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inserted three times for one DOLLAR; every subse- health, or shall not supply his slave with quent insertion, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Liberal re sufficient wholesome food and raimant, such

DOUGLASS, ROCHETER, NEW YORK.

WILLIAM OLIVER, PRINTER.

Slavery as it Is.

From theev. V. Tribune. SLAVE Y ILLUST LATED

ial attention to the following essed by the press of that town. we have no words sufficiently strong conscience of a slave-community could not legally overlook it, though the despotism "Commissioner's Sale of Stayes over the local journals prevented the latter from bringing it to light. As a defender of the poor, humble, and voiceless, we stand in the stead of the cowed Kentucky press, and vough, and which we have fortified by special inquiries made upon the spot, we present to our readers the suppressed circumstances

The following are substantially the facts in relation to this case of crueity, as will be found in the letter of our correspond ent, having been given in evidence before the Grand Jury of Bourbon Co.: The parties presented were Alpheus Lewis, and Margaret, his wife, the latter said to have inherited a larger estate than any other person in the county. One of the victims a grown woman, reported las the mother of children. She was stripped entirely naked by the directions of Mrs. Lewis, and her books tied my to a stripped entirely naked by the directions of Mrs. Lewis, and her produced the case, for it produced the case of the lady's cruelty is a slave named Sarah, heels tied up to a tree about four or five produced more general excitement than any feet from the ground. The mistress then directed one negro man to force a pump, and a negro woman to direct a stream of cold it may be said that the predecessor of the editor of The Name from a loss of the papers. Why is this so? For answer, it may be said that the predecessor of the water from a hose against the helpless slave; while the lady pelted her with stones till she was tired, and then burnt her badly in several places, including the most sensitive parts of the body, with hot irons. The sufferings of the other slave were of equal intensity, and, as similar in their nature are

cruelly mattreated shall be sold by the order published such a notice, he replied: that he of a court. The accusation against Lewis and wife being clearly established, the slaves were sold; but the law being defective even said that the editor who was caned ought to in the view of slave ethics, the victims were have known that Ward was related to some bought back by the oppressor, and are now in parts unknown. In justice to the neighbors, it must be said that they acted well in many wealthy relations, and it is even yet the premises; and threaten rot to abide by a true that "the rich hath many friends."

It was evident, however, that the neigh-1. tten law if there be a repetition of such bors of Mr. Lewis intended to do all that the was simply advertised by sticking a writoriginal manuscript of which is now in our possession.

The reason our correspondent affords why these valuable slaves, and why the entire conduct, they say, shall not again be known case has been suppressed by the local papers, is plainly true. A Kentucky editor has been waylaid by the relatives of the notorious Mat. Ward, because the latter was deor murder them! Fortunately for the hopes of the country, there are elsewhere presses which are not accessible to such restraint.

This is not a solitary case; apart from those recounted in Uncle Tom's Cabin-all of them founded on fact-we remember that and so her countenance indicated. plished lady of New Orleans had a regular torture-chamber, fitted up with a varie y of malignity upon her slaves; and when her pressing down upon the skull and bain of the victim. But the cruelties of Mrs. Lewis, if less ingenious and complicated, seem even more inhuman and revolting. Even in Kentucky, with its comparatively high degree of education and religion, such is Savery; such its effects on woman; such its influence on the American press, lowering it to errors, as presented to them. Before the the level of that of Paris or Moscow! - dry, one of Mr. Lewis's neighbors, Mr. Freezing, stoning, burning! The cruelties of gladiatorial shows, and their hot irons basis and the basis and their hot iro for resistants, revived; and all in the hands of a white Christian woman, of education grl above spoken ran into his house in a and breeding, and lamily influence so great sute of complete nakedness, and that her

the revolution in Kanzas set on foot, where prevail for its suspensive to grizzly bears tucky is spreading her name. Cold blooms murder, inquisitorial eruelty-unscathed un. punished-and safe even, so far as the local press is concerned, from the punishment of notoriety and general indignation!

even the freedom of the press.

A CASE OF CRUELTY AND TORTURE. Paris, (Ky.) April 10, 1855. Circuit Court, for Bourbon County, com- girl while at his house He then, in commenced. A Grand Jury of sixteen house-pany with one of them, went to Mr. Lewis's keepers were empanneled and sworn. On house—he a'so being a town. Upon the Tuesday, at noon, the Jury came from their ringing of the bell, Ms. Lewis presented room into open Court, when the following herself at the door. room into open Court, when the following herself at the door. I short conversation was read: "An indictment vs. Alpheus Lew- ensued, in which Mrs. Lewis acknowledged is, Jr, and Margaret his wife, for cruel and that she had corrected the girl, and that she inhuman treatment of slaves. A true bill." had hade her never show herself again in Upon the reading of which the foreman her presence. Mr. M. rplied that she was ostated that it was the unanimous wish of the in a very bad condition, and that she had Jury that, if the law authorized it, the Court better send for her; upon which the door would proceed to take immediate possession was shut in their faces It was also made of the slaves specified in the indictment,- known to members of the Grand Jury, tho' The case being "somewhas new under the not in the Jury-room, by whitemen in Mr. sun" in this latitude, it was kept under advisement until the next morning, when an grown woman, and, I think, the mother of order was made by Judge Duval, directing children) was stripped by Mrs. Lewis's dithe Sheriff to take possession of said slaves, rections entirely naked, and her heels tied (Sally, a woman of perhaps 20 or 25 years, up to a tree about four or five fee from the and Martha, a girl 10 or 12 years of age, and to summon the said Alpheus Lewis, Jr., and Margaret his wife, to appear in the Rourbon Circuit Court, on Tuesday, the 20th while she would stand off a pace and pelt of March, to answer the said charge. Ac. her with stones until she would tire, and cordingly, the negroes were taken possession then she would take to her more favored of, and placed in the custedy of Jos. Porter, method of torture, the hot iron. The reason our jailor, and the parties summoned as di- these men in Mr. Lewis's employment were

The next day, Mr. Lewis came to Paris, that there was a sufficiency of testimony and employed the best physician or physician wretched slaves; but, notwithstanding their Mr. Lewis would have anticipated the whole skill and the rapid improvement made upon proceedings and put the negroes out of the them, they were not in a condition that their way—a thing that the neighbors were very fadl.

against him, or rather which were made against his wife. But, on the contrary, when the case was called up in Court, the Hon. Garrett Davis, Mr. Lewis's lawyer, remarked, in substance, that the slaves in question were in the possession of the Court, and that the Attorney for the Commonwealth could have such order made in the case as be (the Attorney) chose. Whereupon the attorney, Voluntary Agents are entitled to retain 50 cents Mr. Dickerson, of Georgetown, asked for an mmission on each new yearly subscriber, except order to sell said slaves, according to the statute, of which I subjoin an extract :

"If the owner of any slave shall treat PAPER, it is not requisite that the subscribers shall him cruelly and inhumanly, so as, in the opinion of a Jury, to endanger the life or ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding ten lines, limb of such slave, or materially to affect his slave shall be taken and sold for the benefit All communications, whether on business or for of the owner. On the petition of any perion, should be addressed to FREDERICK son, verified by oath, or upon the presentment of a Grand Jury, setting forth substantially the ill treatment of the slave, the Court shall cause the owner of the slave to be summened, and may, if it shall appear proper, direct the Sheriff or other officer to take possession of the slave and hire him out, pending the proceeding; and such juda-ment and orders shall be given by the Court as the Indiag of the Jary shall justify."— Art. 4, secs. 2 and 3, Revised Statutes, vol. 2 p. 634.

The Court then rendered a decree to that earis, Kentucky, detailing certain effect, appointing Thos. A. Taylor a Commissioner, and directing him to advertise said slaves for sale, on Monday, the 2d day of to emphasize the comment which such things April, it being County Court day for Bourcall forth; namely maltreatment of slaves bon County. They were advertised by stickby a lady of wealth and position-maltreating the following paper upon the Court ment so exquisitely brutal, that even the House door, and in no other way, and at no

"COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF SLAVES .- AS Commissioner, under a Decree of the Bourbon County Court, at the March Term, 1855, in the case of Alpheus Lewis and Margaret on authority for whose exactness we can vough and which we have fortified by special of April next, County Court day for said County, on a credit of four months, two valuable slaves, to wit: a negro woman aged about 25, and a negro girl about 12. Persons wishing to purchase, can see said slaves by calling on J. Porter. Bond, with approved security, will be required, having the force and effect of replevy bond. "T. A. TAYLOR, Commissioner.

" March 22, 1855." Notwithstanding we have two newspapers published in Paris, and it is the custom to advertise valuable property sold under a detensity, and, as similar in their nature, are not so minutely described by our correspond-tives of the Wards, and that they were influential men too, whose politics were with The The law of Kentucky provides that slaves | Flng, and therefore he ought not to have menting upon this, the editor of The Citizen one. Both of our editors know that "Alpheus Lewis and Margaret his wife" have

law would enable them to do, to correct the ten notice on the Court House door-the evil complained of, and it is generally understood that if there is a repetition of such conduct as has been lately perpetrated, the law will not be called into requisition, inasno further publicity was given to the sale of much as it is a very inefficient one,—such

to them and go unpunished.

It will be observed that our law does not prohibit our tyrants from resupplying themelves with servants, or rather slaves; nor, reribed by him as "the great unhung;" so the journalists of Bourbon County have kept indeed, does it take from them, or only for a time, those that have been barbarously secret the hideous facts of torture we detail, treated. Mr. Alexander, a merchant of Paifor fear that influential relatives might main is, after seeing these negroes, became very anxious to purchase the elder one, from the fact that he, about to years ago, bought her father and mother at the same time Mr. and where the cause of the feeble and the Lewis bought Saily, and he had found them wronged can find an audible and a fearless to be good servants, and wished to buy ber, measurably to gratify her parents, not doubting that she too was a good servant, as she was so represented at the sale two years ago, some twenty years ago a wealthy and accom- was informed by the sheriff that there would beno use in entertaining such an idea as Mr. Lewis had made an arrangement to have a devilish utensils with which to wreak her negro-buyer at the sale to bid them in for him, as he was determined they should not house was forced, a hapless wretch was found by sold to remain in this country. So the in one of these machines, a metallic cap squel proved. They were bid in by Mr. fitting the head, with a screw in the center Iewis's agent, and they have been removed parts unknown. Whether their tortures lave ceased, "deponent saith not; they are

vidently not yet in a condition to be taken ff for sale. Mr. L wis not defending the case, the tesimony was not elicited in open court, but it as been freely made known by the Grand which was County Court day, the younger as to suffle every revelation, and abolish fist words besought them "to please let her wirm by their fire." Upon examination by To extend this system, the energies of our this neighbor and wife the girl was found to National Government have been bent, and have been most cruelly treated. She showed buns that evidently were made with hot irous upon her neck, her face, her hands, under both arms, between her legs, both behind and before beside broises upon her head, and blee ling at the ears. She had that evening chill after chill. This neighbor acted humanely and manly, and the miserable girl was soon enveloped in a comforter before his fire, and he sellied out in search of other neighbors, determined to have them witness the horrid spectale. Unfortunately, nearly all of them wer in Paris. He suc-On Monday, the 12th of March last, a ceeded, however, in finding two who saw the

not summoned before the Grand Jury was,

anxious to prevent, for they had volunteered their information to the Jury, and wished it confirmed by the appearance of the negroes. The writer of this saw the slaves in jail, in

large as one's hands; sores upon her hips, thighs and legs, that could scarcely be covthan a linsey dress.

You are ready to inquire who are this brious climate." Mr. Alpheus Lewis and Margaret his wife" vanistic is the term of distinction in this adds: country,) a man of wealth, and reputed to "It is then not only a moral duty to Christianize a larger estate than any lady now living in destined to be a most valuable trade." our County. Her father died while she was the same religious faith with Mr Lewis's fa. He says: a Macadamized road, is not a suitable place for them to dwell in. They purchased a fine ece of land in Gov. McDowell's survey, and built upon it a handsome dwelling after the most approved modern style. They laid out their grounds with taste, made a splendid the bye, is said to be one of the finest roads feel that here was a paradise; for here, nature and art have combined to make this place lovely and enchanting Oh! shame, that it should be anything else than paradisical! But here is the residence of "Alpheus Lewis. Jr., and Margaret his wife."

"Uncle Tom's Cabia" has had an extensive reading in Kentucky. The majority of its readers, I think, deem it a faithful and But some have said that Mrs Stowe was unjust in representing a master selling his favorite servant, and that she took more pains to depict the Legrees than the Shelbys. It is known, however, that good servants have sometimes been sold; and it is also known that no female character is personated in the book that equals or approximates to Mrs. Lewis in cruelty and inhuman-

KENTUCKIAN.

Selections.

JUDGE LORING REMOVED.

The vote taken to day in the Massachusetts Senate determines that a Judge of that ommonwealth cannot, consistently with his Commissioner under the Fugitive Slave Law. nis private character has nover been impeached. The single charge against him is that, in the case of Anthony Burns, which came before him eleven months since, he followed the act of 1850, fully and completey, according to its letter and spirit.

That is to say, he assigned the prisoner no counsel, refused to give him time to prepare for defence, denied him a Trial by Jury, permitted the evidence of one witness against him to outweigh that of five in his favor, received that part of his confession which would make him a Slave, and ruled out that part which would show him to be free; and in the evidence and pleading resolved all doubtful points in favor of Slavery, and against freedom; and finally remanded him summarily and without appeal, on board the ressel that carried him back to Norfolk.

These acts are violations of the fundamental laws and policy of all civiliz d nations. They are acts pronounced inhuman and oppressive by every Declaration of Rights since the Magna Charta. They are acts, positively forbidden by every State Constitution of the United States. Were they to become the common practice of our Courts, "Laws" State of New York. and 'Justice' would exist only in name, and an anarchy or a despotism.

September 20th, 1850. Judge Loring's de the Senate, have damaged it seriously.— united States! fence is that he only carried out the intentions of Congress. It is true. But the very fact that he does carry them into effect, in-

the Constitution of Massachusetts :-

18. A frequent recurrence to the fundamental

both for Massachusetts and ourselves to de- proof of loyalty.

If the case of Judge Loring had occurred n this State, it would have been much more easily disposed of. Our judges are elective. circumstances, into Slavery would stand little chance, at the polls, of being continued vested interests, and long-established laws.— ful effects of the SPIRIT OF PARTY." And the

ABOLITIONISM IN NEW ORLEANS.

er one's condition has been described above. tive tribes, and to superintend the establish. example. She came to jail with no other clothing on ment of Christian colonists back away from the seasoard, on high ground and in a salu-

This expedition receives the warmest en-He is the son of Alpheus Lewis, Sr., of comiums from the editor of the Bulletin, who Clarke County, Ky. Mr. Lewis, Sr., is said looks upon it in the light of a daty to give to be a member of the Baptist Church, (Cal | the Rev. Doctor all the aid he requires. He

had made a misprint in attributing these pa- more than a thousand million of printed ragraphs to a New Orleans paper, we repeat pages, devoted to the discussion of this great that they occur in an editorial article in the social problem, and aiming to diffuse light carriage road, and groups of handsome ever-greens decorate their beautiful and extensive portant admissions which we were hardly tics of pauperism, taxation and crime; the yard; so that the traveler, upon the road be- prepared to meet in any southern journal reports of police, the revealments of science. ween Paris and Lexington, (and which, by the bye, is said to be one of the finest roads in the Union,) as he passes, would doubtless in the Union, as he passes, would be passes, which we passes are passes, which we passes are passes and would be passes and ascribes to him the possession of such a soul the human system; to beget in the public as Christ died to redeem.

> generations in contact with republican civil might vie with religion, morality, science, zation, is competent to govern himself, but and public economy, in denouncing them, as here we have a pro-slavery journalist taking EVIL, AND ONLY EVIL, AND THAT CONTINUALLY. the bold position that even the barbarians of Central Africa lack only the opportunity to rganize themselves successfully under a

> It has also been the only justification complished, that hardly anything seems to which the champions of slavery have been able to make for denying education and spiritual instruction to the slave population, and for disregarding all their domestic ties and lions of dollars have been expended for in-

Judge Loring is an able lawyer and a respected citizen of Boston. His integrity and apacity, we believe, are unquestioned, and and forbid parents from being separated three millions of dollars, have been manu-Rev. J. Morris Pease. N. Y. Eve. Fost.

Temperance.

THE MAINE LAW IN NEW YORK.

N. Y. STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

FELLOW CITIZENS OF NEW YORK :- YOU

he Assembly, on the 21st of February -These imperfections we regret and deplore.

But when we remember the danger with which the great Principles of Search, Seizure, stead of pronouncing them unconstitutional, and Destruction, were threatened in the Sen- it had come to be argued by all Temperance is claimed to be sufficient reason why he ate a few weeks ago, and which numerous writers, and all Temperance speakers, that should not be allowed to hold the office of prompt, and emphatic demonstrations by this whole system of persuasion would be State Judge of Probate. It is eminently ne the people, alone averted; we feel that the exhausted in vair, if Temperance men were cessary that such Judges should be so thoroughly imbued with the principles of Law ter for profound congratulation. We are sin their principles at the ballot box. Our petiand the Constitution that they will not al- cerely grateful, as we ought to be, to the tions for a radical change in legislation, would low no violations of them, whether under working and watchful friends of the measure, be treated with contemptuous silence, so long color of new modes of procedure, or otherwise.

In questions involving a conflict of laws, or their unconstitutionality, the Courts are devoutly and unspeakably grateful, to Al. right of suffrage. So rigorous, however, was vested with power to decide. We quote from mighty God, that by the blessing of His good the discipline of political leaders, and politiera in the Reform, from which those who the cause, who dared to use the ballot to toil for the suppression of Intemperance, shield their homes, their wives, and their

selves of this occasion, Fellow-Citizens, to for several years. For State officers, there If then they, whose province it is to sustain the Constitution against the errors of basty or incompetent legislation, fail at the what they feel most, they naturally say first; Convention, on the 27th September, 1854 pinch, whom can the State depend upon? - that they are deeply impressed with a sense That assemblage was one of uncommon dig-Resistance even to an unconstitutional law, of the responsibility which attaches itself to nity and weight, at once the offspring and by individuals, is forbidden, and the sole re the present juncture. For though there are exponent of a deep, a steadfast, and a growliance of the public for safety in such cases many organizations, and orders, in the State, ing public sentiment throughout the coms their Judges. They relied upon Judge both male and temale, and we rejoice to monwealth of New York; and the candidates Loring and he failed to assert their Consti- mark both the number of co workers for there agreed upon, and presented to the peo-Temperance, and how nobly they acquit themselves; yet these would be the first to be afflicted, should any kindred society grow made the signal for some to obstruct the repersonal crusade, as with those who would weary in well-doing, or fail in its duty to the form, who were not sellers, and in some shield the bad character of the law by the good character of the Judge. The only point which the Temperance Reformations has ed in the Liquor Dealer's Fund, to purchase s, whether judicial officers should be con- been carried forward, is the result of joint votes at the Five Points of every city, town, tinued in power, who permit illegal acts to toils, sacrifices, and struggles; and a crisis and village, in the State, were themselves be done under color of their authority, and of so much moment, instead of permitting a surprised at the zeal of their new allies, who efuse to enforce the Constitution of the r discharge to any, presents new and more ex from their speeches and writings would seem

EVERY STEP CONTESTED.

From the earliest stage to the present, every step in advance, by the working friends and one who had just sent Burns, under such of Temperance, has been counter to the dress, Washington warns his "countrymen in power. But in Massachusetts, they are When the pioneers of the movement first appeals lately made to these passions, and appointed during good behavior, and can signed the old Temperance Pledge, every which are now being made, to prejudice a only be removed by the Governor, with con- class of citizens held them in derision, and cause which embraces not only every intersent of the Council, and upon the address they were the skeff of even the drunkard of both Houses of the Legislature. Here himself. Upon adopting the Total Abetithere could have been no plea of personal nence doctrine they were not only assailed admonitions. Even were it true that the persecution put in. The Judge would have a new by the enemies, but forsaken by friends Prohibitionists of the State had sought the been besten at the election, as other candidates are, and have retired into private life as other candidates do, and the people would the enmity of more than the sellers, and the would still be the duty of every good citizen, have the Courts in such hands as they chose, drinkers, for so to employ the BALLOT, was in view of the vast moral interests involved, as they do now. In such cases as this, New to invade the "divine right" of politicians. to discourage and allay all party animosi-The demand for prohibition, in "the only way that carries conviction with it," exas seller himself, who serves the father of iies, and whose whole profession is guilt and false the Temperanue enthusiasts, from being simble to describe the liquor tilly accept, so will it, by no concession or compromise, consent to be entangled in the toils of any. And so, again, there is no party that can extinguish it, which does not first the following simble to discount the form, of laboring so to fill every effice, from compromise, consent to be entangled in the toils of any. And so, again, there is no party to laboring so to fill every effice, from the form, of laboring so to fill every effice, from the liquor compromise, consent to be entangled in the toils of any. And so, again, there is no party to laboring so to fill every effice, from the liquor compromise, consent to be entangled in the toils of any. And so, again, there is no party to laboring so to fill every effice, from the liquor compromise, consent to be entangled in the toils of any. And so, again, there is no party to laboring so to fill every effice, from the liquor compromise, consent to be entangled in the toils of any. York can point with pride to the wisdom and the workings of her own system of an way that carries conviction with it," exas Elective Judiciary .- Albany Evening Jour- perated the party spirit of every party; and and whose whole profession is guilt and false-

ply ridiculous, had now become fanatical and mad. And so it happens, that each new The New Orleans Commercial Bulletin of measure for the suppression of Intemperance, a recent date devotes nearly a column to provokes sharper criticism, and stouter opcompany with divers other gentlemen of Paris and Bourbon County, and I will say that Sally had old scars upon her back as by the Rev. J. Morris Pease, "for the purchase shall per of the subject of our commercial relations with Position; and at an epoch when every memperature of the subject of our commercial relations with ber of community, even the liquor seller, that Sally had old scars upon her back as pose of making a thorough exploration of has no enemies!) Prohibition is resisted Central Western Africa, in the region of the by a combination of money, talent, and zeal, ered with the palm of the hand. The small | Niger-to conciliate and treat with the na desperate and formidable beyond all previous

MORAL SUASION.

The efficiency of moral suasion, has become a darling theme, with those who have left even moral sussion to others; and whose aim is to bury in admiration of its power, all remembrance of its defects. It is with mingled emotions of gratitude and grief that we reflect, that more than an entire be of one of the best of families. Mrs. L's these people, so susceptible and docile as they are since humane and self-denying men abanhas inherited from ber father, Robert Scott, and perhaps she has inherited from ber father, Robert Scott, and spirituous a larger estate than any lady now living in less task of exposing their evils to others. In another paragraph the editor of the Stung with harrowing memories in connecuite young. Her mother afterward married Bulletin proves what can yet be done in tion with those we loved, we were yet snatch-Africa by a reference to what has been done. He same religious faith with Mr Lewis's faHe same religious faith with Mr Lewis's faHe says: the same religious faith with Mr Lewis's father. The step father occasionally preaches nerhaps regainly. It these parents have brought up "Alpheus and Margaret his wife" in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, the wise man erred when he said train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it. Their fortune is ample. They spend much of their time in New O.leans, and other cities.—
Their large estate, in a good neighborhood, in Bourbon County, not being situated upon a Macadamized road, is not a suitable place

He says:

He says:

He says:

He says:

Liberia demonstruction that such a sure a strict admonstrate the many lecturers who have lectured, the preachers who have lectured, Lest any of our readers should think we Society alone, has been enabled to circulate leading commercial journal of New Orleans, and truth, and information, on every phase; Hitherto it has generally been deemed and manifold evils, which accrue from the rank abolitionism to assert that even the manufacture, the sale, and the use of intoxi-American negro, who has lived for successive cating drinks; so that every man's reason,

And yet, to the working friends of the

cause, so mighty is the work still to be ac-

ersonal rights, that they were "like the toxicating liquors during the past year; and easts that perish," and not within the reach in the United States, more money has been of Christian influences. The Bulletin, on spent for strong drink, than for bread. The the other hand, would have missionaries emworld shudders with horror at the stateployed to deal with the negroes of Central ments of the English press, which detail the Africa who are nearly as much more benight- loss of forty thousand men in the Crimea, ed than the American slave, as a good race by the combined ravages of war, pestilence, horse is more benighted than a Central Air. and famine. Yet in the United States, at peace with all the world, and during a year Before spending much money on mission. of comparative health, more than fifty thouaries to those distant and unexplored regions, sand of our countrymen have perished by we would suggest to our New Orleans con-temporary the propriety of experimenting of New York, during the past winter, that more than fifty thousand persons in that sinthey relax the r laws in regard to public in. gle city were suffering the pangs of hunger. from their children by violence; suppose slaves are allowed to testify in court. These privileges coured, then if they wish to try the capacity of their Gibconitish population for self-government, let them be allowed to States, are now busily driving that process. vote; to leave and return to the state, like of guilt and horror, which perverts the other men, when they please, and to pocket bread of the famishing, into that which the wages of their own labor. If they find "biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an the experiment successful, then they will be adder." And so we might go on, with the provided with an irresistible argument in same everlasting story of wrong and outrage, favor of the missionary enterprise of the a thousand times told, but which must be told a thousand times again; for the very common places of Temperance are vital truths, and rank indeed among the greatest discoveries of the present generation. what a sad illustration is it, of the inadequacy of moral sussion alone, to grapple with so vast and inveterate an evil, and of the necessity there is, that society for its own protection should resort to the pains ADDRESS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE and the penalties of the Law-that after it has been so often reasoned out by rigid logic. and demonstrated by figures, nay, after half the men you meet, admit it as a conviction, will have been informed, through the ordi-In some important respects, it is not the that after all this, it was but recently anour Republican Government become either bill we desired. It is not the bill that passed nounced authentically from the marts of commerce, that the trade in intoxicating They were enjoined, however, and it is believed, intended, by the act of Congress of Assembly, that some of the changes made in lucrative, of any branch of business in the

THE BALLOT.

In the progress of discussion, accordingly, Providence, we have at last attained to an cal presses, that they were bold espousers of 18. A frequent recurrence to the lundamental principles of the Constitution is absolutely n-cesary to preserve the advantages of Liberty, and to maintain a free government. The People have a right to require of their lawgivers and Magistrates an exact and constant observance of them in the for- York State Temperance Society, avail them and supported, for country and local offices, there State and of the Union. It is a grave one, acting claims to all who have ever given any to hold to the notion, that free trade in Rum is the main stay of Constitution, if not the

very corner-stone of Freedom. PARTY SPIRIT.

In several paragraphs of his Farewell Ad-

forbear now to reiterate the fling which was tual prayer of every righteous man! nade during the excitement of the recent canvass: "Why have you fastened that cause to the tail of one of the politic l parties of the day?" Men so well informed, know full well, sented as the head quarters of the party and they should not act as if they did not leaders of the State of New York. Whethknow it, that the State Temperance Conventhose who are called, and set apart, to min-

and immortal TRUTH!

APPROVE OR DISAPPROVE IRRESPECTIVE OF PARTY. It is true that the candidates presented by the Temperance men of the State, in convention assembled, were already nominees of one of the political parties which have long divided the government of the country a circumstance, however, which grew out of the action of the political parties them-selves. It is true, that to secure the election of such candidates, sacredly pledged to the principles of the Prohibitionists, the means of this society were exhausted, and besides public meetings, and addresses, twenty seven millions of printed pages were reulated. And when it was made certain, that the administration which put itself before the people on the platform of the VETO was defeated, and the nominees of the Auburn Convention elected, and that 82 Maine Law Assemblymen, out of 128, were returned-we rejoiced beyond all common joy, at so commanding a popular endorsement of the principle of Probibition! All this is true: and we bear the stigma.

But it is not true, it is very far from being true, that it is a worthy act in any fair-minded man, to seek now to embarrass a reform. which aims to extinguish a grievous sigh of ages, by fomenting against it the animosities any of the political parties of the day .-And it ought to vindicate this Society from the imputation which it sought to be cast upon it, and through it, upon the cause of Temperance-that of having allied itself to a political party, and at the expense of its principles—that while we have expressed our congratulations and thankfulness for the Annual Message of the Executive, so far as it recommended the suppression of the liquor traffic, and hold ourselves in readiness to applaud, without stint, whatever either the Governor or the Lie itenant Governor may to to extinguish the liquor trade, and rebuke the drinking usages of society; yet Temperance men do not hesitate to disavow and disapprove whatever acts of either, are at variance with the principles which Temperance Societies labor to inculcate and establish, and the pledges made to the mem-

bers of the Auburn Convention. The philosophy of Intemperance had been but very partially investigated, when President Jefferson said that if he were to adlaw, and pervert the judgment of any of the afflicted." Even in China, a late imperial ber of the court. Penetrated with the conformidable obstacle to the suppression of Innomination for preferment and public honor, of men who drink, and men who sell, and especially of the most prominent liquorseller at the seat of legislation, who has continued to dispense these demoralizing wares in the very precincts of the Capitol. And it is certainly no new doctrine with Temperance Societies, and any such Society would be untrue to its principles indeed, and forfeit every claim to public respect, if from any partizan affinities, on the one hand, or any fear of the old charges of presumption, should shrink from again and again declaring, that all Governors, Lieutenant Goverwhatever, owe it to the moral sense of the reform, and even to the honor of their adof sanctioning the manufacture, the sale, or the use, of intoxicating drinks.

MAYOR WOOD.

That the great body of the Temperance men are impartial, and disposed to approve and support public functionaries, without distinction of party, and just in proportion as they labor to rebuke and quell the inso-lence and wickedness of the liquor traffic; witness again the case of the present Mayor of New York, and who was the candidate of another political organization. The Prohibitionists, everywhere deprecated his elec-tion as a grave public calamity. But the moment they witness the fidelity, the fearlessto timid and imbecile administrations, with which he enforces obedience to the present Liquor Laws as applied to the Sabbath, they are the very first, and with one voice, to join in doing him honor. And while bless- but felt: ings are invoked upon him weekly, in a hundred temples of Religion in the city over which he rules, we join in the one united prayer of Temperance men throughout the land, that we may but see intrusted to his execution, a Liquor Law prohibitory as to seven days in the week, more stringent in its details, and more summary in its processes, and everyway worthy of so robust a guardian of Law, Order, and Peace. Honor stoops from above, to crown that man with the proudest civic wreath, and in the sight of applauding millions, who dares in the great Metropolis of the Union, to uplift the slumbering might of the public arm, after the manner of NEAL Dow in the city of Port-

ABOVE ALL PARTIES.

No. It would be as fatal, as faithless, for the workers for Temperance, to show them- gree." selves the adherents of any one denomination of partizans, or the opponents of any other. If any friends of the cause, without reflection, have fallen into this error, we defor State and local officers, embrace every shade of political and religious sentiment.— to save themselves, who refuse to go far And the same holds true of the vote upon enough to save others. Members of the and voted for, by men who unite on no other great measures now before the people. And have turned a deaf ear to the prayer of what a great and sublime principle is that, of so many thousands of men! But as the is more common now, than Temperance lec-Temperance principle is great and sublime; tures against the Maine Law; and men opso too it is a jealous principle. It has become pose it, as they tell us, from their love to so by bit er experience; for in how many instances have the timid wavered, and the nence may follow this reform afar off, it is so by bit er experience; for in how many false betrayed! Consecrated to the most only necessary to point to the fact, that men sacred emotions of the human heart, and its may be found in the Bar-room, who live by profoundest hopes, this principle is impressed with a sanctity which exalts it above all parties. It thinks it not arrogant to assume to control all parties. It craves the co-ope ration of all parties. And as there is no party or faction, whose aid it will not grate- ist! And such is the importance to the re-

vorse, must be expected. But men of use disband every Temperance Society, corrupt ful and honorable callings, men of good every Temperance press, burn every copy of name and character, especially journalists the everlasting Gospel, seal the lips of every and others of large public influence, should virtuous mother, and stifle the fervent, effec-

The city of Albany is some times repre-

er this be true or not, we do not know; but tion at Aubum, had its origin in a juster and we do know, that there are three millions of sublimer sentiment than the spirit of party. capital in this county invested in the liquor Nor if they are honestly devoted to the public good, will they enquire the personal mocounty, the two trades which will be most tives of the Prohibitionists, but employ damaged by Prohibition, are the most forthemselves in discussing, upon their own in-tripsic merits, the principles of Prohibition. its friends, and the very last to mix any The infirmities or mistakes of its advocates. Temperance with their politics. The hearty are no impeachment of any cause. Even co-operation of the politicians is certainly very desirable; but fortunately this is not ister about the altars of Religion, are "mor- the strength and hope of this reform. The tal and corruptible organs, of incorruptible Temperance movement is a peoples' movement; by the people, and for the people.— Not many rich, not many mighty, but have treated it with neglect. It is the cause of the poor and the needy, and the friendless, who are not even friends to themselves.— Success will indeed redound to the interest of every class, even the proud, and the fashionable who have so disdained it. But its first fruits will be to clothe the naked, to feed the hungry, to set the captive free. "I know," said Talleyrand, "where there is more wisdom than is to be found in Napoleon, or Voltaire, or any minister whatever—it is in Public Opinion." And we know too, where there is more virtue, more patriot ism, more courage, more power. one year to forty-five nays, in the Assembly, on the 21st of February, in favor of Prohibition, and 21 year to 11 nays in the Senate, on the 2d of April, do not misrepresent the sound, vigorous, and ever growing sentiment, which has found a lodgment down deep in the heart of the People. We have felt the palpitations of that general heart. On the slope of the hills, and the margin of the waters, we have met the tillers of the soil, and the sons of industry, who represent the virtue, the numbers, the strength, and independence of the State. We have seen the inebriate sign Maine Law petitions, and stagger to the polls with a Maine Law ballot.— The bleeding heart of woman every where cries out, who shall deliver me from the body of this death? The mothers, the maidens, the wives, had they the power, they would shame the cowardice of man, and crush the traffic to-morrow. And what can be more animating and sublime, than the inspiration of those religious breathings, ever more ascending from the sanctuary and the closet, connecting Temperance with righteousness and judgment to come? But who dares to ask a blessing upon the Rum-traffic?

ENFORCE THE LAW !

Our work is not done. The sale of intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, in New York; is at last outlawed. Many grey haired workers for Temperance occur to us, who have borne the heat and burden of the day for so many a year, that we would, for their sakes, that they might be left now to the repose so needful to age. But unfortunately, the history of the measure in other states, warns us that the present is no time for veterans minister the government again, he would the Prehibitory law, is not a treaty of peace, to desert the field. Indeed the passage of make the use of intoxicating liquors a disqualification for office. A wiser ruler than Jefferson, and who wrote by Inspiration, or any advocate of the cause, however humor any advocate of the cause, however humsaid many centuries ago, "it is not for princ-ble, who may not share in so great a triumph; es to drink strong drink, lest they forget the charge, on the eve of the closer and fiercer decree prohibits the use of wine to any memconflict to which this brings us with the enthis struggle, the LAW is on our side; but viction that Personal Abstinence is the very pivot of this whole reform, and that the vice society has heretofore urged the necessity of organizing and supporting prosecuting Leagues. In some twenty Counties of this emperance, temperance men have not concealed the regret with which they hear of the League is now in vigorous existence; and we regard it as of imminent importance, that every county should lose no time in completing such an organized guardianship of the law. The great efficiency it has shown under the license laws, in this State, and especially under the prohibitory law, in other States, declare it to be as needful as a right arm to success. It cannot be repeated too often, or with too much emphasis, that a partial administration of the law is disastrous .-Prompt and inexorable rigor in executing it, is the way to make every individual dictation, or interference, on the other, it friend, and prepare every arm to be uplifted in its defence!

nors, Presidents, and all Civil Magistrates THE LAW SAFE ONLY IN THE HANDS OF FRIENDS. It is a part of the Constitution of this adpeople, owe it to the vital interests of this mirable protective League, that its members "will not vote for any person for office, the ministration, to avoid the very appearance duties of which are in any way connected with the enactment and enforcement of a Law for the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, who are not known to be in favor of the entire prohibition of such traf-fic." We cannot enough applaud such a resolution, and commend its adoption by the friends of Prohibition everywhere. Our experience in this State, is corroborated by the experience of Prohibitionists in every State, that it is only necessary to give the enemy the advantage of corrupt, or compromising, or timid Judges, Justices, Prosecuting Attornies, Supervisors, and Constables, to ensure the defeat of the sublimest scheme of legislation that can be engrossed on parchment. In many parts of Maine, the Maine ness, and energy, unexampled in these days Law has been shamefully thwarted by the remissness of public officers. In his Annual Message to the Legislature, Governor Morrill delivers himself on this subject in a manner which makes his words not only understood

"This important statute has not had a fair trial. Executive officers have been culpably negligent in seeing it enforced. Too often has the officer, whose duty it was to honor and execute it as the law of the common wealth, been found more willing to exculpate the offender than to bring him to justice. Such official dereliction of duty emboldened violators of the law to repeated offences, which they would not have committed, with the full assurance that the law was to be faithfully administered. This error must be corrected, the law must be faithfully enforced. people demand that grog shops be closed, whether found in the spacious saloons and popular hotels, where the temptation is preented in the most alluring form, or in the filthy cellar, or den, where poor, degraded humanity is made loathsome to the last de-

MERE TOTAL ABSTINENCE MEN BEHIND THE TIMES.

In filling all legislative, legal, and ministesire to remind them, that in every county in | rial offices, it becomes a matter of great imthe State, the voters for Prohibition, both | portance to keep ever in mind, that many are now found to go far enough in this reform, the bill in the Legislature; it was supported. present Legislature, who would scorn to partake of the drunkard's drink, themselves, which overcomes the partizan predilections clare that they cannot so refrain. Nothing

> putting the bottle to their neighbor's mouth. but know too well the ingredients of their poisoned chalice, to apply it to their own ips. So great may be the difference between a Total Abstinence man, and a Prohibition

and more heart-wringing sorrows come from is warm, spiritual, heart worship. The first "only evil continually."

to stand on-sure and undebateable-and ble edict of its Emperor, granting free distrifrom which they can deal out death blows to bution of Bibles and Tracts, abundantly all opposition.

We have no controversy with the owners cage him, and we will surely kill him."

will as soon think of punishing a man for beheading the rattlesnakes, which their key, which is put on sale for a drink.

Judges. Those future Judges will not recognize property in man, and sanction the re-

lature. The law of his reason and the law of his God were held to be the sufficient guide of the Judge. Will it not be so, the earth over, when, the earth over, a true christianity shall reign among men?

in the dectrine of a "higher law." On the contrary, I regard the doctrine as entirely false and exceedingly pernicious. Law is Your friend,

GERRIT SMITH.

For Frederick Douglass' Paper. FROM OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT.

The religious aspect of our relations to the American Anti-Slavery Society is a matter for careful and earnest enquiry; besides the intrinsic merits of the question, the light it throws on negro character, and on those "divergencies" between ourselves and the "host" . which I started out to account for, it also opens up a mine of ethnological discussion of new and startling inter-

"The same year, 1620," said Theodore Parker, at the Tabernacle, "witnessed the advent of the Puritans to Plymouth Rock. and of the Negro to Jamestown."

After the expiration of two centuries and the other about to endure.

separately be studied, before we can under- nently pious Daniel A Payne. stand their mutual relations in the same -Ty, in the flora and fauna, but also of those but as the whites increased very fast, the Afold Greenland missionary warned his youthful assistant not to dwell too much in the Rush. p. 11, 60. heat of hell, lest his hearers might be attracted by that quality: Speak as in carintensely cold our sushity has not supplanted image worship at Rome, nor fate betered, the nature of faith is radically the

ticeable, however, that the Puritanism, or

cated by the warmth, the luxuriance, and ten thousand blacks, armed, and determined. sudden ripeness of his natal tropical soil; it and roused up by religious excitement do? judice that nestle and gender about it, he \$71 per share.

it than from any, or even all other, sources- form of the Christian faith with which he whoever gets so enlightened will not hesitate was brought in contact, was Papacy, and he to subscribe to the doctrine, that, from the mo- rejected its absoluteness by incorporating ment a man put his intoxicating liquors on with it the rights of his aboriginal worship; sale for a drink, he forfeited all property in in some respects, the two were essentially them. He will not be held back by any alike; each had fetiches or charms deriving alleviating features, or occasional good, in virtue from their respective orders of priestthe dramshop-for there are none. It is hood. It was to the mysterious, or secret order of the Vadoux, a half religious institu-Whether the Legislature may authorize tion of African origin, that the success of the the destruction of property is an issue, which Haytien revolution was due; what is called the friends of "Prohibition" should be very Paganism overthrew what is called Christiancareful to deline-be that issue tendered by ity. And even at the present day, in Hayti, Mr. Hill, or by any one else. Nor should "throughout the country the Haytiens alterthey accept the issue whether even the Ju- nate Christian baptism with Mandingo fudiciary can authorize its destruction. That nerals: and on many a breast, by the same both the Legislature and the Judiciary-aye, cord, hangs the Catholic scapulary and the and the people, too, if neither the Legisla maman bila of the native (African) sorcerer; ture, nor the Judiciary will do it for them, and the ancient negress who dreads the visit have the right to treat as no property, and, of a zombi (evil spirit) goes indifferently for therefore, to destroy intoxicating liquors kept the forefending to the masses of the priest for sale for a drink, is a ground, from which or the conjurations of the old sorcerers."they should never allow themselves to be (Rev. des deux Mendes, Vol. 14, p. 1043)drawn away. It is wide enough for them all Hayti is now considered Papist; but the no-

evinces his spiritual independence. In Maryland, also, when the negro was of property. We war not upon the rights brought into contact with Papacy, two cenof property. We war not upon alcohol, when turies ago, we find that to-day, only one-thirit is confined to the proper and innocent tieth of the colored population are Roman uses of alcohol. Our war with it is only Catholics. Another proof of the spiritual when it is let loose to its work of death .- independence of this class. On the other We say to its owner: "Keep your tiger hand, the negro rejects Unitarianism; there caged, and we will not molest him :- but un- is nothing in it which supplies the wants of his spiritual nature. Its cold, evasive Saxon The day is coming, when the Courts will exclusiveness chills the warm instincts and not need a "Maine Law:" and when they promptings of his nature; he does not "bewill feel their powers to be as ample in the lieve" in that sort of religion, nor in those case of intoxicating liquors kept for sale for who hold it: it is a case of heart vs. head: a drink, as they now feel them to be in such the two cannot walk together, because they cases, as I have supposed-that of the run- cannot agree. It is this wide, ethnological ning-at large tiger, and that of the uplifted gulf which separates the colored people from cane, and that of the murder-aimed pistol. the American Anti-Slavery Society. With In that day, when they shall see, that of all us, religiou and liberty are one and the same instruments of death alcohol is the most po. thing, based upon the same idea of spiritual tent and appalling, they will feel no need of equality : with them, the pride of intellect, legislative direction and authority, in determ- brain worship, and Anglo-Saxon exclusiveining how to dispose of it, when it dares to get ness are inexorable hindrances to the vision out of its place. In that day, the Courts of spiritual equality: they stumble and

flounder where we see and walk. In this land, the religion of the negro is malignent owner has let out of their bexes Methodism: nine-tenths of the colored popinto the streets, as of punishing him for ulation of the United States are Methodists. knocking in the head of any barrel of whis. There are but two churches in this land well thronged: the Papal church by the Celts. We shall, yet, have Judges more worthy and our Methodist churches by the blacks .of their office than are some of our present Now, what is the relation of this church of ours to Slavery and Caste? Let us see nize property in intoxicating liquors, which whether it be possible for a church to be are kept for sale for a drink: and they will anti-slavery, and yet not be in close communnot be so insane and atheistic, as to recog- ion with, or entire subjugation to, the American Anti-Slavery Society.

duction of the image of God to the level of The A rican Methodist Episcopal Church the brute. Yes, both rum and slavery will of the United States, although less than fare hard, when our Judges shall be the full seventy years old, is rich in precious memogrown men of another and better genera- ries and golden traditions. From the book of its "Doctrine and Discipline," the fol-In the Jewish economy there was no legis. lowing, a portion of the address to the members, is copied:

"We deem it necessary to annex to our book of discipline a brief statement of our rise and progress, which we hope will be satisfactory and conducive to your growth and edification in the knowledge of our Lord Je-I invoke no "higher law." I have no faith sus Christ. In November, 1787, the colored people belonging to the Methodist Society in Philadelphia, convened together, in order to take into consideration the evils under which they labored, arising from the unkind one; and the law of earth is as high as the treatment of their white brethren, who conlaw of Heaven. What is not as high is no sidered them a nuisance in the house of worship, and even pulled them off their knees. while in the act of prayer, and ordered them to the back seats. From these, and various other acts of unchristian conduct, they considered it their duty to devise a plan in order to build a house of their own, to worship God under their own vine and fig-tree; in this undertaking they met with great opposition from an elder of the Methodist Church. (J. McC.) who threatened, that if they would not give up the building, erase their names from the subscription paper, and make acknowledgments for baving attempted such a thing, that in three months they should all be publicly expelled from the Methodist Society. But considering themselves bound to obey this injunction, and being fully satisfied they should be treated without mercy, they sent in their resignations."

The remainder of this history is equally remarkable up to the time when Bishop Asbury opened their first "house for divine service, and the house was named Bethel."-At every step they had to battle with their over, these two parties meet; the one claim- white fellow-Christians, until the final estabing to represent the highest expression of lishment of a "church" which numbers thought, and the other representing the no- among its Bishops who have departed in the blest expression of action in the cause of Hu- faith and fear of God, the hallowed names of man Freedom, to which in 1620 they bore Richard Allen, and Morris Brown, and Edthe differing relations-the one about to act, ward Waters; and which names among its living Prelates, the zealous and energetic Their separate relations to Religion must Wm. P. Quinn, and the learned and emi-

The Zion Methodist Church originated in Climate has much to do with the nature of the city of New York in 1796, in the followman's religion: the old earth is revealed ing manner: "When the Methodist Society through her children : and the variety in the in the United States was small, the Africans conformation of her crust-geology-is the enjoyed comfortable privileges among their source of variety not only in natural scene- white brethren in the same meeting house; varieties in the physical appearance, the in- ricans were pressed back; therefore it was stincts, and the best of men which are pop- thought essentially necessary for them to ularly called diversities in the human race, have meeting houses of their own, where and we may add of the variety in man's mode they might have opportunity to exercise their of worship and theory of the future. An spiritual gifts among themselves." Rise and Progress of A. M. E. Church by Bishop

> In the church meetings of the latter body hath mala and famala mambars voted. Id.

It is needless to add that this church is lief or predestination in the misty north of thoroughly anti-slavery. Since its origin, it Scotland: the names of the deities are al- has rapidly maintained that article of the ancient Methodist Discipline which excludes slaveholders from its membership. In the In the light of these views let us look at South, it bears the honorable title of the the advent of the Negro and the Puritan to "Free Church." And, during seventy years the shores of the New World. On the na- past, at its every ministration, whether on ture of the Puritans, it were needless to the crowded Sabbath day, or in the week dwell. Is it not written in all the chronicles day meetings, at its thousands of class gathof New England, to say nothing of the myr- erings, or in the morning and evening prayiad speeches on Forefather's Day? It is no. ers uttered at its tens of thousands of household altars, it has ever and is always peti-Congregationalism of the seventeenth cen- tioning the Most High God that He will tury, is essentially the same thing in Old mercifully deliver their brethren who bleed England, in the nineteenth; whilst in New under the yoke of slavery : and one perpet-England it is become Unitarianism Climate ual prayer of hundreds of thousands now has done this. Roman Catholicism has re- living or gone to their reward, must have mained unchanged in the congenial shore of reached that ear on High! Rude prayers Maryland, and Calvinism is in like manner they may be, but oh how earnest! How truunaltered in New Jersey during the same ly of that kind which can wrestle with two centuries. Difference of climate be the ear of Mercy, or invoke the aim of Etertween their respective homes in the Old nal Justice! It melts the heart and stirs World and the New, is the only difference the blood to listen to these prayers : let the undergone by the people of these several slaveholder bethink him of a possible altera-States: New Jersey and Maryland are like tion in the tone of them. Let this church. the climates of the Old World, New England, as one man, beseech the Lord of Hosts to unlike. The nature of the religion of the come in Chariots of Fire and smite the op-American Anti-Slavery Society coincides pressor, and how long could all the South. with that of New England; it is Unitarian- backed by all the North, resist its frenzied ism; a sort of intellectual, or religion of the gatherings? Nat. Turner, with a dozen followers, held all Virginia at bay, so that U. The religious bent of the negro is indi- S. troops had to be sent for: what would

nexion one hundred and ninety thousand drew him to his Bethesda. souls, and 200 churches : in the Zion connec tion twenty thousand more. Some of their edifices are large and costly: that in Richmond was selected for Senator Douglass, the other day to speak in, because it is the largest in that city. In Baltimore and Washington their church buildings will hold from

12 to 15 hundred persons. From this brief outline of its history, it is ain that the colored people, in their church relations, were anti slavery, "come outers" and acknowledgers of "Women's Rights," ong before William Lloyd Garrison was orn. They learned these things and upheld them, and practiced them by the spirnatters pertaining to the body or the things Stephen Pembroke. It is as follows: between man and man, they would bring no degradation or exclusion in matters pertaining to the soul, or their relation to God! And in the other sec's, Episcopalian, Baptist and Presbyterian, to which they may have beeen manifested by the colored people, as the history of Rev. Alexander Crummell, Prof. C. L. Reason, and others will testify. There are, here and there exceptions: and these, the Anti-Slavery Standard has, with singular disregard to or less excusable ignorance of our history, boldly announced as the general rule. That paper is the organ of the American Anti Slavery Society, whose principles, and aims, and objects, its Editors are paid, and well paid to promulgate: the Constitution of that Society states,

ARTICLE III "This Society shall aim to elevate the character and condition of the people of color, by encouraging their intellectual, moral, and religious improvement, and by removing public prejudice, that thus they may, according to their intellectual and moral worth, share an equality with the whites, of

civil and religious privileges," &c. With this constitution, and the above outine of the religious aspect of our relations to Anti-Slavery, before them, the public is able to judge of the truth of the following assertion of the Standard:

ther pro-slavery in feeling, or indifferent to the wrongs of the slave. To a great extent they are wedded to sectarianism, or mis-

church,"this is downright slander-slander make these points: for which there is no excuse. The Editors of the Standard, in the same article, announce that they stand at the central point brother, Stephen Pembroke, from slavery, of observation, and these facts are within care, hunted up day and date, and quoted seriously liable to me for personal abuse. documentary proof of their assertion. But 3. I received at that time for the relief of per pound. them the least recognition of the equal manination into its truthfulness.

have another proof, that the American Anti-Slavery people, do not recognize the equal dering aid. manhood of the black man. They sought a could find. The true reason of our keeping aloof from their ranks, is, that they do not recognize our manhood: do not uphold our social, intellectual, and spiritual equality. They had nothing to teach us in the matters of Anti-Slavery. Half a century before the organization of that society, we had, in our church relations, practised "come out-ism," and denied Christian fellowship to slaveholders, and granted Women's Rights. The only new thing that they presented for our acceptance, was, not social equality, (for it is not in their Constitution.) but, that we should join that mutual admiration organiza. fion which-as we were not regarded as subjects for equal admiration with the restwould have required us to fall down and worship them. Just here we rebelled, and do rebel: we dive ged and must continue our divergency, for we are so constituted, that our worship is heart worship, spiritual in its nature, and we bow the knee to God

I have now done with this matter. My brother Oliver Johnson, quietly dropped me ong ago into the pro-slavery column of the Standard: he has since taken to preaching in Philadelphia, before the Progressive Friends. If I have belped turn his thoughts to that high calling, I have done him some good. He announces also that some time in May, he, aided by Theodore Parker and others will dedicate an edifice, in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, which shall be the church of Progressive Friends. I would humbly suggest, that if Spiritual Progress be what he and his coadjutors seek in this new Enterprise, he may find a church already built in Philadelphia, within whose walls he may undergo all the spiritual advancement of which he or his friends may be capable

On the corner of Lombard and Sixth treets, Philadelphia, is a church called Beth-EL. It is on the site of a revolution or raform, which happened seventy years ago-a reform which, in grasp of free thought, determined energy, spiritual majesty, holy zeal and gospel of truthfulness, equalled, if it did ARD ALLEN, the reformer. From depths of he saw the Gospel light and walked therein, leading his down-trodden brethren.

Like some Iona, in the midst of the brutal barbarism of American Christianity, during three fourths of a century, this church has remained true to its ancient faith-remempering them that are in bonds as bound with them-helping the wayfarerer in search of liberty, and rebuking and casting out the man-stealer.

To this sanctuary, let brother Johnson go with bared head and reverential heart, and before its altars let him seek of the Ons True God there worshipped, forgiveness for the sin of having, whether ignorantly or York Supreme Court to the amount of \$25,- be humiliated, humbled in the dust, the Govmaliciously, borne false witness against his 000, because he failed to fulfil a contract ernment to be surrendered into the hands brother man who builded that altar. And made on his election as President of the of the slave-drivers, all our territory opened if happy, an outpouring of the Spirit, not un- Crystal Palace, that if Orson D. Munn, and to their sway; or Freedom must assert its wonted in that sacred place, should clear his three others would remove their injunction benighted heart of the webs and firms of pre-

The church now numbers in the Bethel con may go forth, blessing the chance which

COMMUNIPAW.

For Frederick Douglass' Paper. LETTER FROM J. W. C. PENNINGTON.

MR. EDITOR :- In my last, there occurred a few typographical errors, such as, he 'shared his animus," &c., which will appear so obvious to the intelligent, that I shall not attempt further to correct. The main object of this paper, is to show your readers another specimen of cruelty which I have been called to suffer at the hands of those who profess to be friends of the race. I received it, as you will see, nearly one year itual light that is in them. Submitting to since, when I was engaged in that painful scorn, and oppression, and degradation in struggle for the redemption of my brother.

"ALBION, Michigan, June, 1854. "DR. PENNINGTON: SIR :- We, friends in the cause of the down-trodden slaves, who deeply sympathize with all such, and do so especially in the case of your brother, have noticed your appeal to all who thus sympaonged, the same spiritual independence has thize, and friends in the cause of humanity, to aid in your brother's behalf. But, sir, we, although friends to the cause, and desire t help in all such worthy causes, cannot do so in this one, in consequence of your countenancing the resolution proposed by Dr. Hatfield, in one of your late Conventions in New York, to put off and remain silent in regard to the question (small sin) of slavery, or of its agitation in your church. You there, and then said, that any action upon the subject, was undesirable and inexpedient, and that you could concur in the resolution. If you thus join hands with the pro-slavery hypo crites, to thus treat the system of stealing at Lawrence City, Kanzas Territory. to say to you that we think it undesirable and inexpedient to offer you any sid in your pretended deep affliction; but would recom mend to you to do just the same in your own case-to suspend your painful feelings (so suddenly awakened) for some further time, more befitting, when more calm and unexciting. Such we send you as our aid to your pretended deep affliction. "Your friends, in the cause,

"Albion A. S. Society,
"M. H. TUTTLE, Cor. Sec'y."

At first blush, on receiving the above, I supposed it must be a hoax. But on exam. ining the post mark, I became satisfied it was "The truth is, that colored people are kept out of Anti-Slavery Societies * * * (for the reason) that many of them are eighther truth is, that colored people are of two things must be true; either some shameless fellow has undertaken to ape an his art. A. S. Society, or else the A. S. Society has offered me, through their impudent Secreguided by priest-craft, or swayed by fear of tary, a gross and cruel insult. Hoping that public opinion."-A. S. Standard, Jan. 13, the former supposition may be true, I shall make this letter short; but in the event the In view of the history of the "colored latter should be the real truth, I will only

1. I made no appeal to Mr. Tuttle or his Society for aid in the redemption of my 2. What he states in regard to my action

church composed of a thousand whites, or of and, therefore, the Sec'y is at fault in his loga single white Divine, Dr. Dewey for exam- ic, in a false position as to his mode of con-

when the "good name" before God and the my "painful feelings," letters of tender world, of two hundred thousand free blacks sympathy, enclosing material "aid" from has been arrested and put under \$20,000 is concerned, they assert recklessly, and persons of all classes—from members of bail, to answer to a charge of fitting out an without inquiring a statement so horribly Congress, ex Governors, &c., down to inmates African slaver. unnatural in itself, that had there dwelt in of orphan schools, varying from \$100 to \$1.00, which enabled me, in exactly thirty hood of the black man, they would not have days from the time my brother was taken printed it without the most searching exam- from New York, to pay \$1000 and expenses, and get him back, with a portion of his fam-Here, then, out of their own mouths, we ily, which result was made public, and rejoiced in by those who had taken part in ren-

4. But, from that day to this, no word or reason for our absence from their societies, sentence of congratulation has been received and announced the very worst that they from the worthy Sec'y at Albion. Let the world judge between us. J. W. C. PENNINGTON

NEW YORK, May, 1855.

For Frederick Douglass' Paper. HON. SIDNEY DEAN.

QUINNEBAUGH, Ct., Windham Co., ?

May 1st, 1855. FRIEND DOUGLASS :- Permit me to correct a mistake which I made in your paper of April 27th, in the given name of Mr. Dean: it is not George-it is SIDNEY.

As the opportunity now occurs, it may be ductive to the planter. well to say more about him for the informa-Know Nothing ticket;" but, if I am right | denunciatory of foreign immigration. ly informed, his election was secured by the union of those who had become thoroughly al Conference of Wesleyan Methodists, at a disgusted with the old political parties, and who demanded reform in some shape-and opposition to rum and slavery, were as effective ingredients in the vote, as hostility to the Papal power. Mr. Dean is a Methodist minister, of the liberal and independent stamp. supplied the pulpit of the Congregational Church in this place, for nearly two years .- Nothings. He now preaches to the Congregationalists confidently expected that he will make his 19th, about whom there is much excitement, mark in Congress. Yours

J. R. J. For Frederick Douglass' Paper.

NOTICE. To the numerous colored ladies and gen-

1. That all our public carrier-conveyances are now open to them upon equal terms. 2. No policeman will now, as formerly, as-

sist in assaulting you. 3. If any driver or conductor molests you, by laying the weight of his finger upon your

4. You can take the conveyances at any forbid them and their descendants from go ignorance and oppression such as never veil- of the Ferries or stopping places. Ask no ing beyond the limits which their fathers' ed the eyes of Luther, and Calvin, and Huss, questions, but get in and have your five cents virtue and patriotic resolution have already ready to pay. Don't let them frighten you left to defend even the claims of their own

> J. W. C. PENNINGTON. NEW YORK, May, 1855.

-A gentleman in Washington, well in- banner of the North? No freedem outside will decide."

-Barnum has been mulcted in the New benighted heart of the webs and films of pre-indice that nestle and gender about it, he \$71 per share.

on the concern, he would buy their stock at quest now making by the Slave power.—N.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS. -A bed of chalk has been discovered at

De Soto, in Nebraska Territory. -The Legi lature passed 537 acts besides

defeating nearly as many more. -Proposals have been issued in Oswego to erect the library, for which Hon. Gerrit Smith donated \$25,000.

-The State Agricultural Fair of Ohio is to be held at Columbus on the 18th and 20th

-Spring water has at last been reached by the artesian well at New Orleans, at a depth

-Look out for counterfeit 10's on the Western Reserve Bank of Ohio. They are altered from 1's.

-Thirty-nine fugitives have arrived at Windsor, C. W., within the two weeks ending April 18th. -The receipts of the American Baptist

Missionary Union have fallen behind the expenditures for the last year, \$30 600 ! -Washington Irving has so far recovered

from the effects of the fall from his horse as to be considered entirely out of danger. -It is reported at Washington that the government of Kanzas has been tendered to

Judge Loring, of Boston. -The city of M waukie is only twenty years old, and it has a population of forty thousand.

-It is said that the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, of Boston, is about to erect a college

-The corner stone of a Jewish Synagogue was laid at St. Louis, on the 16th of April. It is the first structure of Israelitish worship

ever commenced west of the Mississippi. -A correspondent of the Pittsburgh Post nominates Mayor Wood, of New York, as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1856

-The owners of the unfortunate steampoat Henry Clay, which was destroyed by fire on the Hudson in 1852, have been sued by an injured passenger for \$1,000 damages.

-Judge Cowles of New York has decided that a school teacher's watch cannot be levied upon for debt, as it is one of the tools of

-The Madison (Wis.) Journal announces hat Mr. W. W. Wyman, long connected with the press at the capital, has sold out his hotel there, and is about leaving for Kanzas.

-The New Hampshire Know Nothings have taken strong Anti-Slavery grounds resolutions to that effect having been adop ted in the State Council.

-A rough diamond was found near Manchester, Va., which is valued at \$4,000. It their reach. Had they been writing of a on Dr. Hatfield's resolution, is not true; is about the size of a hazel nut, and weighs

-The National Era says that at Washingple, they would have exercised exceeding troversy, of which he is evidently fond, and ton bread and butter are hard to get. Flour sells at \$14 per barrel, and butter 42 cents -Stephen E. Glover, of New York City,

-Resolutions have passed the Pennsyl-

vania House of Representatives in favor of removing the seat of Government from Harrisburgh to Philadelphia. -A train of cars recently passed through

Michigan containing 954 paying passengers and 525 babies, all bound to Chicago and the -A dovetailing machine has been invent-

ed and is in use in Boston, which enables a single workman to dovetail with ease from eight hundred to one thousand bureau drawers a day. -A bill has been introduced in the Mas-

sachusetts Legislature providing that, in criminal trials, the prisoner's counsel shall have the closing argument, instead of the prosecuting attorney.

-A writer in the National Intelligencer is advocating the introduction of Chinese laborers at the South, to supply the place of the negro, whose labor, it is said, is unpro-

-Wm. T. Minor, Know Nothing, has been tion of the friends of freedom. The elec- chosen Governor of Connecticut by the Legtion of Mr. Dean to Congress is proclaimed islature. His Message is decidedly favorable to the world as one of the triumphs of the to the existing Prohibitory Liquor Law, and

> -All the members of the Syracuse Annurecent session, pledged themselves to abstain entirely from smoking, chewing, and snuffing

-The Pittsburgh Union states that two hundred members of the Baptist Church at To the great acceptance of the people, he Masontown, bave withdrawn from the church. because their minister has joined the Know

-The sheriff of Livingston county, N. Y., of South Woodstock, in this county. He is offers a reward of \$200 for the body of Mora man of rare extempore eloquence. It is timer Loomis, of Avon, missing since March as he had money on his person at the time of his mysterious disappearance.

FREEDOM OR SLAVERY .- No freedom outside the Free States, or no Slavery outside the Slave States, is to be the established doctrine of our coming politics. We ask of the tlemen who may visit this city during the Northern people which it shall be? We put Democratic, Know Nothing and Anti-Nebraska, alike. Slavery demands permission to go where it likes, and it likes to go everywhere. It declares its right to go wherever the territory of the Union extends. It assumes the position that there thall be no freedom outside the Free States. What do the person, have him arrested, or call upon Dr. not dodge the issue; they must be for or Free States say to that position? They can-Smith, 55 West Broadway, Mr. T. L. Jen- against; they must acquiesce or oppose Are not excel any kindred event in the History ning, 167 Church-st., or myself, 29 Sixth-av., they ready for such ignoble surrender of of human kind—in front of the edifice, beand we will enter your complaint at the
Are they ready to permit slavery to surround them, as with a Dismal Swamp, and forever with words; the law is right, and so is the posterity to occupy any portion of the broad domain of the prolific West, or will they tamely surrender all to such ruffian hordes as have attempted, and propose to consummate, the subjection of Kanzas?

Which motto shall be emblazoned on the formed, writes to a New Yorker — "The the Free States, or no Slavery outside the President is bent on war. A large fleet is Slave States? Answer, Northern men of all fitting out, to assemble in the Gulf, and then parties and all factions and sects! Choose to cruise around Cuba. The best informed ready for the coming struggle. We are in a believe war will be the result. Sixty days crisis on the Slavery question, and the issue must soon be determined. Slavery is to triumph over Freedom, or Freedom is to repel

O THE RADICAL POLITICAL ABOLITIONISTS.

WE are few-but we are not, therefore, to ease from our work. Work for a good cause, be that cause popular or unpopular, must be work to the end.

States also, by means of the same power, whenever the States shall themselves refuse o remove it. For the success of this under-

The Whig and Democratic and Know-

Nothing parties are each made up of slaveholders, as well as non slaveholders; and nence, the condition of their continued existence is, that they shall not attack slavery. Members there are, of each of these parties, ent Democratic party is, we cheerfully admit, an anti-slavery party. Nevertheless, it denies the rights of the Federal Government to touch slavery in the States; and, sad to with this fundamental truth. separate the Free States from the slave ignores and subordinates the question of States, and to leave the slave States, so far American Slavery; because it is palpably un-American Slavery, State or national.

Circumstanced as we are, brethren, it is ot our duty to come together, for the purpose, that a Convention of the radical political Abolitionists of all parts of the country be held in SYRACUSE, N. Y., on Tuesday, 8th days of next June.

customed to lecture in behalf of our princi- States under an assumed right of transit. ples, and by all, who are disposed to embark n such lecturing. The occasion will be a good effect.

It is to be hoped, that measures will be adopted at the proposed meeting for obtaining means to sustain lecturers, and to extend the circulation of periodicals devoted to our

LEWIS TAPPAN. WILLIAM GOODELL. GERRIT SMITH S S JOCELYN W. E. WHITING JAMES MCCUNE SMITH GEORGE WHIPPLE FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

April 4, 1855.

ANNUAL MEETING. The third Annual Meeting of the Women's

N. Y. State Temperance Society will be held in Stanford Hall, Auburn, on the 6th and 7th ot June, 1855 The opening session will take place on Wednesday, the 6th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

when it is hoped there will be a full attend-ance of Members of the Society and friends Arrangements have been made to secure the attendance and aid of distinguished

speakers of both sexes, and it is hoped that his gathering, held as soon after the passage of a Prohibitory Law by our Legisla. ture, and just preceding the time at which that law takes effect, will be not only profitable, but highly interesting to all who may We cordially invite all Temperance Or-

ganizations, of whatever name, to send delegates to this meeting, and unite with us in our rejoicing in the triumph of a glorious common cause. We also cordially invite these representatives of fraternal Societies to come prepared to take part in our deliberations and aid us by counsel and encourage ing words.

Come and celebrate with us the jubilee of the oppressed of the rum traffic, for whom the day of redemption is at hand; and with us devise means by which the blessings of the "Maine Law" may be secured to the people of this State.

The hospitalities of the citizens of Auburn have been generously tendered to the Execu-tive Committee and Members of the Society, and to delegates from other organizations who may convene with us. As Auburn bas pany attractions, and our meeting is to be held at a most delightful season of the year. it is hoped that, together with these induce-ments, and the great claims and important interests of the objects of our meeting, the

MARY C. VAUGHAN, Prest. ANGELICA FISH, Cor. Sec'y. N. B.-New York exchanges and editors friendly to the cause are requested to copy the above call.

OPENING CELEBRATION.

The Colored American Grove at Rye Neck, Westchester County, N. Y., will be opened on Saturday, May 12th, 1855, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Frederick Douglass, Esq., of Rochester, N. Y., will deliver the Oration on the occasion. The following prominent speak ers will be present, who will participate in the exercises :

Dr. James McCune Smith, of New York: Key, A. G. Beman, of Conn.; and Mr. Tunis

Campbell, of New York. The following gentlemen are expected to

Mr. George T. Downing, of Providence, R. I.; Rev. John Peck, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; and Junius C. Morel, of Brooklyn, L. I. N. B. The Corner Stone of the 2nd Colored American Congregational M. Church, will be laid at 2 o'clock P. M., same day, at which time a public Collection will be made in behalf of the same. Should the weather prove unfavorable, it

will be postponed until Monday, May 14th.

The New Haven cars will leave the corner of Broadway and Canal Sts., New York, and stop at the corner of 8th Street and Fourth Avenue. Fare each way, Fifty Cents. DINNER will be provided in the Grove by the Committee of Arrangements, viz:—H. Ewell, Chairman; M. P. Saunders, Sec'y; Mary F. Allen, Assistant Secretary; Charles L. Fowler, Isaac Howard, Jemima Bellkiser, Mary Mitchell, Diana Underhill, Leah Allen. L. TILMON, President.

-The Scientific American cautions its eaders against the use of painted pails, and says the oxide of lead, with which pails are painted, is a dangerous poison, and has been known to be productive of evil in a great

-Real estate has increased in value greaty at St. Paul, Minnesota. A gentleman from Buffalo, purchased in that place two lots in 1853, for one of which be paid \$500, and has just sold the same for \$5,000; for the other he paid \$4,000, and has been offered \$15.000, which he has refused. He holds it at \$20,000.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION

Made a pretty fair demonstration in the end; the evening sessions were well attended, at an admission fee of one dime to pay ork to the end.

Our undertaking, as radical political abolitionists, is to remove slavery from the nationists, is to remove slavery from the nationists.

Our undertaking, as radical political abolitical aboli litionists, is to remove slavery from the tional territories by means of our national political power, and to remove it from the political power, and to remove it from the ed, were, 1st, whether the Bible did or did structure of the same power. not sanction Slavery, Mr. Murray and Rev. Mr. Rice contended that it did-that without taking, we must depend, under God, upon it slavery would fall, the masters relying on ourselves. Of all the political parties, there is but one to give us countenance—and that bondman; 2nd, the influence of the Native one is, in point of numbers, quite insignifi. American party in regard to Anti-slavery.-Hon. Mr. Julian, of Indiana, and others. made strong arguments against the one-ideaism of the Know Nothings.

The following, among other resolutions were adopted:
Resolved, That the central, life giving

principle of the Anti slavery enterprise is who are opposed to slavery. But for any one of these parties to assail slavery would be to regard to race, color or religion; and that we dissolve itself. The Free Soil or Independ- bring reproach upon our cause, and our own fidelity into question, by uniting with or fa-

say, it admits the Constitutional authority of every slaveholder to claim every State the action of a portion of the Anti-slavery Government for his slave catcher. The Am men of this country, in identifying themerican Anti Slavery Society, or Garrison party, like ourselves, labors, within the limits of known as Know Nothingism; that we feel it noral suasion, to abolish slavery; but, unlike to be our imperative duty to oppose it, beourselves, it employs no political power to cause it tramples down the doctrine of a this end. What is still worse, it seeks to common brotherhood; because it avowedly s concerns the political power of the free just to foreigners seeking homes of comfort States, at perfect liberty to continue their and fields of enterprise on our shores; beoppression and torture of the black man .- | cause of its indiscriminate proscription of all The Liberty party is the only political party | Christians of the Romish faith; is at war n the land, that insists on the right and with the fundamental principles of Protestduty to wield the political power of the na- antism; because we abhor its guilty cowardtion for the everthrow of every part and ice in veiling its deeds in darkness, in a land party not only claims that there is no law because it must necessarily aggravate, instead or slavery, and can be no law for that most of mitigate, the evil sought to be cured, and, weeping of all piracies, but that the Federal in fine, because it is opposed to justice, hu-Constitution demands the abolition of all manity, republicanism, and the Gospel of Je. sus Christ.

Resolved, That the action of Congress on the Missouri Compromise has thrown the naose of enlightening each other's minds, and | tional sanction around slavery in all the tercheering each other's hearts, and strength-ening each other's hands? We believe, that way to carry out the avowed objects of the t is, and hence we take the liberty to pro- Slave Power for the annexation of Cuba, with four hundred and fifty thousand slaves. every five of whom shall be counted in Congress against three freemen: the revival of Wednesday and Thursday, the 26th, 27th and the African slave trade; the destruction of State rights, by overruling the power of the We think it especially important, that the State Courts to protect freedom; and the Conventi n be attended by all, who are ac virtual introduction of Slavery into the free

Resolved. That it is the duty of Congress to abolish Slavery in the District of Columvery favorable one for rendering themselves bia, prohibit it in all the territories, forbid nore able and more useful in this depart- the transit of slaves between the States on ment of labor. Nearly twenty years ago, a convention of Anti-Slavery Lecturers was for the rendition of fugitives. That under for the rendition of fugitives. held in the City of New York, with very the Constitution, Congress has power to redress these wrongs, and therefore the North, with is majority in both houses, is directly responsible for their continuance.

Resolved, That republican self government rests on the ballot; and the violent subversion of the ballot by Missourians in Kanzas, was treason to republicanism, and the natural fruit of the tyrannous system of Slavery. Resolved, That the Legislature should prohibit the use of our jails and the services of our officers in the return of fugitives, and should make it a penal offence for a resident of Ohio to hunt men who have risked all for

Resolved, That the language of our Constitution" there shall be no Slavery in Ohio, bars the odious claim to hold slaves while in transit through our State. That the recent violation of our Constitu nocent men in chains over our landing, was a shameful insult offered to Ohio. That the duty of the Courts of Ohio is to apply the laws of Ohio, and that duty cannot be superseded by an apparent ascent to servitude on the part of the alleged slave.

Resolved, That the manly and conscientious course of his Honor, Judge Parker, in the Rosetta case, has entitled him to the respect and esteem of every citizen of Ohio. And we tender our thanks to the members of the Hamilton county bar, whose energetic and disinterested efforts so much conduced to the triumph of our laws.

Resolved, That the recent contempt of our State Courts by a U. S. Com. and Marshall, in arresting the child Rosetta after she had been twice declared free: and the indorsement of the action of these officers by one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, were acts of federal usurpation ominous of encroaching despotism, and demand the indignant reprobation of all who value justice and State sovereignty .- Cincinnati Type of the Times.

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