"ISHMAIL"--SPIRITUALIZED.

The besetting sin of "Messrs. Garrison & Co." perhaps is not approbativeness. Nevertheless, though a humble member of that company, we are always quite willing "to see ourself as others see us," if we may perchance profit thereby. As we are probably not singular in this, we copy the following spiritual explanation of the word Ishmail. The paragraph is from Swedenborg. The New Church Repository introduces it as follows:

[From the New Church Repository for October.]

Will Messrs. Garrison & Co. take it as an offence if we say that the Spiritual explanation of Ishmail, given by Swedenborg in the following paragraph, applies itself by a certain instinctive spontaniety, to the school of reformers which they represent?

"The rational principle consists of good and of truth—that is, of those things which appertain to charity, and of those things which appertain to faith; rational truth is that which is signified by the wild ass. This, then, is what is represented by Ishmail, and is described in this verse. No one can believe that rational truth separate from rational good is of such a nature, nor should I have known it myself to be such, unless I had been convinced by lively experience. It is the same thing whether we speak of rational truth, or of a man whose rational principle is of the nature here described: such a man, whose rational principle is such that he is only in truth, although in the truth of faith, and not at the same time in the good of charity is of this character: he is morose, impatient, opposite to all others, viewing every one as in a false principle, instantly rebuking, chastising and punishing: he is without pity, neither does he apply himself nor endeavor to bend the minds and affections of others: for he regards everything from a principle of truth, and nothing from a principle of good. The rational principle, without life from celestial good, is as here described, viz., it fights against all, and all fight against it. Rational good never fights, howsoever it is assaulted, because it is meek and gentle, patient and pliable, its attributes being those of love and mercy: and, although it does not fight, yet it conquers all, never thinking of combat or boasting of victory. It acts thus because it is divine, and is safe of itself: for no evil can assault good, nor even exist in the sphere where good is: if it only feels its approximation, it recedes of itself and retires: for evil is infernal, and good is celestial. But truth separate from good, which is here represented by Ishmael, and is described in this verse, is altogether different, viz., it is like a wild ass, and fights against all and all against it; yea, it thinks and breathes scarce anything but combats, its general delight or reigning affection being to conquer, and when it conquers it boasts of victory. It is therefore described by a wild ass or a mule of the wilderness, or an ass of the forest, which cannot abide with others."—*A. C.* 1949, 1950.

If it should appear problematical why the advocates of Swedenborg do not enlist more heartily in many popular measures of reforms, we can only say that we find it difficult to sympathize with movements where the Ishmael spirit is predominant. We have for ourselves a very strong impression as to the intrinsic wrong and evils of the system of American slavery, but we do not, we trust, make anti-slavery the whole of our religion, nor do we find any necessity laid upon us to give up a divine revelation in order to "reconcile the ways of God to man." What association, moreover, can *Swedenborgians*, as they are called, have with those who would put Jesus, whom *they* solemnly regard as the Lord of heaven and earth, the true and only Jehovah, upon a level with Moses and the prophets, and mix him up with such worms of the dust as Luther, Calvin, Wesley, and Swedenborg? We are horrified by such deseeration of what is to us most holy and divine. We may say, too, that we are inevitably compelled to stand somewhat in doubt of the character of that goodness which so completely ignores genuine truth.

THE KANSAS HERALD OF FREEDOM.—The first No. of this paper has been issued by G. W. Brown & Co., at Waukarusa, Kansas Territory. Mr. Brown was formerly the able, enterprising and liberal editor of the Conneautville (Pa.) Courier. He is a true friend of freedom. He has assumed a responsible and important position. May he meet with abundant success in beating back the tide of slavery from that new territory. The former friends and patrons of his paper should give him their sympathy and aid in sustaining the Kansas Herald of Freedom. From Mr. Brown's past success in making a good paper, they well know that they will receive a full equivalent for their subscription money.

GERRIT SMITH has addressed a letter to Mr. Bronson, the candidate of the New York Hards for Governor. He will please accept our thanks for a copy. It is in the main devoted to a vindication of the anti-slavery character of the Federal Constitution.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES IN CINCINNATI.—The friends of freedom in Cincinnati have got up a course of anti-slavery lectures, which are now in progress of delivery. Theodore Parker opened the series three weeks since. Miss Antoinette L. Brown spoke last week, and Wm. Lloyd Garrison was to have spoken on Thursday of this week.

A FUGITIVE SLAVE, case was recently tried in Columbus before Judge Levitt. R. R. Sloan was charged with aiding in the escape of four slaves, and the suit was brought to recover the penalty of this act of humanity under the law of 1850. The Columbus papers speak of the evidence as entirely inadequate to justify the conviction of Mr. Sloan, nevertheless the Judge charged and the jury found him guilty. The penalty was three thousand dollars with cost of suit.

The State Journal says:

"The case went to the jury on Saturday evening and a verdict, we learn, was agreed upon on Sunday morning, about 6 o'clock, and sealed up for the Court. This morning the jury was polled, and the verdict was not guilty in one case, and guilty in the other. In the case of Gibbons vs. the def't, the verdict of not guilty was found under the instructions of the Court, the power of attorney under which the arrest was made being null and void.

In the case of Weymer vs. Sloan, the verdict was *Guilty*. There were three slaves involved in this case, and the penalty by the law is fixed at $3,000, which will be the amount of the judgment, with costs. When the jury was polled Mr. Mills, one of the number, said he gave the verdict of guilty, with extreme reluctance.

So far we have heard an expression, it is of surprise at the verdict in the last case."

MR. SULIOT, commences his select classes in mathematics and the languages this week. We think it the very best opportunities for those who wish to prosecute these studies.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.—The season of fairs has now closed. Last week they were held at Pittsburgh and Carrolton. At both of which places Salem came off quite honorably in competition. Mr. Yates of this place received a Medal at Pittsburgh for his incomparably beautiful harness. At Carrolton, Mr. C. H. Cornwell received the first premium for good riding. Mrs. S. Cornwell the first for skillful driving, Miss Mary Harriet Heaton also a premium for skillful riding and Messrs. Snider & Woodruff, was awarded the first premium for their excellent coal cooking stove.

THURSDAY, THE 30TH INST., has been set apart by Governor Medill, as a day of thanksgiving in this State.

AID FOR THE FATHERLESS AND THE WIDOW.

We publish below a list of contributions made to aid the widow and children of our departed and deeply lamented friend, JAMES W. WALKER. We wish once more to urge upon the friends of freedom and humanity, the importance of rendering what assistance they can towards procuring a home for Mrs. Walker and her children. The amount contributed thus far has been given by comparatively a few persons. Will not others be prompt to discharge the duty—we will say the *debt*—the abolitionist of the country owe to the family of one who gave the last and best years of his life to the most arduous and effective Anti-Slavery labor? In view of Mr. Walker's self-sacrificing and generous nature, none would expect that thus cut down in early life, he would leave the means of subsistence for his family, with the support he received as a lecturing agent, it was impossible for him to do so. Mrs. Walker and her six children are therefore left destitute and need assistance. Shall they have it? We hope the deeds as well as words of the friends of freedom, will answer affirmatively.

It is important that this matter shall be attended to with as little delay as possible. Mrs. Walker will of course be consulted, and her wishes complied with as to the location of the home to be provided for her, and when purchased it will belong to her and her children.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

William Ward,	Adrian,	$15,00
Mercy Ward,	"	10,00
Samuel Hayball	"	10,00
Ephraim Rulon,	"	15,00
Woodland Owen,	"	25,00
Jane P. Owen,	"	5,00
Rich'd Ellenden,	"	5,00
Mary R. Ellenden,	"	5,00
Sarah Eggleston,	"	5,00
Eliza. Mandeville,	"	5,00
Grace Bonner,	"	5,00
Wm. Parker,	Rome,	1,00
Thomas Scott,	Farmington,	2,00
Ethan Lapham,	"	1,00
Alfred Lapham,	"	50
John Thayer,	"	1,00
George Roberts,	"	1,00
William Power,	"	1,00
Alanson Aldrich,	"	1,00
G. Webster,	"	50
Norton Lapham,	"	50
A. L. Power,	"	1,50
Jane M. Chandler,	Adrian,	5,00
Lydia Jones,	"	5,00
A. Covert,	"	3,00
Ira N. Wells,	"	5,00
Peter Marvin,	"	5,00
Mary Ann Delano,	"	3,00
T. C. Warner,	"	3,00

Mr. Hayball, informs us that $80 or $90 in addition to the above has been subscribed in Michigen, a list of which will be published soon.

Amounts Paid and Pledged to the Committee at Salem.

A. M. Clement,	$10,00
Wm. Stedman,	10,00
Wilson S. Thorn,	5,00
Moses Conway,	5,00
Lewis Morgan,	3,00
Jacob Millisack,	3,00
Ann Clark,	3,00
Josiah Southam,	2,00
Geo. P. & Samaria Clark,	3 50
Jane Robinson,	5,00
Lot Holmes,	2,00
Benjamin Earl,	1,00
Sarah McMillan,	1,00
Sarah Bown,	1,00
K. G. Thomas,	1,00
Jane Craig,	25
Mary A. Stanley,	25
Jas. Miller McKim, Philadelphia,	2,50
S. May, Jr., Boston,	3,00
A Friend,	2,00
Edwin Feller,	5,00
Jacob Millesack,	5,00
Geo. Adams,	5,00
John M. Holmes,	5,00
A Friend, Boston,	50,00
Jonathan Morris,	1,00
J. Hurst,	1,00
Parker & Sarah H. Pillsbury, N. H.,	5,00

Those of the above list, who have not yet paid the amounts subscribed by them will please do so without delay.

Payment of Pledges made, or new contributions can be sent by mail or otherwise, to Sam'l Hayball, Adrian, Michigan, or to James Barnaby or Benjamin Bown, Salem, Ohio. The friends in Michigan, had best pay their pledges and contributions to Mr. Hayball.

A TERRIBLE RAILROAD CATASTROPHE occurred on the Great Western Railway in Canada last week 48 persons are reported as killed and 50 badly wounded—many of whom it was expected would not recover.

MISS SARAH PELLET, of Oberlin is lecturing on Political Reform, and the means of o' taining it, at San Francisco California.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—On Saturday Judge McLean gave a decision on the Bank tax cases, that will be regarded of interest to the tax payers as well as the Banks. Several of the Banks had procured injunctions against the County Treasurers, restraining them from proceeding to collect the taxes, as levied by the tax laws of 1851 and 1852. It was moved to dissolve these injunctions in the cases against the Cuyahoga County Treasurer; and, after consideration, Judge McLean overruled the motion, and made the injunctions perpetual.

He decides that the tax laws of 1851 and 1852 are unconstitutional and void.—*O. S. Jour.*

Somebody's foreign correspondent says that a bass viol has been constructed at Vienna, thirteen feet high, provided with pedals to act upon the finger board. This, however, is nothing to the great violin in Germany, which is so large that it requires two horses to draw the bow, and one stroke produces a sound that vibrates six weeks.—[Churchman.

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICIAL.—The vote on the State ticket (official) is as follows: Pollock 204,008, Bigler 167,001: Pollock's majority 37,007. For Canal Commissioner, Mott 274,014 Darsie 83,331. For Supreme Court Judge, Black (Dem) 167,010, Baird (R. N.) 120,596, Smyser (W.) 73,571,

For Prohibitory law, 158,324; against 163,510; majority against, 5,168.

WORCESTER, Oct. 30.

Asia O. Butman, the Kidnapper of A. Burns, was discovered at the American House yesterday, and was immediately posted throughout the city. In the evening a vigilant company of citizens watched Butman's movements; he threatened to use a pistol at the crowd. A warrant was immediately used and he was arrested. His examination was postponed, and he was compelled to give bonds to appear and answer.

It became evident that Butman's life was in danger, a large crowd having assembled. Some one prevailed on the crowd to let the kidnapper go, and he was followed to the depot, when the colored population fell on him, and he would have been killed, but for the interferrence of Martin Stowell, James A. Howland, Mr. Hoar, the Rev. T. W. Higginson and Stephen S. Foster, all abolitionists.

Butman was hustled into a carriage, accompanied by Mr. Higginson, and thus escaped with his life. Mr. Higginson was considerably cut by the missiles thrown at the carriage, and Butman was pelted with rotten eggs and stones, and was kicked and beaten almost to death.

There will be three brothers, the Messrs. Washburn, in the next Congress. The only previous occurrence of such an incident was in the Congress of 1826—27. The brothers then were William and John Findlay, Senator and Representative from Pennsylvania, and James Findley, Representvtive from Ohio.

A SCENE IN CHICAGO.—Gen. Cass spoke at Chicago on the 20th. He was listened to, it is said, with the most perfect respect and attention. Frederick Douglass was present and was loudly called for, but very properly declined speaking, and left the hall. The effect of the call upon him is thus described by the Chicago Tribune:

'The effect was as exciting as if a bomb-shell had been thrown into the room. Colonel Snowhook rushed upon the stand and brandished his fist at the crowd, while Col. Hamilton declared, in the most emphatic manner, that if Douglass came to the stand he would have him sent to the watchhouse. Such an uproar as followed we have seldom witnessed. It seemed as if pandemonium had broken loose, and the threats of the Nebraskaites only made the matter worse.

'The meeting was finally declared adjourned, and the gas was shut off and the hall rendered as dark as Erebus. A number of drunken Irishmen took advantage of this and rushed into the middle of the room, cursing the nager who was to insult gentlemen, and commenced throwing the chairs in every direction, to the great danger of the limbs and lives of those who had not escaped. One fellow, more desperately drunk than the others, tried to break a chandelier with a chair, but in the effort lost his balance, and tumbled to the floor. Matches were soon lighted in various parts of the room, so that the crowd could escape, and thus ended the demonstration.'

The Washington correspondent of *The New-Orleans Bee* trusts the Whigs of the South "will still keep the "good old Clay flag flying." We should rather advise them to follow some live mans banner if they can find one.—*Tribune.*

DURING "an evening with Madame Pfeiffer," a correspondent of the Transcript writes the follwing:

"Of all the countries I have ever visited," said Madame Pfeiffer, "of all the vile, immoral places I have ever seen or heard of, in savage or civilized land, the gambling saloons in California are the worst. I went there in company with friends; the doors were open; everything invited entrance. Splenor in every form; temptation most subtle and powerful, combined to lure the soul and body to destruction—splendid curtains, carpets, exquisitely painted pictures, whose subjects were so impure, that I involuntarily placed my hands over my eyes; wine, liquors of all kinds, free, and to be had for the asking, all combined to lure the poor mortal to sin and death. Yet all was so voluptuously respectable, so perfect in good taste, so refined in appearance, so beautiful to the eye, that its influence stole into the soul, like the deadly poison of the Upas tree. What wonder if with awakened passions, and brain made insane by liquor, allured by lovely young women, who preside at the table and overlook the game, with gold around and on every side of him, the poor victim rushes to the gaming table for a new excitement and a new phase of stimulations?"

I asked Madame Pfeiffer, of all the countries she had seen, which she should prefer as a residence, quite aside from her love of her native land, (which is, I think, Prussia.) She said, "Ceylon, the Island of Ceylon; the climate is so fine the country so beautiful, the people so kind, hospitable, and courteous."

☞ We are requested to state that the pledges and receipts at the Michigan Anniversary were

Donations,	$54,00
Pledges for the coming year,	207,00
Collected on last years pledges,	32,00
Whole Amount,	$293,00

Meetings.

MICHIGAN CONVENTIONS.

From the following notices it will be seen that our Michigan friends are prosecuting their work with vigor:

ADRIAN, Oct. 18, 1854.

DEAR MARIUS: The Michigan Anti-Slavery Society have determined to hold a series of large Conventions.

At Angola, Steuben Co., Indiana, Oct., 28th, and 29th.

Battle Creek, Michigan,	Nov,	4—5
Hastings, Barry Co.,	"	7—8
Albion, Calhoun Co.,	"	11—12
Saline, Washtenaw, Co.,	"	18--19
Farmington, Oakland Co.	"	25—26

Meetings to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Rev A. T. Foss, of New Hampshire, Charles and Josephine Griffing of Ohio, will be in attendance at these Conventions and will be aided by Charles C. Burleigh of Conn., at the Battle Creek and Albion Conventions.

Friends in the vicinity of these places will please extend this notice; and can at the conventions make arrangements with the Speakers for other meetings in their immediate neighborhoods.

C. C. Burleigh will hold meetings

At Cornell's School,	Nov.,	3d.
Bellevieu,	"	6th.
Olivet,	"	7th.
Marshall,	"	8th.
Marengo,	"	9th.
Hickory Grove,	"	10—11.
Napoleon,	"	13th.
Raisin Valley,	"	14th.

By direction of the Executive Committee.

JACOB WALTON, *Cor. Sec.*

THE WESTERN ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR,

For 1854, will be held in SALEM, in the fourth week in December.

The proceeds of the Fair will be applied directly and immediately in efforts for the abolition of slavery and we trust our friends—the friends of the slave and universal freedom, need no labored arguments to convince them that the late manifestations of the slave power should stimulate us to greater and more determined efforts for its overthrow, and we therefore ask *all* the friends of freedom for aid in this enterprise, in the confident hope of a generous response The scarcity of the season should serve to remind us that the slave has *no* resources, no hope but the untiring efforts of the abolitionists.

Grain, Flour, Fruit, Vegetables and provisions of every kind are particularly acceptable. We would suggest that if our friends when laying up their winter stores, would set apart a portion for the Fair, it would then be ready to send by the first opportunity. All kinds of Merchandize, the products of every industrial vocation, every thing in common exchange will be thankfully received and appropriated to the best advantage. Will the sewing societies be punctual in sending their contributions, not too soon, lest there be some "missing stitches," not too late lest we should not get them. Will Artists remember that specimens of their handi-work are ever welcome and most appropriate and fitting offerings on the altar of humanity. If our little friends in the country would ask how they could help us, we would suggest by a portion (tho' small it might be) of the newly gathered store of nuts.

Boxes or parcels can be forwarded to or left at the Stores of James Barnaby and Joel M'Millan, on Main-st., near the Town Hall.

Sarah Bown,	*Elizabeth Lease,*
Sarah Smith,	*Laura A. Deming,*
Laura Barnaby,	*Sarah H. Galbreath,*
Mary Jane Barker,	*Lucy Ann Fawcett,*
Emily Robinson,	*Sarah Sharp,*
Josephine S. Griffing,	*R. A. Sharp,*
Angelina Deming,	*Hannah Strangha,*
Margaret Hise,	*Ann Pearson,*
Rachel Trescott,	*Elizabeth P. Vickers,*
Jane M. Trescott,	*Matilda C. Galbreath,*
Sarah McMillan,	*Elizabeth Crier.*

AGENTS FOR THE BUGLE.

The following names have been forwarded us of persons who are willing to act as agents for the Bugle, collecting and forwarding subscriptions and obtaining subscribers. They will greatly aid us and we trust serve the cause by acting in this capacity:

Local agents for the Anti Slavery Bugle.

Adrian, Samuel Hayball,
Livonia, Harriet Fuller,
Plymouth, Isaac N. Hedden,
Ypsilanti, Emeline DeGarmo,
" Samuel D, Moore,
Union City, John D. Zimmerman,
McRoy Grove, Tho's Fox,
Battle Creek, Phebe H. Merritt,
Bedford, Henry Cornell,
Farmington, Abram Powels,
Wolf Creek, Warren Gilbert,
West Unity, J. H. Richard'son,
Ann Arbor, R. Glazier.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED—At West Unity, Williams county, Ohio, on Thursday, October 12th, by Mr. Newman, Esq., Mr. JAMES H RICHARDSON, formerly of Columbiana Co., to Miss AMANDA M. HINMAN, formerly of Licking Co.

Receipts for the Bugle for the week ending Nov. 1.

Edwin Cook, Detroit,	1,50-523
Joseph Banks, "	1,50-523
George Wiley, Salem,	1,50-517
Amy Sharpless, Lowellville,	1,50-520
Wm. McClain, Salem,	27-472
Isaac Gibson, Thompsons Station,	1,50-526
Asahel Case, Eagleville,	1,50-521
Joseph Mills, "	1,50-524
R Aldrich, Adrian,	1,50-524
G Sanders, "	1,50-524
Peter Marvin, "	2,70-433
Norris F Arnold, Ypsilanti,	75-470
O Osgood, Adrian,	50-540
E Grubb, Heyfield,	1,00-507
Samuel Erwin, Marlboro,	2,50-551
Wm. Denton, Cincinnati,	1,00-507
Wm. E. Lukens, Putnam,	1,50-558
Robert George, Cedar Vale,	1,50-521
H. Willis, Battle Creek,	2,00-561
Edward Marshall, Orgella,	75-496
Charles A. Loud, Huntsburg,	48-490
G. B. Hickox, Granger,	1,00-501

OHIO AND PENNSYVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Mail Train leaves	Pittsburg at	800 A. M.
" " "	SALEM,	11,05 A. M.
" " arrives at Crestline		5,30 P. M.
Express Train leaves	Pittsburgh at	3,00 P. M.
" " "	SALEM	6,00 P. M.
" " arrives at Crestline		11,30 P. M.
Second Express, leaves	Salem at	5,50, A. M.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Mail Train leaves	Crestline at	2,30 A. M.
" " "	SALEM	8,30 A. M.
" " arrives at Pittsburgh		at 11,40 A. M.
Express Train leaves	Crestline at	1,15 P. M.
" " "	SALEM	6,00 P. M.
" " arrives at Pittsburgh		8,20 P. M.
Second Express, leaves	Salem at	9,45, P. M.

EMPLOYMENT.

YOUNG MEN, in every neighborhood, may have pleasant and profitable employment, by engaging in the sale of our New and Valuable Books, and canvassing for our POPULAR FAMILY JOURNALS. For terms and particulars, address, postpaid,

FOWLERS & WELLS,
308 Broadway, New-York.

P. S.—All who engage with us will be *secured from the possibility of loss*, while the profits derived will be very liberal.

BUCKEYE FOUNDRY.

ENOS L. WOODS,

COLUMBIANA, COLUMBIANA COUNTY, OHIO

Steam Engine Builder.

STEAM ENGINES of various sizes, constructed upon the latest approved plan, that cannot fail to give as good satisfaction as any now made.—Patterns of all kinds, made to order. All works made of good material, and warranted to give as good satisfaction as any other.

Feb. 11, 1854.-tf

Dr. GEO. W. PETTIT

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Marlboro and surrounding country. Office in the room recently occupied by Dr. K. G. Thomas. tf.

PROSPECTUS—1854-'5.

THE GLOBE:

THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF CONGRESS, AND NEWSPAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

LORD BROUGHAM, in his "Historical Sketches of Statesmen who flourished in the time of George the Third," gives some remarkable examples, showing the great loss sustained by England in the history of its statesman, and of its national progress, though the imperfect state of parliamentary reporting in the former times. He opens his life of Lord CHATHAM thus:

"There is hardly any man in modern times, with the exception, perhaps, of Lord Somers, who fills so large a space in our history, and of whom we know so little, as Lord Chatham; and yet he is the person to whom every one would at once point, if he desired to name the most successful statesman and most brilliant orator that this country ever produced. Of Lord Somers, indeed, we can scarcely be said to know anything at all. That he was a person of unimpeachable integrity, a judge of great capacity and learning, a firm friend of liberty, but a cautious and safe counselor in most difficult emergencies, all are ready to acknowledge. But the authority which he possessed among his cotemporaries, the influence which his sound and practical wisdom exercised over their proceedings, the services which he was thus enabled to render in steering the Constitution safe through the most trying times, and saving us from arbitary power without paying the price of our liberties in anarchy and bloodshed—nay, conducting the whole proceedings of a revolution with all the deliberation, and almost in the forms, of an ordinary legal proceeding, have surrounded his name with a mild yet imperishable glory, which, in the contrast of our dark ignorance respecting all the particulars and details of his life, gives the figure something altogether mysterious and ideal. It is now unfortunately too late, by supplying this information, to fill up the outline which the meager records of his times have left us. But it is singular how much of Lord Chatham, who flourished within the memory of the present generation, still rests upon vague tradition. As a statesman, indeed, he is known to us by the events which history has recorded to have happened under his administration. Yet even of his share in bringing these about, little has been preserved of detail. So, fragments of his speeches have been handed down to us, but these bear so very small a proportion to the prodigious fame which his eloquence has left behind it, that far more is manifestly lost than has reached us; while of his written compositions but a few letters have hitherto been given to the world.

"The imperfect state of parliamentary reporting is the great cause of this blank."

What Somers and Chatham have lost in fame by the oblivion of all the masterly efforts of their minds which, wielding the power of Parliament conducted the march of the Government during their connection, with it, the history of the nation has also lost for want of the vigor and verity, the clearness, the freshness and beauty with which its events and their causes might have been preserved in the luminous eloquence of its orators.

The great men who conducted our Revolutionary struggle in the Continental Congress have left no history behind them of the views and events which had their birth in their debates, except in the meager formula of a journal. The fervid feeling of the hour, the impelling circumstances, the argument, the eager controversy, which set the subject in every variety of light passed away with the breath that gave them utterance; and men who were not surpassed, in the opinion of Lord Chatham, by "the master statesmen of the world," have bequeathed to posterity nothing of the eloquence which guided our National Councils but, the shadow of a name." Recent publications show how graphic history becomes when the actors in it speak for themselves, and events as they emerge stamp themselves on its page. Congress has now taken care that this sort of genuine history shall fall from the press, full and perfect, day by day; and thus every public man will make his own history, and blend it imperishably with that of this country.

The Congressional Globe and Appendix is so voluminous that it can only be read by our busy countrymen partially during its progress. Some are interested in one measure, some in another.—Different sections look for the most part to the action of their several representatives—the concerns of one frequently possessing no interest for the rest—and amidst the mass it is difficult for each section, or individual, to get at the special matter most interesting to them. To obviate this, and enable all to get at a glance a general view of the entire proceedings of Congress, and to fix their attention on what suits their particular views, I will publish in future, in addition to the Daily Globe and the Congressional Globe and Appendix, a TUESDAY'S CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE, containing a brief of each day's debate on every important subject discussed during the preceding week, arranging the names of the speakers pro and con, and presenting the points discussed and leading arguments on each side, somewhat in the mode in which forensic briefs are prepared. This paper I will send gratuitously to every subscriber to the Congressional Globe and Appendix; and to those who may consider the summary sufficient without them, the subscription price for the weekly will be two dollars per annum.

The brief synopsis of debates will fill but a small part of the contents of this large weekly sheet. It will contain every important item of foreign and domestic news which can be gleaned from the daily prints during the week, together with that which may be brought by telegraph at the moment of going to press. It will contain, besides, the interesting miscellany which is given in the Daily Globe, and the Washington gossip of the letter writers, extracted from the different newspapers which employ them, whenever they shall be esteemed of such import as to interest the readers of the Globe, and bear such probability on their face as to warrant their insertion.

As this weekly paper will be sent to all the subscribers for the Congressional Globe and Appendix, it will certainly have a more general circulation than any other newspaper in the United States, and will, therefore, invite advertisements from every section of the Union, especially the wholesale merchants in the great cities, which will give it additional interest with business men every where.

THE DAILY GLOBE will be printed on a double royal sheet, twice a day during the sessions of Congress—at eleven o'clock, a. m., and five o'clock, p. m.; during the recesses, at five dollars a year for either the morning or evening edition. The evening edition is the one most suitable for subscribers who live out of this city, as it will contain, besides the full proceedings of Congress of the day before published in the mording edition, a full synopsis of those of the day, together with the news by telegraph, and from other sources, up to the hour that it is put to press. It will contain, also, all laws and joint resolutions passed by Congress.

THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX will also be printed on a double royal sheet, in book form, royal quarto size, each number containig sixteen pages. The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE will be made up of the proceedings of Congress, and the running debates as taken down by the reporters. The Appendix will contain the Messages of the President of the United States, the Reports of the Heads of the Executive Departments, such speeches as have been withheld by Members of Congress for revision, and all the laws and joint resolutions passed during the session. A complete index will be made soon after Congress adjourns, and sent to all the subscribers for the work. Should any numbers fail to reach subscribers, they will be sent to them, without charge, whenever they advise me what numbers they have not received. Subscribers should be careful to file all numbers received, as the complete work will be found to be very valuable to them, and the expense of furnishing missing numbers very expensive to me.

The debates of Congress are now as fully and as faithfully reported in the Congressional Globe as those of any other legislative body are in this or any other country and yet they are sold to subscribes for *one sixth* of what any other debates are sold for in this country, and *one eleventh* of what the debates of the British Parliment are sold for in England, where paper, reporting, type, and type-setting are, each and all, much cheaper than in this country. The liberal subscription by Congress enables me to sell the debates so low. And Congress, for the purpose of enabling the people to obtain them at as low a rate as they can be afforded, passed the following joint resolution, authorizing them to go free by mail:

Joint Resolution providing for the distribution of the laws of Congress and the debates thereon.

With a view to the cheap circulation of the laws of Congress and the debates contributing to the true interpretation thereof, and make free the communication between the representative and constituent bodies:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That from and after the present session of Congress, the Congressional Globe and Appendix, which contain the laws and debates thereon, shall pass free through the mails so long as the same shall be published by order of Congress: *Provided*, that nothing herein shall be construed to authorize the circulation of the Daily Globe free of postage.

Approved, August 6, 1852.

TUESDAY'S CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE will be published every Tuesday, and contain all that is promised above. It will be commenced on a double royal sheet, but if that shall be found not to be large enough to contain all the matter, then the sheet will be enlarged.

TERMS:

For one copy of the Daily Globe, one year - - $5 00
When taken for a less time, the price will be during the coming session. - - - - - - - - - $3 00
Where bank notes under $5 are prohibited by law, or cannot be readily obtained, I will send two copies for $5, four for $10; and so on at that rate.
FOR TUESDAY'S CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE one year, $2
For six months - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 1

Subscriptions for less than six months will not be received.

An order for any of the papers must be accompanied by the money for it, else the paper will not be sent. Bank notes current where a subscriber resides will be received at par.

The DAILY GLOBE which will contain all the proceedings of Congress; will be sent to the papers that copy this prospectus as often as three times *before* the meeting of Congress.

Those who publish this prospectus should send a paper directed "Daily Globe, Washington, D. C.," so marked with a pen as to direct attention to it.

It is expected that those papers which published the prospectus for the last year, and have been receiving the Daily Globe therefor, and desire to receive it the coming year, will publish this prospectus.

I desire to employ Agents, who can produce good recomendations, to obtain subscribers.

JOHN C. RIVES.

WASHINGTON CITY, *October* 12, 1854.

M'CLAIN'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE.

Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio.

W. McCLAIN, *Principal and Professor of the Science of Accounts.*

W. P. COOPER, *Professor of Business and Ornamental Penmanship.*

H. AMBLER, Esq., *Lecturer on Commercial Law.*

Commercial.—This Department will furnish the students excellent facilities for acquiring a thorough practical knowledge of Single and Double Entry Book Keeping, and Commercial Calculations, as applied to every Department of Commerce, Manufacturing, Rail-Road and Steamboat business; etc. It also embraces Business Penmanship, Commercial Correspondence and Lectures on Commercial Law.

Though establishments in large cities have hitherto been regarded as almost the only reliable sources of a Business Education, we hope to render this Institution no less worthy of the confidence and patronage of business men, than are those to be found at the great centres of trade. The comparative cheapness of rent and living enables us to furnish tuition at much lower rates than it can be had in larger places.

Mr. Cooper is well known as an accomplished and successful Teacher of the Epencrian System of Penmanship, and we feel no hesitancy in saying that he he has no superior, except Mr. Spencer, either as a *Writer or Instructor*, in any Commercial College in the State.

As we have frequently been asked, within the past year, why the tuition fees for instruction in Book-Keeping are so much higher than for most other branches of science, we deem it proper to say that while attending Mr. Duff's Commercial College, at Pittsburgh, for the purpose of becoming fully acquainted with that eminent teacher's system, as well as with his modes of instruction, and also while visiting some of the best Commercial Schools in this State, we were fully confirmed in the opinion which eight years of experience in Book-Keeping, under various circumstances, had previously forced upon us, that to receive a thorough practical knowledge of the science of accounts, the pupil must be under the constant care of the instructor; making the labor of teaching one student Book Keeping equal to that bestowed on several in most other branches of science; and therefore, rendering it impossible for a teacher to take charge of more than from fifteen to twenty students at one time.

Students will be instructed individually, so that they can enter at any time.

From seven to ten weeks are sufficient to complete the course.

A set of neat, comfortable and commodious rooms are being fitted up for the accommodation of the Institute.

Diplomas are awarded to those who complete the course and sustain a satisfactory examination.

Good boarding can be had at from $2,00 to $2,50 per week.

The first session will commence November 20, 1854.

TERMS: Payable invariably in advance, unless a special arrangement is made to the contrary.

Full Mercantile course, including, in addition to book-keeping, business penmanship, law lectures and commercial correspondence,	$20,00
Same course for ladies,	$15,00
Ornamental penmanship, twenty lessons,	$5,00

Artistic.—Mrs. R. H. McCLAIN, who has spent several years in preparing herself to teach the different varieties of Painting and Drawing, authorizes me to say that she will take pleasure in giving those who wish her services, regular courses of instruction in Pen and Pencil Drawing, Water Color, Oil and Monochromatic Painting and Sketching from nature.—Terms moderate.

As the Board of Education of the Union School of this place, think that I will, by opening such a school as that for which I recently issued a circular, so interfere with the success of the High School department of said Union School, as virtually to violate the spirit of a contract made between them and myself a few weeks since, I have agreed to dispense with all the departments of the Institution mentioned in said circular except the Commercial Department, to which I will therefore be able to give my entire attention.

Salem, Oct. 23, 1854. WM. McCLAIN.

SALEM FOUNDRY!!

If you want Cheap and Good Stoves, call on Snider & Woodruff, at the old SALEM FOUNDRY, in Salem, Ohio.

THANKFUL for past favors, we would call the attention of the public to the variety of style of Stoves now manufactured at our establishment. We invite all who may want Stoves, to call and examine ours, as we are determined to sell as low as any other market dare sell, either wholesale or retail, and warrant all our work.

Among the Stoves are as follows:

The NATIVE, improved, for the use of wood, which has stood against all competition of Cook Stoves for the last five years.

The MINESOTA, Nos. 1 and 2, less in size than the Native, equal in every other respect.

The EMPIRE IMPROVED, in the length of the fire-chamber.

The KITCHEN WITCH, one of the latest improved Premiums.

The WASHINGTON COOK, a new style for a coal cook, on a superior plan to any in use, and adapted to the very purpose of coal, which can be changed by an additional plate to a perfect wood stove. No stove now in use has the same advantages this has to be so completely changed for the use of wood or coal; and an additional improvement is the raising and lowering of the grate, which will lessen or enlarge the fire-chamber.

The LILY PARLOR, a new style of Parlor, as well as a Parlor Cook Stove, made upon the latest style and most improved plan; and by the use of a fancy top, it can be changed from a cook to a perfect parlor stove. Also, two sizes of a cheaper style, for the same use.

Three sizes of the FRANKLIN, among which is one of a handsome figure, of a large size, for the use of large rooms or parlors; also, large stoves, for the use of meeting and school houses, shops, &c.

CASTINGS of all kinds on hand and made to order, such as the country demands, among which are *Grates, Ploughs, Shares, Porch Steps, Wagon and Buggy Boxes, &c., &c.*

All the above will be sold low for cash or country produce. SNIDER & WOODRUFF.

SALEM, Oct. 21, 1854.

FIFTH ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT

OF THE

FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THIS Institution located at 229, Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; will commence its next session on Saturday, September 30th, 1854 and continue 23 weeks, closing on Saturday, March 12th, 1855. This is the longest term of any Medical School in the United States.

FACULTY.

DAVID J. JOHNSON, M. D., Dean, Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.

ELLWOOD HARVEY, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine.

ANN PRESTON, M. D., Professor of Physiology.

EDWIN FUSSELL, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

MARK G. KERR, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and General Therapeutics.

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