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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD—OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE MANKIND.

J. BROWN YERRINTON, PRINTER.

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POLITICAL.

SPEECH OF MR. CLAY.

AT THE MASS MEETING IN LEXINGTON, KY., ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1847.

After the organization of the meeting, Mr. Clay rose and addressed it substantially as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is a cold and gloomy, unsettled and uncertain, like the condition of our country, that I address to the unusual war with Mexico. The public mind is agitated and anxious, and is filled with various apprehensions as to its indefinite continuance, and especially as to the consequences which it may entail upon us, in breaking forth, marring the harmony, if not the existence, of our Union.

It is under these circumstances, I present myself before you. No ordinary occasion would have drawn me from the retirement in which I live; but, whilst I single profession of the human heart permits, I would, if necessary, be dedicated to the service of my country. And I have hoped that, although I am a private and humble citizen, an expression of the views and opinions I entertain, might form some trifle addition to the general stock of information, and afford a small assistance in delivering our country from the perils and dangers which surround it.

I have come here with no purpose to attempt to make a speech, or to gratify any ambitious emotions of pride. I have brought with me no rhetorical bouquets to throw into this assemblage. In the circle of the year since we met, and the same year of flowers has passed away. In the progress of years, my springtime has gone by, and I too am in the autumn of life, and feel the frost of age. My hair is silver, and am no address you, earnestly, calmly, seriously and plainly, upon the grave and momentous subjects which have brought us together. And I am unwilling that there not a solitary word may fall from me, offensive to any person or person in the whole extent of the Union.

War, pestilence, and famine, the three great enemies of mankind, are the three greatest calamities which can befall our species; and war, as the most direful, fatally sweeps the human family. Pestilence and famine, no doubt for wise although inscrutable purposes, are inflictions of Providence, to which it is our duty, therefore, to bow with meek submission and resignation. Their duration is not long, and their ravages are limited. War, being indeed, great affliction whilst they last, but sometimes recovers from their effects. War is the voluntary work of our own hands, and whatever evils it may or it may deserve should be directed to ourselves. When it breaks out, its duration is indefinite and unknown, and its ravages are limited only by the extent of human treasure, in its losses and its burthens, it absorbs the wealth of nations; with its sword it mangled bodies, of death, and of desolation, endure long after its thunders are hushed in peace. War engendered, disturbs its parent and regular offspring, anarchy, and scatters poisonous seeds of disease and immorality, which continue to germinate and diffuse their baneful influence long after it has ceased. Dazzling by its glitter, pomp and pageantry, it begets a spirit of wild adventure and romantic enterprize, and often dispossesses those who engage in it, of the desire to return from the bloody fields of battle, from engaging in the industrious and peaceful vocations of life.

We are informed by a celebrated author, and it is correct, that the number of our countrymen slain in this lamentable Mexican war, although it has yet been of only eighteen months duration, is equal to one half of the whole of the American loss during the seven years war of the revolution! And I venture to assert that no one of those who witnessed, or, like myself, witnessed, when it shall come to be fairly ascertained and known, will, in his estimate of the value of the pecuniary cost of the war of our independence. And this is the condition of the party whose arms have been every where victorious, triumphant!

How did we unhappily get involved in this war? It was predicted as the consequence of the annexation of Texas to the United States. It was said that Texas would have no war. The people were told that if that event happened, war would ensue. They were told that if war should ensue between Texas and Mexico but not been terminated by a treaty of peace; that Mexico still claimed Texas as a revolted province; and that if we received Texas in our Union, we took along with her, the war existing between her and Mexico. And the Minister of Mexico formally announced to our government at Washington, that his nation would consider the annexation of Texas to the United States as producing a state of war. But all this was denied by the partisans of annexation. They insisted we should have no war, and even impugned those who foretold it, sinister motives for their patriotic predictions.

But, notwithstanding a state of virtual war necessarily resulted from the fact of annexation of one of the belligerents to the United States, yet hostilities might have been probably averted by prudence, moderation, and wise statesmanship. If Gen. Taylor had been permitted to remain, yet, if our rulers had wished prompted him to believe he ought to remain, at the point of Corpus Christi, and if a negotiation had been opened with Mexico, in a spirit of amity and conciliation, war possibly might have been averted. But, instead of this pacific and moderate course, while Mr. Slidell was sent with a map to Mexico, with his diplomatic credentials, Gen. Taylor was ordered to transport his cannon, and to plant them, in a warlike attitude, opposite to Matamoras, on the east bank of the Rio Bravo, within the very disputed territory, the adjustment of which was to be the object of Mr. Slidell's mission. Hostilities would have transpired but a conflict of arms?

Thus the war commenced, and the President, after having produced it, appealed to Congress. A bill was proposed to raise 50,000 volunteers, and in order to commit all who should vote for it, a preamble was inserted lately attributing the commencement of the war to the act of Mexico. I have no doubt of the patriotic motives, which, after struggling to divest the bill of that flagrant error, found themselves constrained to vote for it. But I must say that no strict consideration of the war would induce me to vote for a bill, with a palpable falsehood stamped on its face. Almost idolizing truth, as I do, I say, very, very, I should have voted for that bill.

The exceptionable conduct of the federal party, during the last British war, has excited an influence in the government of this country, and has generated a just discrimination between the two wars. That was a war of national defence, required for the vindication of the national rights and honor, and declared by the indignant voice of the people. President Madison himself, I know, at first reluctantly, and with great doubt and hesitation, yielded to the conviction that it ought to be declared. A feeling, and perhaps the most influential member of the cabinet, (Mr. Gallatin,) was at the time of the declaration, opposed to it. But nothing could withstand the irresistible force of public sentiment. It was just and right, and the people rallied around it at the time, was "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights," against the intolerable and oppressive acts of British power on the ocean. My feelings in that war, for him being denied or controverted, was affected by the federal party, which only questioned it on considerations of policy. Being patriotic and well considerationally declared, it was, I think, their duty to have given to it their hearty co-operation. But the loss of them did not. They contented to oppose and thwart it, to discourage loans and enlistments, to deny the power of the general government to march the militia beyond our limits, and to hold a Hartford convention, which, whatever were its real objects, bore the aspect of meditating a dissolution of the Union itself. They lost, and justly lost, the public confidence. But has not an apprehension of a similar fate, in a state of a case widely different, suppressed a fearless expression of their real sentiments in some of our public men?

How totally variant is the present war! This is no war of defence, but one unnecessary and not offensive aggression. It is Mexico that is defending her rights, her castles, and her altars, and we. And how different also is the conduct of the Whig party of the present day, from that of the major part of the federal party during the war of 1812! Far from impeding any obstacles to the prosecution of the war, the Whigs in office are so reprochable at all, it is for having leaned too readily a fearless of it, without careful examination into the objects of the war. And, out of office, who have rushed to the prosecution of the war with more than the zeal of patriots, are the Whigs? Whose hearts have bled more freely than those of the Whigs? Who have more occasion to mourn the loss of some, dearest relations? Many, many Whig parents, Whig wives, and Whig brothers, in this deadly and unprofitable strife?

But the favor of war is in progress, and the no less dept-liable favor of an inhospitable and pestilential climate. Without indulging in an unnecessary retrospect and unsatisfactory inquiry, on the part, all hearts and heads should unite in the patriotic endeavor to bring it to a satisfactory close. Is there no way that this can be done? Shall we unwillingly continue the conflict, without any visible object, or any prospect of a definite termination? This is the important subject upon which I desire to consult and to commune with you. Who, in this free government is to decide upon the objects of a war, in which we are engaged, or at any time during its existence? Does the power belong to the nation, in the collective wisdom of the nation in Congress assembled, or is it the sole child of the President?

A declaration of war is the highest and most awful exercise of sovereignty. The Convention, which framed our federal constitution, had learned from the pages of history that it had been often and greatly abused. It had seen that it had often been committed upon the most trifling pretexts; that it had been frequently waged to establish or exclude a dynasty; to enslave a people, or to gratify the ambitious and place it upon the head of another; that it had often been prosecuted to promote alien and other interests than those of the nation whose blood had proclaimed it, as in the case of English wars for Hanoverian interests; and in short, that such a vast and tremendous power, which, if it be exercised is the perilous exercise of one single man. The Convention, therefore, resolved to guard the war-making power against the danger of its being wielded, in the hands of a monarch, it was so susceptible. And the security, against those abuses which its wisdom detected, was to vest the war-making power in the Congress of the United States, being the immediate representatives of the people and the states. So apprehensive of danger from the war-making power, as abuse in any other hands, that it interdicted the exercise of the power to any state in the Union, without the consent of Congress. Sweden, Sir, has a system of government, is the sole depository of that tremendous power.

The Constitution provides that Congress shall have power to declare war, and grant letters of marque and reprisal, to make rules concerning captures on land and water, to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy, and to make rules for the government of the land and naval forces. Thus we perceive that the principal power, in regard to war, with all its auxiliary attendants, is granted to Congress. Whenever called upon to decide upon the propriety, the question of peace or war, Congress must consider and deliberate and decide upon the motives, objects and causes of the war. And, if a war be commenced without any previous declaration of its objects, as in the case of the existing war with Mexico, Congress must necessarily possess the power, when it chooses, to declare for what purpose it shall be further prosecuted. If we suppose Congress does not possess the controlling authority, it follows, if it be true, as I intended that a war having been once commenced, the President of the United States may direct it to the accomplishment of any object which is supposed to consulting and without any regard to the will of Congress; the Convention will have utterly failed in guarding the nation against the abuse and usurpation of a single individual. Either Congress, or the President, must have the right of determining upon the objects for which a war shall be prosecuted, it has no other alternative. If the President possess it and may pursue any object against the will of Congress, where is the difference between our free government and that of any other nation which may be governed by a despot? Why, Sir, if the President of Congress may omit, and it has omitted in the present war, to proclaim the objects for which it was commenced or for which it was prosecuted, in the course of such omission, the President, being charged with the employment and direction of the national force, is, necessarily, left to decide upon the motives and the objects, to the attainment of which that force shall be applied. But, whenever Congress shall think proper to do so, by a war-declaration, or by any other purpose a war shall be commenced or continued, it is the duty of the President to apply the national force to the objects designated by Congress. In the instance of the last war with Great-Britain, the act of Congress by which it was declared was preceded by a message of President Madison, enumerating the wrongs and injuries of which we complained against Great-Britain. That message, therefore, and without it the war, was understood to be a war, which was a war purely of defence, rendered it necessary that Congress should particularize, in the act, the specific objects for which it was prosecuted. The whole world knew that it was a war waged for Free Trade and Sailors' Rights.

It may be urged that the President and Senate possess the treaty-making power, without any express limitation as to its exercise; that the natural and ordinary termination of a war is by a treaty of peace; and therefore, that the President and Senate must possess the power to decide what stipulations and conditions shall enter into such a treaty. But it is not more true that the President and Senate possess the treaty-making power, without limitation, than that Congress possesses the war-making power, without restriction. These two powers, then, ought to be so interpreted as to reconcile the one with the other; and, in expounding the constitution, we ought to keep constantly in view the nature and structure of our free government, and especially the great object of the Convention in taking the war-making power out of the hands of a single man and placing it in the safer custody of the representatives of the whole nation. The Convention reconciliation between the two powers is effected by attributing to Congress the right to declare what shall be the objects of a war, and to the President the duty of endeavoring to obtain those objects by the direction of the national force and by diplomacy.

I am brooding, in new and speculative theory. The Statute book of the United States is full of examples of prior declarations of Congress of the objects to be attained by negotiations with Foreign Powers, and the archives of the Executive Department furnish abundant evidence of the accomplishment of those objects, or the attempt to accomplish them, by subsequent negotiation. Prior to the declaration of the last war against Great Britain, there had been many instances in which Congress adopted, against the two great belligerent Powers of Europe, clauses were inserted in the war-declaration, which, if not, indeed, involved the abolition of those belligerents, the abolition of those restrictions if they would repeal their hostile Berlin and Milan decrees and Orders in Council, opening against our commerce and navigation. And these acts of Congress were invariably communicated, through the Executive, to the belligerents, France and Great Britain, as the basis upon which it was proposed to restore friendly intercourse with them. So, after the termination of the war, the acts of Congress were passed, from time to time, relaxing to foreign powers the principle of reciprocity in the commerce and navigation of the United States with them. Out of these acts have sprung a class, and a large class, of treaties (four or five of which were negotiated, whilst I was a member of Congress,) which, commonly called reciprocity treaties, concluded under all the Presidents, from Mr. Madison to Mr. Van Buren, inclusive. And, with regard to commercial treaties, negotiated with the sanction of prior acts of Congress, where they contained either appropriations or were in conflict with unrepealed statutes, it has ever been held as the republican doctrine, from Mr. Jay's treaty down to the present time, that the passage of acts of Congress was necessary to secure the execution of those treaties. If in the matter of foreign commerce, in respect to which the power is vested in Congress to regulate it, and the treaty making power may be regarded as concurrent, Congress can previously decide the objects to which the negotiation is to apply, with much stronger is the case of war; the power to declare which is confided *exclusively* to Congress!

I conclude, therefore, Mr. President and fellow-citizens, with entire confidence, that Congress has the right, either at the beginning, or during the prosecution of the war, to decide the objects and purposes for which it was proclaimed, or for which it ought to be continued. And, I think it is the duty of Congress, in the condition in which we now stand, to declare for what objects the present war shall be longer prosecuted. I suppose the President would not hesitate to carry into effect the will of the people, announced by Congress, and to employ the force and the diplomatic power of the nation to execute that will. But, if the President should decline or refuse to do so, and in contempt of the supreme authority of Congress, should persevere in waging the war, for other objects than those prescribed by Congress, then it would be the imperative duty of that body to vindicate its authority by the most stringent and efficient and appropriate measures. And if, on the contrary, the enemy should refuse to conclude a treaty, containing stipulations satisfying the objects, proclaimed by Congress, it would become the duty of the whole government to prosecute the war, with all the national energy, until those objects shall be obtained, or a treaty obtained. There can be no insuperable difficulty in Congress making such an authoritative declaration. Let it resolve, simply, that the war shall not be a war of conquest; and, if a war of conquest, what is to be conquered. Should a resolution pass, disclaiming the design of conquest, we would follow in less than sixty days, if the President would conform to his constitutional duty.

Fellow-citizens, I implore, I implore, having indicated a mode by which the nation, through its accredited and legitimate representatives in Congress, may arrest the further prosecution of this war, I shall be longer prosecuted, and can thus let the whole people of the United States know for what and their sacrifices, and the blood and treasure further expended, instead of the knowledge of it being locked up and concealed in the bosom of one man. We are a free people, and have a right to know, and to inquiring, from time to time, according to the changing opinions of the Chief Magistrate charged with its prosecution, for what purpose it is, and shall, be. It is the privilege of the people, in their primitive assemblies, and of every private man, however humble, to express their opinions, in regard to the purposes for which the war should be continued; and such an expression will receive just so much consideration and respectability as it shall deserve, and no more.

Shall this war be prosecuted for the purpose of conquering and annexing Mexico, in all its boundless extent, to the United States?

I will not attribute to the President of the United States any such design; but I confess I have been sometimes, in my retirement, apprehensive of it, from one quarters. Of all the dangers and misfortunes which could befall this nation, I should regard that of its becoming a warlike and conquering power the most direful and fatal. History tells the mournful tale of ancient and modern conquests. The three most celebrated conquerors, in the civilized world, were Alexander, Cæsar and Napoleon. The first, after conquering a large portion of Asia, was weeping and lamenting that there were no more worlds to subdue, met a premature and ignoble death. His lieutenants quarrelled and waged war with each other, to the spoils of his victories, and finally lost them all. Cæsar, after conquering Gaul, returned, with his triumphant legions to Rome, passed the Rubicon, won the battle of Pharsalia, trampled upon the liberties of his country, and expired by the partisan hand of Brutus. The Mexican conquerors, in their conquests, had enervated and corrupted the masses. The spirit of true liberty was extinguished, and a long line of despotic successors, down to the present time, have paying almost all its capitals, seriously threatening, according to Mr. Thiers, proud Albion itself, and degrading the mass of population, which, with crowns torn from the heads of other monarchs, bowed to behold his own dear France itself in the possession of his nephew, the child of misfortune, the wretched captive, and far removed from country, family and friends, in the lone and lone sea-girt and inhospitable rock of St. Helena. The Alps and the Rhine had been claimed as the natural boundaries of France, and, in these days, it was thought to secure in the treaties to which she was reduced to enroll. Do you believe that the people of Macedon or Greece, or Rome, or Mexico, or any other conquered, individually or collectively, by the triumphs of war, great capitals? Their and lot was immense sacrifice of life, losses and intolerable burdens, and the ultimate loss of liberty itself.

That the power of the United States is competent to the conquest of Mexico, is great and certain. But it could not be achieved without frightful carnage, dreadful sacrifices of human life, and the creation of an enormous national debt; one should be completely effected, in all probability, until after the lapse of many years. It would be necessary to occupy all its strongholds, to garrison them, and to keep a force there in constant fear and subjection. To consummate the work, I presume that standing armies, not less than a hundred thousand men, would be necessary, to be kept perhaps always in the bosom of their country. These standing armies, reveling in a foreign and a conquered country, would be the nurseries of a foreign people, at some distant day, might be fit and ready instruments, under the lead of some daring and unprincipled adventurer, to return to their country and prostrate the public liberty.

Supposing the conquest to be once made, what is to be done with it? Are it to be governed, as other provinces, by proconsuls? Would it be compatible with the genius, character and safety of our free institutions, to keep such a great country as Mexico, with a population of not less than nine millions, in a state of constant military subjection?

Shall it be annexed to the United States? Does any considerate man believe it possible that two such immense countries, with territories of nearly equal extent, with population, in Mexico, inferior, in race, in language, in religion and in laws, could be blended together in one harmonious mass, and form one homogeneous government? Never! Never! Discontent, insurrections, rebellion, would evitably ensue, until the incompatible parts would be broken and shivered by violence. The United States, single, our present glorious Union itself would be dissevered or dissolved. We ought not to forget the lessons of history, which teaches us the difficulty of combining and consolidating together, conquering and conquered nations. After the lapse of eight hundred years, during which time the Moors, their conquest of Spain, the indomitable courage, perseverance and patriotism of the Spanish race finally triumphed, and expelled the African invaders from the peninsula. And, even within our own time, the attempt of Napoleon, when at the loftiest height, was incompetent to subdue and keep the proud Castilian. And here in our own neighborhood, the Spanish conquests, some hundred years ago, and after the conclusion of the seven years war, was ceded by France to Great Britain, remains a foreign colony, with a population, in language, in religion in feelings and attachment, and foreign in all, to the language and religion. And what has been the fact in regard to the Mexican provinces, for years past? Centuries have passed since the overbearing Saxon overran and subjugated the Emerald Isle. Rivers of blood have flowed, during the long and bloody contest. Insurrection and rebellion have been the order of the day; and yet, up to this time, Ireland remains, in fact, a foreign province, and, instead of tending toward the power which has so long borne her down. Every Irishman hates, with a mortal hatred, his oppressor, whilst he sighs for the period when political differences between the condition of England and Ireland, as compared to that of the United States and Mexico, there are some points of very strong resemblance between them. Both the Irish and the Mexicans are probably of the same Celtic race. Both the English and the Americans are of the same Saxon race. The Catholic religion predominates in both the former, the Protestant among both the latter. Religion has been the fruitful cause of dissatisfaction and discontent between the Irish and the English nations. Is there no reason to apprehend that it would become so between the people of the United States and those of Mexico, if they were united together? Why should we seek to interfere with them in their mode of worship of a common Savior? We believe that they are wrong, especially in the exclusive character of their faith, and that we are right. They think that they are right and we wrong. What other rule can there be, than to leave the followers of each religion to their own consciences, and responsible to God alone? Who, but the great Arbiter of the Universe, can judge in such a question? For my own part, I sincerely believe and hope, that those who belong to all the departments of the great church of Christ, it, in a meek and lowly, the conform to the doctrines which they profess, will ultimately secure an abode in those regions of bliss, which all aim fitfully to reach. I think that, when the pomp, late in Europe, whatever his religion may be, more enlightened, or at this moment so interesting, as the liberal head of the Pope of Rome.

But I suppose it to be impossible that those who favor, if there be any who favor the annexation of Mexico to the United States, should think it wrought to be perpetually governed by military sway. Certainly no victory of human liberty could deem it to be that a violation, should be perpetuated, of the great principles of our own revolution, according to which, laws ought not be enacted and taxes ought not to be levied, without representation of those of those who are to obey the one, and pay the other. Then, Mexico is to participate in our councils and equally share in our national legislation. Indeed, I suppose she would not voluntarily choose representatives to the national Congress, is our soldiery to follow the elections to the ballot box, and by force to compel them, at the point of the bayonet, to deposit their ballots? And how are the nine millions of Mexican people to be represented in the Congress of the United States of America and the Congress of the United States of the Republic of Mexico combined? Is every Mexican citizen, of whatever color or caste, per capitum, to exercise the elective franchise? How is the quota of representation between the two republics to be fixed? Is it to be by the rule of common government to be established? And who can foresee or foretell, if Mexico, voluntarily or by force, were to share in the legislation of Congress, what would be the consequences to her or to us? Unprepared, as I fear her population yet is, for the practical enjoyment of representative liberty, with her ignorance, laws, language, laws, and religion, so totally different from our own, would she not present the revolting spectacle of a confused, distracted, and disorderly government. We should have a Mexican Party, a Pacific Ocean Party, an Atlantic Party, in addition to the other parties, which exist, or will exist, which are threatened, each striving to execute its own particular views and purposes, and reproaching the others for obstructing and disappointing them. The Mexican representation, in Congress, would probably form a separate and impenetrable corps, always ready to throw itself into the scale of any other party, to advance and promote Mexican interests. Such a state of things could not long endure. Those, whom God and geography have pronounced should live asunder, could never be permanently and harmoniously united together.

Do we want, for our own happiness or greatness, the addition of Mexico to the existing Union of our states? The Mexican population is dense for our territory, and there was a difficulty in obtaining honorably the means of subsistence, there might be some reason for an urgent desire to make conquest. But we have no such apology. We have already, in our glorious country, a vast and almost boundless territory. Beginning at the North, in the frozen regions of the British Provinces, it stretches thousands of miles along the coasts of the Atlantic Ocean and the Mexican Gulf, and it almost reaches the Pacific. It extends to the Pacific Ocean, borders on those great inland seas, the lakes, which separate us from the possessions of Great Britain, and it embraces the great father of rivers, from its uppermost source to the Balize, and the still longer Missouri, from its mouth in the great Father of Waters, ascending, it comprehends the greatest variety of the richest soils, capable of almost all the productions of the earth, including every climate, and, it would seem, under every variety of climate, which the heart could wish or desire. We have more than ten thousand millions of acres of waste and fertile lands, yet to offer for the subsistence of ten or twenty times our present population. Ought we not to be satisfied with such a country? Ought we not to be satisfied that God to the Giver of all good things for such a vast and bountiful land? Is it not the height of ingratitude to him to seek, by a war of conquest, to add, in the spirit of rapacity, to acquire other lands, the homes and habitations of a large portion of his common children? Is it not the height of folly, in the conquest, besides mortgaging the revenue and resources of this country for ages to come, in the form of an enormous national debt, to add, by the act of war, to augment that debt, by an assumption of the sixty or twenty millions of the national debt of Mexico? For I take it that nothing is more certain than that, if we obtain voluntarily or by conquest, a foreign nation, we acquire it with all the incumbrances attached to it. In my humble opinion, we have all that is in honor and morality, to pay the just debt of Texas. And we should be equally bound, by the same obligations, to pay the debt of Mexico if it were annexed to the United States.

Of the possessions which appertain, to man, in his collective or individual condition, none should be preserved and cherished, with more sedulous and unremitting care, than that of an unsullied character. It is impossible to estimate it too highly. In society, when attached to an individual, nor can it be exaggerated, or too strongly magnified in a nation. Those who lose or are indifferent to it become objects of scorn and contempt. Of all the abominable transactions which stain the pages of history, none exceed in enormity that of the dismemberment and division of Poland, by the three great Continental Powers—Russia, Austria and Prussia. Ages may passway, and centuries roll around, but as long as the annals or records endure all mankind will unite in execrating the rapacious and detestable Powers. That was accomplished by overwhelming force, and the unfortunate existence of fatal dissensions among the people of Poland. Let us avoid the commission of crime and national character a similar, if not worse, should we am afraid that we do not now stand well in the opinion of other parts of Christendom. Reputation has brought upon us much reproach. All the nations apprehend, look upon us, the possession of the present war, as having the spirit of rapacity, and an inordinate desire for territorial aggrandizement. Let us not forfeit altogether their good opinions. Let us cultivate, cherish, and, by the exercise of forbearance and justice. In the elevated station which we hold, we can safely afford to practice the godlike virtues of moderation and magnanimity. The long series of glorious triumphs, achieved by our gallant commanders and their brave armies unstained by a single act of cruelty, injury, without the least danger of tarnishing the national honor, in disinterestedly holding out the olive branch of peace. We do not wish the Mexicans to be driven from their rases, and the sterile lands of Mexico. To her the loss of them would be humiliating, and be a perpetual source of regret and lamentation. We see they might prove a fatal acquisition, producing distraction, dissension, division, possibly disunion. Let, therefore, the integrity of the Mexican existence as national territory of Mexico remain undisturbed. For one, I desire to see no part of her territory torn from her by war. Some of our citizens, I understand, in their hearts upon the acquisition of the Bay of San Francisco in Upper California. To us, as a great maritime Power, it is important. But, I think we may safely afier in respect to our commercial and navigating interests. If Mexico, which can never be a great maritime Power, it is not important to us, that she should, we can obtain it by fair purchase with a just equivalent, I should be happy to see it so acquired. As, whenever the war shall cease, we will be called on to pay the debts due our citizens, perhaps an equitable mode of pay may be found in than debt, our government assuming the payment of a certain portion of it may be applied to that object. But it would be wrong, unjust, to the prosecution of the war, which I would not continue, in order, for the sake of that barbar.

But what, it will be asked, shall we make peace without any indemnity for the expenses of the war? If the published documents in relation to the intrigues of the agents of the Texas and the Mexican Commissioners be true, and I have not seen them anywhere contradicted, the Executive properly avoved any demand of indemnity for the expenses of the war. And the rupture of that negotiation was produced by our government insisting upon a cession from Mexico, of the strip of country, barren land, between the Nueces and the Rio Bravo and New Mexico, which Mexico refused to make. So that we are now fighting, if not for the conquest of all Mexico, as indirect and in some quarters, for that narrow strip, and for the acquisition of New Mexico, with its silver and gold bearing mines. We bought all the province of Louisiana, and the Floridas, and Texas and California, in my opinion, worth more than all Mexico together. We bought Florida at five millions of dollars, and a hard claim against Spain, which we could have, if we gave up the boundary of the Rio Bravo, to which I think, we were entitled, as the western limit of the province of Louisiana. We gave up our claim to Texas, and we gave up the boundary of the Rio Bravo, to which I think, we were entitled, as the western limit of the province of Louisiana. We gave up our claim to Texas, and we gave up the boundary of the Rio Bravo, to which I think, we were entitled, as the western limit of the province of Louisiana. We gave up our claim to Texas, and we gave up the boundary of the Rio Bravo, to which I think, we were entitled, as the western limit of the province of Louisiana. And we are now, if not seeking the conquest of all Mexico, to continue this war indefinitely for the inordinate objects to which I have just spoken, I have gone. If I have been at all successful in the exposition of the views and opinions which I entertain, I have shown:

1st. That the present war was brought about by the agency of the President, and the subsequent order of the President, without the previous consent and authority of Congress.

2d. That the President, being unenlightened and uninstructed, by any public declaration of Congress, as to objects for which it ought to be prosecuted, in the commencement, continued to carry it, left to his own sense of what the national interest and honor may require.

3d. That the whole war-making power of the nation, as to motives, causes and objects, is confined by the Constitution to the direction and judgement of Congress.

4th. That it is, therefore, the right of Congress, at the commencement or during the progress of a war, to declare for what objects and purposes the war ought to be prosecuted and continued.

5th. That it is the right and duty of Congress to announce to the nation for what objects the present war shall be further prosecuted, if it be not the duty of the President, in the exercise of all his civil functions, to conform to and carry out this declared will of Congress, and, in the prosecution of the war, of all the high powers with which he is clothed; and, if he fail or refuse to do so, it becomes the imperative duty of Congress to arrest the further progress of the war by the most effectual means in its power.

Let Congress announce to the nation the objects for which the war shall be further prosecuted and public expense and public inquietude will no longer remain. If it is to be a war of conquest of all, or any part of Mexico, let the people know it, and they will be no longer agitated by a dark and uncertain future. But, although I might have forborne to express any opinion in regard to the prosecution of objects for which the war should be continued, I have not thought proper to conceal my opinions, whether worth any regard or not, from the public examination. Accordingly I have stated—

6th. That it seems to me that it is the duty of our country, as well on the score of moderation and magnanimity, as with the view of avoiding discord and discontent at home, to abstain from seeking to conquer and annex to the United States, Mexico or any part of it; and, especially to disabuse the public mind in any quarter of the Union of the impression, if it may unhappily be there, that the war is being carried on, or wherished for the purpose of propagating or extending slavery.

I have embodied, Mr. President and fellow-citizens, the sentiments and opinions which I have endeavored to explain and enforce in a series of resolutions, which I long now to submit to your consideration and judgement.

Note—The resolutions above referred to were published in the Liberator of last week.

THE WILMOT PROVISO.

The origin and objects of this measure are explained at length by its author, Mr. Wilmot, in a speech to his constituents, at Wellsb rough, September 21st:—

'The Proviso, Sir, was not hatched up in any cabal or caucus. The occasion which called for it arose but a few hours before the adjournment of the first session of the 29th Congress, which took place at 12 o'clock, M., of Monday, the 19th of August. On the Saturday before, the message of the President, stating that two millions be placed at his disposal, was reported to the House of Representatives. It was the subject of general remark and speculation. That day, at dinner, the conversation turned on it. Mr. Brinkerhoff, of Ohio, Mr. Owen, of Indiana, Robert P. Dunlap, of Maine, Jacob S. Yost, of Pennsylvania, and myself, took a part. It was agreed that it was clear, that the two millions asked for by the President was to be paid, if paid at all, as the first instalment of purchase money for accessions of territory from Mexico. It was also agreed that we should then develop our purpose, in case Mr. McKay, (Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means,) should bring in the bill, to come in an amendment, to the effect that Slavery should be excluded from any such territory acquired by virtue of such appropriation. Mr. Owen objected, and said he would make a speech against it. Government men, Mr. Yost, the opponent of such an amendment, and advised me to adhere to my purpose. If anything of the kind had been suggested before the House took a recess for dinner, I came, and I have reason to believe, I should, if I would not, however, say that it had not. After dinner, in front of the hotel, I had further conversation with several members. The same gentlemen, and others were Mr. Grover, of New York, Mr. Brinkerhoff, of Ohio, and Mr. Hamlin of Maine. We agreed to advise with our Northern friends generally, when we re-assembled in evening session; and if the measure met with their approbation, that it should be pressed. We did so, and, so far as I heard, Northern Democrats were unanimously in favor of the movement. When the bill was introduced, or called up, several gentlemen collected together to agree upon the form and terms of the proposed amendment. It was agreed that Mr. Preston, King, Dubun, King, and Grover, of New York, Mr. Brinkerhoff, of Ohio, Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, and Judge Thompson, of Pennsylvania, and myself, were to be the number, if we did not constitute the entire group. Some were engaged in drafting an amendment, myself among the number, and several were admitted to the room, and suggested a word or two of alteration, at the suggestions of those standing around, and taking part in the business going on. After reduced to writing, it was read to the assembly, the language in which the amendment was offered was finally agreed upon, as the result of our united labors. I do not remember that my colleague, Judge Thompson, made, in the room, any proper the matter, various suggestions, some of which were adopted. True, he afterwards, and in the hour of trial, voted against it, and, I presume, he entertains, at the time of its introduction, or the place it occupied. He was a principal in the treason, both as to time and place, of the treason, if treason it. However, at the time of his vote, he avowed himself in favor of the principle and ultimate object of the Proviso. I trust I shall find him where I left him, and not with those who abandoned principle upon the line of 36 deg. 30 min. north latitude.

'What is the Proviso? What is its effect and object? Although plain in its language, and clear in its purpose, it has been misrepresented, from the covert manner in which it is continually assailed. The whole Southern press and Government organs of the Southern Democracy, it is something that effects or interferes with Slavery in the States where Slavery exists. Even great men, when writing or speaking upon the subject, persist in talking about the *abolition* of Slavery and the rights of the States, as if the Proviso proposed the one, or in any respect interfered with the other. It does not propose to do either, and it does not in any manner interfere with Slavery in any of the States of this Union. Its sole object is, to secure *from the unholy aggression of Slavery the territory which is now free.* In opposing it, continual use is made of the word 'Constitution,' 'Compromises of the Constitution,' and 'Compromises under the Constitution,' as if the Proviso was violated and the latter assailed by the Proviso. If this be so I pledge myself to abandon it.'

THE LIBERATOR. BOSTON, DECEMBER 3, 1847. VOLUME XVII.—NO. XLII.

GREAT MOVE IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

☞ We would direct the attention of our readers to the following interesting and important article, which is taken from the Louisville (Ky.) Examiner. The method, proposed in Dr. Ruffner's Address, of removing Slavery from West Virginia, is far too gradual to be realized. As in the West India Islands, there will be a universal demand for full emancipation, long ere the expiration of the period named by Dr. R.—ED.

The first step in the cause of Emancipation Twelve.

We stated some weeks since, that the Emancipation movement would be made in less than three months in West Virginia, and mentioned the grounds on which that opinion was formed. We have now the pleasure to inform our readers, that the first step has been taken—and that an organized effort will be made to rid this portion of the Old Dominion of Slavery.

The first important circumstance to be noticed, is, that this step has been taken by slaveholders themselves. The chief movers in it are Henry Ruffner, D. D. He is well known, personally or by character, throughout Virginia and Kentucky, as an able Divine of the Presbyterian Church, and one of the learned men of the South. With him are associated S. McD. Moore, John Letcher, David B. Curry, James G. Hamilton, George A. Porter, J. H. Lacy, Allen T. Caperton, Wm. Smith, Jacob Fuller, Jr., D. E., Moore and John W. Fuller. All these are men of character, and nearly all of them are known as slaveholders.

The second important circumstance is, the principle on which this move rests. It is, that every State, and every great division of a state ought to, and, of right, must, be left free to manage its own domestic importance as that of slavery, judge and act for itself. West Virginia differs in almost every particular from East. The Blue Ridge is the natural division between them. Slavery cannot thrive in West Virginia, without enfeebling it at once and forever. With slavery in Eastern Virginia, the slaveholders engaged in the movement do not propose to interfere. 'We would simply, say,' they, 'raise a barrier against this Stygian inundation—stand at the Blue Ridge, and, with the power of mercy, declare to this black sea of misery, 'hitherto shalt thou come, and no further.'

The main idea, then, rests on the action of Western Virginia as a whole. It is to be, in some sort, a State action. 'Let us move as a body first,' say these slaveholders, 'and secure the main point.' That is, assert for all West Virginia, *freedom*. Nothing less will satisfy her—nothing less, as a principle, will enable her to succeed. But as the emancipation movement proceeds, the gradual *operation of events action* is suggested to *hasten* the extinction of Slavery. Let the law authorize the people of any county by some decided majority, or by the consent of a majority of slaveholders, to decree the removal or emancipation of all the slaves of such county within a fixed period. If this were done, counties having but few slaves would move first, and their example and action be followed quickly, by others having a large number of blacks. Thus West Virginia would, in a few years, be FREE.

An address to the people of West Virginia, showing that slavery is injurious to the public welfare, and that it may be gradually abolished, without injury to the rights of property of Slaveholders', and developing a plan, has been published. We have a copy of it, and shall commence its publication next week. Our readers, North and South, will see some of the ideas of the author, which may not like—which they may think incorrect—wrong, if you please—but let them, overlooking these, regard the main thing—the practicability of the abolishment of Slavery in West Virginia in a way, to secure the fullest justice to white and black. The power is now on the seaboard. Western Virginia is prepared to emancipate. Eastern Virginia is regard *whites*. Yet owing to an abominable apportionment system, her power is kept east of the Blue Ridge. One of the abler of Western Virginians writes us:

'I hope you will receive and publish Dr. Ruffner's address. In many respects, your views coincide. I do not claim that my views are more decided, as all of us would be, were it not, that the political strength is on the other side of the mountains, and would be dear and safe for us to be asked no much, or went beyond the bounds of reason. Besides we and to look to the union of West Virginia itself. I do not fear the effect of the Abolition of Western Virginia, and independent county action, we will be united, and when, legally, we have the power to act, slavery will be destroyed forever in our mountain land by a unanimous resolution.'

The address of Dr. Ruffner is a very able one. On the general subject—the terrible influence of slavery—it is conceded by all, that it is deadly blight upon Virginia, it is strong, often eloquent, always practical. And we know not how a true Southerner can think of the one, or the other,—can see *decay* written upon every thing which appertains to the industry of society,—and not burn with anxiety to root out the cause. If he looks at the Free States, he beholds a dense and increasing population—cities, towns and villages growing up every where—manufactures, agriculture, commerce—all—all active and thriving. If he gazes upon his South—with few exceptions—he can see the reverse of the picture; a sparse population; cities, towns, and villages stationary or stagnant; worn out fields and an exhausting agriculture; manufacture almost; commerce languishing. We have, comparatively speaking, none of the stir and bustle of industry, and, as Dr. Ruffner says, if the stillness occasioned by this silence is not broken at all, it is only by the windy brawls of politics! Hear what the address says of Virginia:

'Some Northern writers proudly—yes, *proudly*,—fellow-citizens,—call our old Commonwealth, *The Mother of States!* These *enlightened* patriots might say her is still higher compliment, by calling her *The Grandmother of States*. For, not yet, we are grieved and mortified, to think of the large and ragged condition of our venerable mother. Her black children have wicked her so dry, that now, for a long time past, she has not milk enough for her offspring, either black or white.

But, seriously, fellow-citizens, we esteem it a sad, a humiliating fact, which should penetrate the heart of every Virginian, that from the year 1790 to this time, Virginia has lost more people by emigration than all the free states together. Up to 1840, when the last census was taken, she had lost more by nearly 300,000. She has sent—or we should rather say, she has driven from her soil—at least one third of all the emigrants, who have gone from the old States to the new. More than another third have gone from the other old slave States. Many of these emigrants, who have left the slave states, have shunned the regions of slavery, and have settled in the free countries of the West. These were the industrious, intelligent, enterprising white men, who found by experience, that a country of slaves was not the country for them. It is a truth, a certain truth, that slavery drives free labor away from slave states. And, and some of the best of them too—out of the country, and fills their places with negroes.

Is this true? *It is true!* Yes, it is. What then ought we to do? Two alternatives present themselves. We must either take the position of South Carolina, and, for the perpetuation of slavery, sacrifice every thing else, and cut off resort to emancipation. Can we do the first? Are the mid-slave states ready to destroy the Union—to forbid the commerce of the Free States—to cut off their borders—to establish commercial relations with Cuba and Brazil, for the sole object of extending negro-slavery? Do they demand, or do they think of demanding, the creation of the Institution, in territory now free, and if this be not one, read the government of the United States answer? We shall not insult our readers by stating it. The sense of justice, by supposing them capable of such folly or madness. *They will emancipate.* All the proper time, and in their own way, they will liberate the slaves, and free the white from as galling a curse as ever poor humanity inflicted upon itself.

But let us call attention to one feature of the action of our friends in West Virginia.

ORGANIZATION.—From the Ohio to the Blue Ridge they are linked together, by the ties that they have to do. 'They know that nothing but the hardest labor can accomplish their object. They have organized—organized thoroughly, efficiently, so that they can circulate tracts and papers in every part of western Virginia, and have slaveholders at every point to assert their right and urge and defend emancipation. Have we such organization in Kentucky? May we not have it? Let us take courage from this example of the Old Dominion, and be up with her in her noble and spirited move. Let us, to insure this, organize now.

SELECTIONS.

From the Louisville Examiner.

EXTRACT FROM AN ADDRESS

To the people of West Virginia; showing that Slavery is injurious to the public welfare, and that it may be gradually abolished, without detriment to the rights and interests of slaveholders; by HENRY RUFFNER, D. D., of Lexington, Va.

We move the principle, that every State and every great division of a State ought to, and must, decide matter of such importance, to judge and act for itself. We disclaim all intention to interfere with Slavery in East Virginia. We leave it to our brethren there to choose for themselves whether this will modify it or abolish it, in one way or in another. Their slave population is relatively eight times as large as ours, and their situation may not be expedient in such different stages of a disease. All that we ask of our Eastern brethren, in regard to this matter, is that Western Virginia shall call for a law to remove Slavery from her side of the Blue Ridge, East Virginia shall not refuse her consent, because the measures may not be palatable to herself.

Heretofore no such scheme for West Virginia only has been proposed among us; and no State has abolished Slavery in a part of her territory and retained it in another. For this reason some persons may at first thought consider such a scheme as unfeasible. A State composed partly of free, and partly of slaveholding territory, may seem to present a political incongruity, and to be incapable of conducting its public affairs harmoniously. We believe the minds of those who may feel apprehensions of this sort, we offer the following suggestions:

1. Free States and slaveholding States have during fifty years been accustomed to act harmoniously under one Federal Government. Sectional jealousies and occasional jars have occurred, but without permanent alienation.

2. Nothing in the nature of the case need create difficulty, except the framing of laws that may affect the rights and interests of slaveholders. But an amendment of the Constitution could easily provide for the security of slaveholders in East Virginia against all unjust legislation, arising from the power of the Anti-Slavery principles of the West.

3. After such an emancipation law, as we propose, should be passed for West Virginia, no immediate change would take place in the institution of Slavery among us; except that masters would probably choose to emancipate, or remove from the State, a larger number than heretofore. Emancipation. As only the next generation of negroes would be entitled to emancipation, the law would not begin its practical operation for twenty one years at least, and then it would gradually operate for thirty or forty years longer, before Slavery would be extinguished in West Virginia. So that for many years, the actual slave interest among us would not be greatly diminished.

4. There is, and has long been, in different parts of Virginia, every degree of difference, from the least to the greatest, between slaveholding and non-slaveholding interests of the people. In some parts, the slaves are two or three times as numerous as the whites, and the slaveholding interest overrules and absorbs everything. In other parts, not one man in a hundred owns a slave, and the slaveholding interest is virtually nothing. In West Virginia at large, the slaves being one in eight of the population, and the slaveholding population less than one-eighth of the whites, the free interest predominates nearly as much as the slave interest predominates in East Virginia; so that we have in practical operation, if not in perfection, that political compromise of slave interest and free interest which is proved as a consequence of the measure that we propose.

5. By allowing West Virginia her just share of representation, in the slave ratio, for life, as the removal of slavery, East Virginia will do more to harmonize the feelings of the State, than she ever has done, or can do by any conceivable method. West Virginia, being then secured in her political rights and interests, will not desire a separation, nor be disposed to disturb the harmony of the Commonwealth. So far from acting as the friends of the Abolitionists, either in Congress or in our Legislature, both her feelings and her interest will make her more than ever hostile to that pernicious sect.

6. If East Virginia apprehend, that the delegates from the free counties would often speak more freely than their constituents, we would be willing to hear in her central city of Richmond, let her agree to remove the seat of government to Staunton, near the centre of our territory and of our white population, and she will be free from all annoyance of this sort. West Virginia would then appear more like a sister than a stepdaughter to Virginia, and be no longer subject to the disadvantage of having all measures affecting her interest, acted upon by a Legislature deliberating in the heart of East Virginia, and subject to the influence and jealousy of a city and a people, whose island manners and engaging hospitalities are enough to turn both her hearts and the heads of her rough mountaineers, whether we be legislators or not.

Having thus removed some grounds of misapprehension and prejudice respecting our cause, we shall now proceed, fellow-citizens, to be before you some facts and arguments, which prove the expediency of abolishing Slavery in West Virginia, by a gradual emancipation, in consideration of convenience either to society in general, or to slaveholders in particular.

We use the term theoretical, or abstract arguments. We ground our conclusions upon facts and experience. Though the history of other ages and countries would furnish us with useful illustrations, we have not room in this pamphlet to consider our observations much beyond our own age and country.—Nor is it necessary that we should; for within these limits we have abundant material for the argument; far more than we shall be able to use on the present occasion.

Nowhere, since time began, have the two systems of slave labor and free labor been subjected to so fair and so decisive a trial of their effects on public prosperity, as in these United States. Here the two systems have been placed side by side, and when under such equal circumstances, both political and physical, and with such ample time and opportunity for each to work out its proper effects—that it most unfair to the one or the other, or to ourselves, and the result decisive. No man of common sense, who has observe. this result, can doubt for a moment, that the system of free labor promotes the growth and prosperity of States, in a much higher degree than the system of slave labor. In the fast settlement of a country, when labor is scarce and dear, free labor has a tremendous vital pulse to improvement; but even this is not the case, except in warm climates, and where free men are scarce and either paid or not paid, and where we have said this, we have said all that experience in the United States warrants us to say, in favor of the policy of employing slave labor.

It is the common opinion of those who have travelled through the United States, that the free States and the slave States exhibit a striking contrast in their appearance. In the free States we see all the tokens of prosperity—a dense and increasing population; thriving villages, towns and cities; a neat and productive agriculture, growing manufactures and active commerce.

In the older parts of the slave States—with a few local exceptions—are seen, on the contrary, low estimate signs of stagnation and decline; a thinly sparse population—a slovenly cultivation spread over vast fields, that are wearing out, among others already worn out and abandoned towns, towns, 'few and far between,' rarely growing, often decaying, sometimes mere remnants of what they were, sometimes deserted ruins, haunted only by owls—generally no manufactures, no commerce, except the indispensable few—commerce and navigation abandoned, so far as possible, to the people of the free States—and, in general, no hum of busy stir and bustle of industry, a dull and dreary stillness, broken, if broken at all, only by the wordy brawl of politics.

But we depend not on general statements of this sort, however inquestionable their truth may be. We shall present you with statistical facts, drawn from public documents of the highest authority.—We shall compare slave States with free States, in general and in particular, and in so many points of view, that you cannot mistake in forming your judgment of their comparative prosperity.

Density and increase of population are, especially in the United States, both an element and a criterion of prosperity. The men of a State are its first element of power—not only military power and political power—but what is of more importance, productive power. The men are the producers of wealth, and with it the means of all human comfort and improvement. The more people there is on that square mile, to create everything that conduces to the welfare of man. We know that the natural resources of every country are limited; and that wherever there are men enough in a country to improve all its resources of wealth to the best advantage, increase of population must stop for ever. But so long, in this Union has yet approached that point, no slave State has advanced half way to it. England still prospers with more than two hundred and fifty inhabitants to the square mile; Virginia prospers with only twenty, though she is by nature almost as richly endowed as England. Massachusetts prospers with one hundred inhabitants to the square mile; Virginia, considering her natural advantages, ought to thrive as well with a much larger number, and she would, if she had the same quality of men on her soil.

☞ There is so much truth, and it is so applicable to our own and every community in the Free States, in the following from the A. S. Bugle, that we transfer it to our columns, in the hope that its suggestions may not be without effect.—ED.

ANTI-SLAVERY SEWING CIRCLES.

This is the season when Sewing Circles should be organized and set to work, in every town, for the benefit of the slave in any neighborhood have suspended their gatherings for a little while, they have resumed them ere this—if they have not, we fear they have lost time.

The Fair of last year was attended with such good success, that another will be held some time in the spring, for the benefit of the Ohio and Mass. Western Anti-Slavery Society, and it would be well to commence our labors in season.

Sewing Circles are among the best means for agitating and keeping up the question of anti-slavery. Not only do they continually fan the interest of those who personally engage in them, but they will reach and interest others, by the fruit of their products of their industry all exert an excellent influence in keeping the wrongs and the sufferings of the slave before the people. A friend in a neighboring town recently said to us, 'Our Sewing Circle is doing finely, and contributes very much to keep up the agitation of the subject. Some one of the members reads an anti-slavery or temperance book or paper to the others during the meeting, and thus some who don't get a great deal of anti-slavery at home have an opportunity of hearing it at the circle.'

We hope that in those neighborhoods where there are abolitionists, but no sewing circles, that the friends of the Slave will form them, and that thus they may aid in carrying forward the great cause of freedom.—Don't, we beg of you, let the Sewing Circle pass by, for this year, unheard best, will not do it, go forward yourselves and set them a better example. One living Anti-Slavery Sewing Circle is worth more to humanity, and will accomplish more for the slave, than ten Colonization Societies, and ten Clay Clubs, and Taylor Clubs, and Democratic Clubs that ever have been or ever will be. Let Sewing Circles be set in motion, and for doing Circle work, and make your Circle such that it will be widely felt. Fear not but the products of your industry will be disposed of, for a great Fair will undoubtedly be got up next year, and means taken to insure a sale. Although a considerable amount of goods was left over from last year, yet we have no fear but they will be all disposed of and the proceeds placed in the Treasury before many months. Much, very much was learned by the experience of last year, and we think we can say the coming Fair will be more satisfactory and more available.

SILAS WRIGHT'S OPINION OF THE WILMOT PROVISO.

Much has been said in the newspapers in different sections of the Union, relative to the sentiments of Silas Wright on the Wilmot Proviso. A correspondent of the Albany Evening Journal, in April last between the lamented statesman and James H. Titus, Esq., of this city, has lately been published in the Albany Atlas and Argus, and put the question at rest. The following extracts from Mr. Wright's letter are sufficient to show that he had formed a decided opinion on the subject, and did not hesitate to express it to his friends. Con.

I was not aware, therefore, that my opinions on the subject of the Wilmot Proviso had become a matter of newspaper discussion. I certainly was not aware of the fact, or I would have expressed them more fully and more publicly. I have not been in the habit of concealing my opinions upon this or any other public question. I have never been, and I hope I am not a double witness, withheld the expression of them upon this subject when called upon to express them.

If the question had been propounded to me at any period of my public life, shall the arms of the Union be employed to conquer, or the money of the Union be expended in conquering more constitutional free, for the purpose of planting slavery upon it, I should have answered, No!; and this answer would have embraced the Wilmot Proviso, as I understand it. I am surprised that any one should suppose me capable of entertaining any other opinion or giving any other answer to such a proposition.

The two conversations to which you allude, the one had with yourself at Major Flagg's and the other had in Washington, with Messrs. Dickinson, Seward, Stewart and Keyser, are fresh in my recollection, and in both of which I expressed frankly, the opinions I entertained, both in relation to the Wilmot Proviso and Texas annexation; these opinions were decidedly favorable to both.

* * * * * * *

I know it is not, in this case, my friends who are proposing my opinions, but that they are trying to correct erroneous opinions imputed to me. My only object, therefore, in this remark, is to request you to use your influence to prevent the misrepresentation. I do not fear the effect as far as Mr. Bryant and yourself shall think it practicable, without a protracted discussion. It may be closed before you get this; but if not, I suggest that Mr. Bryant should be put in possession of that he has no knowledge of who the 'warmest and most sincere friends of Governor Wright' are, referred to in the letter. Mr. Bryant knows from evidence that proves them mistaken as to the opinions of that gentleman upon this subject; that he is opposed in principle to the conquest or purchase of territory, now free, for the purpose of incorporating slavery upon it:—that he thinks it an appropriate time to declare that principle, when an appropriate occasion shall arise, and I hope and pray that such a declaration, made at such a time, is not in opposition to the administration, unless it be proved that the administration wishes to acquire the territory under circumstances of that which case he would think the administration wrong, and the declaration right.

The Church as it is: or the Forlorn Hope of Slavery. By PARKER PILLSBURY. Second Edition.—Revised and Enlarged. Boston: Published by Bela Marsh, No. 25 Cornhill.

We have received from the publisher a copy of this book, and have read it in part, and that to advantage, and we feel bound to say that they are trying to correct erroneous opinions imputed to me. My only object, therefore, in this remark, is to request you to use your influence to prevent the misrepresentation. I do not fear the effect as far as Mr. Bryant and yourself shall think it practicable, without a protracted discussion. It may be closed before you get this; but if not, I suggest that Mr. Bryant should be put in possession of that he has no knowledge of who the 'warmest and most sincere friends of Governor Wright' are, referred to in the letter. Mr. Bryant knows from evidence that proves them mistaken as to the opinions of that gentleman upon this subject; that he is opposed in principle to the conquest or purchase of territory, now free, for the purpose of incorporating slavery upon it:—that he thinks it an appropriate time to declare that principle, when an appropriate occasion shall arise, and I hope and pray that such a declaration, made at such a time, is not in opposition to the administration, unless it be proved that the administration wishes to acquire the territory under circumstances of that which case he would think the administration wrong, and the declaration right.

☞ Robert C. Winthrop of Boston, is very freely spoken of as a candidate for the speakership of the House of Representatives in the next Congress. Of his distinguished talents for presiding Speaker, no one who knows him entertains a doubt. But, it would have given us far greater pleasure to have had the pleasure of voting for a man in which his eminent talents and tact qualify him, had he proved his country in the hour of her peril, and recorded his name with those of the immortal fourteen, against the Mexican War Bill. The passage of that bill, under the pretence of relieving our fellow-citizens the peril in which a reckless administration had placed it, has sacrificed thousands of lives, and more than a hundred millions of treasure, and rendered, for a time, more important than armies or navies—Truth, Justice, and National Honor. It placed in the hands of wicked and unprincipled men, the means and power to inflict upon the nation evils which it cannot outgrow in an age, and for which, thousand such administrations could not atone. Those, therefore, who voted against the bill, voted for their country—while those who voted for it merely voted for their party—those who voted for it, broke and trampled upon, the sacred ties of blood, and palpable distinction, which some, however, would gladly keep out of the rest of it, just as they were before the first gun was fired? Or did you think that an American Tariff would answer your purposes in favor of Free Trade and Sailors' Rights? Or did you think, that, if you helped put this saddle on the back of New England, that her sons would ever hold the stirrup for you to vault in to it, the twice you fell on the other side?

When Mr. Clay comes to the some what puzzling question of what he should do with Mexico when we get her?' he justly urges the difficulties which stand in the way of her Annexation. But the most impracticable obstacle to such a consummation is hinted at thus. 'Is every Mexican, *without regard to color or caste*, to exercise the elective franchise? There's the rub! There is no prejudice of color in America! Several of the Generals taken by General Scott were negroes. It always perplexed us how the Editor of the Era was to get over this difficulty, when he had succeeded in getting all Mexico, by a succession of petty larcenies. Mr. Clay goes dead against the annexation of Mexico. And so he did against that of Texas. But now Texas is an integral part of the Union, he scouts the idea of not holding on to her. So whenever Dr. Bailey shall have annexed Mexico, he will find a firm friend in Mr. Clay.

But it is when he reaches the slavery question that Mr. Clay shines in full effulgence. His positions are not less insultingly incident than those of his famous speech in 1839. We have printed the entire speech on our first page, so that our readers can judge for themselves, and we commend it to their careful attention. Observe the parade he makes of his Anti-Slavery words and works. And yet, notwithstanding all this, he will have upon American Slavery. He traces the history of the Cotton and Manufacture of Cotton, and shows how slavery has been their influence in building up and propagating Slavery. He shows the resources of India and Egypt in competition with this staple, and the practicability of increasing the crop to such an extent as to drive the American article out of the Market. He contends that the slave is the main bulwark and defence of Slavery, and if it can be reduced below a living, it not a remunerative profit, that American Slavery will be at an end. Then, with the philosophy of Chatham, though in a different spirit, he proposes 'to conquer America in India!' The idea of such a friend to the Anti-Slavery Cause as Mr. Thompson has proved himself to be, on such a question as this, deserve the fullest and most respectful attention. And in saying this, we are sure we speak the mind of every reader of our paper.

We anticipate a very great amount of good to our cause from the agitation of the British Anti-Slavery question in the British Parliament, and before the British people. We believe that its agitation and its successful issue must have influences which cannot but have a powerful bearing on the condition of our Slavery. But we do not share in the sanguine forebodings of Mr. Thompson as to the absolute certainty that the accomplishment of all he asks for India will be the achievement of all he hopes for America. Slavery does not exist in the United States because it is a Slave Country, but because it is a country of the *power* which our Constitution of government gives to the masters in virtue of their ownership in them. We believe every intelligent slaveholder knows that the wealth of the Slave States would be vastly increased by emancipation. But by that act they would lose that sovereignty which gives them their power, as long as they could hold on to it? The English Aristocracy, doubtless, know that if the laws relating to land, by virtue of which they have in times past governed the Nation, and which still give the nation to the Aristocracy, if they were repealed, would be for the general good of the people, and perhaps for their own wealth, but have they ever been willing, as a body, to relinquish any of the privileges which gave them their political supremacy, except upon strong compulsion? Much less an aristocracy founded on ownership in human flesh, and so very farther removed from popular and political influences, than the landed aristocracy of England.

It is true that absolute starvation might bring the slaveholders to terms; but it by no means follows that because the culture of cotton is the only profitable way of employing slave labor, now, that it will be so always, or even for a long time. There are other tropical productions to which it may be turned. The resources of the earth are no more exhausted than those of the human mind. Perhaps a portion of it may yet be used in manufacturing our material to be imported from India! We believe a Stranger things have happened. The immensely rich Slaveholders have power over a country, too, will help to support the system here. Among us, we may be assured, that as long as the Slaveholder can get labor enough out of his slave to keep him alive, he will cling to his System. Wealth is but a secondary consideration with him. The state of things is widely different now, from what it was at the point of time just preceding the introduction of Cotton. Then it stood upon its own strength. Now, we have clothed it with our own. Then, it was a tottering institution, trembling to its fall. Now, we have propped it up with the whole political and moral force of the whole Nation. Then Slavery parent honesty, we mean. It is a very *mediocre* production, *quoad speech*; and it has no redeeming virtue to offset its mediocrity. We should think that it must settle the question of his nomination. It must be hard times with the Whig party, if they have no better leg than this to make their Slavery Party. We are not a Whig nor the son of a Whig. We merely overlook the game. But we do like to see it well played. We hate to see a good hand thrown away. It is charming to see how the Democrats make the best of their cards. It is skill rather than luck that has given them the game so often. The Whigs have excellent cards in their hand, now, and if they don't sacrifice them they have a good chance of winning. But they will probably ruin themselves by *finessing*. And they will deserve it, if they try to erect this sorry Knave into their Ace of Trumps.—q.

GEORGE THOMPSON AND BRITISH INDIA.

It is well known to all the readers of the Liberator that this distinguished man has for several years past exerted his great energy and abilities for the redress of the wrongs of India. This he has done not merely because of the demand of the suffering millions of that vast peninsula upon his humanity and that of the British people, but because he thought he discerned in that direction a way for the Exodus of the captives in our own house of bondage, to whose deliverance he has devoted many of his best years, and in whose cause he shrank not from the proffered crown of Republican Martyrdom. In the year 1839 the British India Society was formed for the purpose of agitating this question and bringing the general mind of the nation up to the point of East Indian Reform. Of this movement Mr. Thompson was the Expositor. His speeches and lectures, which were, most of them reprinted in this country, together with the other machinery put in motion by that Body, were producing a wide and deep impression upon the people of England and Scotland. In 1840, however, the Conservative Reaction came up and swallowed all others of a remote tendency.

Mr. Thompson, finding that this torrent was not to be resisted, wisely gave way to its course and threw himself into the stream. This, however, only upon a pledge on the part of the Anti-Corn law leaders, that they would join with him in a struggle for the redress of East Indian misgovernment, which they had succeeded in removing this grievance at home. This effort having been crowned with success, and Mr. Thompson being elected to Parliament, and having, in the meantime, improved his practical knowledge of his subject, by a visit to India, the time had clearly arrived for the renewal of the East Indian agitation. Accordingly on Tuesday evening, Oct. 26th, a meeting was held at the Eastern Institution, Commercial Road, for the purpose of giving Mr. Thompson an opportunity of laying before his constituency, of the Tower Hamlets, the plan of conduct he had laid down for himself in their behalf. This meeting he addressed at length, in a most luminous and able speech, in which he made it clear that the interest as well as the honor, of the British People was involved in the vindication of the rights of that vast dependency. Mr. Thompson asked the permission of his constituents to devote himself to the leadership on this question, while he pledged himself not to neglect his duty on other subjects more immediately affecting the welfare of the British People. This consent the assembly accorded in the most cordial and enthusiastic manner.

In this Speech we shall spread at length before our readers, by the request and direction of Mr. Garrison, next week. This will be done, not merely on account of the interest which we believe they will take in the subject matter of the Speech; but also, because a large portion of it is devoted to the vindication of Mr. Thompson's views as to the effect which the Reformation in progress, acting through the English Cotton-Market, will have upon American Slavery. He traces the history of the Cotton and Manufacture of Cotton, and shows how slavery has been their influence in building up and propagating Slavery. He shows the resources of India and Egypt in competition with this staple, and the practicability of increasing the crop to such an extent as to drive the American article out of the Market. He contends that the slave is the main bulwark and defence of Slavery, and if it can be reduced below a living, if not a remunerative profit, that American Slavery will be at an end. Then, with the philosophy of Chatham, though in a different spirit, he proposes 'to conquer America in India!' The idea of such a friend to the Anti-Slavery Cause as Mr. Thompson has proved himself to be, on such a question as this, deserve the fullest and most respectful attention. And in saying this, we are sure we speak the mind of every reader of our paper.

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To be hung for Stealing a Slave.—At the late Court of General Sessions for Darlington, S. C., a negro was found guilty to the charge of selling a negro slave belonging to Mr. P. W. Pridgen, and was *sentenced to be hung* on Friday, the 26th Feb.

MR. KEYES, OF DEDHAM.

Our readers, doubtless, recollect the good service this gentleman did last year, in the House of Representatives of this State. His Minority Report and his energy and power with which he carried it triumphantly, in the face of Cotton influences and City cabals, are fresh in their remembrance. The decisiveness of that Report are now acknowledged even by the Whig party of Massachusetts. But it has been thought convenient or agreeable to punish the author of it with a political martyrdom. A fate which has before befallen the authors of the creeds of better sects than the Whigs.

Mr. Keyes, though new to public life, took a distinguished position in the House, and led it on the only question that had any broad bearings or far reaching issues. The speech, with which he put down the pro-slavery section of his party and carried the House with him, was pronounced by competent judges, an effort of a very high order. The tone of Dedham, however, refused to come up, and through the influences of pro-slavery cotton-cents whom he had offended by his plainness of speech, and the unreasonable selfishness of a portion of his constituents who were offended with him for regarding the opinion of a town-meeting, on a slavery question, *with Sydhemmedlee!*

Mr. Keyes, however, is not a man to be snuffed out easily as the pro-slavery portion of his party may think. It is most probable that his treatment will be only a help to him in his future political career. That he has a large portion of his political friends, in his own town, on his side is proved by the following resolutions, passed at a numerous meeting, of which we copy because they do no more than justice in the case.—Q.

Resolved, That the eminent services of Edward L. Keyes, Esq., as a member of the General Court in the Commonwealth, entitle him to the full confidence and support of the Whig party.

Resolved, That as members of the Whig party, we resent the exclusion of those feelings of sectional, political and local interest, which have had the effect to deprive the people, and more especially the town, the ward, of the legislative services of their present Representative, whose conduct while a member of the House, has been such as to reflect credit upon himself, the party to which he belongs, and the constituency which he has faithfully represented.

Resolved, That we repudiate the doctrine that government must be sustained in doing wrong; that we consider the preservation of the Union of more of greater importance to the welfare of the country, than victories stained with blood unjustifiably shed, and that the conquest of a sister nation, and its slaves, fighting in defence of home and country, adds no luster upon the arms, and confers no honor upon the character, of the great North American republic.

Resolved, That a war to extend the "area of slavery can never, and ought never, to be waged, that shall cause to be free, and that all foreign offensive are war pregnant to the liberties of those who remain free;—history has proved the ruin of other nations, and they will hasten the downfall of our own.

Resolved, That the zeal and ability with which our Representative, E. L. Keyes, Esq. has maintained and enforced these views, especially in his minority report upon the Mexican war and slavery, the principles of which were adopted with scarcely a dissenting voice by the Whigs of both branches of the Legislature, and have now become the base of the Whig doctrines throughout the state, deserve our heartiest thanks, and entitle him to the gratitude of all the lovers of peace, justice, and liberty in the Commonwealth.

JONATHAN WALKER.

This excellent man, and well-known and well-tried friend of the Slave is now on his way to the Emporium of New York, through which he intends to take an extensive tour. His object is to address the people on the subject of Slavery, and to hold up his trodden kind as a testimony against this mean and wicked nation. He will sell Anti-Slavery publications, including his own narrative, and procure subscribers for the Liberator and Standard.

Captain Walker will be accompanied by Mr. John Jenkins, a colored man captured at Drayton, well-known to the abolitionists of this neighborhood, who will lend an aid at his meetings and in his other labors. We would most cordially recommend these friends to the attention and hospitality of abolitionists everywhere. We trust that their expenses for subsistence and travel will be owed to them, as much as possible, by the personal kindness of those who feel an interest in them or in their cause. It will be a good Anti-Slavery investment.—Q.

LETTER FROM GEORGE BRADBURN, ESQ.

The following letter from this gentleman is in reaction of what he conceives to be a mis-statement of his position, by Mr. Wright. Mr. Wright is responsible for his own statements, and we leave the defence of them to him. We would merely reject that Mr. Bradburn has undergone a material modification of opinion as to the unconstitutionality of Slavery, if all he has to say on this point is that it is *"uncertain of a very strong defence!"* Poor Mr. Goodell! unfortunate Mr. Spooner! Ye have toiled in vain and spent your strength for nought! Your doctrines which it has been declared none but fools or hypocritical knaves! would deny, vanish into thin air before the breath of a very ordinary New Hampshire lawyer!—Q.

LETTER.

CLEVELAND, (OHIO,) Nov. 11, 1847.

If any 'positions' of mine are of consequence to the readers of the Liberator, it is desirable such fallacies should not be mis stated in that paper. Henry C. Wright, speaking, in the Liberator of the 5th inst., of the discussion on board the steamboat Liberty, says:

'Bradburn, Mahan, and almost all the delegates, took the following positions:—

1. That slavery was unconstitutional in the District of Columbia, in the Territories, and in any of the States; and that Congress ought immediately, or at any moment, to abolish it in Virginia, the Carolinas, Louisiana, &c., as well as in the District.

2. That no man should be put in nomination for President, by Liberty Party, who did not embrace the view of the Constitution.

3. That every executive officer, from the President down to the Sheriff, the Post Master, and the Postmaster General, in the army, or Midshipman in the Navy, had a right to pledge his own conscience to the Constitution, and to swear that Constitution [contrary] to his conscience, if he chose.

4. That the President was not bound by his own oath of right and wrong, in the discharge of his official duties.

5. That the President, when he swore truly and faithfully to execute the Constitution as it is, swore to execute it, not as it is, but as it ought to be, consistent with his own views of justice and of right.'

I leg leave to say, that on no occasion have I assented, or attempted to maintain, any one of the propositions thus imputed to me, excepting, perhaps, the first, which it is not impossible I may have referred to as a position susceptible of a very strong defence.

The communication of Mr. Wright contains other statements equally erroneous. And in his letter to Gamaliel Bailey, published in the preceding number of the Liberator, he speaks of the late Buffalo Convention as follows:—

'It is a Convention whose object is to sustain the Constitution of the United States with all its slaveholding pledges and compromises.'

That is very much as if one, writing of a Non-Resistance Convention, to a person prejudiced against the Non-Resistants, and therefore predisposed to believe any horrible bugbear of them, would declare its object to be the introduction of anarchy, with all its inevitable consequences—murder, robbery, and murder.

GEO. BRADBURN.

Sun. The streets of Quebec were filled with snow, November 15, and cabriolets and sleighs had been driven from their compagnies carts and carts.

WORCESTER COUNTY SOUTH ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

A quarterly meeting of this Society was held at Southboro', in the neat and commodious Town Hall, on Sat urday and Sunday, Nov. 13th and 14th, and was called to order by the President, at 2, P. M., (Saturday,) Mr. Trowbridge Brigham, of Southboro', was chosen Secretary *pro. tem.*

Moses Swin, of Southboro', Lyman Allen, of Northboro', Parker Pillsbury, Rev. R. H. Davis, of Marlboro', and Stephen S. Foster, of Worcester, were chosen a Committee on Business. Said Committee reported a series of Resolutions on the U. S. Constitution, and another series on the Mexican War. Full freedom of discussion being declared, the Resolutions were discussed by Messrs. Pillsbury, May, L. Allen, of Northboro', Foster, and Dr. Johnson, of Northboro'. Adjourned.

At the evening session, the debate on the Resolutions afore-mentioned was continued by Rev. Mr. Davis, of Marlboro', Messrs. Pillsbury, Foster, May, and Fisk, of West Brookfield.

George W. Stacy, of Milford, Lyman Allen and Moses Swain were appointed a Committee on Finance.

P. Pillsbury offered a Resolution on the support which Abolitionists ought to render to the LIBERATOR.

At a late hour adjourned, to meet the next morning, at 10 o'clock.

Sunday Morning. Met according to adjournment. The weather was quite unfavorable, and the attendance small. The President opened the meeting with prayer, and read passages from the Gospel by Matthew and by Luke.

Parker Pillsbury addressed the meeting in an excellent speech to *Abolitionists*, touching their duty to the Anti-Slavery cause, and the urgent need which existed of deeper devotedness, greater zeal, more readiness to make sacrifices and to endure hardship and labor, as true soldiers in a cause, where the cross must indeed be taken up. He was followed by Messrs. May, Foster and Swain, as to the most suitable method of putting forth Anti-Slavery effort.

It was voted to appoint a Committee of three, with power to add to their number, to furnish to the several towns in the District, blank forms of the Petition to the State Legislature, recommended by the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, and calling for a peaceable Secession from the Union. Chose John M. Fisk, of West Brookfield, Abby Kelley Foster and Leander Eaton, of Worcester, as this Committee.

Afternoon. After an hour's intermission, the proceedings were re-commenced with some remarks by Mr. Pillsbury on the wickedness and baseness of the American Union.

S. S. Foster offered a resolution, recommending to the Abolitionists that they shall go to the ballot-box, and deposit votes for candidates who should be previously pledged not to accept office, if elected. This Resolution was debated by J. M. Fisk, S. S. Foster, and P. Pillsbury.

Evening. Notwithstanding the unpropitious weather, a considerable audience assembled at 6 o'clock, and continued until 9, in close attention to the addresses, inquiries and replies made by Messrs. Foster, Pillsbury and others. After which, the Society proceeded to vote upon the Resolutions before them. That presented by Mr. Foster was referred, for further discussion, to the next meeting. The same disposition was also made of the resolution on the Mexican War reported by the Business Committee. The remainder of the Resolutions were adopted by unanimous votes. They are as follows:—

Resolved, That one of the first and highest duties of all true Abolitionists, at the present time, is to seek for the dissolution of the compact which makes the Northern States and Northern men partners with the South in scheduling men and women as slaves.

Resolved, That the existing Constitution of the United States is that compact; the result of an unrighteous compromise with slavery, which no honest man or lover of liberty can consistently uphold a single hour.

Resolved, That in re-affirming, at this present time, the iniquitous nature of our Union, we also re-affirm our determination to seek, in all just ways, its entire overthrow.

Resolved, therefore, That to this end we adopt, and will cause to be circulated within the limits of this Society, the form of petition to the Legislature recommended by the Massachusetts Anti Slavery Society, asking a peaceful Secession from the Union.

Resolved, That the invasion of Mexico by the government of the United States, for the express and avowed object of extending and perpetuating slavery, is an outrage that has no parallel in the history of Buonaparte, Frederick the Great, or even of Alaric, whose monstrous atrocities so justly earned for him the appellation of the 'SCOURGE OF GOD.'

Resolved, That in such a war, bad such ever occurred, justice, humanity and heaven would have been on the side of the invaders, and, while we deplore any effusion of blood, we still rejoice more at even the small triumphs of Mexican valor, than at any of those more wholesale butcheries, when victory is said to have crowned the desperate deeds of the armed assassins of the United States.

Resolved, That, next to the *doctrines* and *principles* of Abolitionists, their instrumentalities are of the highest importance; and, among these, none has a stronger claim on New England Abolitionists than the Liberator, to which every one of them, having the ability, ought to be a *paying-in-advance* subscriber.

Resolved, That the Society re-affirms its former congratulations at the declining state of American Religion,—as seen in the absence of revivals, the weakness of many churches, and the annihilation of many others,—the loss of interest in missionary operations,—the great reduction in the number of candidates for the ministry,—the frequency with which ministers, while adhering to the order of clergy, still seek other employments, and in the indifference with which the generality of the people are coming to regard it, and its leaders and teachers.

A friendly feeling towards the Society and its meeting was manifested in Southboro'. A generous hospitality, and a readiness to contribute towards the expenses of the meeting, were manifested by the little band of Abolitionists there, and others. May the Gospel of Anti-Slavery and Christ righteousness not have been preached there in vain, but show itself in abundant fruits, in noble deeds, and in endurance to the end.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr., *President.*

JOHN M. FISK, *Secretary.*

CORRECTIONS.—In the last week's paper, in the article (second page) on West India Emancipation, nineteen lines from the top, for Mr. *Phillips*, read Mr. *Philipps*.

In the letter of Rev. Mr. Dall. on the third page, for *hundred* estimate, read *hurried* estimate.

On the fourth page, in the last line of the article commencing 'THE BAPTIST,' for *past* efforts, read *best* efforts.

In the brief article, same page, on the Exhilarating Gas, were a number of errors. We deeply regret these inaccuracies, especially as we take some pains to have it otherwise.

We are requested by Mr. Nell to make the following corrections in his report of the Troy Convention, as published in the Liberator of Nov. 19. The list of Secretaries *should* have read thus:—WILLIAM H. TOPP and CHARLES B. RAY of New York, and W. C. NELL, of Mass. The *Business Committee* were H. H. Garnet, C. B. Ray, and Willis Hodges of N. Y., L. Collins of Mass., and L. Hayden of Michigan.—M.

W. W. BROWN AT GEORGETOWN.

To the Editor of the Liberator.

SIR:—According to appointment, Mr. Brown gave us an Anti-Slavery lecture in Georgetown's Hall. The weather was rather inauspicious to our meeting; but notwithstanding that, a good number of people came together, to hear from the lips of the eloquent slave a description of the horrors of American slavery. I will not attempt, to give a report of his eloquent and powerful appeal to the humanity in behalf of his enslaved brethren. It was one of those great and effective speeches, which one must hear in order to appreciate its worth. Mr. Brown proved himself equal to any idea we had formed of his great intellectual faculties. Not a rebuke must be be, in these days of American republicanism, to assert the inferiority of the colored man. One would think, they would blush with very shame, in his presence. And how appalling the thought, that there are thousands, such as he, groaning under the bloody lash of the slaveholder. But the doom of slavery is written. The civilized world has passed the sentence of death upon it; and committed its execution to the American Anti-Slavery Society.

I am dear Sir, Yours respectfully,

J. McCOMBE.

Georgetown, Nov. 29th, 1847.

LETTER FROM WILLIAM ASHBY, JR.

NEWBURYPORT, Nov. 23, 1847.

DEAR FRIEND MAY:

WILLIAM W. BROWN has left us. We have been much gratified with his addresses here; he has left a very favorable impression on the minds of the people in favor of our cause, and with much credit to himself. Our good and staunch friend Elder Pike threw open his house for the earnest appeals of our friend on the humbl influences of Religion. His last address on Sunday evening was to a very crowded and attentive audience. The lecturer concluded with a song,—The Blind Slave Boy. The silent tear, and the hearty blessing invoked by our friend Higginson concluded our meetings.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM ASHBY, Jr.

A SIGN OF PROGRESS.

NORTON, Nov. 7th, 1847.

FRIEND QUINCY:

A circumstance took place in our Town, yesterday, which I think denotes progress in the anti-slavery enterprise, and may be worthy of note. Some two or three years ago, the Unitarian Society erected a New Church, and, at their request, sold their Negro Pews, without a remonstrance from any one of the Society, or even a murmur, so far as I know. Yesterday, at a parish meeting, well attended, as farge if not larger than we have had for years, it was voted, almost unanimously, only three voting in the affirmative, to cut them up, root and branch, and clear them out of the house, as a disgrace and a nuisance! And this in a place, where true anti-slavery has had more to contend with than most places. Thus have the faithful efforts of a very few friends been crowned with success in this instance, which one may think the circumstance unworthy of note; but I think the encouragement of the few who are scattered up and down in the land, I would say

'Never give up—'tis wiser and better
Always to hope and never despair!'

S.

☞ THE NORTHAMPTON WATER-CURE. We have been requested to give an insertion to the following letter, which, we believe, first appeared in a Northampton paper. All our readers, of course, know, that Mr. Ruggles is the blind gentleman who has been favorably known, as an abolitionist, for many years, at the advertisement of whose Water-Cure Establishment has been in our columns, and, as Rev. Payson Williston, we understand to be the father of Samuel Williston, Esq., the eminent button manufacturer of Easthampton.

MR. RUGGLES' WATER CURE.—Having experienced another and most decided benefit from Water System, as practised at the Northampton Water Cure, by Dr. David Ruggles, and believing that it may be interesting to others who may be afflicted, I have thought it due to the cause to request that you would favor me with a place in your paper, to make a brief statement of my case. I am 54 years of age—and with the exception of a lameness in my right leg, which was caused by an injury about forty years ago, have enjoyed a greater degree of health than has fallen to the lot of most men. For seven years after this injury I was obliged to use two crutches; but by degrees I gained strength so far, that I was finally enabled, with the aid of one staff, to walk a mile or two at a time. About two years ago, however, without any apparent reason, or from the infirmities of incr-asing age, my leg again troubled me. It became much inflamed and swollen, and very painful. Exercise aggravated all these bad symptoms, and though I obtained the advice of various physicians, eminent in their profession, they could not remove the disease, and were them injurious. My limb grew worse until I was almost confined to my house, and my leg, in addition to the swelling and inflammation assumed a dark purplish color from the knee to the ankle; the skin was almost dead, and it appeared on the point of breaking into a running sore. I was instructed by my physicians to use palliatives, as it was believed that nothing further could be done than to render the comfortable. These bad symptoms began to show their appearance above the knee and assumed a more serious aspect, affecting my general health and spirits. The Doctors, therefore, I was persuaded to consult Dr. Ruggles in relation to the adaptedness of the Water Cure to my case. After a careful examination of my leg and the accompanying symptoms, by his peculiar method, he expressed his belief that water would relieve me. I immediately placed myself under his care, and in three days was so much relieved of pain and inflammation, and every other bad symptom, and was able to walk comfortably from three to four miles daily, with no aid, and than one staff as formerly. It is now about two months since I left the Cure, and I am still improving in strength and general health, so that I have within the past week walked two miles at one time.

REV. PAYSON WILLISTON.

Easthampton, Oct., 25th, 1847.

☞ From a long article upon the subject, in the *Practical Christian*, we extract the following, and congratulate our Hopedale friends upon this triumph of the Right.—Q.

HOPEDALE, A SCHOOL DISTRICT.

We rejoice to record an act of justice, somewhat deferred, but at length *nobly rendered* to the Hopedale Community, by the citizens of Milford. They have granted our long-cherished request, to be set off as a school district. At a Town Meeting on Monday, Nov. 8th, the vote of a Representative to the Legislature, the article specifying our reserved request to be set off came up for consideration. The proposition was fully discussed, and finally decided in the affirmative by a very large and honorable majority. Our entire Community will appreciate the courtesy, generosity, and friendship manifested by their fellow townsmen in this act of justice and love no suitable opportunity of reciprocating the same. Nor can we forget that many good and honorable men in the surrounding towns fail to express merited approbation of such an act.

GOOD IDEA OF A CATHOLIC.

A Roman Catholic church lately erected the past season in East Marlboro. Lately the day for dedication was appointed, notice given, a priest sent for, and the people met at the appointed numbers to witness the solemn ceremony of giving the house up to God. The priest put on his robes and his knapsack, and the people with their lighted candles, kneeled at the crucifix and proceeded with the service. When he came to that part of it in which he asked the proprietors of the houses are all paid for? the committee was obliged to inform him that all the bills were not yet settled. The priest, sprang up, threw off his vestments, and put off the service, saying he would not undertake the *mockery* of dedicating (i. e. *giving*) to God a house which was not yet the people's to give. He told them to go and pay their debts, like honest men, and then come with their offering, and he would help them *dedicate* it, but not before. That Catholic priest was a pretty honest man, we are thinking. Would it not be well for Protestants to forbear dedicating their houses till they pay their debts to dedicate, or give, to God?—*Gospel Banner.*

BRISTOL COUNTY—NOTICE.

The members of the Bristol Co. Anti-Slavery Society will not, we trust, forget their Annual Meeting at New Bedford, to-morrow and Sunday. Let it prove the largest and most effective Anti-Slavery gathering that New Bedford has ever seen. By the Secretary's notice, in another column, it will be seen that able and eloquent speakers are engaged to be present.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. B. B., of Wilmington, Del. We have received the circular of the Delaware A. S. Society, which he has forwarded to us. It shall have a speedy insertion, together with his letter. He may be assured that Northern Abolitionists are alive to the interesting state of things in Delaware.

T. C., Randolph, Portage Co., O. His account of the encouraging state of things in Northern Ohio, as evinced by the falling off of the Third Party at the last election, and by the impression produced by Mr. Garrison's labors, is received. His statement of the deliverance, be it greater or less, of the people of Ohio from the bondage of party and sect, is highly satisfactory.

J. M. P., of West Brookfield. His letter received and will appear next week. We hope that pride will not get into his heart at the favorable aspect of his political prospects.

THE PROCEEDINGS of the Worcester Co. North A. S. Society are crowded out this week.

G. D., of Jamaica, L. I., Our notice to him last week will be an answer to his letter written before he could have seen it. We are impressed with the importance of his suggestion; but think the movement he proposes had better embrace the whole question of Dissunion. And for that the day is not yet; but it is at hand.

L. N. of Massachusetts. His communication we have reserved for our own private edification, thinking the readers of the Liberator hardly up to the comprehension of his words of wisdom.

J. L. Ll., of Newburyport. We are most gratified by the account he gives of Mr. Brown's success in his town We shall endeavor to give his letter or the substance of it soon.

J. N. B. Shall hear from us by post.—Q.

LUCRETIA MOTT.

This eloquent and noble-souled woman arrived here on Saturday morning, accompanied by her excellent husband, who seems to take fervent pleasure in accompanying her wheresoever duty calls her. They were on their homeward way from an extensive Western tour. She is suffering from a most painful neuralgic affection, caused by an overworking of her brain. This is not to be wondered at, in view of the fact that she had been absent from home *days* of her absence from her home in Philadelphia, attended *seventy one meetings*, devoted, by turns, to the various reforms of the day and to the worship peculiar to her sect. At every one of these she spoke more or less. When it is remembered that, during this time, she travelled at least *twenty-four hundred miles*, the achievement is worthy of being recorded as among the wonders of itinerancy.—*Baltimore Cor. of Era.*

WHY IS IT?—A lecturing agent of the Western Society, in a report of his labors made to the Ex. Com., thus notices a town in Ashland county.

'At Savannuh, on the 7th and 8th. Obtained the Presbyterian house to lecture in, but had a miserable meeting. Not enough anti-slavery light to give us either food or lodging—put up at a tavern. Meeting disturbed by rowdies the first night, and broken up the second by men with blackened faces. Seventy copies of the National Era taken here.'—*A. S. Bugle.*

THE COMPACT.

This is the name of another openly pro-slavery paper which has entered The field. A few weeks since we announced a proposal to establish 'The Confederacy' at Pensacola, and we now have 'The Compact' at Philadelphia. The proprietors of both these papers have displayed admirable taste in the selection of their names. The Pensacola paper, it will probably be baptised 'The Compromise,' and the fourth take place as 'The Constitution.' All these are excellent names for slaveholders to fight under.—*Bugle.*

Steamboat Disasters and Great Loss of Life.—A telegraphic despatch from the West states that the steamer Tempest, bound down the Mississippi, and the Talisman from Cincinnati, up the Ohio, came in collision on Thursday last, ten miles below Cape Girardeau, Upper Mississippi. The Talisman sunk immediately on deep water, and the Tempest is estimated at forty lives—some think more. The cabins and passengers who were saved, lost everything, escaping only in their nightly clothes, and in that condition were taken to Cape Girardeau. The Tempest. By the bursting of the boiler of the Caroline, near Shawneetown, Ill., Mr. Pennoyle, passenger, of Pittsburgh, was killed, and four deck hands badly scalded, of whom one subsequently died.

Chemical Analysis of Tea.—In the memoirs of the London Chemical Society there is an interesting paper by Mr. Warrington, on the analysis of tea, in which he states that the Chinese not only removed the whole of the coloring matter, or glazing from green tea, but he has been able to analyze the matter removed, and proved it, by analysis, to be a mixture of Prussian blue and gypsum principally. So that in fact the drinkers of green tea, as it comes to the English market, have had a beverage of Chinese paint, and might imitate the mixture by dissolving Prussian blue and plaster of Paris in boiling water, and then dipping their tea-pots painted tea; they only sell it.—*Gardiner's Chronicle.*

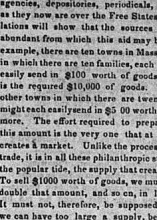
Dreadful Steamboat Disaster.—A telegraphic despatch from Pittsburg gives an account of the loss of steamer Phœnix, by fire, on lake Erie, which left Buffalo day last, with a large number of passengers. The account has the usual obscurity of telegraphic communications, and we are not told from what port the Phœnix sailed, nor where she was bound. One account says—She had more than two hundred passengers on board, thirty of whom took to small boats and were picked up by the steamer Delaware, which soon hove in sight, but not in time to save those on board. The remainder were burned, and drowned. Capt. Street was sick in his state room, and was saved. One hundred and forty of the passengers were emigrating Hollanders. The Phœnix was owned by Pease & Allen, Cleveland, and insured for $15,000.'

From the Union of Friday.

The Capitol Illuminated.—We witnessed last evening one of the most splendid and beautiful spectacles we ever beheld. Imagination could scarcely conceive a scene more brilliant, and we cannot command language adequate to describe the reality. It was the first time that the gas lights of Mr. Crutchett were exhibited. The new chandeliers in the Senate chamber, and the new gas-fixtures hall were both lighted, as were also the new and beautiful ante-room of the chamber and several of the passages leading thereto. The chandeliers, and, above all, the immense lantern, filled with burners, towering above the dome of the Rotunda. The chandeliers of both houses are upon a scale of one in the House is ornamented with a beautiful scroll; that in the Senate by thirteen brilliant stars, (representing the good old Thirteen States,) and their pendent prisms. These, reflected from the mirrors above, appear like double stars, and multiplied to nearly double the number. Each chandelier furnishes light equal to 5,000 spermaceti candles. The lighting of the chamber is of course complete, enabling any one to see the minutest object in any part of the floor; and the light is powerful, yet so soft, that it is delightful to the eye.

We would now call attention to the improvement introduced of the working of the teeth, tested by their manner of closing in the motions of the jaw. In the case marked Morton and Harlan, of this city, there is a peculiar nature exhibited in this mechanical contrivance. We understand this is the object of the machine, and that it is filled upon to detect any inaccuracy in the relative positions of the teeth by their mode of closing, as compared with nature. The gold work also struck us as peculiarly complete and workmanlike. With this new invention of *the Dentometer*, as we are told it is called by Dr. M., added to all the other previous advantages of dentistry in their highest degree, we should suppose that he would be enabled to the *chastity* of work through his works of this description, as by the discovery of the Ether.—Dr. Morton's Office is at 19 Tremont Row.—*Boston Saturday Rambler.*

The editor of the Washington Union, speaking of the Brazilian slave trade in Africa, says, it 'is a shameful traffic, and ought, if possible, to be arrested.' In this sentiment, one would suppose, there must be universal acquiescence; but it is a signal proof of the blinding influence of early associations and personal interest, that a gentleman of the acknowledged intelligence and ability of the editor of the Union, should not perceive that slavery is the body whom he most loves and honors, is guilty of much criminality with the African traffic. Indeed, as he is a gentleman of property, residing, from his youth, in the Eastern part of Virginia, it is highly probable that he has been himself a slave-driver and trader. And, strange as it may seem to a person whose perceptions are blunted by habit, on this subject, it is difficult for disinterested persons to distinguish the difference between a traffic in slaves in Africa or in Virginia; in Accomac or in Brazil.—*Salem Gazette.*



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 their 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, moving them to uphold 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 the various political and religious persuasions will 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 our help to raise?'—our answer is, 'it shall be 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 their candidates, 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 partizanship; while a clear-sighted economy will also forbid its being used in the expensive manner, 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 proves, 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 selfsuffering and shortsighted humanity. 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 as embrace it, 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 privilegies 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,
ANN T. GREENE PHILLIPS,
HELEN E. GARRISON,
MARY MAY,
ELIZA LEE FOLLEN,
HENRIETTA SARGENT,
SARAH SHAW RUSSELL,
SARAH BLAKE SHAW,
MARY GRAY CHAPMAN,
LOUISA LORING,
CATHERINE SARGENT,
CAROLINE WESTON,
HANNAH JUPITER,
MARY YOUNG,
ELIZA F. MERIAM,
MARY WILLEY,
CAROLINE F. WILLIAMS,
SUSAN C. CABOT,
ANNE WARREN WESTON,
EVELINA A. S. FOLLEN,
ABBY SOUTHWICK,
MARIA LOWELL,
SARAH H. SOUTHWICK,
FRANCES MARY ROBBINS,
ANN R. BRAMHALL,
LYDIA FARKER,
HARRIET T. WHITE,
HARRIET B. HALL,
ABBY FRANCIS,
HARRIET M. JACKSON,
ANNA R. PHILBRICK.

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. THE TRUE MEASURE OF SUCCESS 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 sid 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 $100 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 easilyend in $5 00 worth, equal to $2,000 more. The effort required to prepare and collect this amount is the very 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 also, therefore, be supposed possible, 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 repraised, packed and stored, to aid in other Fairs, by means of which the anti-slavery feeling is kindled and 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 Bazaar last year, 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 anti-slavery and liberty are dear, that 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 taste—no work of art—no specimen of ingenuity—no product of agriculture—no article of manufacture—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 point of the most general 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 Bostonians to secure donations of furniture, musical instruments, new invention 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 place they visit; and the committee refer to the resolutions of the Boston Female A. S. Society for a most practical and excellent 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 do as much, as they did before pressure of Irish and Scotch affairs upon them so seriously felt. ☞ We must work the harder at home, to supply that probable deficiency, and thereby show ourselves worthy to have been so generously helped thus far.—Ll

N. B. Beautiful goods from Paris selected for the Bazaar are now arriving.

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

PARKER PILLSBURY,

An Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture in the towns named below, as follows:—

Dartmouth, Tuesday, Dec. 7.
Westport, Thursday, Dec. 9.
Fall River, Saturday and Sunday, Dec. 11 and 12.
N. Attleboro' Monday, Dec. 13.
Foxboro', Wednesday Dec. 15.
Canton, Thursday, Dec 16.
Stoughton, Friday, Dec. 17.
N. Bridgewater, Sunday, Dec. 19.

WILLIAM W. BROWN,

An Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows:—

In West-Cambridge, Tuesday, Dec. 7.
E. Lexington, Thursday, Dec. 9.
Lexington, Friday, 10.
Concord, Sunday, 12.

STEPHEN S. FOSTER,

An agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will hold meetings, in the towns named below, as follows:—

Oxford, Saturday evening and Sunday, Dec. 4 and 5.
Uxbridge, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, Dec. 7 and 8.
Sutton, Saturday evening, and Sunday, Dec. 11 and 12.

N. B. Intervening evenings will be spent in such places, contiguous to the above, as may seem most advantageous to the cause.

BRISTOL COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

An adjourned meeting of the Bristol County Anti-Slavery Society, will be held in Liberty Hall, New Bedford, on Saturday and Sunday, Dec. 4th and 5th., commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. Henry C. Wright, Loring Moody, Parker Pillsbury, W. W. Brown and other speakers will be present. The friends of the cause in the different towns in the County are earnestly requested to be present.

WM. C. COFFIN, *Sec.*

New Bedford, Nov. 22d. 1847.

TESTIMONY OF THE DOCTORS IN FAVOR OF WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

The following letter from Rev. HENRY WOOD, of Concord, N. H., editor of the Christian Journal, a religious newspaper of a high character, speaks volumes in favor of the good qualities of Wistar's Balsam:

Concord, N. H., March 2, 1846.

Mr. S. W. Fowle—Dear Sir: Two years ago the past winter, a sudden and violent attack upon my lungs by exposure to cold, confined me to my room and bed for several weeks; and when I recovered I was so much impressed by difficulty in breathing, that I was incapable of rapid walking and violent exercise, and often was unable to sleep or rest upon a bed by night. The paroxysms were frequently extreme, and judging from the inefficacy of the remedies used, I supposed the disease incurable. Being persuaded to try a bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, without the least confidence in its efficacy, or that of any other prescription, no one can fully understand my surprise and joy, when I found the difficulty almost entirely removed before one bottle had been used up. Having a mortal aversion to medicine, and seldom taking it in any form, nothing but sympathy with my fellow sufferers induces me to make this public statement, and recommend the article to others similarly afflicted.—Balsam of Wild Cherry, without the least confidence in its efficacy, or that of any other prescription, no one can fully understand my surprise and joy, when I found the difficulty almost entirely removed before one bottle had been used up. Having a mortal aversion to medicine, and seldom taking it in any form, nothing but sympathy with my fellow sufferers induces me to make this public statement, and recommend the article to others similarly afflicted.

With respect, yours truly,

HENRY WOOD.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

For sale by SETH W. FOWLE, 138 Washington Street, and by Druggists gener

POETRY.

OUR CHARLIE.

BY THOMAS MACKELLAR.

A little son—an only son—have we;
(God bless the lad, and keep him night and day)
And lead him softly o'er the stony way!)
He is blue-eyed, and flaxen hair has he,
(Such, long ago, mine own was wont to be—
And people say he much resembles me.)
I've never heard a bird or runlet sing
So sweetly as he talks. His words are small
Sweet words—oh! how deliciously they fall!—
Much like the sound of silver bells they ring,
And fill the house with music. Beauty lies
As naturally upon his cheek as bloom
Upon a peach. Like morning vapor, flies
Before his smile my mind's unfrequent gloom.
A jocund child is he, and full of fun:
He laughs with happy heartiness; and he
Has half closed eyelids twinkling in roguishly,
Till from their lashes tears start up and run.
The drops are bright as diamonds. When they roll
Adown his cheek, they seem to be the o'erflowing
Of the deep well of love within his soul—
The human tenderness of his nature showing.
'Tis pleasant to look upon him while he sleeps:
His plump and chubby arms, and delicate fingers—
The half-formed smile that round his red lip creeps;
The intellectual glow that faintly lingers
Upon his countenance, as if he talks
With some bright angel on his nightly walks.
We tremble when we think that many a storm
May beat upon him in the time to come—
That his now beautiful and fragile form
May bear a burden sore and wearisome.
Yet so the stain of guiltiness and shame
Be never placed upon his soul and name—
So he preserves his virtue—that we can
And to his God, his race, his country prove
A faithful man, whom praise nor glory can buy,
Nor threats of vile, designing men can move—
We ask no more. We trust that He, who leads
The footsteps of the feeble lamb, will hold
This lamb of our sin mercy's pasture fold,
Where every inmate near the loving Shepherd feeds.

THE HAPPY FARMER.

Saw ye the Farmer at his plough,
As you were riding by?
Or wearied 'neath his noonday toil,
When summer sun were high?

And thought you that his lot was hard?
And did you thank your God,
That you and yours were not condemn'd
Thus like a slave to plod?

Come see him at his harvest home,
When garden, field and tree,
Conspire with flowing stores to fill
His barn and granary.

His beautiful children gaily sport,
Amid the new mown hay,
Or proudly aid with vigorous arm,
His task as best they may.

The dog partakes his master's joy,
And guards the loaded wain,
The feathery people clap their wing,
And lead their youngling train.

Perchance the hoary grandsire's eye
The glowing scene surveys,
And breathes a blessing on his race,
Or guides their evening praise.

Their Harvest Giver is their friend,
The maker of the soil,
And earth, the Mother, gives them bread
And cheers their patient toil.

Come, join them round their win'ry hearth
Their heartfelt pleasures see,
And you can better judge how blest
The Farmer's life may be.

SONG,

Written for the occasion of the late Washington meeting in Weymouth,

BY F. M. ARLINGTON.

Tune,—*The Guardian Genius of the Swiss.*

For Temp'rance here again we meet,
And wake the cheerful strain,
Our pledge of constancy repeat,
And seal it o'er again.
We love the cause, it cheers the soul,
And bids the spirit soar
Above the passions' wild control,
To be a slave no more.

Where e'er the Temp'rance flag is borne,
A band of brothers rise,
And smiling Plenty lifts her horn,
And Vice, opposed, flies.
Industry, Health, and Joy, and Peace
On Temp'rance still attend;
She bids the selfish passions cease,
Makes man to man a friend.
She spreads her mantle o'er the poor,
And warms the widow's heart;
Her silver key unlocks the door,
And lets the prisoner forth;
Around the sick-bed she creeps her wings,
Dispensing as she flies
The thousand blessings that she brings
As presents from the skies.
Beneath her care the cottage smiles,
And quiet reigns around;
Successful Art her treasure piles,
And Safety still is found;
For all these blessings she bestows
May grateful thanks ascend
To Him from whom all goodness flows,
Our Father, and our Friend.

THE ROOT OF ALL EVIL.

BY THOMAS HOOD.

Gold! gold! gold! gold!
Bright and yellow, hard and cold,
Molten, graven, hammered, rolled;
Heavy to get, and light to hold;
Hoarded, hoarded, brought and sold;
Stolen, borrowed, squandered, doled;
Spurned by the young, but hugged by the old,
To the very verge of the church-yard mould;
Price of many a crime untold;
Gold! gold! gold! gold!
Good or bad, a thousand fold!

THE DEAREST PLACE IS HOME.

Of all the spots that Heaven has blest,
The dearest place is home;
'Tis there the fond heart loves to rest,
And never loves to roam;
Whilst love plays round the smiling hearth,
'Tis Heaven's own bliss enjoyed on earth.

Of all the joys that man can feel,
The purest sure are there!
While o'er his heart affections steal,
Like balmy summer air:
His wife's caress, his children's smile,
Unlike the world are free from guile.

Of all the gifts bestowed to cheer
Man's pilgrim path below,
The richest treasure reateth here,
Which they are blest who know.
Whilst love plays round the smiling hearth,
'Tis Heaven's own bliss enjoyed on earth.

REFORMATORY.

IF From the annual, and uniformly edifying, Thanksgiving Discourse of the Boston Courier, as appearing in that paper of the 29th ultimo, of the day, we make the following extract:

The people are called upon to-day to offer up their thanks, not for personal and individual blessings alone, but for national prosperity; and a volume would hardly suffice to enumerate all the advantages we enjoy as a body politic;—but our thanksgivings for these it would be well to accompany with some tokens of sorrow and humiliation, penitence and fervent supplications for pardon, for surely no nation ever so ungrateful in trifling with its privileges—none ever so deaf to the voice of doing and suffering things that should cause her to undone the things it ought to have done. *Other* governments may be as corrupt and profligate, but they are governments which claim the right of impressing subjects, robbing, and defrauding and robbing other nations by hereditary possession of power. *Ours* derives its power from the people; and all its faults, whatever they may be, are the accompaniments of the principles that are put into action by a majority of its constituents. It is the agent of the people, and all the injustice and wickedness of its measures, but is a reflection of the injustice and wickedness that exist in the dispositions and purposes of its supporters. Let those who condemn the public policy, complain of corruption and profligacy in the administration of our internal economy,—if they have involved us in a war of aggression and conquest with a feeble and an ignorant people on our borders,—if they have no mercy on the down-trodden victims of avarice, nor humanity enough to leave a distressed emancipated family to dwell among us in peace,—how can the people who sustain such a government claim exemption from a righteous retribution? and while they offer prayers and thanksgiving for the success of their armies, will they not tremble under the conviction that God is just? Let us, then, while we acknowledge the goodness of God in blessing us in individual and national prosperity,—for health, and plenty and liberty,—for the enjoyment of free institutions for education and improvement in science, literature, morals, religion, and all the virtues and accomplishments that adorn society, supplicate forgiveness for sins, the bare recollection of which makes the soul of sensitivity shrink with horror, and dashes the cup of joy and festivity untasted from the lips of the truly magnanimous and upright in heart.

From the American (Wisconsin) Freeman.

THE HEART RATHER THAN THE HEAD AT FAULT.

There is much said in our world about difference of opinion,' men must be charitable,' can't expect that all will think alike,' 'don't know that I could exactly agree with you, you know that we are constituted differently—it can't be expected that we should all agree, and perhaps it is better that we should not.' These, and such are the stale declarations we constantly hear, when attempting to urge upon our fellow-men any duty which they do not lie in the head and beaten track in which the popular religionists of our age walk.

Now there is just as much certainty in moral truth as there is in mathematics. Let the first and the great teacher and condenser of truth declares, that upon these two commands hang all the law and the prophets: Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and thy neighbor as thyself. Now, you shall take the most untutored heathen on the face of the earth, and the moment that God, in his moral attributes and relations to man, is revealed to him, that moment, *voluntas volens*, he feels the truthfulness of the first command, and an impulse from conscience to obey it. In like manner, the moment he understands that all his own essential attributes of character, with their needs and rights, are possessed alike by every human being, does the declaration that no man has any good a right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness as another, assume the same authority; and if so, that we must do unto others as we wish rights just as dear and precious as our own. Hence he receives, as by intuition, the command, thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself, as binding.

These principles are not recondite, not hidden from the mass of mankind, like some scientific principle, which need a world of investigation and experiment to discover the stamp of their divinity; but they lie right on the surface of moral and spiritual relations, as obvious and equally discernable to the eye of the unlettered peasant, as to that of the scholar and divine. Men are ever prone to the foolish conviction that what the *few* only can know, must be the divinest, selectest, and the most precious and important, while the very reverse is most signally true. Those attributes in which men are alike, are the great divine attributes of human nature, those which liken them to God. Reason, sensibility, conscience, immortality, are alike the gift of all. It would be well for mankind, especially the many if they would keep these things in mind, viz: that all the really great relations of this life, all that pertain to the life to come, they sustain in common with princes and kings. Husband, wife, parent, child, brother, sister, lover and loved; likewise the relations that they sustain to the great and universal Parent are just as endearing, and those the hopes and the comfort to these relations just as fearful and impressive. But we must not be led away from our subject, viz: that the great difference we observe in the opinions and actions of men on question of practical duty, does not grow out of any diversity in the essential laws of mind, or of any actual inability by any man to ascertain the truth, but that this difference grows out of perverted sensibility, which perverts the mind and prostitutes its noble and ethereal power to the work of ministering to the lower nature, the flesh. Now, we do not hesitate to declare, that no unperverted mind could oppose the cause of temperance, and prostitute its powers of reason, Man may pretend to have a different *opinion*, and put on looks of benevolence, and say they believe in temperance, only, we differ with you in this, merely, 'the mode of reaching the evil.' All this is a mere ruse, to divert your mind from their unprincipled, rotten hearts. They know perfectly well if they should do as they say, the work would be done. They know perfectly well what is light in the matter. They certainly possess the common intelligence of their species, and it is an insult to human nature, and to the common sagacity of the human mind, to say they do not know better than to stand aloof from this cause. The truth is, the heart is diseased, and if the head has become perverted, it must be from the influence of the former on the latter.

So it is emphatically the case on the slavery question. The legion of objections which have been started and urged against this enterprise, never had their origin either in an unprejudiced mind or unperverted heart. Who that believes the second commandment, 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself,' can at the same time believe that for one human being, who has the power, to hold another human being in bondage, subjecting to all intents, constructions and purposes whatsoever, is not necessarily sinful? Who that believes it sinful, can at the same time believe it unsafe as a whole, and sooner from the time it is so? Who that has confidence in the government of God does not see the folly and wickedness of attempting to choose the least of two evils, of making the end justify the means—doing evil that good may come—committing one sin for fear somebody else will commit a greater one. In a word, who does not perceive in all this a lack of confidence in God, an unwillingness to do perfectly right, and leave the event with him, in full confidence that he will bring it to pass? Who would think that Richard Baxter would allow caste and slaveholding to be consistent with a christian profession. If somehow its sensibility had not become more or less perverted, could they have conversed a holy and educated man, who it is confessed was every way well qualified for the work, merely on account of doubts touching the scriptural authority for infant baptism, while they were supporting a slaveholding missionary, and those who receive slaveholders into their communion as brethren beloved?

Who believed he never should have had the organ in his theory of Prof. Beecher, the Spirit-of-the New-Testament-against-the-letter doctrine of Professor Stuart, and the Northampton and one cunningly devised theories and evasions to stave off the great issue which God in his providence has been urging upon the Church, and State, and benevolent Societies, were the hearts of the inventors of these theories and evasions right with God and their brother?

Christ declared that his judgment (or witness) was just, *because he came not to seek his own will but the will of his Father* which had sent him. He was perfectly disinterested, and this was the ground on which he based the clearness of his perceptions, and the infallibility of his judgment. Here is the principle available in our world. Professional men of all classes, and ecclesiastical and benevolent bodies, and political aspirants and parties, much too generally find their temporal reputation and prosperity so wrapped up and interlaced with hoary and popular iniquity that they prefer their present position, and sacrifice the ultimate regeneration, temporal and spiritual, of the race. Immediate selfishness, and a perverted sensibility demand of the will, to bring all the higher powers of the mind, to contribute, to make the right decision on the whole it would be as well, yea, a great deal better, to let these reformatory matters all alone, for under such circumstances, the Author will in the great business of life. Let us not be deceived. Men are not such blockheads that they do not know that two and two are four. In our efforts to right men, let us remember, that more than likely the difficulty is in the *heart*.

ERRORS IN THE TREATMENT OF HORSES.

Where a horse shies or sheers at some unaccustomed object, which all young horses will do, give your horse a good sharp, *cut* with the whip on him, if you would avoid his starting the next time he sees a similar object. Almost any horse may be brought to a correct habit of shying by improper treatment. What should be done, then? Check him to a walk; give him time to see the object, and he will take little or no notice of it.

If a horse stumbles he is lame, it is a common practice to strike him for that. This will not amend his habits of tripping and stumbling, but will add to them, if he should be spirited, springing forward with dangerous quickness whenever it occurs: as he will expect the lash to follow as a matter of course. The remedy, if it can be called so, is to keep a tight rein on the road, where from stones or unevenness the falling is apprehended; tighten the reins, and enliven the horse, but never strike him under the circumstances.

As you would save the strength and wind of your horse, drive slowly up hill, and as you would save his limbs and your own, drive slowly down hill.

Never wash off your horse with cold water when he is hot, nor let him drink it freely when in that state. If the water is quite warm it will not hurt him.

Do not permit a bridle when he shows your horse to or out of your door, to pull and jerk, as what is called the frog of the foot—this is apt to gradually draw in the quarters of the hoof and cripple the animal—and is recommended only by the ignorant and unfeeling. If it gives to the heart of the hoof, which is more apt to catch a round stone in the crook of the shoe than otherwise.

Do not feed your horse with grain, especially corn when a horse is warm, or very much fatigued; you may founder and ruin him.

If you want your horse to last, and your carriage also, drive slow.

Do not keep a horse too fat, or too lean, as either disqualifies him for hard labor.

The more kindness and good temper is extended to a horse, the better he will behave in return. Bad temper and bad habits come generally from bad usage.—*Turf Book.*

MISCELLANY.

From the Boston Courier.

SPEECH OF MAYOR QUINCY.

AT THE LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE OF THE CITY RESERVOIR ON SATURDAY.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens,—We have met under the sanction of Heaven to lay the corner stone of the principal structure connected with the introduction of the waters of Cochituate Lake into the City of Boston.

It has been the custom from time immemorial, to mark the commencement of buildings in which the public were interested, by some appropriate ceremonies. Whether it be here ever was an office of importance to all the citizens, it is the one which we this day commence.

The corner stone is laid of churches of a particular faith,—of monuments of just events of general but not universal interest,—of hospitals, of whose benefits a small number only will partake,—of colleges, where the fortunate few alone derive immediate advantage. But this is of universal in erest, —there is nothing sectarian, not ing sectional, Nothing exclusive about it. It is emphatically not no party in politics or sect in religion. It is an equal blessing to the high and low, the rich and the poor, the just and the unjust.

It will aid the poor woman, toiling for her children at the wash-tub,—it will minister to the proudest beauty in the luxury of her chamber,—it will aid the sick in their hours of disease, and be a cordial to the parched lips of the intemperate,—it will promote moral as well as physical well-being, for cleanliness, according to Whitfield, stands next unto godliness.

Its treasures will preserve our habitation from fire,—will impel the giant strength of the steam engine,—will accompany our ships of commerce to remotest climes,—will dedicate the infant at the altar,—will give beauty to the cheek of youth,—will add to the comfort of the aged man in the decline of age. Nor will the blessing be confined to man; nothing that enjoys animal or vegetable life will exist on this peninsula for centuries without our bounty.

The gift of water, to cool earth's fever and to cleanse its stains, as a blessing is second only to the creation of the waters, 'of which if a man drink he shall never thirst.'

This universal interest makes this occasion peculiarly appropriate,—but there is another reason that renders it not less so. The work is one half completed, and estimates can well be made of the time when it will be finished, and the cost of its construction. It will be a satisfactory sight to the finances of the city, and the convenience of the inhabitants, that the citizens should realize the speedy approach and prepare for the reception of the blessing.

Neither the time nor the position, permit me to enter into details as to the origin of this work. Ever since the organization of the city government the subject has attracted popular attention, and almost all my predecessors in office called to it the public consideration.

There were, however, difficulties in the way,—the want though felt, was not imperative, and the fear of a public debt, joined to a difference of opinion as to the quantity of water that could be obtained in the best and most economical manner caused the work from time to time to be postponed. At length the demand became general, and the noble work of our sister city of New York presented an example that a majority long to follow. Water Commissioners were formed, and the citizens called for its introduction, but difficulties again presented themselves. Again the rival projects of deriving the supplies from Charles River, Spot Pond, and other sources, were urged, and threatened to defeat the object. In this dilemma the Council selected two gentlemen, one from New York, and another from Philadelphia; the former of whom is a distinguished engineer of the Croton, whose name will be immortal, though it is written in water, and directed them as persons who as strangers to our city would not be biased by our prejudices, to decide on the most eligible source. After a careful survey, they reported in favor of Lake Cochituate.

The decision satisfied the community. Opposition died away; and I believe that there is at this moment scarcely a man, I un certain there is not a woman, in the city of Boston, who is not in favor of the introduction of Cochituate water.

There are, however, three questions frequently asked concerning it. Shall it be let in? Is it to be brought? Is it to be here? What is it to cost?

It is to be brought in an oval brick aqueduct over six feet in height, about fourteen and a half miles from Cochituate Lake to Brookline, where it discharges itself into a reservoir of more than twenty acres in extent.

From Brookline the water is forced by its own pressure, through pipes of 30 and 35 inches in diameter, to the two reservoirs in the city, the one on Mount Washington, in South Boston, which will contain a superficies of 70,000, and the one on Beacon Hill of 38,000 feet. The latter is to be raised on arches sixty feet above the spot where we now stand, and is to support a pond of the depth of fifteen feet, and will contain, when full, three millions of gallons.

The reservoir in Brookline is as near to the centre of Boston, as the distributing reservoir in New York is to the lower parts of that city. Its pressure even at that distance would raise the water to the height of this reservoir, but being tapped and subject to constant drafts, the supply would be uncertain, and on great emergencies, such as a great conflagration, might be insufficient. The object of the two reservoirs in the city is to render a large supply always ready, and to keep an equable pressure on the pipes so as to insure the regular supply of water at the highest and remotest points of the city.

This reservoir will enable us to have a fountain on the common which will throw a jet to a great height.

It will contain 3,000,000 of gallons, and be filled in sixteen hours, and in the opinion of all the engineers, is fully adequate to the purposes of an aqueduct of the size which we propose to construct. Under other circumstances, Commissioners did not feel justified in expending a very great sum to increase its capacity, especially as from the nature of the work it would not be made to add to the architectural beauty of the city.

I have thus briefly described these works. They will be constructed in the most perfect manner which art and science can devise. They will deliver to the city of Boston ten millions of gallons a day, of the purest and best water, decided by chemists to be superior to that of the Croton or the Schuylkill.

But when is it to be completed?

The bill authorizing the construction of the aqueduct was passed on the 30th March, 1846—approved by the people on the 13th of April.

The Water Commissioners were appointed on the 5th of May, and commenced work with such spirit on their work, that ground was broken by the Mayor, in presence of the City Council, on the 20th of August.

Since that time the work has so progressed as to enable us to calculate with certainty as to the time of its completion.

The brick work of the brick aqueduct is a little more than fourteen miles. Of this nearly seven are finished and ready for the water, and the grading and bricks for three more are in such a state of forwardness as to render its completion certain early in the summer.

To avoid loss of head in crossing Brighton valley, and to save expense in land, two tunnels were found to be necessary on this line. These it was supposed would be the last part of the work finished, but the tunnel of 1130 feet, the shafts are finished. Of 1130 feet, the length of the Brookline tunnel, 810 are completed; and of 2463 feet, the length of the tunnel in Brighton, 1900 are finished, rendering it certain that no delay will arise from this portion of the aqueduct.

The line of pipes between Boston and Brookline and in the city, will amount to a little over 60 miles in length, of which more than thirty miles will be laid this autumn, and the residue be in a position to be put down on the opening of the spring. Such is the progress of the work that I can have no doubt that the waters of Lake Cochituate will be deliverable in the city of Boston within twelve months from this time.

Having spoken of the nature of the work, and of the time of its completion, it remains only to speak of its cost and of its payment.

The work is one half completed. The Lake Cochituate has been bought—a great part of the land damages have been paid—and the expenditure has already been 1,500,000 dollars.

From what we know of the nature of the work, and the cost of materials, a correct estimate can be made of the expenditure, and this including interest to be charged to construction, will fall, in my opinion, within three millions of dollars.

How is this to be paid?

The City owes about 2,000,000 feet of land in the city proper and South-Boston, which will not be required by the public, either for sale or ornament. The value of the land has recently increased by the supply of water, and I have no hesitation in saying, as Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, that these lands, if properly managed, will within a few years, pay the whole or almost the whole debt, but of every other debt that is owed by the city.

We shall thus provide for the principal. After the completion of the works the interest will be paid by a direct tax, and by the income of the water rents.

The worse burden in such a case would be six per cent. on the whole debt, or $180,000 a year less the amount of the income.

The burden of such a loan might be negotiated at a lower rate of interest, and immediately upon the passage of the act all the principal bankers of Europe were ready to offer to a gentleman, distinguished for his ability and success, with the hope of obtaining the money. But the great demand for funds for the construction of railways, and the cloud cast on American securities by the repudiation of our sister States, made the application unsuccessful. In July last, after a public notice in the principal cities of Europe and in Europe, a million of the loan was taken by public competition through sealed proposals, in the way adopted by the United States and other Governments, at a rate rather less than six per cent. Owing to the financial state of Europe, which cannot but affect this country by sympathy, it is not to be expected this money will be obtained at less than simple interest even on the security of the city of Boston. It is, however, the intention of the Commissioners to make a short delay and command the capital, with the full expectation that when the present financial crisis is passed, the loan may be negotiated at a much lower rate.

In this connection I cannot but congratulate the public on the energy and efficiency with which this work has been pressed forward.

The stoppage of the water, by turning the water into use, is no inconsiderable item. It is said that one quarter part of the expense of the Croton on the day of its introduction into New-York, was in interest,—a sum equal to the whole amount of the cost of our aqueduct.

This leads me to remind you that there is one way of relieving the city from this expenditure, and that is by taking the water.

You will be taxed whether you take it or not, and good economy requires you to take what you are obliged to pay for; and sooner or later you will take it.

It has been said that the difference between the wise man and the fool is, that the wise man does at last what the wise man does at first; and let no man say, I will not take the Cochituate water. You may have a sufficient supply, and abundant cistern, but I trust all the good housewives will maintain that the bottom of a well may do for truth, but the top of the house is the most convenient place for water.

We have now placed this stone on its final resting place. Primitive rock, it has existed from the creation, and, if no fire, unassisted by earthquake, it will exist till time shall be no more.

Creatures of a day, the contemplation of perpetuity, even of that which is inanimate, cannot but excite an interest which we cannot but ask what changes it will witness.

The foundations of Roman aqueducts now remain though two thousand years have passed since they were laid. Why may not this edifice be of equal perpetuity?

It will stand for centuries, and while it ministers to comfort and thousands of the generations which come after us, our republic will extend to the Pacific. Railroads and magnetic telegraphs will unite the remotest portions of our extended country, and be in view of the homes of a million of people. Our city will be on the high way between the old world and the Indies, and physical prosperity will probably reach its zenith. May we not hope that it will witness an equal progress in moral, intellectual and religious excellence; that our beloved country will be a Benevolent Power, that which once rose above this spot to warn of danger and of peril, but a beacon to illuminate the world, and guide the nations to a rational Freedom, and universal Peace.

MATERNAL AFFECTION.—A letter to the Westfield News Letter gives a graphic description of the awful accident on the Boston and Worcester Railroad in which the writer was:

'I could not but notice the conduct of the mothers as contradistinguished from that of the men. The latter escaped from the car, and were running about frantic, not knowing what to do. The mothers remained in the wreck, with their children about them, determined not to escape, until their children should first be saved. I heard one of them asked help for themselves! Their words were, 'save my children, for God's sake, save my children!'

The State Trade.—Wm. Bourne, late second mate of the bark Fame, of New London, has been appointed by Commissioner Kane, of Philadelphia, in the sum of 1000 dollars, to assume the charge of being concerned in the slave trade.

More Railroad Accidents.—The Springfield Republican mentions two more accidents which occurred on the Western Railroad on Friday last. An new engineer on the Western Road was coming from the west on a freight train, having an experienced hand with him, and was observing the grades so as to be able to run alone; on approaching a bridge over the Westfield river at Becket, he had upon the engine, but just before he came to the bridge, which he is said to have been previously seen, he was struck on the back of the head by a wide, knocked down, and rolled down on the side of the bridge, and thence fell through, there being no floor, to the rocks of the river below—a distance of 60 feet. The engineer was discovered by the towards array by the fall and the blow upon his head. He was taken to Chester Factories, where good medical attention was given him, and it is thought he will now recover. It is thought that one or two of his ribs are broken. His name is Osborn, and he has a wife and three children.

Early on Sunday morning, the dead body of James Forbes, a single man, aged 46, was found on the track of the Western Railroad near King's Tavern, Westfield. One of his legs was cut twice in two; once above, and once below the knee; and it is supposed that he was run over by one of the trains which passed on Saturday evening. There were no other injuries on the body, and he probably lay there till he died from loss of blood. It is supposed, intoxicated.

A bottle of rum was found in his pocket. Those who heard the noises which are now supposed to have been made by him, thought they came from some boys or others who were having a 'spree' at the tavern.

IF A fearful accident occurred at the falls of Niagara, on the 3d of last month. Among the attractions which the energetic proprietors of the Museum (Mr. Barnett) had collected in his establishment for the gratification of their most visiters have no doubt seen in the yard, secured by chains, A boy was employed with a wheelbarrow in the yard, and while taking away a load of dirt he was unfortunate enough to wheel it across the paw of one of the bears. The animal instantly seized the unfortunate lad by the chain, which he was chained to, and hugged and hit him with such violence that he died in two days afterwards from the effects of the hug. Attracted by the noise, Mr. Chamberlain, an assistant of Mr. Barnett's, arrived on the spot from a neighboring field, and by his exertions Mr. B. was rescued, and the bear shot down without doing any more mischief. To prevent the recurrence of a similar calamity, Mrs. Barnett has caused the other two bears to be destroyed.—*Niagara Chronicle.*

Another fatal Accident on the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad.—We are informed that on Saturday last, as Mr. James Bassett, of Phillipston, was standing near the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad in South Royalston, with his horse and wagon a short distance from the track, he perceived that the horse was becoming frightened at the approach of a gravel train. Mr. B. started upon the track to prevent if possible, a runaway, and although the bell was rung, and the hands cried to him to stop, he attempted to cross the track in front of the train, but tripped and fell directly upon the track, the whole train passing over and killing him instantly. This adds another warning to all persons, to *look out for the engine while the bell rings!*—*Transcript.*

Brutality.—Two German emigrants, travelling westward by canal, between Rome and Durhamville, and seeing an opportunity to gratify their propensity for theft, left the boat and ventured over the fence. A writer in the *Syracuse Journal*, who witnessed the occurrence, says:—

'The owner (or the one owner) sent a large ball mastiff upon them, who seized one of the poor emigrants and literally tore him to pieces! Large pieces of flesh were torn from his arms, and his legs were horribly mangled, rendering him an object that would make the most hardened shudder. We caught the dog off from his prey, and put him on board, where his mangled limbs were bathed, he suffered the most poignant pain. He was carried to Durhamville and left in charge of a physician.'

Short.—A country surgeon, who was bald, was on a visit to a friend's house, whose servant wore a wig. After bantering him a considerable time, the latter said, 'I wear a bald head, and you I don't wear a wig. To which the surgeon, looking steadfastly at the servant, replied, 'True, sir, but an honest one requires no thatch.'

VOLCANO IN THE UNITED STATES.—A volcano is said to have broken out upon one of the peaks of Pelon, Jackson county, near Walker and Dade Counties, Ga. Some of the inhabitants had fled from the district. That section of the country bears evident marks of volcanic action, and it is not improbable, would be likely to break out there, if any where in the United States.

A royal decree has been promulgated, proclaiming the abolition of the slave trade in Brazil, and all slaves under the age of sixteen years of age are by this decree declared absolutely free from the 15th Mar. Hitherto it has been that'age to be held in the condition of apprentices for four years from that date.

For the Liberator.

OBITUARY.

'The righteous perisheth, and no man layeth it to heart, and merciful men are taken away, none considering that the righteous are taken away from the evil to come. There seems to be a wonderful adaptation to every age of the world in the language of the prophet Isaiah.

Peculiarly appropriate is the above quotation to the present age, to those who are acquainted with the Truly the righteous perisheth and no man layeth it to heart, but let one who has enlisted under the Prince of Peace, who has enlisted in conflict, with hands dripping with the blood of innocent women and children, his bosom swelling with deadly hate to his brother man, and he is recognized and canonized, honored, and his suspended, stories are closed, bells are tolled, (which perhaps is all very proper, as they were anciently used to drive away evil spirits) and by a succession of senseless animals, decked out in the habiliments of mourning, attempts are made to drive off sounds from their ears, the deeds of slaughter and of murder, and shroud them under a blaze of false glory. But what notice is taken of him who has enlisted under the Banner of the Prince of Peace, of Him who said 'my kingdom is not of this world, if my kingdom were of this world then would my servants fight,' and has quietly resigned his breath to Him who gave it, breathing peace and good will to all men?

Such was the lamented Jonas Tabor, of Fairhaven, (the subject of this notice,) who died on the 10th of 10th month last, aged 75. The deceased was the son of Bartholomew Tabor, of Fairhaven, who was the first and a member of the Society of Friends. He appears to have been a conscientious man, living out the principles of his profession, never resisting to the law, or taking any part in politics by going to the ballot-box. His son John, in consequence of his father's principles, became what is called a birthright member, but he was no bigoted sectarian, he did not consider that the hat or the coat made the christian, he was a peace man and a quaker. He too repudiated the ballot-box, never going to the polls for redress of political evils, or seeking justice in the tribunals. He had long sorrowed and lamented the dereliction of Friends from their profession, particularly upon those great moral questions that agitated the civilized world, and such was his opposition to the course pursued by Friends in closing their meeting-houses against the friends of the slave on Sunday, that only a few years since he sent in a request to the monthly meeting, that his connection with the Society might be dissolved. The Society did not comply with his request, but he and his remained a member to the day of his death. He was an early advocate of the rights of the colored man, and was a friend to the slave, and believed that 'faith without works is dead,' he was not satisfied with the mere reading of the query, 'are Friends free from all participation in holding any against Slavery?' but as soon as the question of immediate abolition was agitated, he became a working abolitionist, contributing liberally of his funds, and taking the Liberator to the day of his death. His disease, which was consumption, confined him to his bed several weeks, which time he possessed a quiet, patient spirit; I visited him not long before his death, and to the question which I asked him, how he felt himself, replied that he was patiently waiting for the time to come to be released from this world. Although his voice was very feeble, and it was with difficulty that he could converse, yet he expressed his unabated interest in the cause of the slave, and his affectionate regard for W. L. Garrison, personally. In the death of friend Tabor, the friends of the slave in Fairhaven have lost one of their warmest supporters, the neighborhood an excellent neighbor, and his family a most kind and affectionate father.

New Bedford, 11th month 22d, 1847.

'THE ORIGINAL STORE.'
THE BOSTON CHINA TEA CO.
No. 198 Washington street,
(Opposite the Marlboro' Hotel,)
BOSTON,

HAS been in operation for five years.—Original for the sole purpose of selling Tea and selling Tea and Coffees, and nothing else; it has met with unexampled success. Purchasing whole chests, and selling from one to five pounds only, at a small advance on the cost, enables them to make better teas and sell cheaper than those not engaged exclusively in the trade. As a general rule there is

TWENTY PER CENT. SAVED!

in purchasing of us. We will sell

5 lbs. good Black Tea, for	$1 00
5 lbs. superior Black Tea, (Oolong flavor,)	1 50
5 lbs. good Green Tea,	1 00
5 lbs. good strong Young Hyson,	1 75
5 lbs. delicious Green Tea,	2 00
Many Stores charge 25 cents per pound for an	2 25

BETTER TEA: All our Teas are packed in pounds, and sold by the pound or ten pound packages, comprising over 50 different kinds, and being which is *fresh* and *genuine*, and warranted, otherwise.

Achowe, a native Chinaman, who has had many years experience in Canton, (his native place,) in this business, will be found at the Company's Warehouse, directing and superintending the teas, &c., and will be happy to have his friends call on him.

IF OUR AIM IS

TO SELL GOOD TEA CHEAP FOR CASH.

Any person, by enclosing the money in a letter, in presence of a postmaster, and sending by mail, will have the Teas carefully packed and forwarded as directed.

Orders sent through express man, answered with the same care as on a personal application, and with promptness.

An active agent for the sale of our Teas, will be appointed in each town in New-England on application to the Company, in Boston, postage paid.

IF WE EMPLOY NO TRAVELLING AGENTS.

REDDING & CO., Proprietors.
nov19 tf

CLARKSON,
LONDON EDITION—WITH PORTRAIT.

A FEW copies of CLARKSON'S HISTORY OF THE ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE, with prefatory remarks on the tabooment Abolition of Slavery; a beautiful London edition, with the Portrait of the Author, done on steel,—a book which could not be imported for less than three dollars, on hand at this Office, for $1 00, immediately, at the very low price of One Dollar—cash.

tf nov19

MEDICATED INHALATION,
IN PULMONARY COMPLAINTS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CHRONIC AFFECTIONS AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

DR. FROST

CAN BE CONSULTED BY PATIENTS AT HIS OFFICE,

No. 238 Washington Street,
BOSTON,

WHERE he treats the above Complaints by a new and decided improved method, by which the Patient is principally relieved of the nauseating effects of medicine, and the uncertainty of medicine by INHALATION to the parts affected, so that the healthy parts of the system need not be disturbed or weakened by the remedy, thus giving a *practical remedy* to the disease, and leaving nature to pursue its true course. Patients at the distance of hundreds of miles can receive a full detail of their cases, as to the duration of their complaints, the symptoms, age, habits of living, occupation, &c. Address Dr. Frost as above prefixed.

NOTE.—The most prevalent of all diseases incident to our climate,—CONSUMPTION,—may generally be cured by the application of this remedy. By so extensively used in this manner, it appears that upwards of six hundred and fifty thousand die annually of Pulmonary Consumption. IF TAKE HEED, DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS. 1yes nov19

MRS. E. MOTT,
FEMALE PHYSICIAN,

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

NO. 44 CAMBRIDGE STREET,
(OPPOSITE LYNDE STREET,) BOSTON, MASS.

where she will be ready to attend to all diseases incident to the Human Frame, in Men, Women, and Children, *except those arising from immorality.* Mrs. Mott has had great experience and success in her practice, during her long stay in Boston, and in the principal towns in Massachusetts and New Hampshire; that she has visited during the four or five seasons past, which is very generally known, and in fact so much so as to require further comments. The unprecedented success of her treatment and cures is entirely different from many others in the profession—Her medicines are all compounded by herself from ROOTS, HERBS, GUMS, BALSAMS AND ESSENTIAL OILS.

Many of which are raised and gathered expressly for her in Europe. She has in her possession many valuable receipts, some which have baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians in the country.

Persons that reside at a distance, can be cured, as it is more convenient to consult Mrs. Mott personally, can do so by letter directed as above, stating their case fully, and receive her answer by return of mail.

IF Medicines forwarded to all parts of the United States in perfect safety by transportation.

IF Letters must be post paid to receive attention.

Boston, June 18th, 1847. 1y

ISAAC CALDWELL'S
Genteel Boarding House,

Removed from No. 20 Butolph-street, to No. 11 Blackmap-street, near Washington-street.

I. C. would respectfully inform the public that he has fitted up and opened his house to accommodate Boarders on the 1st day of 9th month last date with Board and Lodging these to be had here with their particular wishes, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. Terms cheap, and will be spared to render it as comfortable as possible. Terms cash or approved paper.

Boston, June 18th, 1847. 1y April 9.

NEW ENGLAND
SECOND HAND CLOTHING STORE.
No. 50 Union St., Boston.
JOHN WRIGHT

KEEPS constantly on hand, a great variety of New and Second Hand Clothing, such as old 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.

JOSEPH H. TURPIN

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

Daguerrian Gallery,

No. 138 Hanover Street,

Where he pledges himself to execute Ministures of life-like character, and on as moderate terms as any others in the profession.

Oct. 22.

AGENTS FOR THE LIBERATOR.

New-Hampshire.—Leonard Chase, *Nashua.*
Vermont.—Rowland T. Robinson, *Ferrisburg.*
Massachusetts.—R. & J. Adams, *Fall River.*
Isaac Austin, *Nantucket;*—Elias Richards, *Plymouth,*—George W. Benson, *Harlemington, Northampton.*
Levi Lincoln, *Worcester.*
Rhode-Island.—Amaranzy Paine, *Providence.*
William Adams, *Pawtucket.*
New-York.—S. H. Gay, *New-York City; Jonathan Cutler, Skaneateles;*—Thomas McClintock, *Farmington;*—John H. Parker, *Perry.*
Pennsylvania.—M. Preston, *West Grove;*—James Fulton, *Jr., McWilliamstown;*—Thomas Embleton, *Russelville;*—B. Smith, *Andrew's Bridge;* John Cox, *Homerton;*—