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WILLIAM OLIVER, PRINTER.

Our Correspondents.

For Frederick Douglass' Paper.

FROM OUR BOSTON CORRESPONDENT.

The Death of Nichelas - The weather - Murder -The Mayor's Veto-The New Hampshire Elec-BOSTON, March 19th, 1855.

MR. EDITOR :- The most important intellizence of the week has been the announcement of the death of "The Autocrat of all the Russias." This important event will, no doubt, produce important changes in the

the south shore, which we have experienced

Two indigent females, who lived by themselves have been murdered in South Gard-They were sisters of the late ther Kneeland. The younger was 75, and the elder 85 years. Plunder is supposed to have been the cause A murder has also been committed during the week in a ship estward bound, in our harbor. The crew had just been taken on board in a beastly state of intoxication. A fight ensued, and a marder was the fatal result-adding one more victim to the list of rum murders -We have also to record the death of two of our well known citizens-Mr. James Brown. of the firm of Little & Brown, law-book sellers, and Rev. F. T. Grav. pastor of the

The bill which passed both boards of our J. Gardner. (Signed.)
O. W. ALBEE, Cha'n Bulfurch Street Unitarian Church. committee to superintend the erection of a public building for our city library, has been vetoed by our Mayor. This is the first time that power has been exercised under the amended charter. We have not investigated the merits of that attempted rebuke to the city government; but we have so littie confidence in the man who gave it, and his judgment, that it is difficult for us to see how he could give an intelligent rebuke to to any body of men. We have no desire to Europe! and once gave the casting vote to up all others. use our Court House to carry on a mock

trial to rob a man of his liberty! We are no prophet, nor are we the son of a prophet, yet the prediction which we ut. both tired and disgusted with it. Our Ex of the people-favoring every measure that ton readers to go and hear him. slavery has produced, and repudiating every efort against the aggressions of that power. another term in the White House, with its ene hundred thousand dollars, and perquitites But, unfortunately for him, the premises are not to let to him any longer than his tresent lease. The notice has been served upon him and he must more Every election echoes this sad news in his ear. He suc ceeded with his party in cursing Nebraska with slavery; and now, in turn, Nebrasks and slavery are cursing him! He has acted foolishly and short sightedly, and with incalculable mischief to his falling cause. Every step this political vassal has taken to extriate himself from this slough of corruption. n which he was a willing volunteer.) has plunged him deeper. There is no salvation for him now; he may as well console himself, and say, with Satan.

"Evil, be thou my good."

but let us return to the New Hampshire eland gave him, in 1852, seven thousand major N w it rises up and goes against him, y a majority of ten thousand! This is a wetslerful change Cail it "Know Nothing," "Know Something," "Anti Nebraska," "Free Sait," or what you choose, these are the figures. We regard it as the natural resaits of the mai-administration of our goverament, and the wants of the age. This is but one step on the road of progression. and must soon give way to stronger, and stronger Republican principles, until slavery is blotted from our soil, and the rights and berties of every man, without distinction of climate or complexion, are obliterated in the expanse of refl ction, that the world is or country, and man our brother.

former one. Drunkenness is very prevalent here, and we want something to suppress it. We think that our new bill will annihilate

On Friday evening, a lecture, forming the

fourteenth of the Anti-Slavery course, was to have been delivered by Hon. Heary Wilson. At the time appointed, he made his appearance on t . platform, and was enthusiastically applauded. Among other things he said, "if there is any one here who believes that I am capable of modifying my centiment and opinions, cherished by me for twenty years-either at home, or abroadeither in public, or in private, before friends, or in the face of enemies. I commission him now to proclaim it. Send it abroad on the wings of the wind, that I am committedfully committed-committed to the fullest extent in favor of immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery, wherever it exists under the authority of the Constitution of the United States." These remarks were received with deafening applause. Mr. W. was continuing his lecture, when he was anddenly seized with vertigo, and staggered to his seat. The event created much sympathetic feeling among the audience. Dr. Howe, after a short retirement, returned and stated that though Mr. Wilson was bet'er. his physician thought it would be safer that he should not proceed with his lecture -Mr. Wilson was anxious to complete his discourse, which he will do at an early day .-He is now entirely recovered.

The pleasantest news of the week is the eport of the Come ittee on Federal Relastatus of European affairs, and may be the tions, on the removal of Judge Loring. The means of concluding a peace. He was, cer- report is an able and elaborate document. tainly a very great man, and liberal for one occupying nearly fifty pages, octavo. The Committee say, in concluding their report. This week has been signalized by one of that, "after having given the case of Judge the severest storms on Cape Cod, and along E. G. Loring a long, faithful and impartial examination, your Committee, in view of the facts and considerations set forth in this report, recommend that the accompanying address be sent to the Governor, re uesting him, by and with the advice and consent of the council, to remove Edward, Greeley Loring from the office of Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk."

Address to His Excellency, Henry G. Gardner, Governor of the Commonwealth of

"The two branches of the Legislature, in General Court assembled, respectfully request that your Excellency would be pleased, y and with the advice and consent of the council, to remove Edward Greeley Lorng from the office of Judge of Probate for the County of Suffelk."

Your Committee further recommend, that Joint Special Committee, consisting of four on the part of the Senate, and nine on the part of the House, be appointed to present said address to His Excellency, Henry

JAMES W. STONE. House Rep." ELIJAH E. NNOWLES,

OLIVER WARNER, The election of Hon. Henry Wilson to the United States Senate, and the removal of Judge Loring by the Know Nothings, will. no doubt, have a tendency to throw a firebrand into the party that aims to be neutral upon the great question of Human Slavery. No permanent political organization can be started in Massachusetts, or in the United States, unless it is anti-slavery, and favors speak disparagingly of our Mayor's educa- temperance and Protestantism. These are tion, for he is book learned, has been to the great issues, and they have swallowed

Dr. J. S. Rock is to lecture on Thursday (Fast Day) evening, at Music Hall. Subi ct-"The Unity of the human race, and the recent aggressions of the slave power.' tered in our last communication, in relation | The Middlesex Journal says "he is a handto the New Hampshire election, is now a some speaker, and affords a striking refutamatter of history. This is the natural re- tion of the paltry, but oft-repeated argusult of the previous actions of our present ment, that the African race is not suscep-National Administration. The people are tible of high, mental and scientific cultivation." The Rhode Island Freeman says "be scative has been completely in the hends of is an uncommon good speaker" We hope the slave power, disregarding the feelings, to be able to report our own opinions after ad trampling under foot the sacred rights we have heard him. We advise our Bos-

A debate took place in the House of Representatives on Thursday, on the question lle has resorted to every mean artifice to whether the Fugitive Slave Act should be control the election of the different States- styled an act, a bill, or a law. It was deto doubt keeping his eye steadfastly fixed on cided to call it the Fugitive Slave Act S.

> For Frederick Douglass' Paper. LETTER FROM J. W. LOGUEN.

MR FREDERICK DOUGLASS: DEAR SIR:-I am at present laboring in our common cause. among the rough hills of Delaware. I find many warm bearts that respond to the truth and am touched with the story of the slave's wrongs. The portion of the county in which have been laboring, is noted for its prompt attendance at these meetings. Men and women often travel miles to listen to a lecture on slavery. A strong desire is felt by many to see and hear a fugitive slave, and thus my meetings are largely attended.

I have held two meetings in the village of

Franklin-the locality of the "Delaware Institute." The last was the largest I have attended for a long time; and I felt encouraged in my mark. We have many true friends in ection. That is our President's native State, Franklin. There is a "Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society" here, which is in a flourishing condition, and accomplishing much good -Would to God that woman's voice might everywhere be raised against the damning wrongs which crush our race. How elequent might it be in bastening the hour of our de liverance. Mrs. Stillson, President of the above Society, and her husband, are truehearted friends of our cause. I saw on their table one striking proof of their devotion to the slave, viz : Frederick Douglass' Paper .-Wherever this paper is read, I find men and women whose hearts are true to the slavewho labor for the colored man's good as well as the white man's. In this they differ widely from many I have found of late, who are very willing to work in the name of the slave, The emigration to Kanzas - The passage of the new if the thing pays, and the pay goes directly aguer hall-General Wilson's lec ure-Report of to their pockets. The colored man is "all the Committee on Federal Relations on the re- right;" be is a "good nigger" so long as he will worship at their shrine, and pour money into their coffers; but let him only presume MR EDITOR: - A company of one hundred to think and act for himself, like an indemen, women, and children, left last Tuesday pendent and accountable being, and above for Kanzas. It was composed of mechanics all, to put his own penny into his own pockfarmers, and professional men. This is the et, and he is no longer a "good nigger !'mound company this spring, and the emi Away with such arrant hypocrisy, that would bids tair to be numerous during the save a man from the clutches of the slavepleasant part of the season. There are men driver only to fasten upon him the shackles there, now, who will fight slavery face to of another despotism! I am sick of all such lace, and dispute every inch of the ground, friends of the slave. The less we have of

with the help of God, and the energies he vear. The meeting in January shall be the had given me, I would cast off the chain, and be a slave no longer. "Liberty on Death!" never came from a more earnest breast than when I uttered it there before my Ged !-My residence in the North has not diminish ed, but has rather strenghened the firm resolve I then took. I will be no man's slave. be be called friend or foe-be he in a church or out. God helping me, I will be a MAN-I

will wear no chain!

I have also passed through a portion of Otsego Co., since I left home, and had some fine meetings and, what is better, found a few sterling friends. Alas! I found many, oo, who are temprorizing-" policy men"men only about half "dyed in the wool."-While thinking this over, the words of that to victory, and that even this small number Come, let me have it. cannot be supplied." Alas! that in so holy a cause, these words should be true. O conlights were not so rare.

the atrocious cruelties of woman-whipping I have stated above. and cradle robbing in America as well as in any other part of the world. Among these noble ministers, I found Elder J. N. Adams. and Elder George Post, both Baptists, with many of other churches. Would to God that all the ministers were as t ue as these. Slavery would soon be numbered among the things that were and are not. They are do ministers as well as say ministers; and our Savior says, "Inasmuch as ye have done it" -not inasmuch as ye have said it.

I have spoken two or three times every Sunday, and with a few exceptions, every vening through the week, for the last three weeks; and I feel to go on in God's great name, doing battle for our bruised and downtrodden brethren. As I have before said to you, dear friend, I say again-we want more true soldiers in the field, who are not afraid to die, if need be, in our great cause-men sufficiently to stand alone, with God's help, and fight on and ever, and not quit the field God and liberty! Let them not wait for give an extract or two from the address. some church or society to send them forth ustice and truth, the cries of bleeding hunanity persuade them forth, and God will sustain them. Every man and woman must church or society can be for good. For my self, I am willing to co-operate with others, so long as I can do so and maintain my manbood. Beyond that I will not go.

I am now getting up Fugitive Aid Societies wherever I may, to stand by every fugitive ome for us to stop running! Such as can not nerve themselves up to this, and feel like going to anott er land, we must help; but we want everyone to feel that it is his duty to stand; and we want those who come in with us to feel like standing by them We have ome true hearts enlisted slready, and we hope to have many more. Let such remember that God will bless the right and the

I would like to say to the slaveholders and Railroad was never doing a better business than at present. We have had as many as exteen passengers in one week in this city --I speak officially, as the agent and keeper of an Underground Railroad Depot. Let them come; we have some true hearts ready to re

ceive them, and God will raise up more. I send you a copy of our Constitution and By-Laws. Please give them an insertion in your good paper. "Speak the Truth-God defend the Right."

J. W. LOGUEN.

The undersigned, believing that Liberty is ot only one of the God given rights of man, out one which he should rightfully enjoy in whatever place seems to him fit, and be ng, too, that the cause of buman freedom ould be better subserved by fugitives from Southern Slavery, taking a decided stand to astain and protect themselves in the nomi nally free States of the Union, rather than by their fleeing elsewhere, do form them selves into an Association to be governed by

y the name of the Fugitive Aid League. Art. Il. Although this Association will no bject to assisting fugi ives in making their scape to another land yet it proposes, and shall continue to propose to itself, as the more appropriate of ject of its action, the aidng of those unfortunates, by every means hat may be necessary to elevate themselves to the proper level of respectability and manood, in this land which has been both the ritness and agent of their degradation. Art. III. The officers of this Association

hall be a President, Vice President, Secreary and Treasurer These, together with five others, shall constitute an Executive Board; th's Board shall have power to de rise By Laws for its own regulation and gov

Art. IV. The duties of those officers shall ne such as are ordinarily understood to appertain to their respective offices.

Art. V. In order to create such a fund as nay be required for effecting the object of this Association, a travelling seent shall be appointed by the Executive Board, who shall solicit aid in behalf of the League from all who are well disposed towards it, and shall report his proceedings to the Executive Board, at the Annual Meeting, and at any other time at which he may be called on so

principles and objects of this Association may become members of it, by paying an initiatory fee of one dollar, and the addition al sem of one dollar annually. Art VII The head quarters of this Asso.

Annual Meeting of the Executive Board, and shall have power to call special meetings of the Association when it is deemed accessary. Art VIII. This Constitution may be altered or amended at any regular meting of the

Association, by a vote of a majority of the members present, provided that the proposed alteration or amendment shall have been tormally submitted in writing at the regular meeting immediately previous, at which time the Annual Report of the Secretary Treas urer and Executive Board shall be presented and elections held to appoint officers for the succeeding year.

For Frederick Douglass' Paper, LETTER FROM REV. DR. PENNINGTON.

In my Feb. number, I opened my case -I am accused of pro-slavery sentiment and acgreat, and noble, and pure man, GERRIT tion. This I deny, and charge back upon my SMITH, (how many hearts beat joyfully at the accusers, the guilt of false accusation. I mention of that name,) came to my mind - have never spoken one word, or cast one He says in his letter to Wendell Phillips: "I vote, on any occasion, or in any place, proadmit that it requires only a small number slavery wise, possitive or implied. And if of right-minded persons to sustain the Amer- any man, or party of men, persist in the can anti-slavery cause, and carry it forward charge, challenge the proof; where is it?

In 1827, I escaped, without the aid or assistance of any human being, from Maryland arts, its lighting influence blasts and deadsistency! thou art a jewel; would that thy slavery, to Pennsylvania freedom. In that state, after subsisting for six months by the But, notwithstanding these discourage- kindness of a "Friend," I passed into the ments, our he res are often made glad, by State, and have since lived in Connecticut 8 finding honest persons, who are laboring for years, in Great Britain 2 years, is Jamaica universal freedom. In these two counties, I W. I., 8 months, in France, Germany, Prusfind what is rare, devoted ministers to the sia and Belgium, together, 3 months, where Grepel, who presch against man stealing as I have made numerous acquaintances, and well as against sheep stealing, and against to whom I shall appeal for the truth of what

I am a black man, and of 3d generation from pure Mandingo stock. I am not aware that any descendant of my race, or nation, is concerned in this ac usation against me. I submit, then, why should white men seek this quarrel with me? For, (a quarrel it really is,) can these men elevate my race by quar relling with me? Can they emancipate my enslaved brethren by abusing, and misrepre senting me? I think not.

Like a man, I have emancipated myself, I have e-lucated myself, and I 'e worked my way up to a standing amongst the Men of this land, and of the world; and I ask, why should these men pounce upon me as if I were an Alabama slaveholder? When! was making my escape from Maryland, in 1827, I sat down one night in the lonely dark wood. and I took a sole.nn oath. It was to this effect that if God will deliver me from my and women, too, who feel the cause at h art pursuers, I will never surrender my manhoud to mortal man. Let me once reach Free Soil, and never, no, never, will submit to be nor be frightened by persecutions, prejudice a slave, in any sense of the term. Toat oath disagreement with so called friends, Fugitive I never have and never will violate. In pur. cordingly, after a conversation with him in other instruments of the devil; but who will beard by the public of New York, through character of the "Ark," without his knowlstand with sword in hand, contending for the columns of the old Long Island Star. I edge, one of the most influential and r spect-

"Brethren, it is time for us to awake to and push them onwards. Let the love of our interests; for the Colonization is strain By their last publications we see that they have invoked all Christian assem blies and Churches throughout the Union, to e within himself an embodiment of all a exert heir influence by raising subscriptions to send us (the strangers within their gates, as they call us) to Airica. They have go the consent of eleven States, who have in structed their Senators to do something in the next Congress for our removal.

Maryland calls imperatively upon the Gen eral Government, to us a way, or else she will colonize her own free blacks. They who will take a stand in the free States and have, by their influence, stopped emancipa naintain it at all hezerds. The time has tim, in a me sure, except for colonization purposes. We once paid a tribute of respect

· Finally, brethren, we are not strangers neither do we come under the alien law; our Constitution does not call upon us to b come naturalized; we are already American citizens. Our fathers were among the first that peopled this country. Their sweat and heir tears have been the means in a mea sure of raising our country to its present standing. Many of them fought and blad and died for the gaining of her liberties -And shall we forsake their tombs, and flee to all others, just here, that the Underground an unknown land? No! let us remain over

"We feel it our duty to remain true to the Constitution of our country, and protect it as we have always done from aggressions Although more than three hundred thousand of us are virtually deprived of the rights and immunities of civiz-ne, and more

By the proceedings at a public meeting connected with this address, I was appointed sition, but by a minority, a delegate to the first general Convention for dent of the Brooklyn Colonization Society. On the morning of the day the address and take my seat in the Convention. I placed a resumed my place in the President's service A short time afterward, on entering h s liaddress and proceedings, and said to me seatwant you to explain to me your sentiments" He then read from the resolutions and the address, and expounded and applied at different points of reading.

He then questioned, to know, whether my is to be to-day a meeting of the managers of do not approve of it, we had better disband."

case at that time. It was less than three years | detestable hypocrisy them the better. From such we may well pray to be delivered. Years ago, while a toiling slave in Tennessee, I resolved, that

Such were some of the difficulties that beset my way, when I, moved by my own patriotic spirit, commenced the advocacy of the cause of my own race. The thought of asking any man for a licence to act in my cause, never occurred to me. I should just as soon have thought of asking Col. Frisby Tilghman, whether I might be free. I stole my freedom, and I took my licence, and have gone on studying the system of slavery from my own stand point, and as I shall show from my published works opposing it in all

I conclude this not by simply saying if any man knows to the contrary,le: him bring

J. W. C. PENNINGTON. New York, March, 1855.

For Frederick Douglass' Paper.

MR. EDITOR :- How pervasive, influential, almost omnipotent, is American prejudice against a colored man! How it enters every cranny and crevice of American society! In the college, the law school and the theo ogical seminary, it stands like a frowning monster. In politics, religion, literature and the ens every beautiful and inviting prospect .-Indeed, in all the diocese ramifications of American life, it is to be found as a hellish genius, breathing out death and destruction to every colored person who aspires to manhood and its dignities. It knows no favorite among us. It lays its blo dy clutches upon us all-upon the educated and refined among us as well as upon the ignorant and degraded. Truly, a colored person might be a very Socrates, Demosthenes, Euripides, possessing all the excellencies of a thorough education, and a deep and comprehensive reading, with all the culture and refinement of the most finished and elegant modern society, and yet he cannot escape the foul effects of this fell power. It breathes upon all his aspiratio.s an influence more deadly than the exhalations of the Upas. How we are well-nigh compelled to dopt the language of the sacred bard, when he said: "But I am a worm. and no man-a reproach of men, and de spised of the people. All they that see me, laugh me to scorn; they shoet out the lips; they shake the hand."

This train of reflection has been suggest ed to me by a fact which recently came to my knowledge. In an adjoining town, (North Amberst,) there is a Temperance Association known as the "Ark." It seemed to be the desire of many of the members, and these among the most prominent and active of them, that John Mercer Langston should become a member of this Association. Aced members introduced a motion after the usual manner, to this effect, that J. M Langston is a proper person to become a member of A.k No. 9. When the proposition was made, it was at once unanimously adopted. At a subsequent meeting of the "Ark," however, it was reconsidered. But after a very spirited debate, it was again sustained by a vote of thirty-six to seventeen.

In this Association there are some of the right sort of men and women-some who understand how to look at a man in some other way than through the medium of his skin-some who can see worth and excellence in a black man as well as in a white one .-This statement you will find fully confirmed to New York, for not entering into this Con- in reading the following essay, read before the "Ark," at one of its weekly meetings, by Mr. James Frisbie, a truehearted antislavery man as well as a devoted temperance

"As I am appointed to read to you this evening. I am disposed to feel somewhat at home. and select a subject which seems to have excited a profound interest among the whites. (members.) In fact, the circumstances of the case imperatively demand that I should have my whereabouts in these times of reconsiderations.

It seems that some of the members of the Ark and myself do not exactly agree on a proposition which I had the honor to intro dice a few evenings ago for your considerathan two millions held in abject slavery, yet tion viz : that J. M. Langston is a proper we know that God is just and ever true to person to become a member of Ark No 9 .-I am glad to know that I am called upon, not by the Ark as a whole, to defend my propo-

That Mr Langston is a person I never had the improvement and the elevation of our a doubt. He certainly looks much like one people. I was at that time employed as an He thinks, reasons and talks; eats, drinks, humble servant in the family of the Presi sleeps, and walks erect I never yet saw him creep, or move on all fours. His neighbors so consider and treat him. And the law, as proceedings of the public meeting went to it taxes him and holds him to a strict obedipress, I was to set out for Philadelphia, to ence, places him in the condition of a person. But he is a fit person to sail in the Ark, if trusty man in my situation, and went to my the Ark is not a humbug, and does not use post. After 4 days absence, I returned, and language without meaning For she has inscribed upon ber banner, "Love, Purity and Fidelity" Love for members of the Ark. brary, one day, he rose from his seat and and for all mankind; and if Mr. Langston carefully drew from his book case, the copy is not of the man sort, it is because his fa-Article I. This Association shall be known of the old Long Island Star, containing the ther, like the father of some members of the A.k. was white. Besides, the term Ark seems ing himself again in his chair, "James, I to imply a place of safety, a retreat, a home for all poor creatures, who, in their escape from the pollutions of the world, need a resting place. Certainly the world needs reforming. And I had supposed that the Ark was a reformatory institution contending for convention sanctioned the positions taken in the right and battling the wrons-dispensing documents, giving as a reason, that "there good to all and lifting up the bowed down.

But more than this, the Ark has been wonthe Brooklyn Colonization Society, and I derfully sulogized by several of the members have been thinking, that if the colored peo as being a benepotent association, a philanthrople for whose benefit we intend this society, pic enterprize. So I was presumptuous enough to think those benevolent aims could Finding, thus, that the nail was already encircle a man as well as a brutish man, and driven through the beam, I was not slow to that "love and fidelity" would bring bim clinch it on the other side. The President near home. Come to "purity," however, went to that meeting. There was no re- and I find that I have not understood it in all election of officers, and from that day to his its bearings. I now see that it is a compredecease, his name never appeared in connex | hensive term, implying full blood, clear, free ion with any C.lonization. The same was from anything that brings a jag in the race, true of others who had been acting with or any freak in nature, whereby a human being is distinguished from an Anglo Sazon -Nothing but a solemn sense of duty to my And now I know that the declaration of the January next the post masters are to affix course as any one who knows Mr. Bowers, race could have guided my pen when writing A.k., "Love, Purity and Fidelity," is unstamps upon all prepaid letters upon which

since, I had escaped from Maryland as a The above are some of my reasons for offugitive f om slavery. I was in constant fering the proposition. I will now notice a dread, I was in the employ of a rich man, few of the probable reasons in the minds of who might take umbrage at my daring to some for opposing it. I have no objection, if compare the consistency of his acts, with the you have the same recson, that a certain wild young man had, who, when asserting that he | ed as a misdemeanor."

could win the heart and hand of a certain young lady, on being asked why he did not, FREDERICK DOUGLASS IN PLILADELPHIA replied, that I have too much respect for her.

If objection is made to Mr. Langston because of his color, we had better reconsider the cases of some of our members, even opposing ones. If because his hair is curly, I

benevolence, which with one hand would

raise the drunkard from the gutter into

cruel prejudice would doom to banishment from all elevating influences? Or what the his arrival, conducted Mr. Douglass to his consistency in raising the noble colors of temperance to the bowsprit, while to the top- evening while he remained) a mejority of the mast is raised the black flag of piracy ? * * * * * Although I have frequently visited, talked, and eaten with Mr. Langston, I am not aware of feeling a single "nigger streak" about me. And let me tell you, if you will not find the latch string drawn in. He will ask you in very politely, and be ready o converse with you on law, theology, policies, history, the arts and sciences, agriculture, the news of the day, &c, &c. lle will treat you gentlemanly, and by the time you

BROWNHELM, March 9. '55." anti-slavery triumph, as North Amherst has een known in the past as pro slavery. This s another evidence of the progress of our

bd him good day, you will have forgotten

the color of his face! JAMES FRISBIE.

holy cause. But it is a sad one. Yours for the Death and Destruction of American Prejudice,

FRUIT GROVE, March 14. '55. For Frederick Donglass' Paper.

NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN ITEMS. The most important item of news in this he anathy and indifference of the ministers

BROOKLYN L. I., Feb. 17. '55. THE SOUTH GARDNER MURDER. - Further particulars in relation to this horrible affa r. ave been received. From appearances, the murder m is: have occurred on Tuesday night s one of the bodies were partially frezen -The first discovery was made at eight o'clock on Wed esday evening, by a young man who went there to obtain milk. No one answering his knock, he went to the barn where he found that the cow had not been miked -He also found that a window had been broken in the house. He proceeded to arouse the neighbors, and the house was entered and the dead bodies found as before stated. A club was found with blood upon it. The de ce sed were 75 and 85 years of age, and so poor that they received some aid from the own. The selectmen have off red a reward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of the assassin. The names of the decea of are Miss Miriam Kneeland, and Mrs. Sarah K. Poinney, the latter being a widow. A cor-

respondent of the Milford Journal says: We came to the house-a poor old dilapidated affair-in which had lived two of females. The lower sash of the window was her night clothes, lay one of these old women with her head all crushed or stabbed; (there was such a crowd I had to look in at the window, and therefore could not tell certain.)-On the bed was the other, and near her was a bloody chair, with which the deed was done. Oh, it was awful! It was probab's done for plunder, as their trunks were burst open. The man arrested is a Frenchman one of the most ugly looking objects imaginable-some like Dickens's 'Fagio,' His clothes had spots of blood on them, and he was seen near the house, which is situated one and a half miles from the village."

THE NEW POSTAGE LAW .- We call the at ention of our readers to the new post office aw, which goes into effect on the 1st of April. Remember that on and after that date letters will not be torwarded in the mails, unless they are PRE PAID. Persons writing on business of their own, and wishing an answer, should enclose a postage stamp "Every person being interested in the

postages, a synopsis of its provisions will not Under this law, all single etters mailed for any distance not exceeding three thousand miles are to pay three cents and for any distance exceeding three thoucharged in the same proportion. All letters ter the next fi-cal quarter. And the lat of none are placed by the wr ters. A registra- terms. After him, upon introduction by tion of valuable letters is required to be Franklin Turner Chairman, Frederi & Dougmade upon the payment of a fee of five cents in addition to the pre-paid postage, but lass took the stand, to lecture as he announce. the Government will not be responsible for ed on "The History of the Auti Slave y the los of any registered letter or preket .- Movement." We can only give some of the The f. a. king privilege is to remain as here. points of this able effort; first, because we tofore Solling postage temps for a larger sum than their m.rk.d va ue to be punish-

For Frederick Douglass' Paper.

WHOLE NO. 380.

A TRUE REPORT.

Anyone who walked the streets of Philadelphia on Saturday afternoon, January 28 h, might have observed large posters on fer ces would ask if be has not as good right to his and house sides, announcing that "Frednatural curls as others to their artificial ones? erick Douglass, the elequent advocate of hu-And why should be be repudiated for them man rights," would speak on the following sooner than another man for his bushy face, Monday night. The Reception Committee of Fifty had made every necessary prepara-What beauty or consistency is there in that tion to receive the man whom they had invited, in a quiet manner, and yet in k-eping with the position be occupi d in public I fe. which he has plunged himself, while with the Early in the afternoon of Monday, a Subother it would shove to oblivion him whom Committee of Seven were imattendance, with coaches, at the Kensington Depot, and on boarding house. In the evening (as on ev. ry Committee of Fifty assembled and escorted

Monday night's meeting was very well attended by a mixed audience—the majority. however were "of us." To accommodate you unavoidably find yourself at his door, the people in this money cramped time, admissions to all the meetings were put at ten cents. Franklin Turner, Chairman of the Reception Committee, presided. The welcoming speech at Israel Church,

was made by Rev. Jabez Campbell, editor of the Christian Recorder. It was brief and expressive, in behalf of the people-of the confidence reposed in Frederick Douglass' present anti slavery position, and commend-This vote of the "Ark" is certainly an ed the independent and able manner in which be represents the free colored people of the country. Mr. Douglass followed in a speech of about two hours' duration. We can only sketch the points. He began by saying that he took it for granted that those who were there were ready to assent to the most stringent vindication of anti-slavery truth. He was accustomed to meet those who meet us at every step-for every step is dep ted to the colored man. It was once said by O Connell that the history of Ireland may be likened to the course of a woun ed man through a crowd, whose every step is marked by direction, is the sale of a colored congrega- blood. More clearly still can our history be tion and church, at whole, indeed, by a cleri | read in its connect on with slavery in this cal black man, of which affair I purpose to country. When did that history begin? At give an entire expose, in connection with the time the May Flower touched the rocky some other most startling facts the public shore of New England, a Durch Galliet. should not be any longer without knowing - plowing the sea, made port, and landed its As Mr Watkins says, "Let the whole truth | cargo of twenty slaves on James' River, which be told." So say we. Were not the colored were afterwards sold at auction. This was people in this community so indoctrinated the seed of our present system of slavery,with the pro slavery sentiments of this man For nearly 300 years we have been the hew-Wilson, he could not stay in this community. ers of wood to the country-we have level-No longer ago than last week, we alluded to led the fields-cast up the stumps-cultivatn regard to anti slavery effort, though we and yet to-day our humanity is denied little thought that our declarations would so From the twenty, we number now over three soon be verified by such a bold, unequivocal millions of slaves, and 700,000 but partially act as that perpetrated by Wilson. But will free. Such is our history black his congregation, or any body of men, whom with crime, not of our committing-red with his connection disgraces, receive a church on blood, not of our shedding-horrid with insuch conditions? If there is, then the time famy, not of our perpetrating. We are here suggested by Dr. Spring ("when they will to night to rejoice that the day of rejoicing no longer have a use for the property") may has begun. We have only to understand our be nearer at hand than we anticipate. The rights, to study the means by which they are next sale may be that of their bodies into to be secured, and the moral victory is ours chains and slavery—disfranchised without —we shall have succeeded. It has been said, the protection of law-surrounded by dens that the anti-slavery movement has tranof prostitution and rum holes, &c , &c., with scended the comprehension of the victims tlack men ready to sell and white men ready of oppression to understand it. To me this to buy, may suggest to Dr Spring ideas not is very strange doctrine. Is there anything very congenial to our feelings, and that the so occult—so tangled in slavery? The antitime may soon arrive when the church was slavery movement started with one idea; not necessary for the use of the colored would to God it had kept to that one idea! people, and that they might as well say at namely, that the slave is a man. No less for once who it was really intended for. But being a black man! no more for being a black man! In the more modern movement, man was the great open book presented to the American people and to the world; and these pages we have been as well fitted to comprehend as they of the "superior race." Mr. Douglass then considered briefly the early advocacy of emancipation, and the opposition to African Colonization, showing that colored men, long before the present leaders took the field, had earnearly and boldly spoken in detence of the slave, and in behalf of his enfranchisement They had understood he question from the beginning-and all the after addresses, speeches, lectures, sermons, editorials, &c., had gone no further than to proclaim what had been previously heldthat every man was himself, and had a right to his own head, arms, body and legs. He went into an analysis of the slave system-its requirements-its cruelties-its sinfulnessand finished with an exhortation to the people to buckle on their armor to do moral battle for themselves as well as for the slave :seeing they had a work to do which po one could either so well understand or so well perform, as themselves. In concluding, he gave the reasons for his change from Garrisonianism. The main points were, that the views entertained and promulged by the A nerican Society, were those to which he was first introduced, after his exodus from siavery, and as a natural consequence, bu ause of the confidence he reposed in the men, he embraced them. But when he went West, and came in contact with such men as Beriah Green Wm. Goodell, Gerrit Smith. and the powerful Samuel R. Ward-and met them in debate, both public and private. he was introduced to a different set of ideas -was forced to submit his mind to a new training to defend his positions; and the end was, that from inquiry to inquiry, be, finally, upon conviction, came to believe in the antislavery character of the United States Constitution, and thereupon he left the old platform of belief to stand where he stands to amended act of March 3 1855, in regard to night.

The 2nd Meeting at Franklin Hall present ed a very large gathering of cit zons Some of the first men of the city were there, and the audience, as before, was pretty well sand mi'es ten cents. Half an ounce in 'mixed up," as to colors. Here and there. weight will constitute a single letter; and to make the variety perfect, could be seen double, treble, and quadruple letters to be the broad brim, and prim Quaker bonnet, must be prepaid, except such as are to or and on the platform behind the speaker, sat eign country, or those addressed to the Committee of Fifty. Mr. John C. Bowers officers of the Government on official busi made the opening brief address, and dwelt chefly on the subject of Colonization Of could not give it in tall, if we wished, and next, because even if we could, it would not