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WILLIAM OLIVER, PRINTER.

Our Correspondents.

COLORED PEOPLE.

activity of the free colored people of the council. The latter State has been indecountry must, indeed, seem strange and un- pendent both in name and in fact for thirtyaccountable to a person of another class. If seven years, yet we still refuse to recognize such a person did not understand their his. her. Twelve months after, Texas declared tory, and the State and National Legislation her independence; she was received by us which exists in regard to them, he would im. into the family of nations, and honored by agine that they were in the full enjoyment an interchange of diplomatic agents. For of all their rights, social and political; that thirty five years, the soil of Hayti has not they were reaping the glad fruition of a no. been trodden by an invader; only ten months ble and manly course of conduct. And par. before the acknowledgment of Texas, a Mexticularly strange is this supineness on the ican army was carrying terror and destrucpart of "the nominally free," when it is re. | tion through its territory. That army had, membered that our age is one peculiarly dis. indeed, been defeated, but another was pretinguished for the wonderful and astonishing paring to renew the contest. Hayti had efforts that are being put forth by almost ev. long been at peace with all the world. Mexery other class, whether American or Euro. ico claimed Texas as its own, and solemnly pean, for the achievement of their manhood, avowed its determination to chastise and and the rights, the obligations, and respon. suppress the revolt. Hayti achieved her insibilities, which belong to, and are insepara- dependence after a long and arduous strug-

ored people have never manifested any de-sire to have their rights. For this would not of her national power, while she had no be true. They have always had desire enough; feeling seems to be the largest ele. more than 60,000 inhabitants to contend ment in their constitution. Nor is it my in tention to say that there have not been indihave done what they could with pen, and only in expectancy. Yet, has slavery esviduals-a very few men and women-who have done what they could with pen, and tongue, and purse, to lift us from our degradation to a position of honor, dignity and rapk. What they have done, however, has been more the result of accident, than the words of Mr. Ive in 1844, and the result of a well-devised and harmonious plan. For it is a fact that their efforts have been directed more particularly toward the shellting of all of truth to day as they were at the time of their utterance.

These were the words of Mr. Jay in 1844; and they are as full of truth to day as they were at the time of their utterance.

From OUR CALIFORNIA CORRESPONDENT. abolition of slavery, and the amelioration of the slave's condition, than toward the enfranchisement and elevation of the prejudiceridden colored man, whose position of partial freedom is barely tolerable. Nor is it my design to ignore what already has become at once an interesting and lamentable part of our history, as a distinct and peculiar class; that we have held State and National Conventions, and in these conventions adopted many high-sounding, and sometimes wholesome resolutions; and then have gone home to let our liberty sentiments become defunct-to let our resolutions, our pledges to each other and the world, go unperformed present week will show. and unredeemed. As yet, our efforts have

removal. That we (the free colored people) have a work peculiar to ourselves to perform, no one can deny who understands our circumstances. Our circumstances are not the circumstances of the enslaved, those who are chattels personal, "to all intents, constructions and purposes whatsoever." Nor are and melanchely death, were all true bfully they the circumstances of that other class of portrayed, bringing into striking contrast the persons in the South, the poor whites, who are, indirectly, most unfortunately situated in the treachery and cruelty of Abbott's idol, their close proximity to the slave institutions the monster Napoleon. of our land. What, then, is our status in this country? How do we stand nationally?

in which we live? Whenever the Federal Government has touched our interests, it has touched them adversely. It has never proved itself anx ious or even willing to do us even-handed justice, but to do us all the injury and inconcretion of the Marshal, to be sold as slaves to ent advocacy of universal, unconditional pay our jail fees. These are national disa- emancipation. bilities-disabilities imposed upon us by the Federal Government, which seems to be wed- Opera House, Academy of Music. Irving ded to oppression in bonds stronger than Place. La Favorita was the Opera-Vestuali, death. The Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 is Lovini and Bachali the principal performers. black catalogue. For it rests upon the as- among the upper Ten. Colorphobia is on as glaring as it is monstrous. Yet, in no in- me into the amphitheatre or gallery, but I saw stance do we find the national judiciary en- a colored gentleman seated in the boxes. tertaining any such opinion. And, for this Thursday evening the Black Swan (Miss

FREDERICK DOUGLASS' PAPER is PUB. heartless despotism. It these things be true, what must be our condition, when considered from a national point of view? It is truly deplorable, and with stentorian voice, and words of burning truth, it demands the united and constant effort of every colored man and woman in the country.

But, in addition to what has already been said, the negro-hating disposition of the Voluntary Agents are entitled to retain 50 cents | General Government is also seen in its ungenerous, dishonorable and despicable conduct toward Liberia and Hayti, both free and independent nations, with all the appliances national existence, and both have an important and valuable commerce. Indeed, United States can ill afford to lose. Notwithstanding all this, the United States Government has steadily and persistently refused to acknowledge their independence, and bid them an honorable welcome to the family of traordinary conduct on the part of the General Government? This was not her course toward Texas. No, indeed. The distinguished William Jay, bitting the nail right on the head, remarks, in his "view," as follows :-THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT vs. THE FREE "The conduct of the Federal Government MR. EDITOR :- The indifference and in- light the influence of slavery on our national gle with powerful armies, and has a popula-It is not my intention to say that the col. tion of a million to maintain it. Texas, ored people have never manifested any deagainst the eight millions of Mexico. With merce, while our commerce with Texas was

> But I have said enough to indicate our national standing, and to show what it must

be, since the Government is energized by a tyrannical and despotic spirit. In my next history, I will show our condition in the several States.

FRUIT GROVE, March 2, '55.

A WEEK IN NEW YORK.

Colorphobia is fast abating in our Island City, as a brief account of the doings of the

On Monday evening, C. W. Elliott, Esq., been spasmodic. They appear to be rather delivered a lecture before the New York Lithe effervescings of the sensibility than the brary Association, in the hall of the Mercanstrong, persistent and manly determinations tile Library, late Astor Place Opera House, of a heart in earnest, than the decisions and on the life and character of Toussaint purposes of a mind that comprehends and L'Overture, the black hero of St. Domingo. understands our disabilities, hardships and The lecture was a masterly production, evincsufferings, and the means adopted to their ing much care and laborious study. A small but intelligent audience listened attentively to the thrilling account of the perils and vicissitudes of the noble negro. His rise from slavery, to lead the armies and rule the councils of the black Republic-his patriotism, his devotion to his country, his abnegation of even paternal ties, his abduction, his exile virtues and heroism of the brave black with

The feature of the evening, however, was the audience-small, but intelligent, and an And what is our position in the several States equal admixture of black and white. Side by side sat they-no shrinking of the aristocratic white lady from companionship with the black one. The white philanthropist, Peter Cooper, sought an introduction to the black savan, Dr. J. W. C. Pennington

Tuesday evening the concluding lecture of venience in its power. Ample proof of this the anti-slavery course was delivered by that averment will be found by reference to sun- devoted friend of the slave, Wm. Lloyd Gardry enactments which blacken and disgrace rison; and here was another mingling of the our national code. These enactments de- races, Saxon and African in close proximity. grade the free people of color by excluding A large audience honored the man and the us from the militia, by prohibiting us from occasion; and frequent bursts of applause driving a mail wagon, or from being a post- testified their appreciation of the scathing rider, under a penalty of fifty dollars, by review which the orator gave of Gen. Sam. denying naturalization to foreigners of our Houston's slavery speech in Boston. He complexion, by subjecting us to odious and struck down the famous Indio-Anglo-Saxon barbarous disqualifications and restrictions in President hunter with his own tomahawk, the city of Washington, the Capitol of this and tore the scalp from his head with his own "Home of the brave and land of the free"- knife. However much I may differ with Mr. and above all, in permitting us, under cer- Garrison on certain points, which I do most tain circumstances, without trial, at the dis- widely, I will ever honor him for his persist-

Wednesday evening I went to the new also worthy of a very prominent place in this There is not much prejudice against color sumption that we are all slaves, and then by the move "above Bleecker." The Academy a summary proceeding denies us the privilege of Music is the resort of wealth and fashion of making good our claim to freedom. And -the aristocratic place of amusement-but all these enactments are in diametrical oppo here Democracy prevails: no "negro pew," sition to the plain intent of the constitution, no place for "respectable persons of color;" the organic law of the nation. Indeed, the black amateur of music takes his seat Fugitive Slave Law is nothing more nor less beside the white professor of la belle science. than a monstrous usurpation—an usurpation The limits of my purse and modesty took

obvious reason, that as the national executive E. T. Greenfield) gave a concert at the Taband the national legislature are influenced ernacle, assisted by a colored gentleman of and surged by the despotic power of the rare musical abilities. From his appearance, country, so is the judiciary. It is the slave I should suppose he was an Africo-American, of slavery. It owns neither its head nor its but he is called, for effect, Indian Mario. heart. It has no judgment of its own, nor The concert was well attended, and the arconscience of its own. Its judgments and tists gave unbounded satisfaction. Here aldecisions are those dictated by a bloody and so the prevailing feature was a mixing up of moved to Tennessee with his family.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1855.

colors-ebony and topaz in equal proportions. The audience was composed of the elite of both classes; and our ladies vied with their fairer neighbors-if not in richness of attire, at least in neatness of apparal, correciness of deportment and personal attrac-

Friday, Anthony Barns arrived in this city in company with Rev. Mr. Grimes, of Boston, who went to Baltimore to purchase Burns, for whose freedom he paid \$1,300 .-A meeting was held that evening in Dr. Pennington's Church, to congratulate Burns on his restoration to liberty. Mr. Burns gave a succinct account of his escape from slavery, his re-capture in Boston, his return to Virginia, his imprisonment and suffering in Norfolk and Richmond, his sale to Mr. McDonald of North Carolina, and his final redemption through the instrumentality of Mr. Grimes. In consequence of sufficient notice nations. But what is the cause of this ex- not having been given, the audience was small, probably not over one hundred persons; but here, too, was a beautiful illustration of my proposition, that colorphobia is abating; although in a colored church, and the object of the meeting more particularly interesting to colored people, the audience towards Texas and Hayti, places in a strong | consisted of as many white persons as col-

Saturday evening the Black Swan gave anther concert at the Tabernacle. The audience was larger, and the diversity of colors

as great as at her first concert. Miss Greenfield is truly a wonderful singer; she possesses a flexibility of voice unequalled in the musical world, compassing, it is said, thirty-one clear notes. The Swan has no particular forte, but her singing embraces all styles of music. She sings with equal facility the simple Ballad and the scientific Bravura; the Sacred Anthems of Handel and the elaborate Cantatas of Bellini are given by her with like sweetness and power. Her range of voice includes Bass, Baritone, Tenor, Contralto and Soprano .-She was repeatedly encored. Indian Mario also acquitted himself admirably. He sings with much sweetness and feeling, but is, evidently, unaccustomed to public singing; his voice is a rich, full tenor, not powerful, but very melodious. He was encored in a Solo

we must rise, the weapons with which we talks. Verily, he will have his reward. can assail and conquer the demons, slavery

and prejudice. Yours, COSMOPOLITE. NEW YORK, March 3. '55

field." It is believed that Senator Gwin

aster-a fearful comment upon steamboat

time of the year, when every particle of acknowledged curse of slavery into the new ulations, a policeman has a right to take ere enjoying the delights of spring. The self of the advantages of my Southern birth, reform. air is peculiarly invigorating. This is ow- and citizenship in the slave States, in four of ing to the situation of the city, built as it is which I have spoken publicly on slavery, I on the slopes of several hills. There is nothing to serve as a barrier to the wind—so that it founded in various parts of the country, to here? What is his crime? J. W. C. P. The opposite coast (contra costa) is a suc. eral are aware. The purpose of this circular cession of hills stretching away to the south east, relieved only by Mount Diablo, which ed has become associated-or rather, to open looms up grandly and majestically behind the the way for giving it. I allude to the "Amerrange of the "contra costa"

their immense property by the shrew Amer- The first named is purely a philantrophic by marriage, and by the looseness of the law. of prejudice against the colored peoplely and disgusting prejudices against a people remarkably unobstrasive-a people who non cause—a people who have suffered ev- shape of circulars, &c. ery species of wrong and outrage at their hands uncomplainingly. Ah! here is the whether biped or quadruped, we have no resisting elements in our composition. Let us the means that Nature, and an enlightened understanding, have given us. I hope the eventually be drawn into the European conappeal to patriotism, will induce them to

for fear of being considered indiscreet. Yours, respectfully, NUBIA.

John Mitchell, the Irish exile, has re-

For Freder ck Dot glass' Paper. FREDERICK DOUGLASS IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, Feb. 24, 1855. topic of conversation among all circles in border slave states, whose slavery-depressed this city, for the past week, has been Fred- classes are ready for emigration. He sends erick Douglass' great speech on Friday eve-ning last in the Capital. The fact that ning last in the Capitol. The fact that their political bias, as may be favorable to 'Fred. Douglass' was to speak in the As- this great enterprise to notify those seeking sembly Chamber, was simply announced in information, while not able to visit the office the daily papers, without any effort to give especial publicity to it; and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the beauting the inclemency of the weather, the beauting the inclemency of the weather, the beauting as much as possible—say upon, tiful and commodious Hall was filled to its or near the great central routes of the countrost capacity, long before the hour at try. For his services, as a lecturer on this which the meeting was to commence arrived —not with those who usually attend such through pre-paid letters—addressed to the meetings, but grave judges, senators, edi- care of George Walters, General Superintentors, and many of the first ladies of the city. dent, &c., No. 110 Broadway, New York-to Among the most prominent were Judge whom all letters on the business of the office should be sent direct. Harris, Thurlow Weed-whom every body, that is any body, knows-Speaker Little- undone, on my part, to promote a great and by, Brooks, and Dickinson, and in fact the whole Legislature. Every body who heard the speech spoke of it as a masterly, eloquent, and unanswerable effort. I will not mention any of the encomiums which were lashed upon it, for the reason that they will never see the light. The impression produced by the speech must be great good

Our colored citizens have sent in a petito remove the political disabilities under caution to this community, which has been which we labor. The feeling here among catching since the 26th of last May, when the members seems to be favorable; and the case of Stephen Pembroke was so sumall things considered among them, the good marily disposed of.

The colored Methodist friends have nearfrom the Crown Diamonds, and gave us instead a beautiful gem from Fry's Leonora.

House of worsmp, quite enging

in Hamilton Street. If any one person is

more entitled to credit than another, that

with them to the Chief's office; they are

Selections.

FREEDOM'S STRUGGLE IN KANSAS. To the Friends of Freedom:

as well, for there never was a greater mistake and that he had a right to lodge his prisoners than that which represents the people of the there. The weather here is delightful. At this South, generally, as in favor of extending the

With the fact, that associations have been omes to us fresh from "Old Ocean." aid emigration to Kansas, the public in genis to give definite information as to two of these associations, with which the undersigntraction are rapidly being dispossessed of furtherance of their great common object.

ican. This has been effected by purchase, association, depending for its tunds upon pe-your inquiry whether, in my opinion, it would eral Superintendent, George Walter, holds himself in readiness to afford information to

The other association (The American Settlement Company, whose office is at the same resistance. Unlike any other animals, points of influence upon emigration and settlement, as well as of sympathy and co-operation, has located a City, in a beautiful ag-Company has been divided into shares of five dollars, of which, to prevent even the suspiholder a member of the Company, thus putflict. If so, she will find it no "Mexican" ting all its advantages at his command, and war. All her resources, physical, mental, also to the aid of an agent on the spot, sho'd and financial, will be taxed to the utmost; he emigrate, and desire to locate a farm beand the colored people may yet be called up- sides, in the neighborhood. Thus a memon for assistance—for their assistance would bership in the Company, purchased with a few dollars, will insure advantages which any be no small item, when we reflect that they one arriving in Kansas, without any connexcould muster a hundred thousand capable of ion of the sort, cannot reasonably expect.

bearing arms. I apprehend that the free Ever since the discontinuance of his paper noyed and insulted by colored people have learned a lesson since in Baltimore, (the Saturday Visitor,) the unthe last war. No promises, no flattery, no dersigned has desired some practical mode of aiding the cause of freedom, through the prevention of new slave markets-one of the fly to arms" The removal of all political mest effective modes, as he thinks, of breakdisabilities, elevation to social equality, the ing up slavery in its present stronghold, resame inducements to enlist that are held out moving as it would the stimulus of increased to the whites, would be the terms demanded prices in the slave-exporting states, while cutting off all new outlets for that superabundby them, before they would be willing to ant slave population, so much feared by the But I must stop this strain of war talk, far seeing slaveholders, and thus rendering schools for educating their children. emancipation a self-protecting measure!-

ed him, and which he has accepted in hopefulness, and with a determination to make the most of their machinery for the beneficient end of their organization. In pursuance of this determination, he is about to enter DEAR FRIEND DOUGLASS:—The principal upon an extended tour, commencing in the

With the resolve that nothing shall be left john, Lieut. Gov. Raymond, Senaters Cros | good cause, which all friends of Freedom should have at heart, I subscribe myself, Very Respectfully, Your Co-laborer, J. E. SNODGRASS.

Office of the "American Settlement Company," and "The New York Kansas League,"
No. 110 Broadway, New York. February 26th, 1855

LOOK OUT FOR THE SLAVE-CATCHERS.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune SIR: A small incident occurred at the tion, numerously signed, asking the Legis- Black slip, foot of Beekman st., in this City lature to adopt the preliminary measures early this afternoon, which may serve as a comparatively quiet on the subject of slave-

spirits in which the majority of the Legis-lature are, consequent upon the return of the trails character and the spirits in which the majority of the Legis-said slip, has two colored men employed in her service. As one of these men, who had that noble champion of equal rights for all, been on shore, was about to step on board, (without regard to clime or color,) William he was hailed by two unstarred men, assum-H. Seward. It is much to be regretted that ing to be officers in search of a burglar, inour colored friends, in various parts of the timating that he was the man, and demanding that he should go with them, at the State, do not inundate the Legislature with same time touching him on the shoulder. petitions—for I think it entirely safe to affirm, that we will never get our rights unless warrant. This was not done, but they insisted upon his going with them. At this time persons who had been watching he movement, stepped up and sustained the poly finished a very neat and comfortable sition taken by the man, that they were

person is the Rev. Mr. Weir, who took hold officers." The result was that the man went color, science recognizes no prejudice, edu- and acted nobly in getting means to erect attended by two faithful friends, who had cation and wealth are the ladders by which it. Mr. Weir is one who acts as well as some trouble before they were admitted. I, have two prime witnesses to these transac-

> This matter calls for explanation Officers, starred or unstarred, have no right to arrest a man on charge of a serious crime without a warrant, or without knowing his

This arrest was made in open day, when he was going about his honest business.

It is to be hoped that in the midst of our The great Pinkney proclaimed but plain ment will confine our police formation or FREDERICK DOUGLASS, Esq: DEAR SIR:— and simple truths, when he stated, in the LegMy letter will not be interesting, as I have islature of Maryland, that slavery was conith cases about which there is a suspicion no news of interest to communicate This trary to the eternal national fine with cases about which there is a suspicion with Cases about which cases are called the case are called the case about which cases are called the case are The Legislature have been for the last two The observations of man, who has enjoyed soul. If the Chief of Ponce has a right to or three weeks balloting for a U. S. Senator. opportunities in the older States of the South, send out and arrest gany colored man on a There are three or four "R chmonds in the confirms this declaration; and yet the conservous charge without a warrant from a magcoctors of the Kansas Nebraska Bill have ex- istrate, then I say he should have a different posed new and immense, and naturally fertil place for his office. It is, certainly, not cannot be re elected. Some new man will, and beautiful tracts of territory to the tread safe in these times for a colored man to be of slavery. But one of the provisions of that led into a place surrounded by so many grates The steamer "Pearl" (plying between Sac- Bill, however designed to operate, has left it and bars, without the protection of a legal ramento and Marysville) was blown into atoms recently. She was racing at the time.
Some hundred and twenty-five were suddenly hurried into eternity by the sad disfree States merely, but from the slave States | made the arrest belonged to that District,

If, according to our present municipal reg-States, however the case may stand in the any colored man, going quietly about his regetation is blighted with you—when every border State of Missouri, and the ever fussy business, and without a warrant take him to one is shivering and shaking with cold, we State of South Carolina. Having availed my- the Station-House then let us have another Yours, J. W. C. Pennington.

P. S.-After some examination the man was discharged. But is the matter to end What is his crime?

LETTER FROM SENATOR GILLETTE.

The following letter from the Hon. Francis Gillette, of Connecticut, on Personal Free-York Kansas League," which ere located in dom at Washington, was addressed to Mr. The native Californians of Spanish ex- the city of New York, and co-operate for the Bassett, a colored gentleman in New Haven: WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1854. MR. BASSETT: DEAR SIR:-In answer to

cuniary aid in the form of such contributions be safe for a free colored man of the North as the friends of freedom in Kansas, and of to visit Washington-I am under the sad They complain that the Yankees have the emigration movement thither may feel necessity of saying, that free persons of chang d every thing, even the climate. The moved to give. Its aims are to furnish in color coming into the National District are Americans here, as every where, have suc- formation as to the best route to Kansas, the presumed by the laws to be absconding ceeded in imbuing them with a proper amount proper equipments, the cost, the advantage slaves, and are liable to be arrested, and if of the country, &c., and to arrange with unable to prove their freedom, to be sold transportation companies for reduced fares, into Slavery for life to pay their jail fees .for it seems to be the settled policy of the when the applicants for this information shall By the law, if a free man of color is appropeople of this country, in their intercourse have made up their minds to emig ate. To hended as a runaway slave, he is subjected with foreigners, to fill them with their beast- promote these ends the "League" has open- to all the fees and rewards given for appreed an office at 110 Broadway, where the Gen- hending runaways, and upon failure to make such payment, is liable to be sold as a slave; and to crown the villainy, the Un ted States have shed their blood with them in a com- visitors, or to transmit it by mail, in the Marshal is constituted the Judge, into whose pocket goes the price of blood. are numerous in which unclaimed persons have been sold, under this law, into lifelong place) is a Joint Stock Association in its na- Slavery-and their price has been received abuse most those animals that offer the least with the importance of establishing central of paying their expenses, while in prison.

In relation to your second inquiry-wheth er, if not utterly hazardous for a free colored man of the North to venture into the Capital ricultural and mineral region, on the great what precautions should be used-I would metamorphose this trait in our character, Santa Fe Road, to which the name of Coun- advise him to take a letter from some promand resist all attempts to oppress us, by all CILY has been given. The Stock of the inent citizen of the State from which he might come, setting forth his name, character, and object or objects in visiting the na cion of speculative intentions, no person can tional metropolis, and commending him to prediction of "W" of your paper will prove purchase more than six shares. The owner- the kindness of some man residing here, who, true—(i. e.)—that this government will ship of one or more shares constitutes the should he fall into the clutches of the slavehunting kidnapper and pirate, would interpose for his rescue.

Whether a colored gentleman would be permitted to attend upon the debates and discussions in the Capitol, I can only say, there is no rule in either house of Congress excluding such persons. The galleries are free and unguarded by door keepers, and I presume a colored spectator would not be rudely thrust out, though he might be an-

"The oppressor's wrong, the proud man's con-

I will add, in conclusion, that the free native colored population in this District amount to several thousand, and are, as I understand, to a considerable extent, the owners of property, which is taxed to support the city schools, and for other municipal purposes, while they are summarily excluded from any participation in the benefit of those late Governor McDowell of Virginia, and other schools, and necessitated to support other notwithstanding all the injustice and outrage This consummation, he trusts has been afford which are heaped upon them, they seem to ed by official positions in the above describ bear up heroically under their wrongs, and ed by official positions, it has above described on the deman themselves more virtuously than "Company," and a Directorship in the their oppressors; for, while I have been "League," which have been recently tender-

In the hope that the nation may turn and xpiale its great middle its great mid middle its great middle its great middle its great middle its g best branches of the human family.

be overwhelmed by the divine judgments,
I remain, truly your friend,
FRANCIS GILLETTE.

MILITARY BARBARITY.

Dedham, Judge Merrick presiding, the case of William H. Ela vs. J. V. C. Smith, Mayor Journal. of Boston, Watson Freeman, United States Marshal, B. F. Edmands, Major General, and Thomas Evans, Captain of Artillery, was commenced on Thursday last.

This is an action to recover damages to

and liberties of the people on the part of the civil authorities, such as would disgrace the worst despotism on the globe. Ela, it appears, was a quite, inoffensive citizen, engaged about his lawful business, and was set upon by the soldiers and police in the most brutal manner, pounded with clubs and myskets and pieced with a bayonet even very live of the jurisdiction of the III. brutal manner, pounded with clubs and muskets, and pierced with a bayonet, even when he was powerless in the hands of strong men, who were bearing him away.—We subjoin a few items of the testimony, that our readers may the better judge if such a military, with such commanders, acting under such authority, may truly be a replied that the act of 1793, although its considered a pagessary element for the preervators of the public peace.

JOHN C. NICHOLS, testified-I stood facing the back side of Long wharf, in his hand, and struck it out of his hand; I supposed it to be vitriol, and had no sympathy for him, as I thought a man who would throw vitriol did not deserve sympathy; the soldiers took hold of him and beat him with their muskets; at first I did not care about it, until it became too cruel even for men throwing vitriol; I called out to them not to kill him; they struck without regard to where or how they struck him; they knocked him down, when an officer came along and ordered him to be taken across the street; think he struck him also; he was taken towards the market; that was the last.

We are most clearly of opinion that the n his hand, and struck it out of his hand;

procession passed I hissed and cried pute your bravery after this?

his office on the day that Burns was deliv-children, wards, and apprentices. Mr. Hayes's testimony :-

servile tools of Virginia despotism on the ing different methods in the two cases, and ever memorable 2d of June, 1854, when the we even doubt the constitutionality of it. brought to bear in the kidnapping of one recapture, without a warrant, is liable to kidnappers.-Mass. Spy.

THE SPEAKER'S TRIUMPH?

Mayor of Oswego, yesterday, was a triumph an unfortunate clause of the Federal Consti-

tol, as a Representative of the People, he becomes .- N. Y. Tribune. found a Secret Political Society assuming the right to form his opinions and to control had crossed but once. This drew from Parson HEADLEY a lecture about "Obligations,"

flict with the Constitution and wrong the conscience, as of no more binding force than ropes of sand. And now the "Order" and its croaking organs, set up a howl against the "Traitor Littleiohn." He was assailed in the Assem- tor's Omnibus bly (where he always paid back the blows of his assailants) and in the Press of Silver Grey Know Nothings, in all the forms of malignity that the "Obligations" require .-There was an organized attempt to defame

his character and to destroy his business .-

Oath-bound order was infernal. prompted Mr. Littlejohn to repudiate the production of the proprietor who has made encounter its boasted power, face to face, at human family are subject; they must, therethe Ballor Boxes! In the presence of the fore, be hailed with delight, as supplying a People—a mixed multitude of friends and want long felt in this country, and therefore enemies-Mr. Littlejohn reiterated all he may be relied on in all cases of disorders of had said in the Assembly and invited his ac- the liver and stomach.

ere, scores of drunken white men, in all the cusers to come forward and maintain their intermediate conditions, from the hackney charges, or by shrinking from the disguise coach into the gutter, I never have yet seen confess their falsehood. But the loudest and a drunken colored man, nor any apparently sunken to so low an abyss of degradation and shame, as a numerous class of white profilements and dishoner stood confounded and abashed. gates and debauchees. These observations Overwhelming his enemies in a Public go to verify a remark of the late Dr. Chan-ning, that we are trampling upon one of the day at the Polls, to confirm his triumph and

In thus appealing from a secret, oath-bound expiate its great wickedness, before it shall ORDER, that arrogates the right to chain the tongues and fetter the consciences of its members, directly to the PEOPLE, Mr. LIT-TLEJOHN has evinced equal courage and patriotism. It was boldly done in the Assemsembly and before the People. And nobly was he sustained, first by the Assembly and In the Supreme Court, new in session at then by the People. The TRIUMPH and its

FUGITIMES FROM LABOR.

The bill introduced into the Assembly, at Albany, on the subject of the proceedings to the amount of \$20,000, for beating, stabbing, handcuffing, and imprisoning the plaintiff, on vice or labor in other States of the proceedings to be taken in the case of persons held to serthe 2nd of June last, the day of the rendiand escaping into this, and which we printed The testimony which has thus far been put into the case, goes to show a recklessness and barbarity on the part of the military and a cold-blooded disregard of the lives, and liberties of the people on the part of the case, goes to show a recklessness and barbarity on the part of the lives, and liberties of the people on the part of the deneral Government but to the States, individually. To that doctring a full case of the case of the people of the part of the case of the people of the part of the case of the case of the part of the case of the case of the part of the part of the case of the part of the part of the case of the part of

considered a necessary element for the pre- passage was an assumption of jurisdiction in ervation of the lives of citizens, and as con- the matter unwarranted, as we think, by the Constitution, yet did not, in fact, operate, and was not intended to operate, to take away the jurisdiction of the States in that I stood facing the back side of Long wharf, looking north; Ela came by me on the left; the soldiers pushed him back and told him back and sistance to the soldiers hustling him around; Governments wholly distinct, and operating independently, had not yet been fully grasp-

taken towards the market; that was the last We are most clearly of opinion that the I saw of him; the soldiers attacked him first, surrender of fugitives from labor belongs, and I think the police came up afterwards under the Constitution of the United States. and took him away; saw no arms in the exclusively to the States; and it is because hands of the crowd, and heard no treats of we are of this opinion that we question the and took fill away, and and heard no treats of and soft the crowd, and heard no treats of expediency, and even the constitutionality, of the bill reported by Mr. Boynton. The obvious intent of the Constitution of the II. The procession came down State street of the street of the

same level, and to entitle them to the same "shame;" an efficer of the company, with sword in hand, fixed his eye on me all the under the law of Virginia, and from which while the procession was passing; as soon the person owing it has and to allow and serpass at me and cut me on the back of the vice arising under the laws of New York. hand. [Counsel objected to further evidence Surely, if the enforcement of a Virginia on this point.] I spoke to the man; showed claim is placed on the same level in New him my hand that was bleeding, and demanded his name and his business; he said he was claim, Virginia can ask no more; and, on the CAPTAIN EVANS. COMPANY A; I ASK- other hand, she may justly say that, under ED HIM HIS BUSINESS; he replied, "to kill just such damned rascals as you are." other hand, she may justly say that, under the Federal Constitution, she is entitled to to less.

O valorous captain Evans! Who can dis- Now the laws of New York give to fathers, guardians and masters the custody of the Mr. Joseph R. Hayes, who was captain persons and interest in the services (at least of Police Station No. 5, and who resigned in the first and last cases) of their minor ered up, rather than disgrace himself by legal means the law entitles a New York any participation in such infamous work, in father, guardian or master to employ to regiving his testimony in the case, shows but cover the custody of his runaway child, ward too plainly, that the barbarous and cruel or apprentice, those same legal means, exspirit of the police and soldiery was shared actly, and none other, the Virginia master in by the Mayor of the City, and that what- has a right to employ in New York to recovever of fiendish malignity may have been or the custody of the runaway who owes bim manifested by the subordinates on that day, service or labor under the laws of Virginia. was prompted, in part, at least, by the dia. Every lawyer knows what these legal means

holical orders of the Chief Executive officer are. The New York runaway from a citizen of the City. The following is a portion of of New York, entitled by New York law to the custody of his person, may be seized by I was ordered to give notice to the people the person entitled to such custody, without in State street, as I went through to Com- any legal process, if it can be done without mercial street, to leave the street; I was to a breach of the peace, but in that case the force the people back to Milk street on alleged runaway or others acting in his be-Commercial street, and there to hold them; half may cause the right of the claimant to we were to use every possible means to keep the line, but if we found we could not, I WAS TO GIVE NOTICE TO THE POLICE TO TAKE CARE OF THEIR OWN LIVES, of the peace, then the claiment must sue out FOR THE MILITARY COMPANY IN a writ of habeas corpus to the intent that it STATE STREET HAD ORDERS TO FIRE he is found entitled, the Court may order a ON THE PEOPLE WITHOUT NOTICE; delivery of the person claimed into his hands the same orders were given to every Cap- These methods of procedure applicable to cases arising under the laws of New York, "To fire on the People of Mussachusetts, without notice." Such was the infamous and unwarrantable order of Mayor Smith to the

whole power of the state and nation was If it should be thought that the right of poor black man. We hope and trust, that abuse, and ought to be restricted or taken it justice has not forever fled from Massa away altogether, then it seems to us that it chusette, if the moral seuse of her people ought to be taken away in all cases alike, in has not been utterly and forever crushed out New York cases as well as in Virginia cases, by the despotic aggressions of the slave and by a general act not restricted to the power within her own borders, that the jury case of fugitives from other States, but in the present case will make such a verdict as shall show to the world and to posterity, here advocated appears to us to have many that men in public stations are still amena- things to recommend it. It does away with ble to the constitution and laws, and that all the necessity of any legislation whatever, the rights of a citizen cannot be struck down State or National, on the subject of fugitives with impunity even at the request of southern from service, leaving their rendition to be regulated by the Constitution of the U. S.

and the standing and ordinary municipal laws of the States, thus leaving entirely undisturbed, so far as the necessity of any special The Hon. D. C. Littlejohn's Election of legislative action or discussion is con tution, of which it may truly be said, that When Mr. LITTLEJOHN came to the Capi- the more it is stirred the more offensive it

A NEW FIELD FOR FREE-LABOR COTTON .his action. Regarding his obligations to his We learn by recent intelligence from the constituents as paramount, he refused obelience to an "Order" whose threshold he petent means has purchased a large estate, on one of the group, and is preparing to plant about fifty acres of cotton. &c., &c., in reply to which the SPEAKER, with ten yoke teams of oxen were recently on their indignant eloquence, set the "Order" at deway to his estate, to break ground for this fiance, pronouncing "Obligations" that conpurpose. Now this is exceedingly hopeful and interesting. If the experiment succeeds, others will be sure to enter upon the cultivation of this important article, and a new field for free-labor cotton will be opened to comnete with the products of the slave .- Edi-

Holloway's Pills are the best Medicine ow on sale in the United States, the ingredients of which they are composed are so uninjurious, that they cannot harm the most The hatred everywhere manifested by this delicate constitutions. To valetudinarians they cannot fail to be of the utmost service, But the same high moral courage that being composed entirely of medical herbs, the Order" in the Assembly, induced him to it his study to alleviate the ills to which the