

TERMS—Two dollars and fifty cents per annum in advance. Five copies will be sent to one address for ten dollars, if payment be made in advance.

The following gentlemen constitute the Financial Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz:—FRANCIS JACKSON, EDWARD GENT, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL PHILLIPS.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XXVIII. NO. 37.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS.

The Boston Journal regrets to learn that Joshua R. Giddings has been dropped by his constituents, and that another person has been nominated to succeed him in Congress.

It is the personification of nepotistic fanaticism and intolerance. His mind is thoroughly clogged and gangrened with the one thought. It is a case of monomania of opinion, so one-sided, so unreasonably violent in its manifestations, as to be scarcely distinguishable from downright insanity.

Now, if the Gospel is the true and the only efficient regenerative power in the world, then Parker Pillsbury is a quack; for he rejects the Bible, and has published a tract to prove it. If he respects the Bible, why does he not respect the principles which our own liberties proceed, miserable failure must be the upshot of all his attempts to secure liberty for others.

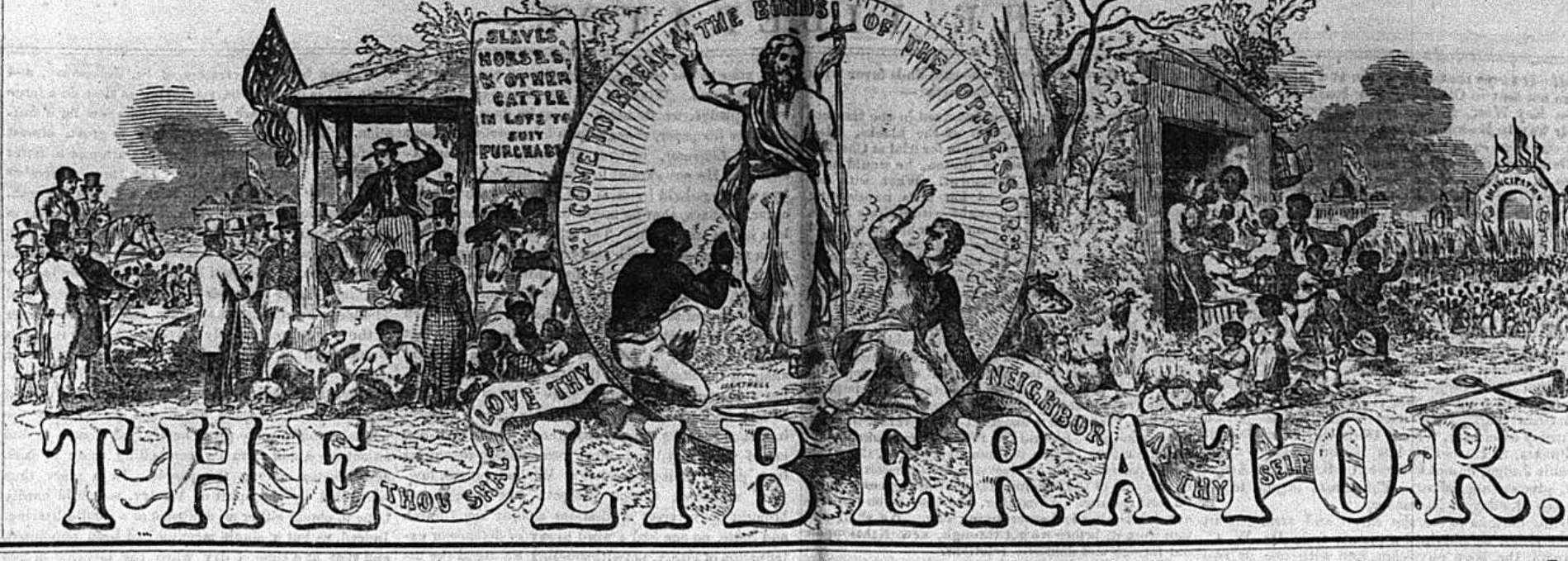
Which in a free translation may be rendered:—The laws which class the Negro with the White, Make light appear wrong, and wrong seem right.

When our enemies praise us, it becomes us to examine ourselves to find out whether we have not been guilty of some fault or oversight by which they expect to get the advantage of us.

From the Natick Observer. THE REFORMER. Messrs. Editors:—Why Mr. Parker Pillsbury has been permitted to figure so conspicuously in the Nation's eyes for the past two weeks, for what reason, and for what purpose, is a question which I have not time to discuss.

Well, the world in all ages has stood sadly in need of reform; but it has also—as if that were any consolation—been sickeningly wanting in reformers. The world has been a long time in waiting for a reformer, and the whole creation groined and travailing in pain until now;—but there have also been physicians in abundance. These, however, are to be distinguished into two kinds—the genuine and the quack. Indeed, quack medicines for society are almost as common as quack medicines for the body.

And the only real and permanent remedy to the sore disease of society is that provided by the Great Physician. This is the only genuine medicine. His are the only actual cures. In other words, no reform is worth anything which does not have the inferior impetus of a moral principle, and in confirmation of this, we may truly and safely point to—and say, no reform has procured lasting



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1858. WHOLE NUMBER, 1447.

SELECTIONS.

THE FOREIGN SLAVE TRADE.

From the New York Tribune.

It is now the policy of the Democratic politicians and journalists to belittle the agitation at the South for the revival, under the sanctions of law and public opinion, of the African Slave-Trade with our ports, just as the same politicians, ten years ago, have scouted as an Abolitionist any suggestion that the Missouri Restriction would one day be attacked and overturned.

There are three or four pages of The Cultivator in this vein, but we need not quote them to show the drift of the article. We desire only to show that the purpose of re-opening the Slave-Trade is seriously entertained by a strong and rapidly increasing party in the South, and that the arguments they use cannot be answered without self-concivency by any logical advocate of the Nebraska bill.

RIGHTS OF FREE NEGROES.

From the Canton, Miss., Citizen.

'Nigra, in Candida venant' 'Nicta, prava faciant.'

Which in a free translation may be rendered:—The laws which class the Negro with the White, Make light appear wrong, and wrong seem right.

When our enemies praise us, it becomes us to examine ourselves to find out whether we have not been guilty of some fault or oversight by which they expect to get the advantage of us.

From the Missouri Democrat. AUTHORS OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY AGITATION. Of the dismal troop of 'hydra, gorgons and chimeras dire,' with which the people of the South are periodically threatened by their journals and orators, the FANATICISM OF THE NORTH is the most appalling.

From the Greenwich [L.R.] Pindar. A NOVEL SUIP. A novel suit has been brought by Mr. James T. Waugh, a citizen of Providence, against Mr. Godding, principal of the Arnold street school, for refusing admission to his son into said school, at the opening of the last term, or on the 7th of June.

From the Greenwich [L.R.] Pindar. A NOVEL SUIP. A novel suit has been brought by Mr. James T. Waugh, a citizen of Providence, against Mr. Godding, principal of the Arnold street school, for refusing admission to his son into said school, at the opening of the last term, or on the 7th of June.

From the Greenwich [L.R.] Pindar. A NOVEL SUIP. A novel suit has been brought by Mr. James T. Waugh, a citizen of Providence, against Mr. Godding, principal of the Arnold street school, for refusing admission to his son into said school, at the opening of the last term, or on the 7th of June.

From the Missouri Democrat. AUTHORS OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY AGITATION. Of the dismal troop of 'hydra, gorgons and chimeras dire,' with which the people of the South are periodically threatened by their journals and orators, the FANATICISM OF THE NORTH is the most appalling.

From the Missouri Democrat. AUTHORS OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY AGITATION. Of the dismal troop of 'hydra, gorgons and chimeras dire,' with which the people of the South are periodically threatened by their journals and orators, the FANATICISM OF THE NORTH is the most appalling.

From the Missouri Democrat. AUTHORS OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY AGITATION. Of the dismal troop of 'hydra, gorgons and chimeras dire,' with which the people of the South are periodically threatened by their journals and orators, the FANATICISM OF THE NORTH is the most appalling.

From the Missouri Democrat. AUTHORS OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY AGITATION. Of the dismal troop of 'hydra, gorgons and chimeras dire,' with which the people of the South are periodically threatened by their journals and orators, the FANATICISM OF THE NORTH is the most appalling.

From the Missouri Democrat. AUTHORS OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY AGITATION. Of the dismal troop of 'hydra, gorgons and chimeras dire,' with which the people of the South are periodically threatened by their journals and orators, the FANATICISM OF THE NORTH is the most appalling.

From the Missouri Democrat. AUTHORS OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY AGITATION. Of the dismal troop of 'hydra, gorgons and chimeras dire,' with which the people of the South are periodically threatened by their journals and orators, the FANATICISM OF THE NORTH is the most appalling.

From the Missouri Democrat. AUTHORS OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY AGITATION. Of the dismal troop of 'hydra, gorgons and chimeras dire,' with which the people of the South are periodically threatened by their journals and orators, the FANATICISM OF THE NORTH is the most appalling.

From the Missouri Democrat. AUTHORS OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY AGITATION. Of the dismal troop of 'hydra, gorgons and chimeras dire,' with which the people of the South are periodically threatened by their journals and orators, the FANATICISM OF THE NORTH is the most appalling.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell.'

'The free States are the guardians and essential supports of slavery. We are the jailers and constables of the institution. . . . There is some excuse for communities, when, under a generous impulse, they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States, and by force restore their rights; but they are without excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yoke. On this subject, OUR FATHERS, IN FRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE RIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a century, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must walk in it. To this point the public mind has long been tending, and the time has come for looking at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it can only continue through our participation in wrong doing. To this conviction the free States are tending.'—WILLIAM ELLETT CHANNING.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

answer to Mrs. Waugh, who called upon Mr. Godding to ascertain why the boy was rejected, she was told that instructions had been received from the school committee to exclude her son. She asked if the other colored children had been excluded, and was told they had not been. Mr. Waugh called upon several members of the school committee, and as a result, the committee on qualifications met to take the case into consideration.

EMANCIPATION OF RUSSIAN SERFS. We gave, recently, an account of measures in progress under the direction of the Emperor, for the accomplishment of this great work. The Congressionalist has an article, from which we gather the following:—

The project for the emancipation of the serfs has gone too far to allow recession. The importance of the measure may be estimated from the fact that this class constitutes one-third of the population of that vast empire.

Each of the forty-one governments among whom the serfs are distributed has its Committee of Emancipation, to whom the management and application of the measure is intrusted. The number of serfs distributed among these governments varies from 8000 to 10,000 in some cases, to near half a million in others.

While the Emperor Nicholas was on the throne, some sixty or seventy nobles were annually murdered by their peasants; and it is now feared that there will be a general rising against the landed proprietors, if they should attempt to impede the realization of the imperial project for improving the condition of the lower class.

From the Greenwich [L.R.] Pindar. A NOVEL SUIP. A novel suit has been brought by Mr. James T. Waugh, a citizen of Providence, against Mr. Godding, principal of the Arnold street school, for refusing admission to his son into said school, at the opening of the last term, or on the 7th of June.

From the Greenwich [L.R.] Pindar. A NOVEL SUIP. A novel suit has been brought by Mr. James T. Waugh, a citizen of Providence, against Mr. Godding, principal of the Arnold street school, for refusing admission to his son into said school, at the opening of the last term, or on the 7th of June.

From the Greenwich [L.R.] Pindar. A NOVEL SUIP. A novel suit has been brought by Mr. James T. Waugh, a citizen of Providence, against Mr. Godding, principal of the Arnold street school, for refusing admission to his son into said school, at the opening of the last term, or on the 7th of June.

FROM THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

CAPTURE OF THE SLAVE BRIG ECHO.

We note with great satisfaction the capture, by the U. S. brig Dolphin, of the slave brig Echo, Putnam, or whatever her name may be. It is, we trust, the first of a series of operations destined to put a stop to the grovelling and disgraceful abuse to which our flag has so long been subjected, and to prove to the slave-traders and to the world that, in resisting the right of search, and insisting upon the liberty of the seas, our government has not been influenced by any sneaking disposition in favor of the slave trade.

The Dolphin, which was in the sight of the Echo, was ordered to stop, and she accordingly did so. The Dolphin then proceeded to search her, and she was found to be laden with slaves. The Echo was then taken to the brig Dolphin, and the slaves were freed. The Echo was then burned, and the Dolphin returned to New York.

There can be no doubt that this capture will lead to some curious and complicated legal proceedings, more especially as the captured vessel, with the Africans on board, has put into Charleston, thus affording the captured slave-traders a very favorable venue (to borrow a term from the lawyers) for any proceedings which they may be advised to institute.

Under the act of 1819, the captors will be entitled, provided the capture should be lawful, to the proceeds of the vessel, to prize money at the rate of twenty-five dollars a head for each African on board; and by the same act, the President has authority to remove beyond the limits of the United States, and to appoint agents on the coast of Africa for their reception.

A VISIT TO THE 'ECHO.'

Condition and Appearance of the Negroes—The Administration's Project for Re-enslaving Them—The Slaver—Her Crew and Cargo.

The real name of the captured brig is the General Putnam. The letters are partially erased and covered by those of the assumed name Echo, and would doubtless have been restored, had success crowned the enterprise in which she was engaged when taken. She is of Baltimore build, say 280 tons burden, and it is believed, was formerly a packet in the coffee trade between that port and Rio.

On the 6th March last she cleared from New Orleans, with a captain, two mates, eight seamen, a cook, a steward, and one passenger. On the 6th July she shipped a cargo of 445 slaves on the west coast of Africa, at Kabenda, situated in latitude 5.30 south, longitude 21.20. It is in Lower Guinea, in the southern part of the District of Loango, and not far from the river Congo or Zaïre. These slaves were purchased in a circuit of 500 miles, and assembled at a barracoen near the point of shipment. The brig set sail with them, and after seven days made the trip, reaching the point of destination on the morning of the 21st inst. In this space of time one hundred and forty-one negroes had died, leaving but three hundred and fourteen alive.

A bay on Cape Verde, one of the keys on the north coast of Cuba, latitude 23.30, longitude 80.20, was the landing place, where the Echo was detected by the Dolphin. The officers of the Dolphin left the Echo at daylight in the distance, bearing the British flag, and running down the coast ahead of the Dolphin in the same direction. No suspicion was excited. The brig entered a bay. The Dolphin ran on her course, and in good time came in view of the bay and the Echo. The captain of the slaver now lost his presence of mind, supposing he was suspected and pursued, and suddenly hoisted off from the coast. It was then observed that a number of launches were there had their sails set to come out to the brig. This verified the suspicion excited by her strange movement, and the Dolphin gave chase to the flying vessel, still bearing the British flag. Blank cartridges were fired, and it became evident that the pursuer gained. The slaver spread all her canvas in vain, finding herself about to fall into the clutches of the cruiser, thought to be British, hoisted down that flag, and ran up the stars and stripes.

ford. It seems that the captain and those two men were not sent to Charleston on board the Catawba from Key West, as was expected, but are now on their way to Boston in the Dolphin. The names of the eighteen, excepting the captain, are as follows: Dominica de la Pien, Juan Brevera, Jose de la Cruz, R. I. Bates, John P. Capell, Archibald Scott, Frank Cleary, John P. Capell, Alexander Rodgers, Antonio Sumas, Jose de Jave Yveta de Mbanda, Antonio Milanaish, William Henry Seno, Jose Gonzalez Seno.

One is in Greek, one in Italian; some of them are Portuguese, some Spaniards, and some English. Some of them talk about New York, but none admit that they are Americans, or have a desire to be so. These smugglers are a desperate looking set of fellows. Under the laws of 1819 and 1820 they will be tried for their lives as pirates sailing on an American bottom under the American flag. They were committed to jail on Saturday afternoon. Their trials will take place at Columbia, S. C., before His Honor Judge Wayne, Circuit Judge, James Connor, U. S. District Attorney, prosecuting officer. The Court begins to sit on the 4th Monday in November.

It is curious to see the cargo and arrangement of the Echo, we obtained a permit from Dr. W. C. Ravenel, the port physician, and with one or two others accompanied Lieut. Bradford in a small boat from the wharf. Upon clambering up the side of the brig, a strange and startling sight presented itself; a deck covered with native Africans in a state of complete nudity, with rare exceptions, a narrow strip of rag all round the waist. These poor people were packed for the most part with their legs stretched out flat, or drawn up in front or doubled up; some squatted on their feet and hands.

A few were standing about and a few lying down. None were tied or fastened in any way. The majority were very young, apparently from eight to sixteen years of age, some younger and some older; scarcely one, however, over twenty-five. They were all able-bodied, good looking, and in good case; but the greater part were half grown children only, but their parents were all grown up, and showed plainly the effects of their long and crowded passage in a confined ship. A few were evidently ill, and soon to die. All were pure black in color, except the drosical, whose skins were tawny from disease. Their hair is very short and crisp. Those who were well appeared curious and pleased, some of them gazing and giggling and chattering, and others smoking tobacco out of short clay pipes with cane stems, just as our own negroes do. Those that were sick looked dull and brutish, but there was nothing wild or ferocious in their aspect. They looked amiable and docile, and readily obeyed the commands of the person who had charge of them. They are great thieves, however, and appropriate whatever they can on every occasion.

There were two hundred and forty-six males and sixty females, who were kept separate on deck and in the hold. The men and boys were kept on the deck and in the forward hold, which latter is fifty-five feet long, nineteen feet in the broadest part, and narrow at the head, and forty-four inches high, the floor being formed of loose boards, movable at pleasure. The hold for the women and girls is behind this. It is of the same height, twelve feet long and nineteen wide. Under this temporary flooring are stored the provisions consisting of rice, flour, and sugar, and other articles. The food is boiled like soap, and put in buckets twice a day, at ten and four o'clock, and placed in the midst of circles of eight or ten each, and well guarded to prevent the strong negroes from taking more than their share, although they are liberally allowed. A pint of water is given to each, morning and evening.

Most of them sleep on deck, being placed in rows, upon a platform, and are not permitted to turn over on their sides during the night. At daylight they are dashed with buckets of water to wash them off.

They sing songs, clapping their hands and rocking their bodies in time, and these songs have a great resemblance to some of our negro spirituals. Several of the negro fellows exercise authority very much after the manner of our drivers, with airs of grandeur and ridiculous gestures, and a good deal of gesticulation. The captain of the hold understands their lingo, and says they are averse to going back to Africa, as the United States law requires. Our coast resembles that they come from, and the group of pines opposite the city on the south, looks to them like cocconut trees of their native Africa.

Yesterday, under the direction of the United States civil officers, a number of the captured slaves were taken to the brig, and conveyed to Castle Pinckney, in our harbor, where they will be guarded by a detachment from the garrison at Fort Moultrie.

As they passed the plank to gain the steamer's deck, they presented a strange and affecting sight, many of them being reduced to mere skeletons by the suffering and deprivations of the voyage. Several were in a dying condition—a few drosical, a good many were apparently in health. They were landed on Saturday by Mayor Mabeth and several Aldermen.

The Slaver Echo—A Problem and its Corollary.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Sept. 1.

For the first time in the history of the country, a vessel has been taken in the act of slave-trading. Other questions connected with the slave trade have arisen on various occasions, but never before has the question presented practically into American politics. What shall be done with the cargo? The laws of Congress are plain and explicit; but are the requirements of such laws practicable? To confiscate the vessel; to fine the owners thereof twice the amount of the value of the vessel; to hang the captain, and even the crew—all these are susceptible of a practical solution. But to restore the captured Africans to the continent of Africa, else it would be a fate far worse even than Cuban slavery, and a condition the most deplorable that can be imagined. But can they be returned to the tribe from whence they were taken? We imagine not. They may be turned loose upon the coast of Africa, but would that be an act of humanity on the part of the Government? To return them deliberately into a condemnation? To throw them into the sea? To leave them where they would be the fate that awaits them?

But the right or power to sell for a term of years, or to be sold for life, which is the practical effect of the English system. How many captured negroes has England sold to Africa? We confess this question presents a problem of difficulty to be solved. It is necessary before the fact to their deliberate sale, a costly and troublesome act of the most doubtful humanity, one for which we shall pay heavily, and for which the Africans will owe the Government no thanks whatever. If they could be returned to their native tribes, humanity might give a plea in behalf of the faithful execution of the law, but in view of the difficulties, the certain death or subjugation of their native tribes, and the event of their not being able to gain a living, all invest the problem with many difficulties. It appears to us, then, that to return them to Africa is of very doubtful humanity to the negroes. To liberate them in South Carolina, and make free negro barbarians, is certainly out of the question. There remains, therefore, but one other solution, and that is to select masters for them, and make useful laborers of the now ignorant barbarians.

And this view of the case finds favor with the N. Y. Times. The Times says:—

Another interesting point involved in the transaction is the future disposition of the blacks. Had Capt. Maffit left the slaver captain for trial at Charleston, and carried the slaves to Boston, he would have succeeded with better judgment. What with her States Rights doctrines, and her laws imprisoning and selling free negroes brought within State limits, it will be a marvel if these poor wretches do not find that slavery in South Carolina which they so narrowly thus brought into the community; an army of barbarians and pagans thus drawn within the scope of civilization and a comprehensive Christianity; not turned loose, as they might be at the North, helpless, untaught, unfitted for liberty, but subjected to a wholesome and protracted discipline, educating them in their posterity for freedom, if they happen to come by it hereafter; these advantages will impress themselves so deeply upon the conscience of South Carolina, that there is danger it will never let this colored Israel go. Should the Federal Government contest the matter, which it is not likely to do, there can be no parity in the contrary. Possession will be on the side of the Carolinians, and the negroes will be forthcoming. Altogether, the case is an important, interesting and entertaining one. We shall obtain it, before we get through, new lights upon our foreign and domestic relations.

gen. prior to our coming, had promised to 'abuse' us in his journal. Whether he has since executed his promise, we do not know, as he does not allow us to see his paper, though for a long period we sent him the Liberator, without procuring a regular exchange. He was careful to absent himself from the two meetings held by us in the little Free Church, in order, perhaps, that he might be the more unscrupulous in his statements. The attendance at the afternoon meeting was small, (only one female being present,) but very respectable and intelligent. In the evening, the house was well filled with men, but, for some unaccountable reason, only half a dozen women were in the assembly. Was this owing to the fact that anti-slavery is made so exclusively a political affair, at the State capital, that the women at Montpelier supposed our meetings were of that type, and so took no interest in them? Or was there a clerical influence brought to bear upon them, by the mad-dog cry of 'infidelity,' and they were plausibly restrained from giving their attendance? We had judges, lawyers, ministers, editors present; but though we brought the severest accusations against the Church and State, no one had a word to say in defence or extenuation of either, notwithstanding we urged the utmost freedom of expression. We proclaimed and enforced our Disunion sentiments with all possible fidelity; but, alas for 'our glorious Union'! there was 'none so poor as to do it reverence'—at least, none so courageous as to say one word in its behalf. Nor could we find any in any part of Vermont that we visited; nor have we been able to find any in any part of the country for a long time; that 'covenant with death,' and that 'agreement with hell,' being utterly indefensible before the people!

At the Montpelier depot, our friend Mr. May was so unfortunate as to lose his valise, after having carefully given it in trust to be put in the baggage car. It was undoubtedly stolen, as no trace of it has since been discovered. Besides the linen and clothing contained in it, there were a number of letters and a valuable note-book, which can be of no possible service to the thief, but the return of which, under cover, addressed to 'Rev. Samuel May, Jr., Boston,' would be gladly welcomed.

The new State House at Montpelier is in process of completion, and will be ready for occupancy in all next year. The old one was the pride of the State, and deemed one of the finest in the Union; but the new one will be still more spacious, and, in point of architectural taste, even more beautiful.

Our next appointment was at West Brookfield, via Northfield. At the latter place, we dined with Guy C. Sampson, Esq., an early friend of our cause, for several years past a public lecturer in the temperance movement, and somewhat recently the editor of a temperance journal in Vermont. He brought to mind some interesting reminiscences pertaining to our long protracted struggle, both personal and particular. Ascending an elevation, we obtained a commanding view of the town and its surroundings; indeed, Vermont is replete with beauty and sublimity, travel where or I ok in whatever direction you please. Her hills and mountains are legion, green as Paradise, and cultivated to their very summits. Northfield is composed of two villages—the new one being of recent growth, the result of the railroad location, and full of mechanical skill and enterprise. We were there met by our excellent friends, Rev. Jehiel Clafin and James M. Coburn, who conveyed us a distance of ten miles in private vehicles to West Brookfield—a ride which we greatly enjoyed, as it gave us a much better opportunity to see the ever shifting and indescribably beautiful mountain scenery than can be obtained by riding in the cars. West Brookfield is a scattered and thinly settled village, having only one meeting-house, in which our friend Mr. Clafin preaches the word, in 'the spirit of love and of a sound mind,' and on an independent basis. It has been visited by almost all the anti-slavery lecturers, and there is a good deal of mental freedom, and of the spirit of radical reform, in all that region.

The Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 10, 1858.

A SHORT VISIT TO VERMONT.

For the strength of the hills we bless Thee, Our God, our fathers' God!

It is now thirty years since we commenced our public advocacy of the Anti-Slavery cause, through the medium of the 'Journal of the Times,' a paper established by us in Bennington, Vermont, in 1828; though the primary object of the paper was the election of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS to the Presidency of the United States, in opposition to ANDREW JACKSON, the military chieftain. At that time, we invited a public meeting of the citizens of Bennington to consider the propriety of petitioning Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and were cordially sustained by them in that measure. We printed, and circulated through the State, petitions for that object, and were readily aided by the various postmasters, who, in the course of a few weeks, returned them to us, bearing not less than six or seven thousand signatures, which were promptly forwarded to Congress. If any postmaster should now venture to sign and circulate such a petition, how prompt would be his dismissal from office! For whoever holds office under the national government must either be the active enemy of freedom, or wear a padlock upon his lips, and be as submissive as a plantation slave. As pertaining to the slave system, the people are living under a government of despotism, which allows no 'official' to enjoy freedom of speech, or the luxury of a conscience.

In 1829, we left Bennington, and went to Baltimore to edit (in conjunction with BENJAMIN LUNDY, the devoted Quaker pioneer) the 'Genius of Universal Emancipation,' and to consecrate our powers unreservedly to the cause of the enslaved in our land. Since that period, it has not been our privilege to place our feet upon the soil of Vermont until now, though for many a year it has been our earnest wish to do so, but circumstances have prevented. Having completed the series of meetings our esteemed friend, Rev. N. R. JOHNSON, of the Covenanters church in Topham, we proceeded to give a brief sketch of our tour.

In the course of eleven days we attended, in company with our faithful coadjutor, SAMUEL MAY, JR., no less than eighteen meetings, speaking at much length at them all, with a single exception; and commencing at West Randolph, where two days' convention was held, the proceedings of which were printed in the Liberator of last week. It was an occasion of lively interest, and will doubtless be remembered by those who were present, drawn together from various towns in the State, and constituting a body of solid worth and much intelligence.

'Spiritualism' prevails in that region, to a considerable extent, and has many warm advocates, and more were present at the convention, and considerable uneasiness was privately manifested by some in the place, lest they should speak, and thus subject the meeting to the charge of being a Spiritualistic gathering. Some of these sensitive and well-meaning persons thought these 'mediums' ought to be told that they would not be allowed to speak, even on the subject of slavery! Our reply was, that, rather than have any one silenced in that manner, (especially after the convention had invited the fullest discussion,) we would much prefer to have the meeting dissolved forthwith. In case the 'spirits' did not keep to the point, the chairman must call them to order! They did not, however, make any vocal demonstration. Although every body in West Randolph claims to be anti-slavery, neither of the churches could be obtained for the use of the convention, which will be pleasing intelligence to all who buy, sell, and enslave their fellow-creatures at the South.

From West Randolph, we proceeded to Montpelier, the capital of the State. It is a neat and handsome town, containing some three or four thousand inhabitants, and lies sweetly embowered between lofty hills, from the top of one of which we obtained a magnificent panoramic view, the distant mountains towering up grandly in all directions, (one range presenting almost a *fac simile* of the Catakil mountains,) and the whole made resplendent by a glorious sunset. No one in the place proffering any hospitality, we found good accommodations, at very reasonable prices, at Burnham's hotel, which, though not of the 'first class,' is well conducted, and in many respects preferable to some which are more pretentious. The table was inviting as to quantity and quality, and the guests were most attentively served by two young ladies, evidently twin sisters, so alike in their appearance and tasteful attire as to make it difficult for a stranger to discriminate between them. It added to the pleasure of each meal to be waited on by such agreeable attendants. From what we had heard of the state of things in Montpelier, we anticipated nothing in the shape of a warm reception, and were not disappointed. Not a single resident took the slightest interest in our meetings, any more than though we had been in Richmond, Virginia. We are indebted to our friend, W. H. H. Clafin, of Northfield, for making the necessary arrangements for us. The editor of the Green Mountain Freeman, a Republican or-

they have been the creators of St. Johnsbury, and their will is omnipotent, employing as they do a large body of men who are dependant on them for a situation. Hence, their responsibility is great, almost fearful. Let them beware how they attempt to fetter or restrict the human mind. Let them remember that, while 'it is excellent to have a giant's strength, 'tis tyrannous to use it.' Beautiful and prosperous as St. Johnsbury is, far better that it should be a heap of ruins, than that the laborers who have helped to make it what it is should be overawed by the bigotry and intolerance of their employers. Erastus and Thaddeus Fairbanks (the former has been Governor of the State) are intensely Calvinistic in their religious views—each of them is at the head of an orthodox church—both are reputedly very conservative in relation to all progress in religious freedom and mental enlightenment, keeping watch and guard over the whole place, so as to give 'heresy' no chance to find an entrance, and virtually compelling unity of faith and practice among the people. In a place thus controlled by the spirit of bigotry, we could hardly hope to obtain either an audience or a candid hearing. Indeed, as but a single meeting had been appointed, and that at a time of day when the laboring people could not attend, as the editor of the only paper in the place had 'remembered to forget' to insert a notice of it in his columns, and no placards had been posted in any direction, we concluded that our visit to St. Johnsbury must prove a 'dead failure.' However, in spite of all these unpromising circumstances, more than a hundred persons came to the meeting in the afternoon, some from other places, whom we addressed at considerable length. We resolved on trying another meeting in the evening, and had the pleasure of seeing an audience of four or five hundred, who were apparently much interested in the proceedings.

Our next meeting was at McIndoes Falls, which had been recently visited with a destructive fire. At the depot we were met by Alexander Gilchrist, one of 'the tried and true,' to whom, and also to his brother Archibald, we were largely indebted for their hospitality, courtesy and attention. At no place were we more kindly received, and the men and women to whom we were introduced, impressed us by their general intelligence and strength of mind. Indeed, the people of Vermont need not shrink from a comparison with the people of any other State in these particulars. They are a thinking, reading, inquiring population, and keep themselves well supplied with periodicals and books. We expected to have but one meeting at the Falls, in the afternoon—occupying the Orthodox meeting-house, a very neat and convenient building, which was offered free of charge. If the cause of the slave had received such welcome generally at the North, on the part of the church and clergy, it would, ere this, have won the jubilee. On returning at sun-down from an excursion upon a lofty hill in the neighborhood, we were strongly importuned to occupy the Methodist church in the evening, and give another lecture on slavery; and though greatly wearied in body and in mind, we could not refuse, but spoke at some length to an impromptu gathering of most attentive listeners.

Our next and last meetings were in Bradford—a beautiful and thriving village, located near the Connecticut river, and unrivalled for the sublimity of the scenery in its vicinity, and the excellence of its meadow lands. The attendance in the afternoon was respectable, but much less than we anticipated; and in the evening it was not much increased, in consequence of a violent rain-storm. We were hospitably entertained by Mr. J. D. Clark and family, who spared no pains to make our visit a pleasant one.

On every occasion, the attention and demeanor of the audience was all that could possibly be desired—no a hiss, not a note of disapprobation was elicited in any quarter. Never have we been more favorably impressed by any visit we have made, and we shall be glad to renew it at the earliest opportunity.

FRUIT CULTURE: or, a Guide to the Cultivation and Management of Fruit Trees, with descriptions of Fruits, and a variety of useful Miscellaneous Household Receipts; fully illustrated. By Thos. Gregg. New York: Fowler and Wells, Publishers. Price, by mail, 30 cents; cloth, 50 cents.

Fruit culture has but just begun to receive the attention it deserves, and we gladly welcome this work, as the matter it contains is well calculated to aid and instruct, and consequently benefit, the fruit-grower. Every person who has a tree, or ground enough for it to grow on, should read it. To be successful in fruit culture, as in every thing else, you must know how to do it; and this book gives much information one cannot well do without. The price is so small that any one can afford it. There is no doubt but in all sections some fruits can be made profitable, if judiciously cultivated.

For the Liberator. 'The steed called Lightning, say the Fates, Is owned by these United States; 'T was Franklin's hand that caught the horse, Then harnessed by Professor Morse;' But now Bucephalus is taught to yield, So tamed by Cyrus W. Field. That, deep beneath the Atlantic tide, Old England's Queen has taken a ride, And quickly on the courier's track, Our President has ridden back. Greetings exchanged each with the other, Just as a sister meets a brother. Henceforth may there be 'no more sea,' And earth enjoy a jubilee. 'Of friendship and perpetual peace,' Upheld by truth and righteousness, And never may the electric chain, Formed for all nations, break again! Newbury. J. C.

For the Liberator of week before last, we printed a number of articles and anecdotes concerning the Atlantic Telegraph, and among them, some lines by Rev. Claudius Bradford, of Montague, from which (following the paper from which we copied) one line was omitted. We therefore reprint them, supplying the missing line:—

In three departments of great Nature's ways Have Massachusetts men won deathless praise. First Franklin, in the lightning's forked glare Has writ his name for ever on the air; Next Morse upon the solid earth; and now Field his upon the ocean's azure bower. And while the first shall blow, the second soar, The third make music on the sounding shore, Field, Franklin, Morse, in trinity sublime, Shall float for ever down the stream of time.

AMERICAN REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

This Convention met at Worcester on Tuesday last. John A. Andrew, Esq., of Boston, was elected President, and a long list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries chosen. Among the Vice Presidents was Caleb Swan, of Easton, the 'Straight Republican' candidate for Governor last year. Without the formality of a ballot, the present State officers were nominated for reelection by acclamation. Resolutions were passed, declaring that the Republican party has no love more strong than its love for the Union; that it is unalterably opposed to the extension of slavery; that it is in favor of a protective tariff, and providing additional safeguards for the purity of the ballot-box, &c. &c. Speeches were made by the President, Hon. J. Z. Goodrich, Hon. T. D. Elliot, Hon. Eli Thayer, and others. The concluding speech of the President, though brief, was characterized by such sincerity and fervor as to call forth the enthusiastic applause of the Convention. He declared his belief that 'slavery has no business to exist anywhere, and his abiding faith that 'the day will come when the bright sun "will rise upon no master, and set upon no slave."

MODERN GNATS, AND THE MODERN CAMEL.

A very curious and interesting museum might be formed of the animalcules that are carefully strained out, stigmatized and repudiated by our modern France, while they swallow the camel. Slavery, without objection or difficulty. Here are a few of the latest specimens.

The Christian Index, a pro-slavery Baptist paper in Alabama, publishes and echoes the resolutions of a pro-slavery church in that State, to the following effect: that they deeply regret the spirit of personal crimination and recrimination which has of late appeared in some leading Baptist papers, and that they shall regard its continuance as injurious to the interests of the denomination, and destructive to vital piety. It appears that vital piety can stand the test of purity, but cannot stand the loss of peace. Slavery is patriarchal, apostolical, and profitable, both for the life that now is, and for that which is to come; but 'personal crimination and recrimination'! Oh! dreadful! These ought not even to be named among alavholders professing godliness!

The New York Observer (26th ult.) gives us three-quarters of a column of lamentation and obprobrium, under the title, 'Dickens's Example.' It informs us that though it has not heretofore regarded Mr. Dickens's writings as the best possible food for young people, and though the reading public here, in years past, often been stumbled at 'his reckless style of living, his deep indebtedness, his neglect of the common principles which are essential to upright character'—they were not prepared, even by these short-comings, for 'that breach of domestic obligation which has now been made public.'

Mr. Dickens has indeed been a great sinner, both by commission and omission. He has written against slavery in our country, and against the sabbathal superstitions which prevail both in our country and his own. He has also shamefully neglected to neutralize the evils of any 'reckless style of living,' and any 'deep indebtedness' into which he may formerly have fallen, by punctual attendance on some 'business man's prayer-meeting.' These things are bad enough. But the last development, the stupendous and terrific gnat which has now made its appearance in the cup of his life, cannot be passed over. Mr. Dickens has actually—by his own confession—agreed with his wife in the opinion that the happiest and real welfare of both will be best promoted by living apart from one another, and they both, to live, to the preference, as well as consent, begun to live. This transaction the Observer calls 'breaking the marriage vows,' and, by putting this statement into its 'Religious Department'—the portion of that paper which its editors authorize 'to be read at the Sabbath'—it intimates its judgment that calumny and falsehood are appropriate Sunday readings.

If Mr. Dickens has any regard for a fair appreciation of the virtues of white-wash, if he wishes for a sponge which will, with one sweep, wipe out all his previous errors, we beseech him to commence punctual attendance upon a prayer-meeting, and upon one held in the morning or at noon, rather than in the evening. This will restore him to full credit with the saint, and diffuse an odor of sanctity even over his reputation from his wife. If he goes to the prayer-meeting, and she does not go, it will manifestly appear to her she is the guilty cause of the separation. As a customary dealer in quack medicines to public testimonials of their efficacy, desperate and (otherwise) hopeless cases that have been cured by the specific, we will quote a 'first-rate notice' of the successful operation of ours.

First, we will give an account of the disease. And we trust that no one will shrink from reading this on account of its length, since the severity of the disease augments the credit of the cure.

The patient is James Buchanan, President of the United States; than whom, no man in the country has been more treacherous to honor, truth, justice and common honesty. Here is what is said of him by one who thoroughly knows whereof he speaks. Col. John W. Forney, of Pennsylvania:—

'No man felt more deeply, in reference to Kansas, than Mr. Buchanan. No man talked more freely about it. In the last session of Congress, he was the only one who delivered to the committee appointed by the National Convention, to inform him of his nomination—and I was present in his parlor in Lancaster when he received them—he laid stress upon the principle, that the will of the majority of the people was a thing to be feared. "The South must vote for me," he said, "I will vote for me; the North must be secured, and the only way to secure the North is to convince them that when I go into the Presidential chair, I will do right to the people of Kansas. I am now sixty-six years of age. I have reached the time of life when I have no ambition for a re-election, or if I have, the only way to secure it is to be strong with my people at home. I have watched this struggle with my quiet retreat in London. I have seen what I conceive to be the mistake of President Pierce, and therefore, I will inaugurate a new system; I will show to these gentlemen that a Pennsylvania Republican will stand firm to the plights of a Pennsylvania gentleman and a Pennsylvania Democrat." Now, fellow citizens, in that letter of acceptance, if you will refer to it—it is not necessary to me to produce it—there, you will find that the will of the majority of the people of the Territory of Kansas should be protected in the sacred right of suffrage, unswayed by any influence whatever, and that the will of the majority should prevail.

We went into the canvass. I fell to my lot to be at the head of the State Democratic Committee of Pennsylvania. All my affections were in that State; all the emotions of my nature, physical and mental, were enlisted on the side of the candidate who had presented. His whole career, his character, his personal attachment, and the sincere and devoted friendship of his friends, all conspired to lead me to support him, his friends, and all about him, made me so anxious for him to succeed, that I indulged in no vain expression of speech when I say to you that I would have forfeited my life for him. My devotion for him knew no bounds. Day and night, night and day, I toiled in that campaign.

And above all others in that campaign, was the great principle of popular sovereignty.

Mr. Buchanan had no confidence or reserve upon this subject. He was public, he was open, he was unreserved in his declarations to every body. He was sent to the tragedian John Hickman, in an adjoining county, and told him through a peculiar person, that you, Mr. Hickman, occupy a peculiar position; you voted for the Topkapi Constitution; you denounced the Kansas-Nebraska bill; you were opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise line; the Democratic party of your district have nominated you; Republicans like you; they believe in you. Now, you want you to take the stump, and go before your people, to take the stump, and go before your people, and if necessary, dying by, this principle of Popular Sovereignty." For myself, if I could descend to the baseness of republishing private communications, I might fill a volume with similar pledges from similar authority.

There was no deception in that fight, at least as far as I was concerned. I sowed the seed of private letters and private pledges upon which I relied. There is not a county in Pennsylvania in which my letters may not be found, almost by his authority, and the complete and practical recognition of the rights of the people of Kansas to decide upon their own affairs.

Gentlemen, he was elected. He formed his cabinet. He issued his Inaugural Address. And here, at this point, let me say, that the public confidence inspired by his nomination, in the Democratic party, and the approval of his election inspired in the Republican ranks, that public confidence in the man who was renewed and revived by the public confidence in his Inaugural Address.

As for the purpose of accumulating pledges upon a pledge, for the purpose of making up a grand old promise upon this question, what should he do next? He looked around to see what should go to go to Kansas for the purpose of making the vexed question which had remained unadjusted, it has been graphically termed, 'the grave-yard of Governors.'



POETRY.

'LINE UPON LINE'
Or, A Lyre for the Wre.
BY REV. T. W. HYGINSON.

Beside this forming ocean bay,
Its blue horizon spreading,
We meet to celebrate to-day
A more than golden wedding;

TO THE SEXTANT.

The following lines appeared originally in the
Detroit Tribune. Our readers will excuse the absence
of correct orthography, and the imperfect poetic
measures, in view of the earnestness of the writer in a
humane and noble cause. We hope all concerned in
church-erecting will read and profit. Its philosophy
is admirable.

goin' out? and how can bellouses blow without wind,
And aint wind ere I put it to your consens.

The Liberator.

THOUGHTS OF A STRANGER ON THE
CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

Boston, August 29, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR:

A tour of some four thousand miles through your
Northern States has presented many topics of thought
new to me as an Englishman. I had a holiday of six
months allowed me from my official employments in
my native country, and I had several objects in view
in coming here. My first and principal object was to
see the practical development of Christianity; by which
I mean personal faith in the Lord Jesus Christ as
the only divine manifestation of God to man—

THE SOCIAL AND MORAL CONDITION
OF THE SLAVE STATES.

DEAR GARRISON:

The census of 1850 gives another criterion of the
social and moral condition of the slave States, as com-
pared with the non-slave States. Compare the mar-
riages, families and dwellings of the slave States with
those of non-slave States. Massachusetts has a popu-
lation of 994,914. In 1850, there were 10,347 mar-
riages, and at that time there were 292,675 families,
and 123,836 dwellings. In Virginia, there was a popu-
lation of 1,239,797, and but 8,163 marriages, 165,815
dwellings, and 107,630 families. Thus Virginia, with
300,000 more population, had, in 1850, 2000 less mar-
riages, 25,000 less families, and only 13,000 more
dwellings.

excuse. Their noses can no more be offended by the
odor of the colored race, than their taste can be of-
fended by tobacco juice. They are accustomed to it.
As infants, they have been dandled in the midst of it,
and inhale it as the smoke of their cigars from the cradle
to the grave; and it could not become more offensive
to them, even to the most fastidious, if the slave became a
freeman. But, oh! how repugnant to the spirit of
Christ is the hatred of the black man which all this
implies in the heart of the church of the North!

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE-SLAVERY AND
FREEDOM.

From the Chicago Democrat, July 21.

Something like six weeks since, there arrived in
this city a young man named George T. Eves, who
brought with him as his reputed wife a beautiful
mulatto woman, and three children, of whom we
believe he claims the paternity. The woman is
nearly white, and the children so white they would
not be thought otherwise by any one not conversant
with their origin.

MR. EVES' STORY.

From the columns of the Mercury, I
desire to make a brief statement in reply to certain
articles which have been recently published in the
newspapers concerning me.

A WHITE WOMAN SET FREE.

One of the most remarkable and intensely inter-
esting cases ever brought before a court of justice
was tried and disposed of in our Circuit Court last
week. The plaintiff, Ann Goddard, was a hand-
some young white woman, about twenty-one years
of age, perfectly white, with long, luxuriant and
straight hair, graceful and easy in manners, and
having all the appearance of an accomplished and
well-raised lady.

ARREST OF FUGITIVES.

A couple of runaway slaves, owned by Robert W.
Ingraham, of Mason county, Ky., were captured in
this city on Thursday evening, and sent across the
river before they had half a chance to raise an objection.

ATTEMPT TO ABDUCT THREE SLAVES.

On Monday last, our usually quiet community was
thrown into the most intense excitement by the cir-
culation of a report which had been previously cir-
culated, without obtaining much credence, that a
white man named George Howard, alias Jack Har-
rison, had abducted from their masters three slaves:
a negro man named Albert, belonging to Mr. P. N.
Loving, and two girls, named Betty and Ellen, the
property of Mr. R. W. Ogden.

PETITIONS! PETITIONS!

All who have re-
ceived, or who may receive, copies of the Petition to
the next Legislature, asking that the soil of Massachusetts
may be made free, and that kidnapping shall be for-
ever prohibited thereon, are urgently requested to give
immediate attention to the circulation of the same in
their respective towns, and to so organize the move-
ment, that every man and every woman throughout
each town of this Commonwealth shall have an oppor-
tunity to sign the same.

But when the first brief message went
Through the wide watery bounds,
The dumbfish straightway were transformed
To ocean's tongues and sounds,
Till whizzed old hankers of the deep
Were wondering and gulping.

Connecticut had, in 1850, 309,973 inhabitants.
There were, during the same year, 3,213 marriages,
73,448 families, and 64,013 dwellings. At the same
time, South Carolina had 668,507 population, and
only 2,005 marriages, 52,937 families, and 52,652
dwellings. Thus South Carolina, with more than
twice the population of Connecticut, had, in 1850,
1000 less marriages, 20,000 less families, and 12,000
less dwellings.

MR. EVES' STORY.

From the columns of the Mercury, I
desire to make a brief statement in reply to certain
articles which have been recently published in the
newspapers concerning me.

A WHITE WOMAN SET FREE.

One of the most remarkable and intensely inter-
esting cases ever brought before a court of justice
was tried and disposed of in our Circuit Court last
week. The plaintiff, Ann Goddard, was a hand-
some young white woman, about twenty-one years
of age, perfectly white, with long, luxuriant and
straight hair, graceful and easy in manners, and
having all the appearance of an accomplished and
well-raised lady.

ARREST OF FUGITIVES.

A couple of runaway slaves, owned by Robert W.
Ingraham, of Mason county, Ky., were captured in
this city on Thursday evening, and sent across the
river before they had half a chance to raise an objection.

ATTEMPT TO ABDUCT THREE SLAVES.

On Monday last, our usually quiet community was
thrown into the most intense excitement by the cir-
culation of a report which had been previously cir-
culated, without obtaining much credence, that a
white man named George Howard, alias Jack Har-
rison, had abducted from their masters three slaves:
a negro man named Albert, belonging to Mr. P. N.
Loving, and two girls, named Betty and Ellen, the
property of Mr. R. W. Ogden.

PETITIONS! PETITIONS!

All who have re-
ceived, or who may receive, copies of the Petition to
the next Legislature, asking that the soil of Massachusetts
may be made free, and that kidnapping shall be for-
ever prohibited thereon, are urgently requested to give
immediate attention to the circulation of the same in
their respective towns, and to so organize the move-
ment, that every man and every woman throughout
each town of this Commonwealth shall have an oppor-
tunity to sign the same.

Meanwhile, the white man left the skiff, in which
the two negro women—who had before been conceal-
ed under blankets—still remained, and advanced to-
ward Mr. Steward with a drawn bow-knife, but
was repulsed by Mr. Jenkins, who presented a
cocked gun, and told him if he did not desist he
would shoot him, when Harrison went back to the
skiff, and immediately rowed out into the river, de-
spite the orders of Messrs. Jenkins and Steward to
surrender or be shot. As soon as the bow of the
boat was turned up the river and a flank shot could
be had, so as not to endanger the lives of the girls,
who had not yet gone ashore, Mr. Steward shot at
Harrison five times, first discharging singly the con-
tents of both barrels of a shot gun, and then three
shots from a colts' repeater, all of which failed to
take effect. Harrison then gained the opposite
shore, and made his escape from his pursuers. The
two negro girls thus left in charge of the skiff were
without trouble arrested, and, together with Al-
bert, were brought to town and lodged in jail on
Monday evening.

Yesterday, while an effort was being made to get
a large sum subscribed to offer as a reward for his
apprehension, the welcome news was brought to
town that three young men, Mr. James H. Brown,
the Messrs. Chace, had captured Harrison on Mon-
day night about 12 o'clock, near Mr. Stevens', on
his way to this place. Never in our life have we
heard of such a state of feeling in this community
as then prevailed among our citizens. Many were
at the highest pitch of excitement, and all mani-
fested a feverish anxiety to see the 'villain,' 'fend,'
'highwayman,' &c. Some advised the summary
administration of justice by lynching the fellow;
others, with more propriety and discretion, advised
the administration of the laws of the State, at the
proper time, and by the legally constituted author-
ities.

MR. EVES' STORY.

From the columns of the Mercury, I
desire to make a brief statement in reply to certain
articles which have been recently published in the
newspapers concerning me.

A WHITE WOMAN SET FREE.

One of the most remarkable and intensely inter-
esting cases ever brought before a court of justice
was tried and disposed of in our Circuit Court last
week. The plaintiff, Ann Goddard, was a hand-
some young white woman, about twenty-one years
of age, perfectly white, with long, luxuriant and
straight hair, graceful and easy in manners, and
having all the appearance of an accomplished and
well-raised lady.

ARREST OF FUGITIVES.

A couple of runaway slaves, owned by Robert W.
Ingraham, of Mason county, Ky., were captured in
this city on Thursday evening, and sent across the
river before they had half a chance to raise an objection.

ATTEMPT TO ABDUCT THREE SLAVES.

On Monday last, our usually quiet community was
thrown into the most intense excitement by the cir-
culation of a report which had been previously cir-
culated, without obtaining much credence, that a
white man named George Howard, alias Jack Har-
rison, had abducted from their masters three slaves:
a negro man named Albert, belonging to Mr. P. N.
Loving, and two girls, named Betty and Ellen, the
property of Mr. R. W. Ogden.

PETITIONS! PETITIONS!

All who have re-
ceived, or who may receive, copies of the Petition to
the next Legislature, asking that the soil of Massachusetts
may be made free, and that kidnapping shall be for-
ever prohibited thereon, are urgently requested to give
immediate attention to the circulation of the same in
their respective towns, and to so organize the move-
ment, that every man and every woman throughout
each town of this Commonwealth shall have an oppor-
tunity to sign the same.

The following remedies are offered to the public
as the best, most certain, and most efficacious for
afford. ABER'S CATHARTIC PILLS have been pre-
pared with the strictest care, and are the result of
a long and successful experience. They are the
most efficacious, and most agreeable, of any
preparation of medicine hitherto known. They
do more or less good. This cure is effected by
their having a powerful effect on the bowels, and
their being so quick and so sure in their
operation, as to prevent any of those
unpleasant effects which are so often
attending the use of other cathartics. They
are adapted to all ages, and are so
easy to take, that they may be used by
the most delicate and infirm. They
are so adapted to the stomach, that they
do not produce any of those
unpleasant effects which are so often
attending the use of other cathartics. They
are so adapted to the stomach, that they
do not produce any of those
unpleasant effects which are so often
attending the use of other cathartics.

THESE PILLS are offered to the public
as the best, most certain, and most efficacious for
afford. ABER'S CATHARTIC PILLS have been pre-
pared with the strictest care, and are the result of
a long and successful experience. They are the
most efficacious, and most agreeable, of any
preparation of medicine hitherto known. They
do more or less good. This cure is effected by
their having a powerful effect on the bowels, and
their being so quick and so sure in their
operation, as to prevent any of those
unpleasant effects which are so often
attending the use of other cathartics. They
are adapted to all ages, and are so
easy to take, that they may be used by
the most delicate and infirm. They
are so adapted to the stomach, that they
do not produce any of those
unpleasant effects which are so often
attending the use of other cathartics.

THESE PILLS

THESE PILLS are offered to the public
as the best, most certain, and most efficacious for
afford. ABER'S CATHARTIC PILLS have been pre-
pared with the strictest care, and are the result of
a long and successful experience. They are the
most efficacious, and most agreeable, of any
preparation of medicine hitherto known. They
do more or less good. This cure is effected by
their having a powerful effect on the bowels, and
their being so quick and so sure in their
operation, as to prevent any of those
unpleasant effects which are so often
attending the use of other cathartics. They
are adapted to all ages, and are so
easy to take, that they may be used by
the most delicate and infirm. They
are so adapted to the stomach, that they
do not produce any of those
unpleasant effects which are so often
attending the use of other cathartics.

THESE PILLS

THESE PILLS are offered to the public
as the best, most certain, and most efficacious for
afford. ABER'S CATHARTIC PILLS have been pre-
pared with the strictest care, and are the result of
a long and successful experience. They are the
most efficacious, and most agreeable, of any
preparation of medicine hitherto known. They
do more or less good. This cure is effected by
their having a powerful effect on the bowels, and
their being so quick and so sure in their
operation, as to prevent any of those
unpleasant effects which are so often
attending the use of other cathartics. They
are adapted to all ages, and are so
easy to take, that they may be used by
the most delicate and infirm. They
are so adapted to the stomach, that they
do not produce any of those
unpleasant effects which are so often
attending the use of other cathartics.

THESE PILLS

THESE PILLS are offered to the public
as the best, most certain, and most efficacious for
afford. ABER'S CATHARTIC PILLS have been pre-
pared with the strictest care, and are the result of
a long and successful experience. They are the
most efficacious, and most agreeable, of any
preparation of medicine hitherto known. They
do more or less good. This cure is effected by
their having a powerful effect on the bowels, and
their being so quick and so sure in their
operation, as to prevent any of those
unpleasant effects which are so often
attending the use of other cathartics. They
are adapted to all ages, and are so
easy to take, that they may be used by
the most delicate and infirm. They
are so adapted to the stomach, that they
do not produce any of those
unpleasant effects which are so often
attending the use of other cathartics.

THESE PILLS

THESE PILLS are offered to the public
as the best, most certain, and most efficacious for
afford. ABER'S CATHARTIC PILLS have been pre-
pared with the strictest care, and are the result of
a long and successful experience. They are the
most efficacious, and most agreeable, of any
preparation of medicine hitherto known. They
do more or less good. This cure is effected by
their having a powerful effect on the bowels, and
their being so quick and so sure in their
operation, as to prevent any of those
unpleasant effects which are so often
attending the use of other cathartics. They
are adapted to all ages, and are so
easy to take, that they may be used by
the most delicate and infirm. They
are so adapted to the stomach, that they
do not produce any of those
unpleasant effects which are so often
attending the use of other cathartics.

THESE PILLS

THESE PILLS are offered to the public
as the best, most certain, and most efficacious for
afford. ABER'S CATHARTIC PILLS have been pre-
pared with the strictest care, and are the result of
a long and successful experience. They are the
most efficacious, and most agreeable, of any
preparation of medicine hitherto known. They
do more or less good. This cure is effected by
their having a powerful effect on the bowels, and
their being so quick and so sure in their
operation, as to prevent any of those
unpleasant effects which are so often
attending the use of other cathartics. They
are adapted to all ages, and are so
easy to take, that they may be used by
the most delicate and infirm. They
are so adapted to the stomach, that they
do not produce any of those
unpleasant effects which are so often
attending the use of other cathartics.

THESE PILLS

THESE PILLS are offered to the public
as the best, most certain, and most efficacious for
afford. ABER'S CATHARTIC PILLS have been pre-
pared with the strictest care, and are the result of
a long and successful experience. They are the
most efficacious, and most agreeable, of any
preparation of medicine hitherto known. They
do more or less good. This cure is effected by
their having a powerful effect on the bowels, and
their being so quick and so sure in their
operation, as to prevent any of those
unpleasant effects which are so often
attending the use of other cathartics. They
are adapted to all ages, and are so
easy to take, that they may be used by
the most delicate and infirm. They
are so adapted to the stomach, that they
do not produce any of those
unpleasant effects which are so often
attending the use of other cathartics.

THESE PILLS

THESE PILLS are offered to the public
as the best, most certain, and most efficacious for
afford. ABER'S CATHARTIC PILLS have been pre-
pared with the strictest care, and are the result of
a long and successful experience. They are the
most efficacious, and most agreeable, of any
preparation of medicine hitherto known. They
do more or less good. This cure is effected by
their having a powerful effect on the bowels, and
their being so quick and so sure in their
operation, as to prevent any of those
unpleasant effects which are so often
attending the use of other cathartics. They
are adapted to all ages, and are so
easy to take, that they may be used by
the most delicate and infirm. They
are so adapted to the stomach, that they
do not produce any of those
unpleasant effects which are so often
attending the use of other cathartics.

THESE PILLS

THESE PILLS are offered to the public
as the best, most certain, and most efficacious for
afford. ABER'S CATHARTIC PILLS have been pre-
pared with the strictest care, and are the result of
a long and successful experience. They are the
most efficacious, and most agreeable, of any
preparation of medicine hitherto known. They
do more or less good. This cure is effected by
their having a powerful effect on the bowels, and
their being so quick and so sure in their
operation, as to prevent any of those
unpleasant effects which are so often
attending the use of other cathartics. They
are adapted to all ages, and are so
easy to take, that they may be used by
the most delicate and infirm. They
are so adapted to the stomach, that they
do not produce any of those
unpleasant effects which are so often
attending the use of other cathartics.