Foster, confidently believing that he will give them a good article, and see that they are well fitted.

H. C. GREENE, M. D.

Boston, April 27, 1847.

The undersigned is familiar with the ability of Mr. J. F. Foster, to manufacture Trusses, the various kinds of supporters and other apparatus required by invalids, and fully believes that the character of his work will favorably compare with that of other artists.

J. V. C. SMITH,
Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

ISAAC CALDWELL'S
Genteel Boarding House,

Removed from No. 29 Bulfinch street, to No. 12 Belknap street, near Cambridge street.

I. C. would respectfully inform the public, that he has fitted up and opened his house in a commodious style. Board and Lodging those who may favor him with their patronage. He respectfully solicits a share. No pains will be spared to render it in every way pleasant and agreeable house. Terms moderate. April 16.

LODGINGS.

TWO respectable young men can obtain Lodgings in a pleasant room, in the West End. For terms, inquire of LEMUEL BURR, 3 Southack or 65 Court St.

WILLIAM B. LOGAN,
DEALER IN FASHIONABLE BOOTS AND SHOES, 80, PURCHASE STREET,
NEW BEDFORD.

W. B. L. keeps constantly on hand a good assortment, and will sell cheap for cash. Strict attention paid to custom-made work, by Messrs Parker & Davis. New-Bedford, June 1.

AGENTS FOR THE LIBERATOR

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—Leonard Chase, *Nightingale.*
VERMONT.—Rowland T. Robinson, *Vergennes, Ferrisburg.*
MASSACHUSETTS.—Milton Bonney, *Lowell;—R. S. Adams, Fall River;—*Isaac Austin, *Gardner;—Adams, Fall River;—*George W. Benson, *Northampton;* John Levy, *Merrimack.*
RHODE-ISLAND.—Amasaby Paine, *Providence.*
William Adams, *Pawtucket.*
NEW-YORK.—S. H. Gay, *New-York City;* James C. Fuller, *Skaneateles;—*Thomas McClintock, *Rochester;—*James P. Miller, *Peru.*
PENNSYLVANIA.—H. Peterson, *West Grove;—*James Fulton, *Jr., McWilliamstown;—*Thomas Hoopes, *Bustleville;—*B. Kent, *Andrew's Bridge;—*John Cox, *Homerton;—*James M. M. King, *Philadelphia;* JOSEPH PENNOYER, *Farmingsville.*
OHIO.—Lot Holmes, *Columbiana.*