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#### Our Correspondents.

For Frederick Douglass' Paper. LETTER FROM FRANCIS BARRY.

FRIEND LANGSTON :- You seem to think thinks and talks of little else, considers the If you want me to show the connection of "principle," that is "one ideaism with a ven- task. That is a work, however, that Gerrit geance," and finds fault with others for not Smith, and William Goodell have done very tification or utility of our holding an allicarrying it out. Now, I cherish such a prin- well before me. ciple (as you define it) and urge it upon I was affected with the complaint.

you have but one idea, for you have a cana- address, as a society, on any subject. clous mind well stored, but that the principle Your criticising, but not you advocate is what may properly be called

It is a very noticable fact that the currents of your two letters run in opposite direc-

The first, is mainly an argument against the one-idea policy; the last contains an able argument in favor of it. You certainly deserve credit for impartiality. In your foranti-slavery reformer, may know something besides slavery and its incidents."-Again: "Who dares to say, that the very leaders of the liberty movement shall not give a large share of their time to the investigation and study of Theology, Medicine, and Law?' And again: "If, then, their right to study and reflect upon all subjects connected with the weal of mankind be conceeded, who shall deny them, either directly or indirectly, the privilege of attering their views, whenever a fit and proper occasion shall present itself?" (See Douglass' Paper, Dec. 15) But in your last, you say: "It is the duty of every reformer, then, who would do all in his power to advance the reform in which he is engaged, to give it all his attention and energies." Again: "To its advancement, 1 is pen and purse, and tongue and talents must all be given. In public and in private, in socety and in solitude, this must be the allobsorbing subjects of his thoughts." (The italicising, in the last extracts is mine.) I do not make these quotations to show that you have been rowing both ways, but, because I want your former argument (which is excellent, rightly applied) to help overthrow your last position. Indeed, your present position is so utterly untenable, that what you previously said, is alone sufficient to overthrow it. You now say, that to some one reform, the reformer's energies, time, attention, talents and purse, must "ail be guen," it must be the "all-absorbing subject of his thoughts !" I will not say that this is new or "original" doctrine, but, in my view, it is very strange and unreasonable doctrine. And I cannot do better than to quote again, in reply to it, the words of your former artiele: "Even the leaders" of any reform movement, may "give a large share of their time, to the investigation and study" of other subjects,-" may study and reflect upon all subjects connected with the weal of mankind," and have "the privilege of uttering their

GERRIT SMITH, is a champion of Abolitionism; he also thoroughly investigates and why defends Temperance, Woman's Rights, and Land Reform. Will you say that the attention he gives to these last named subbeen much ridiculed for ha " Naneteen Ar- do so. ticles." According to your view, he must Still, it may be "the business of some to have made a decided failure, as a refermer cat rolly what will foster happiness—what His faithful defence of Free Trade must have will make us sing, life let us cherish, and unfitted him for the time at least, for faith- leave the weightier matter of the law for ful and effective anti-slavery labor. The others." But we think, as your Assistant

to one reform their whole attention, among earnestly commend to all, and especially to a score of reformers, any one of them could the writer from whom the quotations above receive the attention of only a few, and are taken,) truthfully remarks-" This is not hence would assuredly fail. This course the time for flattery. We should be painted has been pursued, to a great extent and as a as we are-yes, with all the sers, if any, result, reforms are still in their infancy .- upon our countenance. Let the picture be to carry any and all reforms forward to long already amid fantastic unrealities. We speedy and certain triumph, if they would have to deal with thumb-screws, and fetters, forms can never succeed, if people will give world to be lulled to sleep by pretty songs,

PREDERICK DOUGLASS' PAPER is PUR they help advocating them on "all proper occasions?" I admit that some reformers are peculiarly fitted for labor in some one direction, and I want no one to work where he is not qualified, but this peculiar fitness is wholly the result of a more perfect understanding of that one subject, owing to having given, as the result of circumstances or inclination, that sufject especial attention. But this course does not conduce to barmonious development and personal completeness and perfection; and it is never duty or sound policy to sacrifice the idea of

You make merry over the idea of my advocacy of a score of reforms, and prove yourself the possessor of a no very mean guantity or quality of wit. I am &: too sorry that I cannot say the same of your philosophy. I am very thankful that I do not bear the "interests and responsibilities" of any one reform, on my shoulders, but I hope to help them all, a little, and in so doing, help myself not a little.

You complain that I gave your argument the go-by. Now, there was one and only one leading, and important argument in that letter-namely: that there are many subjects to which an anti-slavery man is bound to you did not charge me with one-ideaism, and give attention, and that it is his privilege if that my effort to escape the charge was all not duty, to speak upon these, even if his labor lost. Well, I am not disposed to make audiences should exhibit a proscriptive a very serious matter of it, but let us look a spirit. Have I not stated this fairly ( Now. moment. Your words were: "Your princi- in reply to this, I urged that truth is insepple is one ideaism with a vengeance." And arable, that being true to one idea, will not yet, you say, you did not charge me with one- atone for being talse to another: that no reideaism. That, I call "splitting hairs" former was bound to act or go where he making a "distinction without a difference." could not carry all his principles with him; Who is a one idea man? Do you mean a that anti-slavery, law, theology, and in fact man who has but one idea? No, for there any and all truth could be treated, and atare no such men. But a man who makes tended to in connection. If that was to ignore some one idea decided'y conspicuous, who your argument, then, I am certainly blind. idea all important, and should be attended the various truths and reforms, engage me to in preference to all others. In other an indefinite number of columns in Frederick words; a man who cherish and carries out a Donglass' Poper, and I will undertake the

Radical reformers are ever thought to be others; and what would you call that but "dogmatical," and to substitute assertion one ideaism? I did not suppose you meant for argument; at the same time they are to charge that I was all one ideaism, but that frequently pained at the inability of people | the anti-slavery cause, are questions that to appreciate argument!

I ad oit, that a part of my argument, the I will merely remark here that an audience effort to show that you cherished one-idea. may be decidedly pro-slavery, and still not ism, was entirely useless, for the best part of be mean, and indecent enough to kick a your last letter is an eloquent argument in man or woman out doors, on account of their favor of one ideaism. I do not mean that complexion; such a society I would willingly

quarrelsome, Fellow-laborer, BERLIN HEIGHTS, O., Feb. 7, 1855.

For Frederick Douglass' Paper. LEITER FROM OBSERVER.

MR. EDITOR : SIR :- Instead of an entirely original letter, I prefer to appear rather as my own critic, or to make a little more plain mer article you say: "It seems to me, that and definite some remarks in my letter of even the most devoted, the most true-heart- Jan. 17th. It would, I must admit, have been better to have examined more critically the original manuscript. As to that, however, manuscripts generally appear philosophical, truthful and faultless in the eyes of the writer-but not always so in the eyes of the public, nor yet in those of other individuals who may have an equal interest with ourselves in examining the same subject .-For instance, "Oliver" sees the faults, mistakes and "mendacious blunders" of Communipaw, sets him right, or tries to-and I suppose thinks he succeeds. Barry sees those of Langston's, and sets him righteach one explains, defines, &c. Why, then, should I not define, explain and set myself right? To understand one's self, and to be clearly understood by others, is not only desirable, but important.

Just here, bye the bye, I would like to make a suggestion-not only like to, but I will make it. It may meet the eye and approval of some one who will meet its requirements. It is this-simply this-nothing but thisthat the said same one take weekly cognizance of the article of each and every correspondent, and "criticise" it as in his judgment he may think best. This proposition presupposes, of course, that the said critic shall be a man of acknowledged abilities, qualification and judgment.

The general character of each article, including errors in grammar, logic, or general statements, &c., to be summed up in as few sentences as convenient. I know that there are men who would not like to be so criticised; and there are others who would not would, I think, have a good effect, not only on writers themselves, but make those who read them more attentive and observing .-Nothing is so desirable at present as to enlist the public ear. While there are those under the notice of the critic eye, who presume always to be right, there is another class who, like myself, are quite conscious of their errors, and would like to have them pointed out. Besides, whatever workable jects unfits him in the least degree for the ad- qualified to communicate their sentiments vocacy of the first? Is he, necessarily, any on important subjects, clearly and successless faithful to the one, because of his atten- fully, should, by some means, be admonished tion to the others? WILLIAM GOODELL, bas that they are most appreciated when they

fact is, there is no more true or efficient Ab- Editor, "w," in his thrilling article of last Were people to adopt the plan of giving ing," (the perusal of which we would most

forerite "ism," or something of the kind .- | rarely leave a person in much doubt as to There are but few who undertake or pretend what is right to be done. And no person has to maintain by their acts and writings any a right to pursue a course against the conposition, policy or principle. Mr. A. is an victions of his own judgment, nor even its abolitionist, of course, from the fact that he welf-grounded fears. All sacrifice of prinextent suffer with the slave. But still he of acknowledged duties, for the sake of pre- of Wis slavery cause. He neither thinks nor feels ing prejudice, and conciliating good will, is morning. We give, accordingly, a succinet various attitudes, relations. &c., &c., fitty-two others, has its limits; nor does it, in any firmes in a year. But, doubt his sinceri'y, and he would presume to be insulted. Mr. B. another very good, pious brother, goes a are not obliged to consult the whims and ca- tice Smith, pronounced at an earlier stage and rejects the access of on to work- obligation to submit to the unreasonable in- and vigorous reasoning, it deserves to be stushops, to participate in the manufacture of terference of everyone who assumes a right died; while its lofty spirit, and bold, yet the furniture, boots, hats, caps, &c., &c., to call him to an account. But in some cases, even of those who entertain an opposite view which he gives them to make, or buys when it is a duty to yield to the ignorance you and of the questions discussed. The limited aumade. If we will give such our manufacture not enlighten, and to give way to the prejuthority of the Federal Judiciary, and the duing to do, in place of doing it ourselves, we dice you cannot convince; for the perfection ty of State Courts to interfere for the pro-

him to that branch of the U. G. R. R., that leads through your city. But I have devidently would begin to be wrought, and this, uncreased and the control of the U. G. R. R., that sibly either degrade or example a great change in the bound of the U. G. R. R., that sibly either degrade or example a great change in the case rather than the uncreased or example a great change in the fear a critic, such as I have suggested, would of the spirit, and a carrying out of the prin- with the technicalities of the case rather play the mischief with me.

my article aforesaid, that we have been per- practice, every individual will regard his fel- mits the constitutionality of the Fugitive the Sabbath as being too sacred to preach, visible signet of the Creator, which confirms case he shows that, under the indictment, the &c." I don't know. A word, however, in the nobility of a God like nature. And where District Court had no jurisdiction, and on Sabbath may be religiously put, and the jus- labor. ance with pro-slavery churches, as to how far our recognition by that union, compliance, &c, &c, implicates us in the sin of slavery, or tends to retard the progress of should remain no longer undefined by every colored community and every colored minister in the country. That the press and the pulpit should be used and looked up to for clear and unqualified expositions in these and similar matters, there certainly can be no question. Our ministers, however, evade the consideration of them in their pulpits, and seem but little inclined to use the press man who takes a more limited view, who

must leave these large cities and throw our-

OBSERVER. BROOKLYN, L. I., Jan. 11, '55.

For Frederick Douglass' Paper.

INTEGRITY AND POPULAR APPLAUSE.

Those persons who do not live consistently or in accordance with the sentiments publicly avowed by them, unstable in the advocacy of their principles, will go wherever they are led. They follow the crowd, unwilling to incur the singularity of turning from the better track. They are like a feather upon the water, tossed by every wave, blown by every wind. They are, in fact, all things to all men. They are like the individual I read an account of, who fell into the water and was near being drowned. As his loud cries brought many to the shore to to hear him screaming, in a voice of terror, Good God! Good Devil! Good God!-Good Devil! He was at length, however, rescued from the water, and brought to the shore. His friends inquired the reason for such singular exclamations, when he told them he did not know into whose hands he should fall, and he wanted to make peace sons now, who practically exclaim, Good God! Good Devil! And such must be fallen into consistently acted upon, without concealment or trimming. It is our duty and intertimes, and the characteristics of the age, in order to learn the particular errors to which we are peculiarly exposed. When we have are to proceed to action, and should not allow ourselves to be checked, interrupted, or retarded by any speculative doubts, or by the fears and misgivings of a sensitive and somewhat morbid imagination. We must be led such a communication for this great boon? by judgment, and, in some cases, against the There are enough reformers in the country a truthful one. We have been basking too sources. I am aware that there is frequentsources. I am aware that there is frequent-ly an apprehensiveness which makes some ington, Feb. 10th, says: "When Gen. Wil-son, Senator elect, who it was known would the so plain as to need no argument. Reforms can never succeed, if people will give

to deal with thumb-screws, and fetters, and should be the last people in the
three so plain as to need no argument. Reforms can never succeed, if people will give

to deal with thumb-screws, and fetters, and almost resolve to turn back, even when their judgmen, and should be the last people in the
world to be lulled to sleep by protty soons.

It is seems to me to be a passenger in the express train en route
solve to turn back, even when their judgmen, and should be the last people in the
world to be lulled to sleep by protty soons.

It is son, senator elect, who it was known would be a passenger in the express train en route
solve to turn back, even when their judgmen, and should be the last people in the
world to be lulled to sleep by protty soons.

It is son, senator elect, who it was known would be a passenger in the express train en route
solve to turn back, even when their judgmen, and should be the last people in the
world to be lulled to sleep by protty soons.

It is son, senator elect, who it was known would be a passenger in the express train en route
solve to turn back, even when their judgmen into the Senator to day, Mr. Clayton,
world to be lulled to sleep by protty soons.

Whigh Know Nothing, got him into a vacant upon the track delayed the route soons.

Whigh Know Nothing is the soon and besitate, and almost resolve to turn back, even when their judgmen, and should be the last people in the
world to be lulled to sleep by protty soons.

The delay and indicate in the soon, senator from Massachusetts, be a passenger in the express train en route
soon, the new Senator from Massachusetts, be a passenger in the express train en route
son, the new Senator from Massachusetts, be a passenger in the express train en route
son, the new Senator from Massachusetts, be a passenger in the express train en route
son, the new Senator from Massachusetts, be a passenger in the express train en route
son, the new

is a colored man, and must, therefore, to some ciple and violation of integrity, all giving up cently promulgated by the Supreme Court takes no interest in any feature of the antienough to pay two dollars to have the sub. not only doing evil ourselves, to keep others history of the case from The Milwavkee Senject presented to him and his family in its from doing it. Deference to the opinions of tinel, with the elaborate judgments of two he would presume to be insulted Mr. B., scruples by argument and persuasion. You ed with the admirable decision of Mr. Jushalf-dozen blocks past the shee of his col- prices of every ignorant or fastidious indi- of the prosecution against Mr. Booth, and ored brother to trade with an Irishman or vidual who choose to take exception to your diminish the bigh reputation which that accourse of action. No individual is under an quired for him. As a specimen of profound have no right to complain of their doing it of human character consists of an adm xture where the Constitution does not, by express in due proportions of the opposite elements provision or implication, impower the Federal

verely frost-bitten fugitive hovers over my by-ways and through all our highways, the authority of the writ of habeas corpus is affirmed anew as the great destrine of the dispite of hymores. stone, beside me, having just arrived from great doctrine of the dignity of human na- Federal encroachments. By this judgment, the Palmetto State, and awaits the cessation ture-a dignity-a divinity which the con- as well as by the former one on the constituof the pittiless storm, for me to accompany tract of no outward circumstance could pos- tionality of the slave-catching law of 1850, ciples of truth. When these doctrines are than with the general principles put forth Now to the point. I am made to say in generally disseminated and embodied in by Judge Smith. Indeed, Judge Crawford secuted for not regarding the Sabbath as low men as his equals, all walking in differ- law, and denies the power of State Courts sacred, to preach for bleeding, dying human- ent paths; it may be, all pursuing different to revise the decisions of Federal Courts in I intended to say, "for not regarding avocations, yet, each bearing on his brow the Sabbath as being too sacred to preach, visible signet of the Creater which are former affecting personal liberty, where the latter have jurisdiction. But in the present regard to the Sabbath and the uses which upon the face of creation can there be found that ground he orders the release of the primay be made of it. The uses to which the a higher dignity? To this end may we all soners. To those who may not accede

> WM. H. C. STEPHENSON. PROVIDENCE, Feb. 12th. '55.

For Frederick Douglass' Paper. "HANG OUT YOUR BANNERS UPON THE OUTWARD WALLS-THE CRY IS, SILL THEY COME."

FRIEND DOUGLASS :- I feel joyful to find

among their congregations. We, for our following platform: "This Association shall Baptist Anti Slavery Association," on the part, are not at all surprised at Mr. Watkins' be composed of regular Baptist churches, wailings and lamentations. He may well who are separated in their communion and ask, "what are we doing" in view of the fellowship from SLAVEHOLDERS, and from Seward, to the United States Senate, and of shake off the blood of their fellow-men that in both cases. would make these more northern and eastis upon their garments, by their silence and hatred to the doughfaces and slavery propa-

warriors to further speed the cause.

Yours, in behalf of down-trodden humanity, H. WILLIAMS, JR. CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 13, '55.

OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE. To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune :

en toward the establishment of a universal ventionalism, and the strength of healthy Ocean Penny Postage. To the United States organizations. Perhaps Senator Weller will belongs the credit of having first established find, at no distant date, that the health of an this transit route in the recent arrangement organization does not so much depend upon flimsy, trashy writings; and those who are with them. And there are many such per- with Australia. England and France have the number of its adherents as upon the jusnow taken a similar step, linking Great rice and soundness of its principles.—Mass. Britain and the Continent of Europe by this Spy. the lowest depth of depravity. I contend let us have, as the first installment of this that every individual's opinion should be New-Year's promise and progress, a Penny Lyman Trumbull, who is reported by telemade up, firmly held, publicly known, and Ocean Postage between Europe and America. graph to be elected Senator from Illinois in This link supplied, and the great chain will virtually encircle the globe. It is the turn ti Nebraska Democrat. He was elected last of the United States to move next, in order fall to Congress, as an Anti-Nebraska candiest at all times to observe the signs of the to be true to its precedents and antecedents. date, in place of Col. Bisseil. His election Will not the friends of this great postal reform lend a hand to it just at this important Douglas party in the Legislature, and is anjuncture? Gen. Rusk has probably brought other severe rebuke to Northern doughfaces thus endeavored to know what is right, we before the S-nate a bill ere this proposing the establishment of a Penny Sea Postage leave a vacancy in the 8th District, which across the Atlantic. A few letters addressed however will probably be filled by another to the members of Congress by their consti- Representative of the same political opinions. tuents, asking them to support the measure. would exert an excellent influence. Who will not give five minutes to the penning of

ELIHU BURRITT.

## Triumphs for frecdom.

GLORIOUS WISCONSIN.

But "I am off the track again." And of self-wilfulness and servility. If we all Courts to imprison the citizen, is here arwhile I now write, a poor, trembling and se- aim at elevating humanity through all our gued with striking force and clearness; and

> to the doctrine of State Rights stated by Judge Smith, the opinion of Judge Crawford will be perfectly satisfactory as to the justice of the release. The opinion of Judge Whiton we have not seen, but we believe it

It is a striking fact that this memorable act in behalf of Freedom, executed as it is with such courage, ability and dignity, should proceed from a new State like Wisconsin. and not from among the old and cultivated the cause of anti-slaveryism moving onward communities of Massachusetts or New York. and upward, both in Church and State, polit- We have had the opportunity, but have alically and religiously. New societies are being organized, we might say monthly, on
our and decided principles.

It is desired to escape
us. All the more honor to Wisconsin for
the noble stand she has now taken against pure and decided principles, against slavery. the infamous and inhuman law of 1850, by Au association was organized in the fall of which men are converted into bloodhounds, 1854 in Ohio, called the "Western Regular and the divinest impulses of the heart are

#### THE UNITED STATES SENATORS.

those who are in fellowship with them."- the confirmation of the election of Charles ence. We differ only from Mr. W. as recouraging progress. Would that such de- bly, reached us at the same time, on Tuesthat we have interest to look after, promote, cided principles could be found in all the and develop, all over this continent, and par- churches. May the time speedily come liberty throughout the country, on the result ticularly when there is unoccupied positions when every church and denomination in all of the senatorial elections in New York and that may be secured; and that it is only the Christendom, will awaken to their duty, and Wisconsin. Freedom has signally triumphed

support of the "sum of all villanies;" for ganda, both in Congress and out of it, since if slavery was not fostered in the church, it he boldly enunciated, in the Senate, the One thing, however, is certain, that we would soon die and find its untimely grave. great Christian truth that "there is a High-Not only are new organizations springing United States." The hunker and slaveup, but newborn anti-slavery advocates, men holding presses have, for several years, empand women, colored and white, are coming tied the vials of their wrath upon his devotproperty, to the preservation of moral char- forward upon the platform of liberty and ed head, for daring to utter that sentiment; acter and to successful effort of whatever kind, but more especially to insure respect kind, but more especially to insure respect the midst of such, we have all reason to believe that the car of liberty is moving onward tered it, and where he appeared as the repin spite of the efforts of her enemies, and resentative of the anti-slavery sentiment of There is some talk here of organizing a society of the laboring classes, for the purbebalf. She is shielded with truth, and it neither things of sourcing more pose, among other things, of securing more will prevail; therefore, let us be encouraged, away into a long, low bowl of disappointed constant, as well as more profitable, employ, and let our prayers go up to the God of rige, as New York sends him back to main and of buying their provisions at whelesale, freedom and the friend of the oppressed, to tain the principles of freedom, and sustain and then divide them—a thing that should increase the good cause, and send forth more implacable, intense hunkerism, disquised have been done long since. But it is never laborers, for we need more valiant-hearted with the mantle of Know Notbingism, has moved every political spring, and practiced every cunning device, to secure the defeat of Seward; but all has proved to be futile .-Silver-Greyism, under the pretence of Americanism, and national democracy, jealous of sustaining the integrity of Southern institutions, were not able to defeat him. He was returned to the Senate by anti-slavery men. and his enemies, like baffled bloodhounds, were left lamenting.

Charles Durkee, of Wisconsin, has been Sin: It is probable that most of your "a freesoiler from the start" He has alreaders have noticed the postal convention ways been a bold, consistent, active, premibetween Great Britain and France, recently nent anti-slavery man, since he entered pubconcluded. But they may have overlocked lie life; and he has been sent to the Senate one fact connected with the arrangement, because he has been so. It would seem as if which is of great importance. The postage the representatives of the "unhealthy oron a single pre paid letter, between the two ganization" referred to by Senator Weller, on countries, is reduced to four pence, or eight a memorable occasion, were on the increase. cents. But the French Post-Office retains They have, certainly, not diminished since its old charge for inland service, and is al- the Senator from Californ'a proposed to lowed five cents for each single letter, leaving make them the Pariahs of the Senate. Inonly three cents to the British Office for its stead of Messrs. Chase, Sumner, Wade, and inland charge, and for the sea transit. As Seward being the only senators obnoxious to witness his struggles, they were astonished the English inland rate is only two cents, only the slaveholders, there are now, senators one cent is allowed for the mere transporta- Fessenden, Wilson, Gillette, and Durkee to tion of the letter scross the English Chan-divide their hatred and defy their wrath.nel. This is better "by half" than the most The representatives of the "unhealthy orsanguine friends of the movement ever ex- ganization," now constitute more than oneeighth of the whole senate. They are rap-Thus another important step has been tak- idly increasing, too, in spite of political con-

ANOTHER TRIUMPH FOR FREEDOM .- Hon. to the Senate indicates the overthrow of the leave a vacancy in the 8th District, which -Evening Journal.

SENATOR WILSON IN WORCESTER - Notwithstanding the severity of the storm of Thursday, there was a very large assemblage of our citizens at the depot of the Western Rail Road, in this city, for the purpose of world to be lulled to sleep by pretty songs, attention only to some one of them; or if any one should succeed, it would be at the expense of the others. And if people investigate and adopt various reforms, how can seed to be lulled to sleep by pretty songs, and enamored of pretty pictures."

But how could I help it. Besides, there are but few who notice or know or care what you say, except you are assailing bis seat on the Whig side of the Senate. Messrs and hour beyond its usual time, and it was not seat on the Whig side of the Whig side of the Whig side of the Whig side of the Senate. Messrs and enamored doubt and ready to return, although the finger-post to get him into the Free Soil locality. Matters were finally compromised by Mr. Atchison's vacant seat along side, tell him he is right. A really sincere desire to do just, at all risk, and all cost, will seat on the Whig side of the Senate. Messrs Sumner and Chase made a desperate effor: to get him into the Free Soil locality. Matters were finally compromised by Mr. Atchison's vacant seat along side, tell him he is right. A really sincere desire to do just, at all risk, and all cost, will were assembled on the occasion.

assemblage addressed Mr. Wilson as follows:

SENATOR WILSON: The storm could not keep us at home! We felt that we must me, to take by the hand the man who goes o Washington to represent freedom-loving At last, Sumner has a colleague. From these cold hills, be assured you carry with you the est wishes of thousands of warm hearts .-Let the consciousness of this strengthen your heart, and stay up your hands, in the contest which we know you will never cease o wage against the enemies of those principles of Freedom and equality which Massahusetts holds dearest. . This much I am desired to say to you by the anti-slavery men of Worcester, in their behalf, many of whom you see before you, and to whom I now beg leave to introduce you.

Gen. Wilson responded as follows:

Fellow Citizens of Worcester .- I thank ou for this cordial greeting! I am glad to hear from you these words of cheer. I have laid my hand upon the heart of Massachusetts, and I know that it beats true to Freedom and Humanity. I know the principles which her people cherieb above all others, and wherever I abide, and whatever station I may occupy, I shall strive faithfully to up-hold and defend them.

The ringing of the bell and the shriek of the steam whistle, here cut off the tread of Mr. Wilson's remarks, and the cars rolled out of the depot amid the cheers of the multitude. - Mass. Spy.

#### Selections.

THE RANDOLPH NEGROES.

SHELBY COUNTY, Ohio, Jan. 29, 1855. The question has often been asked, What has become of the Randolph Negroes? Having made some inquiry upon the subject, during my residence here, I will give the readers of The Tribune such information as I possess. It will be recollected that John Randolph, of Roanoke, by will emancipated his slaves, and made monetary provision to have them settled on lands purchased for them somewhere out of Virginia, (the laws of that State prohibiting emancipated slaves remaining there.) In compliance with provisions of the will, Mr. Lee, the agent, purchased lands for them in Mercer County, in this State, and brought on the negroes numbering about 400, to make their settlement; but citizens of that County (mostly German and Irish) raised a mob, and refused to allow the negroes to settle. This was deemed a hardship, and deeply regretted, not only in most happy occasion. northern States, but also by the triends of humanity at the South. And we'l might humanity weep over the wretched condition of the poor negro, and with shame contemplate the tyranny and cruelty of the white race, beasting of its civilization and Christianity, when Gov. Smith of Virginia, (Extra Billy,) in his messages to the Legislature. urged, with a zeal and importunity becoming a better cause, that the State should reduce them to slavery, while Free Soil Ohio refused to be made an asylum for the eman cipated slave, persecuted and driven from his native home. But the Randolph negroes were not driven from this State. Christian eople, moved with pity, took them under their patronage, and procured them temporary homes among the citizens of this and two or three adjacent counties. The negroes were ultimately suffered to settle on their lands, and I learn that they are mostly living on farms of their own, and doing pretty

well; much better, in fact, than could be expected under the circumstances. Indeed, it is rather surprising that persons raised as they were should prove to be so little troublesome and burdensome to the community in which they reside. They are said to be giving attention to education, living comfortably, and promising improvement in their While it may be proper that the free States should, by law, prevent the slave holder from sending his worn-out and crippled slaves into freedom, to be supported by the free States, is it consistent with Christian philanthropy to prohibit, by law, as some of the free States have done, the ingress of people of color, discriminating against and persecuting color, regardless of other coniderations? While this is done, will not the conscience-troubled slaveholder quiet himself with the reflection that as the slave States prohibit the emancipation of slaves within their borders, and the free States forbid the colored man entering the same, he has no alternative but to make the slave's condition as tolerable as possible in a state of bondage? Would not Christianity strike the chains from many slaves if their owners could be pointed to some convenient and sure asylum, where the slave's freedom would promise more good than the master's kindness? Let every obstacle to emancipation be removed, even at some inconvenience and sacrifice to the North, and let the man-robber have no excuse for his course in clinging to Slavery. My acquaintance at the South satisfies me that the agitation of the subject of Slavery has troubled the conscience of the Christian slaveholder, and determined many to free themselves from the responsibility of perpetuating the "Institution." Let not agitation be put down by Baltimore conventions, nor in any other way; but let the subject of Slavery be freely and fearlessly discussed, and the truth will not fail to be ultimately felt and acknowledged. Why should agitation on this subject alone be es chewed, while upon all other questions it is universally allowed to be the means of evolving truth? Let the free States discontinue the practice of sending Judases to their Legislatures and to Congress, and southern men will no more insult and defame them by declaring that they are so favorable to

We may congratulate Iowa, and the Union. upon the fact that that State has selected one of her very wisest and best citizens, in the person of Prof. Harlan, to represent her in the United States Senate. In him jusce, freedom, morality and humanity will have a consistent, active, and firm friend, and Iowa will possess a faithful and watchful representative of her interests and bonor -When Senator Harlan shall occupy his seat, southern Senators will not claim Iowa, as so far lost to justice and morality as to be indifferent or favorable to slavery, without just rebuke. There will be no Dodge on the question. In the election of Grimes, Governor, and Harlan, Senator, the State has vindicated herself, and rebuked her traducers and unfaithful servants. The election of

slavery as to be likely to adopt that barbarous

Mr. Hall to Congress, in the Southern District of Iowa, does not prove even that part Liver; likewise in restoring strength and of the State to be indifferent or friendly to the extension of slave territory; it only proves traordinary cures effected daily by these Mr. Hall to be an adept in a certain species of oratory and sophistical reasoning; for heled the Germans and others to believe repute in the Union, as well as in all other that slavery could never be established in Kanzas and Nebraska, and that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise would result in gladly avail themselves of them and proudly establishing freedom south of this line of restriction. He claimed to be a better anti slavery man than his opponent Iowa, then, as a whole, is decided opposed to the Ne organic irregularities. braska-Kanzas bill. This was rendered evident by the election of Gov. Grimes by near 2 000 majority, who had not only the Nebraska issue to meet but the zealously ex-

As soon as silence was restored W. W. few attempts were made to execute it. Bat Rice, Esq, of Worcester, in behalf of the a change of opinion of the Court, and the alarming increase of intemperance, nerved the citizens of Sidney and vicinity two weeks ago to the resolution of preventing further violation of the law. And accordingly a Vigilance Committee was appointed, and informa-tion made against the fourteen liquor-dealers in the place.

WHOLE NO. 374.

And, to avoid further prosecution, these men have pledged themselves to discontinue the sale of intoxicating drinks in the county; and, as the Supreme Court has now decided the law to be constitutional, it is likely to be promptly enforced hereafter. Much good will therefore be accomplished by the law. though it is not equal in efficiency to the Maine Law; for here drunkards may be cautiously manufactured without a violation of the law. Street drunkenness is suppressed, while its germ, fashionable and solitary dram drinking, is tolerated. Still, in many parts of the State, the law has done much to suppress the liquor traffic.

Times are dull here -money is scarce, and produce more so. Flour is worth \$9 per bbl., corn 50 cents per bushel, and not plenty at any price. Forage is likely to be very scarce, especially if the severe winter weather that we now have should last long. Snow has fallen dally for more than a work, and is now a good depth for excellent sleighing. Fall wheat in the ground promises pretty fair, though the crop in is small.—Cor. N. Y.

THE CALICO PARTY .- This affair in Buffalo came off on Monday evening. It was attended by about 400 persons, dressed in cheap clothing, which was given the next day to the

poor. The Republic says:
"The ladies, very near all of them, were dressed in handsome calico, made high in the neck and with no attempt at style, tashion or excellence, they looked far prettier under the circumstances than they could have done arrayed in Geneose velvets and Brussels aces. Some of the ladies wore basque waists which were truly handsome, as that grace, ul article of woman's dress always will be .-Jewelry seemed to have been eschewed and each lady appeared to have endeavored to make simplicity the ruling charm. Many wore aprons of good material, fitting for the occasion, but there was not one check apron

"The gentlemen were variously dressed. but nearly all answered the provisions of the invitations. Some wore strong heavy pants and 'round-abouts' of the same materialothers were flannel shirts, with sheep's-gray pants, and large bandannas knotted about he neck-others were colored shirts of flannel, with coat, pants and vest of strong material, and through all there was no attempt at ornament, or a wish to excel. It was a

"The supper table was not arrayed in like simple garb-plate and cut glass-silver ornaments and utensials, shone like the sun. and the luxuries and dainties spread were magnificent and delicious. In the centre of the table, as a chief ornament, was a log but composed of confectionary, elegantly illuminated. In and near the doorway stood the inmates; and as a whole it was a benutiful

The bundles of its things sent in, amounted to about a "cord." Several of the packages contained money. "Regrets" were also accompanied by donations. Over \$600 in money was received up to 4 o'clock on Tues-One lady sent a check for \$100. A forwarding merchant sent a large check. We learn from persons present from this city, that the whole affair was every way not only very successful, but exceedingly pleasant.— Certainly it was a substantial benefit. To Mr. and Mrs. K. of Buffalo, the poor owe their thanks and gratitude, for originating and carrying out this affair .- Rochester

73 The Boston Telegraph chides the N. Evening Post for calling Ralph Waldo Emerson a recent anti slavery man :- Man-

Mr. Emerson has voted with the Free Soilers from the formation of their party to the present time. Twelve years ago he delivered an anti slavery address on the first of August, at a meeting of the Abolitionists, held to celebrate the emancipation of the slaves in the British West Indies. The address was published and widely circulated at the time. In his poems he says of New Hampshire that God-

Taunted the lofty land With little men

Because among her hills he found

In 1850 and 1851 Mr. Emerson publicly lectured in his plainest and most forcible manner upon Daniel Webster and his seventh of March speech. So strongly Anti-Slavery was the tone of this lecture, that its delivery in Cambridge was interrupted by a tumult among the students, who formed a portion of the audience.

The fact is, that with the exception of Mr. Hawthorne, every New England author who is likely to be heard of a hundred years

THE SUCCESSOR OF PROFESSOR LONGFEL-Low .- The friends of Harvard College will be rejoiced to learn that JAMES RUSSELL Lowell, the post has been elected to succeed Professor Longfellow in that Institution, as Professor of Modern Languages and Belleslettres. There were five applicants for the place, but Mr. Lowell was not one of them, and his nomination was made without his knowledge. We are happy to learn that he will accept the appointment, but, before entering upon its duties he will spend a year abroad, in Germany and Spain. He will leave here in May; but, before going abroad, he will repeat, at the West, the lectures on English Poetry he has just delivered before the Lowell Institute at Boston .- N. Y. Trib-

SYRACUSE, Wednesday. Feb. 14, 1855. TRIAL OF THE SOLOMON NORTHUP KIDNAP. PERS -The trial of the Solomon Northup Kidnappers was expected to come off yesterday before Judge Boches, at Balston. W. A. Beach, C. B. Cochrane, and Wm. Wait, appeared for the prisoners, and moved to quash ome of the counts in the indictment, alleg ng that the sale took place in the District of Columbia, and consequently no jurisdiction could be had. After a long argument by Messrs. Cochrane and Beach for the prieners, and District attorney Odell for the people, the Court advised them to go up to a full bench on a demurrer to the indiet-

Holloway's Pills, a most famous Remedy for the Cure of Headaches, Bile, Dimuess of Sight, Deranged Stomach, and Disordered vigor to Debilitated Constitutions. The exwonderful Pills, after all other means have repute in the Union, as well as in all other parts of the World, and stamped them as the finest medicine ever discovered. All classes attest their excellent qualities, and recommending them to their afflicted fellow-creatures suffering from indigestion, and other

ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS AT THIS PORT DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY .- From Liverpool, 7 ships, average passage 33 days. From Havre, erted power and influence of three of the dil egates in Congress, who flooded the State with letters.

The Temperance cause has received a new impulse here. It has been understood that the Judges in this Judicial District held the Ohio liquor law unconstitutional, and hence

evidently had its emanation in the ng governing the first case. He then that he had purchased four tickets one of the lectures, and attended with ther colored friends; that Mr. Fairfallowed him and friends to the door. cted him "to seats on the side in are." &c an interest which he did not at any of the many who went in a same time before and after this act, as the speaker was particular ring. He was directed to those seats was an abundance of seats unoccupied vetre sisle as desirable, and more dee than the colonizing seats selected by whis seat, called upon Mr. S. W. er, a member of the Convention, and heen a member of the American A is course of lectures to have them

colored" lecturers, because it would g the lecturers, Mr. Wheeler did verify n one who could preside over a Coney and interest. But my marvellouss reach its utmost height, when William vd Garrison, after his above declaration. aring the statement to be "incredible, affecting Mr. Fairbanks' anti-slavery in-" not only refrained from denouncact, but actually goes on to palliate ame, in behalf of the party who stood d of the charge, by introducing a age, as he did, in raising the point h not to be regarded as a "col man, and at the same time to object belored" men are not invited to lecexclusion of the worth and charache class, because it is popular so to one-the fear of popular sentiment? Ir.S.S. Foster justified Mr. Fairbanks. He he would do likewise; that it was a great onsibility to get up a course of lectures ; a previous course had cost the proprie-two bundred dollars, &c. Mr. Garrison, getting off one of his forcible expresof a black skin was not to be taken dence of its possessor being an antiery man; that a man might be as black en thousand midnights concentrated and abolitionist-(I must confess that I at see the force of the expression in earing upon the matter under considerhe said, Why had not Wm. Wells er) on this subject. own objected to his not having been inod to lecture? when the speaker stated he had informed Mr. Brown of the when he (Mr. Brown) said that it was

suppose that I will be charged with b affected with "the bane of the race," of ring "a querulous and morbid spirit," sking the above truthful statements; I will call upon me the anathemas of the is, as well as the pigmy grents of those intimately associated with, and affectthe above statements. But, will this GEO. T. DOWNING. PROVIDENCE, Feb. 3, 1855.

speaker's duty to bring the matter before

onvention.

For Frederick Douglass' Paper. THE MODERN NEGRO .- NO. I.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, ESQ ; MY DEAR SIR has recently given me the pleasure of ading your "Ethnological Address," upon e perre race. Allow me to thank you for at able, masterly document. And allow me to avail myself of our ancient and unbroken friendship, to thank you, as a mulatfor the honor you do me, as a negro .at you are the termer, and I the latter, is onsible, praiseworthy, or blameworthy,personally concerned, united opportunis of illustrating and defending the manof and the equality of our African ancesv. and our Africo-American brethren.

enquiry and consideration. Here, and and women everywhere, are having their y pro and con, on this topic It is a part the missionary theme; it enters, as well, o general politics. If you speak of the revement of our West India colonies. id the "experiment"-as some call it-of If the American character is under consequent American treatment of the s almost certain to claim attention .o pass time was this so, to the same ex-Now, therefore, is the time to press matter, by taking advantage of this state

great question of negra slavery. The of those who owe allegiance to the Pope igio-Saxon, who is mean enough-and un- The opposing of the encroachments of Slartunately there are far too many such-to very, and the diminution of the horrors de and skulk behind any refuge of nes, in and crimes incident to and inherent in it, fending slavery, generally flies to this. - seem to be no part of the programme. the negro is interior to us." Those who If the "Order" had a distinctly defined and sufy slavery from their Bible, on the gu- well understood purpose to oppose slavery in they of their God, intend to say that they any of its schemes, it would find no favor in Bible and worship a God of their own the Southern States, whereas it is known it we and feelings on the question of negro now does find favor there. We do not aver Growity Herce, a Congregational minister that the Order purposes to aid slavery any necticut—a paid agent of the Con- more than to oppose it. We mean to be unnization Society—told the Rev. derstood simply to say that questions touch-G. Beman and myself, that it was his ing slavery, like those of currency, land-re-Mr. Occutt's) opinion, that "were form, temperance and tariffs are not any part areat I ving in a house capable of holding of the platform of the Order, and do not two families, He would prefer nor to have a come within its purview. It seems to have

marked out its sphere, leaving all these matwho say the negro is unfit for free- ters outside thereof. All that it embraces and who, like the Rev. Dr. Spring, within its scope and plan seems to be the d not, on that account, dare to pray a checking and limiting of the influence of fortyer that would be answered by our im, eigners, and more especially of Catholics in date cosmocipation, have the same view. the political affairs of America. These obto those who prate of the contentment of jects it holds as paramount to any and all the negro with, and in, slavery. Those others, and to these, with unbending tyranny,

and our "manifest destiny," and who believe we can flourish in po other condition, are, of course, beneath the reach of any argumen'. They will only be convinced when they wake up as Dives did, where Dives did. "All li-

Now, doubtless, a bold push on this matter will do much to trample in the dust the defences cast up about the Old Bastile.

3d. We must do it, or who will? he side in the corner," notwithstanding is the history of the negro? Alas! the history of our unhappy people consists of a single torm and its cognate-slavery-slave orietot of the course The speaker, trade-there is negro history, and what is more, some of the darkest and most diabolical pages and chapters of other history as well; and while this has been our lot, and So far as that of our fathers, how were we to raise up applicated Mr. Fairbanks, in refusing to historians? That is done but by people in far different circumstances. Who was to write about us? Alas! who cared enough ent-nor did Mr. Fairbanks deny about as to write for us cr of us? Yet, there are patches and chreds of our ancient life -I was delighted to find that the founder of while it denounced on the right Assyria, whose capitol, Nineveb, has recently and on the left those who bowed to ex- been exhumed, and whose relics have immortalised Layard, was a son of Ham --And here and there a fact can be gleaned so forcible, that the more intelligent of our disparagers will yield the point, as to the ancient negro, but they put us upon our proof as to the modern negro. Well, there we are sadly at fault. We have nothing but Mott's Sketches, Mr. Armistead's Tribute, Mr. was inconsistent for the speaker Knell's Military Heroes, and a few anecdotes. Confessing this, I think we need not despair, for we have our glorious fatherland, Africa, Mr. Garrison knew that the it-ue was with her 150 millions of as ancient heathen xclusion of "eolored men" as such, as the world ever saw-far superior to the progenitors of the proud and abuseful Au-There may be a hundred good reasons | glo-Saxons; (which is saying very little;) a colored" lecturer may not be invited and they are, as we shall see, quite equal to eture; but is the reason given a justifi- some of the very tallest of your modern. christian, Anglo-Saxons, (which is saving but precious little more.) We have 14 millions of our people who have survived the bad oppression, the worse example, and worst of all, the amalgamation of the unspeakably bad Anglo Saxon blood, and are, in all respects, in spite of this treble curse-this fruitful matrix of curses-somebody.

If you have patience for it, I will second the noble efforts you are making in a like direction, by following this paper with some cro le ideas (you know I never had any oth-

I have the honor to be, dear sir, Your obedient servant, London, Jan., 1855.

SAMUEL RINGGOLD WARD. For Frederick Douglass' Paper. IE RE-ELECTION OF WM. H. SEWARD, AND THE ACTION OF THE "KNOW NOTHINGS" UPON THE SUBJECT. The political movements and events of the great State of New York always awaken interest in all parts of the country. This is especially the case when an election is made there having important bearings on National Politics. In the case of the recent election of U. S. Senator at Albany, the interest was intense all over the country. Mr. Seward is whose political principles are so elevated and unbending-and, above all, he is so true and reliable on all issues and measures connected with the further advancement and spread of slavery, that the event of his being re-elected just now possessed a thrilling interest to everybody who is capable of excitement on political subjects. All the friends of the Anti-Slavery cause of all shades of opinion, will rtainly a fact for which neither of us is feel deep delight at the election to the Senate for a term of six years of so noble a servant and I know, that so far as you and I slaveholders and pro-slavery politicians will of freedom: and, on the other hand, all the feel his re-instatement as a sort of personal rebuke. It gives them a crack of the lash of the people's sovereignty which makes them blush and tingle. The re-election of In this particular connexion, I will add, this great man is an event to make glad the hat Canada and the United States are too hearts of the friends of true freedom and onely allied in feeling, as well as in geo- equal liberty all over the land. Most heartily raphical position, to make the cause of the do we congratulate the friends of Gov. Sewack man otherwise than one, on both sides and in the Empire State that their late strugthe line. You, from your stand point, we gle has been so gloriously crowned with om ours, are alike enabled to vindicate our success. But when we look into the mana and to repel the vile, foul slanders by aging and manœuvreing at Albany both for that race has been-by the baser half and against Mr. Seward's election, and see Angle Saxon race—aspersed. You, I the ordeal through which he and his supwill never be ashamed to point your porters have passed, we can not but think guers to the condition and prospects of his dangers were great, and his escape of deatirely free Be tish negro; while we, I feat rather narrow. Gov. Seward is not a be proud of the advancing "Know Nothing." That "Order" in the an nally free in the United State of New York is almost as numerous as at s-uniting our testimony practically either one of the great political parties : and undeniably, in behalf of those still relit would appear it aims to coerce its members and creatures to support for office only members of the Order. Its proscriptions that you brought before the Western Re- were brought to bear very strenuously for the a College Literary Society, needs, at this defeat of Gov. Seward. It seems to have to be especially, distinctly, and em- been wholly owing to the greatness and influwe ally pressed upon the public attention, ence of the man, that the Order did not de-Hemon of our own color. I think so: feat him. His talents were so commanding, Because no better time than the pres- his services had been so great and so noble, was ever given for this purposed This his hold upon the love, and gratitude, and cognate subjects are matters of univer- admiration of the people was so strong, that mean and narrow schemes of proscripver Europe, this, in spite of "wars and tion could not be made to apply to tors of wars," is the question of the day. him. They recoiled upon their inventors, New York. and most sorely plagued them. Man after man, whom the "Order" thought it had victimised to its purpose, stood firmly up, and Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune. without swerving to or fro, gave his suffrage for the renewal of this faithful servant of Republicanism, not because they loved 'Americanism" less, but because they loved Seward and the principles which he repretion, the American idea of the negro, and sents more. It cannot be maintained, though it is so often claimed, that the Order of Know Nothings as a whole, embraces in its platform of objects, the opposing of the encroachments of the slave power. Its objects, by candid and intelligent outsiders, are pretty well understood to be to check the political it has so intimate a connexion with influence of foreigners, and more especially

Senate and in the Assembly at Albany preceding and having reference to this senatorial election. It will be seen that great, popplar, and influential as Mr. Seward is, yet. the Order decreed his overthrow; and this. too, with no more apparent compunction than if he had been one of those contemptible creatures termed doughfaces He is not one of the Order: he must be everthrown. He is "a straw in our way," and must "change his position, or be run down," said one of the initiated This was the decree of the Grand Conneil, and this it did its utmost to accomplish. But its members bolted, and solely to the fact of their doing so, does the cause of liberty and genuine republicanism owe it that Wm. H. Seward was not "run down." Men had, in inconsiderate haste, rushed into the lodges of this secret Order, not knowing the extent of service and fealty it would claim at their hands. When they fairly surveyed their new position they were appalled, and egun to look about for means of escape from situation so bampering to their freedom -Some did one thing, and some another -Many determined to cast their votes for Senator regardless of the dictation of the Couneils, and in utter defiance of them. One, in particular, requested from the Lodge he had inined a card of withdrawal, but, instead of granting this, the Lodge replied, "they should not allow him to withdraw, but they should expel him, and burn him in effigy !!" This was the case of Mr. Rickerson, member of the Assembly. It was stated by Mr. Petty n the Assembly, that there were fifty mem-

bers who were pledged to vote against a cer-

tain man for U. S. Senator, (Mr. Seward, of

course.) but who had shamefully violated

heir pledges. Such was his idea of the para-

nount obligations of those eaths that he went

on and declared he never again could believe

these men under oath in Court; and that

members. Look at the discussions in the

their names should be shrouded in black and placed with Arnold's. The debates in the Assembly and Senate of New York, throw upon us outsiders a flood of light upon the aims and purposes of the Order of Know Nothings, and at the same time show how the character, and principles, and personal influence of Mr. Seward transcended all their schemes, and gloricusly bore away the prize. At the risk of being tedious, I will quote remarks made in the Assembly, in the debate upon the Senatorial election. Mr. Baker said, "a man, to get his vote for the office of Senator, MUST BE on the platform of American principles;"-in other words, must be a Know Nothing. Mr. Waterbury said, "there were men there who had won their offices by certain oaths, and who had basely broken their oaths to support Seward." Mr. Leigh read some letters from Councils, directing "Brother C. C. Leigh" to vote against Gov. Seward. But, he said, "he was the representative of fifty thousand freemen. and not of any secret conclave. He had dishonored himself in joining, and must now absolve himself from it." Mr. Gates liked Gov. Seward in all respects except on naturalization: if he only were but right on that, no man would sooner obtain his vote .- any class of men-I inherit them from the Mr. May said, "he had been elected as an bosem of my dear enslaved mother, and as ndependent Whig. A certain Order now directed him to vote against Mr. Soward, but I die. he should yield to no such dictation." Mr. Blatchford said, "the battle was between feeedom and slavery, and why was Mr. Seward to be sacrificed BY THE NEW PARTY?"-Mr. Maguire had never voted the Whig ticket, but was going to support Mr. Seward, because he (Seward) and his party stood opposed to Know Nothingism. Mr. Palmer approved Mr. Seward's views upon Slavery, but that question, he said, "was not now open (! !) while the question of Americanism was PARAMOUNT. He must therefore support somebody else, though he was pained to do it." In the course of this debate. Speaker Littlejohn made a most spirited address and expose of the Order. He spoke of the tyranny of the Grand Council; requiring men under oath to declare for whom they had east their votes; and, in fact, expelling them in case they had had the independence o vote for any others than the nominees or protegoes of the Order. For the crime (?) of voting for Gov. Clark, the Council would expel men from the Order. Mr. L. read a esolution showing the arrangement and purpose of the Grand Council to have one thousand emissaries sent to Albany, to lobby for the defeat of Gov. Seward. These brief sketches of the debates at Albany upon the Senatorial question, are abundant to show that Gov. Seward owes his re-election to his personal influence, to his well earned fame and popularity as a high-minded, sturdy. courageous, anti-slavery, republican man, and not to the lavor of the Order called "Know Nothings." The Order did its utmost to overthrow and defeat him, but its members were men and not tools. They could not, would not, and did not allow themselves to be controlled by the dictation of the Order. and hence it is that Freedom may rejoice, and the whole north be glad at the renewed elevation to power of that noble champion of the right, the Hon. William H. Seward, of

REJECTION OF MR. EDWARD G. LORING, Mr. Garrison, and his coadjutors."

Boston, Friday, Feb. 16, 1855. At a meeting of the Board of Overseers of

Nays to ten Yeas. favor of Mr. Loring : R. A. Chapman, the Rev. Dr. Gannett, Dr.

Walker, President of the College; Mr. An-Clifford, S. D. Bradford, Dr. Blayden, Thomas Worcester, Emory Washburg. Gov. Gardner voted against Mr. Loring.

Thus Kidnapping has been rebuked in onservative Harvard!

There is great rejoicing in the city, and twenty guns are to be fired on the Common About three bushels of netitions have been "Off with his head!

So much for Buckingham.' Another dispatch says: "This is in consequence of Mr. Loring's acting as Commisioner in the rendition of the fugitive slave Burns, and in the view of some foreshadows of his removal from his Judgeship by the rounded by influential and wealthy friends."

regard slavery as at once our blessing it requires unqualified fealty from all its cease.—Rev. Antoinette L. Brown.

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

You are aware, perhaps, that statements have been going the rounds for some time past, tending-I will not say designed-to the reasons why I have not, ere this, taken

will appreciate this reason.

There is a point, however, beyond which ven forbearance ceases to be a virtue .-That men, belonging to a race which has its short-comings, had driven the Abolition will beat the world.

Sir, I have deeply engraven on my soul's nemory twenty-one years' awful experience judgment. of Slavery, in all its forms; and twenty-nine years of self denying, hazardous, odious, expensive abolition in which I will yield to no nan the palm-no, sir, not even to yourself.

race. The time and manner of my escape from American Slavery, and of my entrance upon the Anti-Slavery platform of the world. have been such as to form in me, sentiments, and views too independent for some who have stepped upon our platform since.

I shall show you, sir, in the course of hese forced papers, that when I escaped rom slavery in our state of Maryland, there was no vigilance committee in existencethere was no one of the present anti-slavery societies in existence-that no one of the present anti-slavery leaders had appeared

You will, therefore, appreciate me when I say, that I feel indignant at the thought of prejudices of his audience. asking any man or party of men to endorse my abolitionism. I ask no man what opinns I shall hold and advocate in my pulpit. and on the public platform, on the question of immediate and gradual emancipation.-The right of the slave to take boats, horses. money, and even lives, in order to secure his freedom-the right of others to help him in defiance of the Fugitive Slave Lawthe obligation of government to compensate slaveholders as an effective inducement to give up their slaves-the propriety of redeeming the poor fugitive who has been captured, or who is in danger of being arrested-the inconsistency of professed abolitionists trading in slave grown Cotton, Rice. Sugar, &c., for gain and luxury-that sort of communion with man-stealers in the counting room which makes millionaires by scores annually; my views upon these and kindred subjects, connected with American Slavery sir, are neither bought nor borrowed from I love her memory, I will stand by them till

If the time has come, when colored men in regard to their own cause, let us know it and let us prepare for an open and manly J. W. C. PENNINGTON. NEW YORK, Feb. 1855.

## Groans of the Wounded.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS IN PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3, 1855. MR. GARRISON : DEAR SIR :- Within the past week, the citizens of Philadelphia have een honored by a visit from FREDERICK Douglass. And as he was careful to announce, that his object in visiting our city was to lecture, not on Slavery, but upon Anti-Slavery, I thought it might prove interesting to you to receive a slight sketch of what he had to say upon a theme of so much mportance.

It has been five years, I think, since Mr Douglass visited our city last. In that time, ne has had great opportunity to improve himself as an orator; and he has certainly availed himself of it, with great success. did not hear his speech on Menday night, but am told by a gentleman who was present that

'it was very able, but infamous.' As to his speech on the second night, I can say it was, in every way, worthy of Frederick

Douglass. I have watched Mr. Douglass' course close ly during the past two years, and know well how unscrupulous he is in his misrepresenta tion of his old friends; yet, had any one told me that he could deliver such an address as he did in this city on last Tuesday night, I would not have believed it. How any man, pos-sessing a spark of integrity, could stand before a Philadelphia audience composed mostly of colored people, and give utterance to such gross misrepresentations and base inuendoes, is more than I can understand.

After throwing out a number of baseless and malicious insinuations concerning the Abolitionists of Philadelphia, he started on a voyage of discovery, and found what no one else ever heard of, that "the Abolitionists claim that the principles which underlie the Anti-Slavery movement were discovered by

After having made this original discovery, he proceeded in a very elequent manner, to show, "not merely the folly At a meeting of the Board of Overseers of but the blasphemy of any man claim-Harvard College, in the Senate Chamber, ing for himself, or allowing his friends to vesterday afternoon, the nomination, by the claim for him, the pioneership or father-Corporation, of Edward Greely Loring, (of bood of the Anti-Slavery cause." "As well Burns memory) as Law Professor, was re- might the traveller among the mountains friend Judson been kind enough to have statjected without discussion, by a vote of twenty of Switzerland claim that the shock of his tiny tread had caused the avalanche to be The following named gentlemen voted in burled from its mountain heights, into the valley below." He enlarged, with great indignation, upon "the studied silence with which Anti-Savery societies and lecturers drews, Treasurer; R. C. Winthrop, John H. treated the memory and merits of Lundy and WALKER, with others whose names are never mentioned in an Anti-Slavery meeting or newspaper." In speaking of the martyrs to he was invited to sing, that we were just the the cause of Freedom, he laid particular despicable person which he declares us to be stress "upon the fact that Lovejoy was a Upon the whole, it requires but very little Minister of the Gospel," and that "he was never considered an Abolitionist per se."-Minister of the Gospel, who died in prison presented to the Legislature in favor of for the slave, was denounced as an apostate Judge Loring's removal as Judge of Probate. by the Garrisonians." He said it was true, indeed, "that Mr. Garrison had been dragged through the streets of Boston, with a rope sition with his "Disclaimer;" but, we have about his person; and that he was only rescued from death, by being placed in a com-mon jail; yet he had lived long enough to become quite a respectable gentleman, (!) sur-

Mr Douglass then read from the records Woman's Co operation.-No man could of the Colonial times, up to the year 1801, to n as they did to her; and why not? now; and, consequently, that modern Ab-Because there was a demand for the co-oper olitionism is but a revival of the old move-

whether modern abolitionism could show so great a result as the fruit of its labors !! A very consistent query for an immediate emancipationist.

Mr. Douglass next accounted for "the great agitation which attended the revival of convict me of pro-slavery sentiment and action. My aversion to controversy is one of the early Abolitionists, teemed with apostolic denunciations and prophetic warnings drawn notice of these statements in this public what he was pleased to term the diminution from the Word of God." He attributed manner. Those who know me, personally, of Mr. Garrison's power to the new views be entertains respecting the Bible! Mr. Doug-lass vies with Pecksniff and Chadband in his excessive piety. He lamented, with true "evangelical" cant, "that the Church, by done so much to oppress, wrong, and out- ists to take an infidel position." With charrage my race, should take so special pains to acteristic magnanimity, he apologized for convict me of treachery to my own race, is their weakness in not being able to hold fast their religious faith in the presence of a coreyond endurance. Knowing your kindness rupt church." (!!) He culogized his own the feart, I appeal to you, sir, to allow me strength of character, which "enabled him space in your columns, from time to time, to to escape from the influence of the infidel defend myself against these cruel and un. teachings of the Abolitionists, and return to reasonable aggressions. My motto is "the ing to hear Mr. Douglass, in one breath, talk race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the about having been taught to believe, or disstrong." Give good old Truth time, and she believe, certain things; and in the next assert his great independence of character, which leads him to oppose even Abolitionists, when they do that which does not accord with his

He said the Abelitionisis " were charged with misstating facts, in their denunciations "He did not think this of the Church." charge true, unless it be in the case of the Society of Friends." And here he confess-I think, therefore, I may afford to speak a ed that he thought they were "suffering few words, when accused of treachery to my from a slight enlargement of the imagination." This assertion is easily accounted for when it is remembered, that no inconsiderable portion of his audience were of 'the people called Quakers!"

I was forced to leave the meeting before he had concluded his speech, which occupied over three hours in its delivery; therefore I cannot speak, of my own knowledge, in regard to the remainder of it. But I am told, by one who listened to the whole of it, that throughout he sustained his reputation as an ingenious traducer and base calumnia-

He repeated all the stale cant and twaddle about the Anti-Sabbath and Anti-Bible, character of Mr. Garrison and his friends, and intimated that, under the garb of Humanity, they were endeavoring to uproot Christia-nity!—thus appealing to the lowest sectarian

He asserted "that the old basis of Anti-Slavery action, that the slave was a man and a brother, and that we should feel for him as bound with him, was laid aside for political catchwords, such as "Down with the Constitution," and "No Union with slavehold

I well know how imperfectly I have given the numerous libellous assertions, made by Mr. Douglass, but they are sufficient to show that, notwithstanding his talk about his in-terests being identified with those of his oppressed brethren, he considers his own aggrandizement and success paramount to their elevation, or he would never spend so much precious time in maligning their pest friends.

23 A colored friend, of great respectability, in Philadelphia, referring to Mr. Douglass' venomous lectures in that city, says-"Allow me to say, that the disaffected to our cause, and its advocates, in Philadelphia, are mere faction. The respect, gratitude and confidence of the great body of our people are with you. How could it be otherwise?"

From the Liberator, Jan. 26th A PROMPT DISCLAIMER.

The following communication has been cut into our hands by the author, for publidation in our columns, in order to prevent any misapprehension in regard to the position of our HUTCHINSON friends. It seems are to be persecuted for freedom of opinion that they were importuned to sing at a meeting which was held at the Music Hall, in this city, on Tuesday evening of last week, for the benefit of the Rev. Mr. Grimes's (colored) church, in conjunction with FREDERICK Douglass, as the lecturer on the occasion .-Whether it was honorable, under the circumstances, for Mr. D. to make a partisan, claptrap speech, in obvious disparagement of odern abelitionism and its advocates, and to the gratification of his own ill-will toward the American Anti-Slavery Society, (see the substance of it in a preceding column, as subsequently delivered in Saco, Maine,) let a candid public judge. In what light it was regarded by the Hurchinson band, thus decoved into this "charitable" (?) arrangement,

the following letter will show:

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON: I do not endorse the sentiments uttered by Frederick Douglass at his lecture on Tuesday evening at Music Hall. I was drawn into the arrangement, mostly through a benevolent spirit, to aid a despised, colored church to pay debts, which that infamous slave bill had deprived them of the means of paying, by sending fifty of their most prominent members to Canada; and supposed we were to have a hearty anti-slavery lecture,something to strengthen our hopes for the elevation of the colored race, and the advancement of true freedom; instead of which, we were mortified by a tirade of (to me) flimsy objections against the true refor-

mers of our common country.

It was not manly or just, it was weakness itself, to preach such stuff in the city of Boston, to an enlightened audience, while the tramp of soldiers could almost be heard. going down State Street, bearing off a colored brother to eternal chains by the accursed laws of the country, according to the Constitution, as the slaveholders and the people understand it, but which Frederick says s so very anti-slavery, and while two or three of the noblest men of God and humanity were indicted, and under bonds of this blood stained government for speaking the sentiments of the Declaration of Independence in Faneuil Hall. As far as I am concerned. I despise the slave who calls the Constitution anti-slavery, which admits his countrymen to be represented in Congress as cattle. Away with such trash! Give us the only motto which has any Northern grit-"No UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS." I will bless a consistent man like WM. LLOYD GARRISON. God save me from injuring the feelings of those who are honestly at work for the fallen race

JUDSON J. HUTCHINSON. We should have been better pleased with the above "Prompt Disclaimer," had our ed to his "Liberator" readers, what were those sentiments of our's against which he protests. He says, " he despises the slave who calls the Constitution anti-slavery:" if he meant by that, that he despises us, this is the first instance in which he has ever shown it; though he has long known, and known full well, when moral courage in the Anti-Slavery Office in He also stated that "Charles T. Torrey, a Boston, to despise anybody, not in sympathy with the non voting abelitionist. It would be very easy to retert upon friend Jupson. and even to place him in an unenviable poreason to know that he is an impulsive and warm hearted man, saying often, and doin often, that of which his better judgment dis approves. Had he, when he went to sing before that arrant slaveholder, the late Henr of the Methodist, Baptist, and other churches Clay, come out with a "Disclaimer," h have written such a work as Mrs. Stowe's.—

England's palaces would never have opened very ground then, as the Abolitionists do above extraordinary "Disclaimer."—Editor.

23 JAMES N. BUPPUM, of Lynn, express ation of woman in the great work of eman-cipation. Every department of earthly la. "The only difference being, that we claim thought that if the sentiment and philoso bor is a standing testimony against man's doing the work of the world well, when he master, and the right of the slave," (with would find a wide response to them among does it alone. Until woman's reason and sympathy are aroused to co-work with her while they of the olden time were satisfied lass, who had lately been on a lecturing visit brother in every effort for the well-being of the amelioration and gradual abolition to Lynn, when he undertook to represent the race, never will the relation of brother- of the system." He quoted statistics, showhood prevail, nor that of master and servant ing the number of slaves manumitted under represented it. He wished to protest against cease.—Rev. Antoinette L. Brown. own testimony in favor of uncompromising anti slavery.

Mr. Purnam attempted an explanation of Mr. Douglass' lecture, somewhat different from Mr. Buffem's, and in defence of Mr. D. He also spoke in reprobation of the late Manchester (England) Anti Slavery Confer ence, for refusing a hearing to Joseph Barker.-Standard, Feb. 2d.

Mr. BRADLEY, a young colored man, of Boston, rose to speak against the project of Mr. Foster for a new political party. He no sect or party; but is conducted according to the had long been a political man, and he claim- best judgment of its Editor and Proprietor, withed the honor of originating the Liberty party He gave quite a complacent account early labors in the cause, and his influence over some of the anti-slavery political leaders of New York. He also alluded to Frederick Douglass, and spoke of him as a prodigal son, who had turned away from his first love, and from the friends that made him all that he is - Standard, Feb. 2d.

Mr. GARRISON, in speaking of Fred erick Douglass, simply said that Mr. Douglass was in such a state of mind as unfitted bim to represent the views which he (Mr Garrison) held on any subject. As to the prevented from speaking in consequence of his peculiar views, but because he was not in order, according to British ruling in such in justice to say .- Standard, Feb. 2d.

23 We have had Frederick Douglass lecturing here (Philadelphia) during the past week, but I do not know that the cause will be much the gainer by his labors. However, Isuppose we ought to rejoice that the gospel of anti slavery is preached, even though it be of "envy and of strife" and with a view 'to add affliction to our bonds." I did not hear Mr. Douglass, but I learn from those who did that he took much pains to misrepresent his old associates and to misstate the grounds of their want of confidence in him. He represented himself as proscribed for that endures .- Anti-Slavery Standard.

# School.

The undersigned, the Committee on Manal Labor School, appointed by the National

leave respectfully to state,

1st. That the location of the school, which town of Erie, Pennsylvania, will be selected in; the . chool building and work-shop will in; and that in no case will a contract be made beyond the sum of money actually paid in. The site of the school will be at dred and fifty of which shall forever be used as a farm for agricultural inscruction. 2d. In accordance with a vote of the

Rochester Convention, the teachers are to be selected for, and pupils admitted into, the school without reference to sex or com-3d. Special provision will be made

nent principle of conduct will be to aid in providing for the female sex methods and means of enjoying an independent and honorable livelihood.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS. JOHN D. PECK, AMOS G. BEMAN. JOHN JONES. J. D. BONNER, J. McCune Smith, 1. The title shall be "THE AMERICAN IN

DUSTRIAL SCHOOL. 2. The foundation fund shall be thirty thousand dollars.

3. Twenty thousand dollars shall be in stock of 2000 shares, at ten dollars per share. 4. Ten thousand dollars shall be in donations to be solicited from the friends of the

5. The shares shall be payable, ten per cent. at the time of subscribing, and ten per cent. every first day of July, October, January and April thereafter, until the whole is

6. The School shall be organized and conducted entirely by a board of fifteen trustees. 7. Six of these trustees shall be the Com-

mittee on Manual Labor School, apppointed by the National Council of the People of Color; and nine of the trustees shall be elected by the stockholders when three thousand dollars shall have been paid in by them, (the stockholders) and annually thereafter. Each share of stock snall count as one vote at all such elections. And stockholders may vote by proxy, on affidavit made and acknowledged before a Commissioner of

ing regulations shall be strictly enforced a. For every branch of Literature taught, there shall be one branch of handicraft also taught in

b. Each pupil shall occupy one half his time when at School, in work at some handicraft, or on

c. The handicrafts shall be such that their products will be articles saleable for cash, or money's worth, at a market within easy access from

The agent appointed by the Committee. Frederick Douglass, Esq., shall be empowered to receive donations and take subscriptions for stock, giving a receipt for the latter. signed by himself and Rev. Amos G. Beman. the Secretary of the Committee. As soon as. and as often as the Agent aforesaid shall receive two hundred and fifty dollars, either in subscriptions or donations, he shall pay the same over to the Treasurer, John Jones, Esq., of Chicago, who shall deposite the same forthwith in the Bank of America, Chicago, Ill.: the Treasurer aforesaid, as soon as he shall receive one thousand dollars, and for every thousand dollars hereafter, shall give bonds with two sureties to the President and Secretary of the National Council of the Colored People, for double the amounts aforesaid. For his services, the Agent shall receive five per cent on all stock instalments paid in by him, and ten per cent on all donations less than two hundred dollars, and five per cent on all donations above two hundred dollars paid in by or through him.

10. The members of the Committee on Manual Labor School shall also be empowered to receive donations for the same; and they shall transmit all said donations to the Treasurer, by draft, within ten days after receiving the same. They shall also be entitled to five per cent on all such donations paid in

11. The Treasurer shall publish at least once a fortnight a list of all the donations and subscriptions of stock received by him; and shall transmit to each donor or stockholder, a copy of the paper, (Frederick Douglass' Paper, or Aliened American, which shall contain the acknowledgment of their gift or subscription.

Rochester Wholesale Price Current,

g	-	
-	FLOUR.	POULTRY.
8-	Superfine Genesee 10,50a10,75	Turkeys 92010
~	FlaH.	Chicken 8@9
g	Codfish, cwt 4 25 White-fish, bbls 9 00	PROVISIONS.
y	White-fish, bbls 900	Pork, mess, bb1 14 00
3	Trout, bbls 8 06	do in hog 6 00@6 50
0	FRUIT"	do in hog6 00@6 50 Lard 9@10
-	Dry Peaches 1b 12@14	Hams smoked 8@9
0		Shoulders do 606%
1	GRAIN.	Beef Hams do 10
1	Wheat, Genesee 82 38	Beef, cwt 4 00@5 00
1		SEEDS.
	Barley \$1,12%	Clover 7 50098 00
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	Rye 1 12 White Beans \$1 00	MISCRILLANDOFFS.
-	Poss can white 10068 25	Koon doe 18
y	do Marrowfat 1 25/81 75	Rutter roll 20
	WIDES.	Butter, roll 20 do firkin 14@15
g	Slaughter 5%@6	Cheese, lb 10
-	Calf-skins 9	Salt, bbl 175
t	Sheep Pelts 50@62%	
	LIME AND PLANTER.	
1	Water Lime, bbl 1 25@1 50	
1-	Ground plaster, ton 3 25	
	tround planter, ton 3 25	Barrels, flour 32@40
16	LEATHER.	Apples, bu 50@62%
8	Middle Spanish 24@25	Coal Hard 7 00
-	Heavy do 23@34	Wood Hard5 90@6 90

PROSPECLUS EIGHTH VOLUME.

# Published in Rochester, New York.

This paper, as its name imports, is Frederick

Douglass' paper, in the fullest sense. He is its

editor, and Proprietor. It is under the control of

out reference to boards, cliques, or committees .of his The principles which it sustains, and the measures which it proposes and supports, are such as have made its Editor known to the public; and, therefore, they need no lavish or elaborate specification. It is enough to state, briefly, that it is a paper devoted to the cause of Human Rights, generally, at home and abroad. It is ESPECIALLY AND PRE EMINENTLY THE ADVOCATE OF THE RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES OF THE ENSLAVED AND OFFRESSED CLASS, TO WHICH ITS EDITOR RELONGS. For these, it urges Emancipation and Elevation, Freedom for the slave, and Enfranchisement for the free. It is opposed to all wholesale movements for removing the case of Joseph Barker, at the Manchestar free colored people from the United States. The Conference, he thought that Mr. B. was not colored man can be improved and elevated hereor he can be improved and elevated nowhere -This is his native land; and he must rise or sink with it. It is opposed to secret political parties, cases. This Mr. Garrison felt himself bound whether controlled by Catholics or Protestants. It is opposed to Sectarinaism and Bigotry, and all kinds of clannishness, whether based on ereed or color. It is opposed to all discriminations, by the Government in the distribution of rights or privi leges, having any other basis than character and conduct. It holds Slavery to be a sin and crime, to be abolished and repented of. It holds the Fugitive Slave Law to be an outrage, wholly unconsti tutional, and to be indignantly defied and trampled upon. It holds the officers acting under it, as entitled only to the respect usually paid to highway robbers; that the killing of a kidnapper is, in als, the same as the killing of a murderer. It holds that the United States Constitution is, according to opinion's sake and repudiated for his fidelity its plain reading, an Anti-Slavery document, and o his convictions. Could anything have that Slavery has perverted its true meaning. It been further from the truth? I suppose he will be, as it has been, the aim of this Paper, to succeeded in making the impression he de- promote the true interpretation of the Constitution, sired with some; but it is an impression and to oppose the false and wicked Slavery interthat will not long remain. Nothing but pretation of that instrument. It is in favor of what is right will stand; it is only the Truth moral, political and, in some cases, physical action against Slavery. It holds Slavery to be illegal, as well as immoral; and it acts with the LIBERTY Plan of the American Industrial PARTY, because that party, of all others, most fully represents the just claims of humanity. As there is no other paper, in this country, conducted by a colored man, it claims now to be peculiarly the ex-Council of the colored people, in offering a ponent of the views and wishes of the colored plan for the organization of the school, beg people. It aims to cheer them in all laudable undertakings for their elevation and improvement to convince them that the dark past and gloomy is to be within one hundred miles of the present are the necessary harbingers of a bright an noble future. It a ms to encourage, and develop as soon as three thousand dollars are paid a taste for reading, and for writing, by freely admitting, into its columns, the first literary composibe commenced as soon as ten thousand dol- tions of our uncultivated people, knowing that lars are paid in; and the school commenced much timber must, sometimes, be wasted before as seen as fifteen thousand dollars are paid we find the right piece. The chief recommendation of this Paper is found in the fact that its very existence is an argument in favor of our downleast two hundred acres of land, one huntrodden and outcast people. Those white friends. in some other relations and attitudes than those in which they are commonly known, will do well to subscribe for this Paper, and read it, from week to week. In addition to our Assistant Editor, Wm. J. WATKINS, we are favored with contributions from Dr. JAMES McCune Smith, Prof. GEO B. VASHON. W. J. WILSON, JOHN MERCER LANGSTON, Esq., make this, from the beginning an industrial JOHN I. GAINES, Esq., and others among the most school for females as well as males; a promi | cultivated colored citizens of the United States. While Frederick Douglass' Paper is thus, espec

try, it is by no means exclusively so. Philan thropic white persons, not ashamed to call us brethren, make it the channel of communicating their sentiments to the public. Human Brotherhood, and human Equality, are practically exemplified in its columns. As for several years past the Literary Notices for the Paper, will be written by Miss Julia Griffiths-a lady well qualified, by her talents, tastes, industry, and acquirements, to discharge the duties of this department, to the satis affection of our patrons.

Single copy, one year \$ 2,00 Three copies, one year 5.00 Five copies, one year 8.00 Ten copies, one year 15.00 Single copy, six months 1.00 Ten copies, six months 8,00 Voluntary Agents are entitled to retain 50 cents ommission on each new yearly subscriber, except

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All communications, whether on buricess, or publication, should be addressed to FREDERIG DOUGLASS, ROCHETER, NEW YORK,

RECEIPTS For Frederick Douglass Poper, from the 9th

ror	Frederick Douglass	Paper,	from	the	8
	to the 23rd of	reorua	_		
	Charles White		\$2	00	
	J W Johnson			50	
	Jsaac Pearl			00	
	William Weeks			00	
	Lorenzo Sullaway			00	
	A R Janes			00	
	Edward Palmer			00	
	A Coolidge			00	
	W P Burdick William Marks			00	
	Milo Hildrech		2	00	
	Seymour King		2	75	
	George Santee			00	
	John Furlong			00	
	Miss Emily Smith			00	
	Robert Miller			00	
	Cyrus Stuart			00	
	Joseph Gould			00	
	George W Jonson			00	
	CF Hatch			00	
	Mrs James Watson			00	
	J M Barber			00	
	Edwin Steves		2	00	
	Edward N Wright			00	
	Jesse E Glasgow			00	
	Miss Dizzy Chavers	3	2	00	
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	Susan Martin			00	
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	Mrs Nancy Lester		2		
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	W A Fe'ch	100 100			
	E M Wright				

Thomas McCoy Syracuse, Feb. 19 .- 10 P. M .- The trial of Alfred Fyler, for the murder of his wife about one year ago, which has been postponed three times, commenced this afternooff. Up to adjournment, the Jur was not empanneled.

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M H Blackmer

Rebecca Williamson

William Freeman

W H Smallwood

Mrs C Dennis

8 Dutten