

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR, TO BE HELD IN BOSTON, MASS., DURING THE CHRISTMAS WEEK OF 1855.

This annual effort, having for its end the Abolition of American Slavery, has been long before the eyes of the community that we feel prolonged explanation in respect to it unnecessary.

Convinced as we are that Slavery is a sin and a crime everywhere and under all circumstances, that all complicity or connivance with it implies moral guilt just in proportion to the extent of the sanction given, that consequently all political and especially all religious fellowship, with such a system of abominations is eminently criminal and dangerous, it is our endeavor to promulgate these sentiments, so far as it may be in our power, throughout the whole length and breadth of the land.

We propose to do this through the medium of Newspapers, Lectures and Tracts, and we call upon all who fear God and regard Man to give us their sympathy and co-operation. The country is stirred as it never yet has been, but of how inadequately for the accomplishment of the great work that lies before it, and, in too many cases, by what poor and inefficient motives.

Should American Slavery be abolished through the force of moral power, a nobler example will have been given to the world than any previous possession of Manorial Governments that Slavery has ever witnessed. It is in the Colonial possessions of Manorial Governments that Slavery has been abolished. We are laboring for its extinction in the midst of a great nation, where it is entwined with every fibre of commercial, political and religious life, and where, with important exceptions, every man is a voter. We do not allude to these facts with any discouraging purpose, but only that we may declare with convincing earnestness the necessity there exists for the promulgation, not of any half-way testimonies or diluted doctrine, but for the truth in its entire efficiency, without concealment and without compromise.

This great mission the American Anti-Slavery Society alone discharges, and therefore we co-operate with it. Her members refuse to be concerned in the administration of a government cemented with the blood of slaves, or to recognize as churches of Christ the apostate ecclesiastical bodies of our country, who consider as goods and chattels personal, subject to all the fluctuations that mark other property, the souls for which they profess to believe He died. This is the Transient and this is the Infidelity that so convulses our country. Whether that country be destroyed or saved, we cheerfully leave the character of the American Abolitionists to the verdict of coming ages, believing that it will then appear that Loyalty consisted in adherence to Righteousness and Faith, in the declaration that the Altars of the Lord were not even as those of Moloch.

We do not correspond, counsel and assistance from all friends of the Slave, whether at home or in Europe, and we pledge ourselves to employ most conscientiously whatever influence or money may be committed to our hands, and to make faithful account for the same at the close of our undertaking.

Communications may be addressed to the Committee at 21 Cornhill, Boston, Mass., or to 138 Nassau street, New York.

Women's Rights Convention. In accordance with a vote of the last National Women's Rights Convention, held in Philadelphia, the next Convention will be held in CINCINNATI, on the 17th and 18th of October next.

GEO. W. MANLY, DAGUERRIAN ARTIST, CARY'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET, SALEM, OHIO. Salem, June 23, 1855.

D. WALTON, SALEM, COLUMBIANA COUNTY, OHIO. DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF STOVES. Also, Manufacturer of Tin Ware, Stove Furniture, Pipe, &c. A great variety of Japanese Ware and Toys. Salem, Aug. 15, 1855.

FALL OF 1855. WE are now in receipt of our New Stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of a large and elegant assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, Shawls, Bonnets, and a great variety of Galant and Velvet Trimmings, Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery Embroideries, and a general stock of FANCY AND FARIETY GOODS. Together with a full stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, Flannels, Linsey Checks, Colored, Brown and Bleached Canton Flannels, Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Shirts, and by far the most elegant stock of PRINTS and GINGHAMS ever offered. We have also some 500 Yards more of that same YARD WIDE BLACK SILK! Which has been so celebrated for its Brilliant Lustre, its Wonderful Pliability, and its Great Cheapness. Also, an elegant line of Lapin's French Merino and Colours, comprising all qualities and colors; together with a full supply of CARPETS, WALL AND WINDOW PAPER, Boots and Shoes, Glass and Queensware, &c., &c. Thankful for past favors, we invite the attention of customers and the public generally to our New Stock, feeling satisfied that we can offer extra inducements to purchasers. Sept. 15, 1855. J. & L. SCHILLING.

SITUATION WANTED. A Colored Girl, sixteen or seventeen years of age, wants a situation in a family. She can do ordinary house-work, and is in want of a home. For further particulars inquire of JAMES BARNABY. Salem, August 16th, 1855.

BLANK DEEDS, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Executions and Summons for sale at this Office.

COMMENDATION. We commend the following compliment as an act of honor. It is from the Pennsylvania Freeman: 'The firmness of those Whigs, added to the fairness of the Democracy, did much to give Philadelphia, and even Pennsylvania, a strong hold upon the affections of the Southern people during the fearful conflict on the Compromise measures; and so favorably has this state of things operated upon that section of the Union, that, at this very moment, Philadelphia is the favorite city in the North for the Southern merchant, and Pennsylvania regarded as the very leader of Northern Nationality.'

SECTARIANISM STIMULATED.—A contemporary in publishing the approving letters of subscribers, gives the following among other extracts: 'Your paper I want. It has aroused in my mind and in the minds of others a love for the Congregationalism of our N. E. fathers (although connected with the Presbyterian churches) which many waters cannot quench, and which will in due time discover itself.'

ALTHOUGH CURSUS is a Presbyterian paper, we should find no great pleasure in being told that it had aroused 'a love for Presbyterianism, which many waters could not quench. We should far rather learn that it had awakened a quenchless love for Jesus, for his cause and kingdom and suffering poor.—Free Presbyterian.

PROFESSION IS NOT PRINCIPLE. The name of a Christian is not Christianity, and we have no reason to believe that that man is a Christian whose works give the lie to his professions. We may safely regard that man as an ignorant or a hypocrite, who prays for the spread of religion and votes for intemperance and slavery. This is plain talk, but we do not intend to be misunderstood.—A Christian will not insult God by praying for his glory and voting for his dishonor.—Non-Independent.

RECEIPTS FOR THE BUGLE FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 9. J. H. Woods, Sylvia, 1.00-556; Zephania Howe, Kinsman, 2.00-573; Miss F. A. Rose, Jefferson, 1.00-523; R. A. Brooks, Laport City, 1.00-556; David J. Davis, South Bend, 2.00-568; Alexander Crook, Leesville, 1.00-559; James Millersack, 6.00-694; Jacob Adams, Deersville, 1.00-574; Archibald Blair, 1.00-564; H. Hays, 1.00-574; Emma Kimball, Prairie De La, 1.00-574; Eliza C. Wright, Pennsville, 1.00-567; Thomas Gray, 1.00-570.

CINCINNATI ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR. The Anti-Slavery Bazaar Committee filled with the consciousness of the great work yet to be done in rousing this nation to a true sense of the sin and evil of Slavery, and of the peculiar importance of the present crisis, would again call upon all lovers of Freedom and especially upon those of this community to aid them in swelling the success of their coming Bazaar, to be held on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Oct. 24, 25, and 26. All kinds of produce, goods, or money, will be gladly received and faithfully appropriated. The labor of these sales falls heavily upon a few. We trust the many this year will be willing to share the toil by liberal contributions and hearty sympathy. Friends at a distance intending to send boxes must see that they reach us in good season. We were sadly disappointed last year by the delay of some not arriving in time for the sale. The money raised is to be appropriated to the dissemination of Anti-Slavery truth by lecturers, agents, newspapers, conventions and tracts.

PLEASANT AND PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT. In every town and village, for Men, and Women to sell our neat, cheap, and quick-selling Books, and to canvass for our Popular Scientific Journals. All who engage with us will be secured from the possibility of loss. Profits, very liberal. Please address, FOWLER AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York.

NEW BOOKS, STATIONERY, WALL PAPER, &c., &c. AT THE Salem Book Store. ALL Kinds of Classical, Historical, Poetical, Political, Theological, Mental, Dental, Law, Scientific, Musical, Juvenile and School Books, kept on hand, or procured to order, at Publishers' Prices.

A VALUABLE INVENTION BY A COLORED MAN.—The Philadelphia Sun says, Aaron Roberts, a colored man in that city, has invented a valuable aid to the Fire Department. It is constructed on the principle of a telescope, occupying a very small space when closed, but capable of being extended to a height of some sixty feet by means of our own legs. Above this is a branch pipe, made of flexible, and worked in any direction by chains reaching to the ground. The machine can be run into a narrow alley, or any confined space, and by attaching a hose to a fire-plug, the water will be forced to the top, and thence directed at the place of the operation. Complete safety is thus afforded the firemen, and instant application may be made to any part of a burning building.

OPRESSED ITALY. Italy, half as large again as Great Britain, is inhabited by twenty-four millions of a race as fully organized as any in the world, one isolated, one in language, one in the essentials of character, but never yet one in policy, is distributed into seven states, of which Piedmont alone comparatively free. Even there Raddetzki menaces the soil, and may at any time, while the choicest of the Sardinian troops are absent, push an army over the frontier. In the Lombardo-Venetian territory, six or seven millions of Italian await a conflict with his half-barbarous soldiers collected from central and eastern Europe. Six million of the same race in Naples, are ruled by the legal lieutenant of Austria, whose cruelties have stung to sudden rage the sensibility of Lord John Russell. In the Papal States, two millions and a half submit to the unpeaked degradation of ecclesiastical government and two thousand French soldiers guard the Holy Pope. Tuscany and the lesser States suffer under mal-administration and bigotry, equally injurious to body and soul. The wealth of a fourth part of the land is drained into the Austrian exchequer to maintain Austrian functionaries and troops in Austrian uniform. Its youth are levied to serve on distant stations under alien generals. Its courts of justice are subject to Austrian control; its schools and colleges to Austrian superintendence; its writers to Austrian censorship; its journals, with the exception of one or two official gazettes, are suppressed; its very catechisms and grammars are tutored to suit the Austrian taste; public assemblies of all kinds are prohibited; foreign sentinels patrol the streets; every man, woman and child is at the mercy of Austrian insolence.

Elsewhere, five or six States are absolutely governed by princes or grand-dukes, who in their turns are governed by Russia, Austria, or France. Only in Piedmont "can a man think, speak, or act as a being made in the image of God." Do not the friends of Italy recognize this picture? Is it not a reflection of their own?

BLOODHOUNDS! BLOODHOUNDS!! The Slave-hunters in the Slave States, and on Slave soil, employ Blood-Hounds to hunt their runaway Slaves, as witness the following beautiful modus operandi of "the sum of all villainies" paraded in the face of God and man, in the columns of the Bolivar (Tenn.) Democrat, of May 9, 1855: BLOOD-HOUNDS!!! The undersigned has purchased the well known NEGRO DOGS of David Turner, formerly of this county, and offers his services to the citizens of this and adjoining counties for the purpose of catching Runaway Negroes. All who have negroes in the woods will please give me a call. I live three miles north of Bolivar, on the Jackson road. JAMES SMITH. Bolivar, Tenn., Jan. 30, '55.

Off from Slave soil, in the free States and on free soil, the Slave-hunters, instead of employing South's Negro Dogs, employ Slave-Demagogues, Fugitive Slave Law dogfishes, to catch their runaway-slaves, and to do their other servile dirty work. Such tools pollute the atmosphere of our country, and are just fit for hounds—for "negro dogs!"—Portage Dem.

A BOOHOO BOUQUET. The Boston Post is growing most intensely lugubrious. It has a lachrymose leader every morning, calling upon everybody to vote for Beach, and save the country and the country's Custom Houses. When it stops crying, it falls to cursing, so that with its slobbering and its swearing, it is really in a very bad way. For the benefit of country journals who go for Beach, we call the following pointer from the Post's lurches of deadly nightshade and other cheerful flowers. By a judicial arrangement of the following words and phrases, a tip-top bouquet can be turned out in the twinkling of a bed post: Flagitious character—terrible sectional meanness—foster ill feeling and fan animosities—smear the old fraternal ties—traitorous—suicidal—party-damogues—vote for Beach—mad ranty-clamor—bald diabolism (a much worse kind than the hairy)—break from the trammels of party (and vote for Beach)—blend of sectionalism—traitorous sectional car—political pestiference—vote for Beach—devastate our land—exciting—fanatical—damogues—miserable wrangles—savagely personal—unscrupulous—undignified treason—lamentable condition of the country—vote for Beach traitorous clamor—traitorous and terrible—terrible and traitorous—traitorous, lamentable and terrible—vote for Beach!—Boston Atlas.

A MINISTER SUSPENDED.—The Indiana Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church has suspended from the ministry one of its clergymen for unchristian conduct. The following are the specifications: "First Specification.—For associating himself with an association known as the underground railroad, whose avowed object is to assist slaves from slave to free territory. "Second Specification.—For actually engaging in the business of assisting slaves in making their escape from slave to free territory, which is contrary to the laws of the United States and statute laws of the State of Indiana."

Several of the witnesses stated that the offending minister had been to them of the number of slaves he had aided to escape, giving the names and places in Kentucky from which they had escaped, and one of them testified that he had heard him say that he had never denied belonging to the underground railroad.

PROHIBITION IN THE COUNTRY.—A correspondent who has just been in Oregon, Delaware, Schoharie, and Green counties, N. Y., stopping at fourteen villages, says: "I took special pains to inquire as to the effects of the Prohibition Law in the whole of that region, and from Catskill to Oswego I find there is not an open grogery. No dram-shop is to be seen. The rum-blessed faces are beginning to bleach, and assume a more natural and healthful appearance. The safety one feels in travelling the country now compared with what was experienced when stage-drivers would take a drink at every tavern, is worth a good deal. Bar-room lazzars and loungers are all gone to some useful employment. The law is truly doing its appointed work of preventing vice, pauperism and crime. The conviction is very strong in the country that the law will never be repealed."

BEAUTIFUL SMILE.—It is with Franklin Pierce as it was with a man who was traveling in Ireland, who came to a large bog, and wishing to get over it without going around, called to a "native" on the other side, and asked him if the bottom of the bog was hard. He replied that it was, and the traveler went in, and immediately sunk to his neck in the mud. Enraged at his ill success, he demanded of the laughing "native" why he told him the bog was hard. "And hard it is, yer honor," he replied Pat, "but share and ye've not found the bottom yet." So it is with Pierce. He is already up to his neck in the mud, but the end is not yet.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE. The following letter was received from the post master at Acheson, K. T., on the 15th inst. It has never been our fortune prior to this, to receive a document so highly interesting from a public officer, and we commend it to the consideration of Post-master-General Campbell, as a communication worthy his attention, and trust he will place it on file in the Department as a gem of the kind. Mr. Kelley is a partner of B. F. Stringfellow, and associate editor in the publication of the Squatter Sovereign.

POSTOFFICE, ATCHISON, K. T., September 7, 1855. Mr. G. W. Brown, Publisher of the Herald of Freedom.—Sir: By this mail I return you five copies of your paper without any inscription thereon. As there is a law now in force in this Territory prohibiting the circulation of incendiary publications, I most respectfully decline giving them a circulation. You will confer a favor by keeping your rotten and corrupt effusions from tainting the pure air of this portion of the Territory.

Two numbers of the Herald of Freedom are taken at this office, and I have distributed them in their respective boxes, and shall continue to do so until I get "legal advice." Hoping you will comply with my request, I remain your obedient servant, ROBERT S. KELLEY, P. M., Atchison, K. T. All the papers returned were variously inscribed. On one side of all was written, "Sent back from Atchison, M. T., Refused." On the opposite side of some was written "Refused," on another, "Necessity may bring me to crime, but while I draw a breath I cannot be induced to lend a hand to a measure I know to be suicidal to the interests of the South. I cannot and WILL NOT circulate this libel."—Herald of Freedom.

CHRIST AS A REFORMER. Jesus Christ was, in the highest sense of the words, a moral and religious reformer, the most open and uncompromising, exposed to all the hatred which may ever attach to this character.—The Jewish religion had become grossly corrupt. It was as other forms of superstition have been, little more than a religion of substitutions for holiness and virtue; not leading men to goodness, but furnishing them with some other imaginary means of obtaining the favor of God. Now when, in any case, a reformer exhibits the true character of such substitutions, and presents to view the real requirements of religion, the natural effect will be that those who have founded their pride upon the former, will regard him as profanely endeavoring to destroy men's reverence for what is sacred. He will be viewed by them as an enemy to religion; for he is an enemy to what they have thought religion. They will regard him with deep felt hostility; for he is destroying the support of their self-satisfaction, and of their estimation among men. Their worst passions will be arrayed by their bigotry in the disguise of religious zeal. This was eminently true as regards the Jews. With what feelings must the Pharisees have heard a teacher, who assuming the most decisive tone of authority, announced to them that they were hypocrites and sinners deceiving themselves and their followers? How must they have listened to one who called upon them to acquire that holiness which they had no doubt of already possessing, through the hard way of humility, repentance, and entire change of character? How many of them could be expected to become the disciples of such a teacher? And what must have been the bitterness and exasperation of those who did not?

In what state of mind were those who estimate fairly the evidence of his divine mission? Their strongest passions were exasperated; their most deep-rooted prejudices were assailed; and the whole force of these were turned against him. Even their wavering apprehensions, if any such were felt, that his claims might be well founded, only served to increase their alarm and agitation, and consequently to give new strength to the feelings which they had no power to subdue. The state of mind which existed in the Pharisees must have been common in some degree to most of the Jews. The system of doctrines and duties taught by Christ was at variance with the inveterate errors of his countrymen. The alternative was whether becoming as children they should surrender these errors, having implicit faith in Christ as teaching by the authority of God; or whether they should cling to and defend them, regarding him as an impious innovator. The latter was the character which many of the Jews ascribed to Christ. The fact is evident from his own discourses. It accounts for the frequency and force with which he insisted on his connection with God as his messenger and representative, and for the variety of forms in which he presented this truth. It is clear that his enemies were under such a strong delusion as to imagine themselves defending against him the cause of God and of God's people. Their feelings of hostility broke out repeatedly with particular violence, when by an intentional disregard of those ceremonies which they thought of high importance, particularly a superstitious observance of the Sabbath, he showed of how little account he esteemed them. An enemy of their faith, a despoiler of their traditions, one who made no account of that scrupulousness of conscience which paid tithes even of mint and cummin, but who denounced as hypocrites those holy men whose authority had been most respected; a teacher who taught not as those who had made the law their study; a contemner of religious ceremonies; a breaker of the Sabbath; a companion of tax-gatherers and sinners; a pretended Messiah who came not to deliver God's chosen people, but as a prophet of evil, denouncing the destruction even of Jerusalem and the temple—it was thus that a bigoted Jew must have regarded Christ; and what strength of evidence could prove to him that such a one was a messenger from God? "He casts out the demons through the prince of the demons." This was not a mere timid suggestion of the difficulty which his miracles presented; it was the strong expression of the feelings which possessed those by whom it was uttered.—Norman on the Evidences.

REU'S DOINGS. The Manchester Alliance is giving a weekly register of the terrible doings of strong drink in England. In the number for Sept. 1, they say: "In our liquor lists of the last four weeks, we have registered the following authenticated cases: Sixteen murders and manslughters, thirteen suicides, twenty-two sudden deaths or serious accidents, three cases of wife-beating, twenty-five blows or violent assaults, six other cases of bodily peril through drunkenness, and fourteen robberies by and through drunken persons. In every instance the parties were under the influence of liquor."

THE LADIES' BAZAAR. We call the attention of our readers to the notice of the coming Bazaar. We hope the friends of the cause will see to it that it is not wanting in an ample supply of those articles which are known to command a ready sale, and that that foresight which ought to characterize abolitionists will be exhibited by all on this occasion, in the deferring of their Christmas and New Year's purchases until the opening of the sales which we are sure the good taste and industry of our ladies will render highly attractive. How much might be done in this way to help the cause along!

That the friends of the Western Anti-Slavery Society, may be advised of the labors in the cause in different localities I will give a brief sketch of the series of meetings in Carroll and Harrison counties lately held by S. S. Foster. Owing to the failure of the rail-road trains to connect the first meeting which was to have been held at New Market, was not reached, much to the disappointment of the friends assembled.

On Wednesday the 26th of Sept., we reached Cadis and had a meeting in the court-house in the evening. The audience was very respectable in point of numbers and in the attention with which they listened to a most thorough exposition of their sins against liberty in their respective political parties. By declining to answer the interrogations put to them and to make any defense where the opportunity was proffered, they acknowledged tacitly the justice of the charges alleged against them. In this place we enjoyed the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson whose opposition to the wicked Union of these States, continues firm and uncompromising.

On the 27th another effective though small meeting was held in New Market, where some heretofore were almost persuaded to be consistent in their anti-slavery professions were strengthened in their resolves to have no further union with slaveholders. At the house of George Adams we received a true anti-slavery welcome and all the aid within the power of himself and his daughter to render our meetings successful. A meeting which was appointed at Mastersville on the 28th was recalled at the urgent solicitation of the friends at Leesville, Carroll county who desired to have Stephen Belden the candidate for the State Senate. To friend J. M. Holmes and his family this was a great disappointment and as he had been mainly instrumental in getting up and sustaining this series of meetings it did seem that a part of this labor should have been expended in his immediate neighborhood.

The address of Judge R. was skillfully adapted to the anti-slavery character of a part of his audience. He was frank and courteous in his reply to questions and as his discourse had kept us to a late hour and he desired that no reply should be made then but partially agreed to meet Stephen at another time, no reply was then attempted much to the regret of a large portion of the audience, who had come prepared to renew the lights when our Democratic friends (as was anticipated and realized) should extinguish theirs. On the evening of the 29th this speech was reviewed in our meeting though few of the Judge's supporters were present to hear it and we looked for him to vain through this and the meeting the succeeding day.

On the 1st instant we went accompanied by friend Holmes to Deersville, Harrison county, a place enjoying a good anti-slavery reputation formerly, but found ourselves excluded from all the houses used to assemble in, the Wesleyan with the others. When we were about to give up the meeting and return some of the friends obtained the use of a small room which was occupied in the evening by an audience deeply attentive and a part of them very much in earnest in seeking the truth and gladly accepting it. Here we obtained the renewal of an old subscription to the Bugle and seven new subscribers. The donations and subscriptions of these several meetings will be found acknowledged in the proper place. In every place visited it was manifest that the great desideratum needed by the people is a conscience which will qualify them to carry into practice their own professed principles. The positions of the Republican party naturally received the larger share of attention as the members of it are least in anti-slavery profession whilst the measures they advocate on the question of Slavery are only those of the old Whig party partly modified by recent events. From the success of these measures supposing they shall exceed the slave evidently has nothing to hope and therefore it seems necessary for abolitionists to bestow the larger share of their labor upon those whose attention has been aroused but whose consciences are not yet sufficiently active to compel them to assume in their acts a true anti-slavery position.

The results of these meetings in their influence upon our cause, the future must disclose. In very few instances do the Republicans who venture to discuss the question at issue between us refuse to acknowledge the correctness of our positions, even when unwilling to carry them out in practice. Such labors as those of S. S. Foster cannot be lost. The work he is doing in the cause of humanity is of incalculable value, and in the cheerful self-denial for the good of the cause, the unflinching resolution in overcoming physical difficulties to fulfil his appointments, and his earnest private efforts to promulgate anti-slavery truth, his private means equally admirable with his public labors. One day through failure of the cars to connect and inability to obtain private conveyance, we were compelled to walk 24 miles, carrying heavy baggage. Our great work is well begun—let no one fail or falter until it is finished.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have just received a communication from Dr. Brooke which shall appear next week.

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