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The Den of Villany.

DESTRUCTION OF THE PARKVILLE LUMINANT BY A MOB.

The following detailed account of the infamous Slavery outrage, committed at Parkville, Mo., came to hand in an Extra from the *Platte Argus*. It comes from a sympathetic source, and is probably quite as favorable to the rioters as the facts warrant. However, we give it to our readers just as it was received, and without vouching for its correctness.

Below will be read with avidity the letter of our correspondent at Parkville. It was written by an impartial and an intelligent gentleman who was an eye witness to the whole occurrence, and may be considered perfectly authentic.

It will be seen that George S. Park and William J. Patterson, who have for years been manifesting Free Soil and Abolition prejudices, through *The Luminant* and otherwise, were ordered to depart from the county in three weeks. The resolutions speak like *flint in the powder*—like determined patriots who know no fear, and mean to defend their rights and their institutions. Let the case be fairly understood—let the world understand that the people, in honest simplicity and determination, have destroyed the press and fixtures of *The Luminant* newspaper, for the reason that George S. Park and William J. Patterson, who are citizens of a Slave State, supported by Slaveholders' money, have been in open rebellion and opposition to the institution of Slavery, and the interests and safety of our people and property.

Week after week, the columns of their paper have been filled with violent denunciations of the Pro-Slavery men of Missouri and Kansas, and in open defiance of the laws of the "Aid Society" of the North. For this they have suffered for nothing else. Let traitors beware. The people are aroused—strong arms and stout hearts are enlisted—not for a day, or a single campaign, nor for a year, but for the cause of the oppressed, for justice and our rights. Again, we say—in tones which we would prefer should resound like the thunders of the Heavens:—
Let traitors among us beware! Let those who are coming to oppose us count well the cost.

PARKVILLE, MO., April 14, 1855.

MR. EDITOR:—The spontaneous upsurings of an indignant and outraged community were manifested here to day, in a decided manner. To tell you that *The Industrial Luminant*, a newspaper owned by George S. Park and W. J. Patterson, in this town, a Free-Soil sheet, and has been aiding and abetting the Eastern Abolition Societies in their abortive attempt to abolish Kansas, for the past year, is to tell you what you already know. You are also aware that Park has a large hotel in this place, kept by a Free-Soiler, imported from Illinois, and devoted to the same foul purposes. It seems that certain men in the neighborhood determined "to abate the nuisance." How they managed to notify so many, and keep it up, I do not understand; but about 10 o'clock, this morning, we were surprised to see about ten or fifteen of our most respectable country acquaintances ride into town, and go to the printing office and put Patterson under arrest. Park, it appears, had either heard of it, or his good luck had prompted him to go to the mouth of Blue, in Kansas Territory. About 12 o'clock 200 men had arrived. The press was very quietly taken down and paraded into the street. The crowd was called to order, and Patterson was brought forth to receive his sentence. One speaker stated that they all were aware that they came there with the firm determination to blacken tar and feather, and ride on a rail. G. S. Park and W. J. Patterson; but that, as Patterson was in the town, they would not suffer for both, he wished the meeting to decide what should now be done with the prisoner. Another speaker declared his voice was for mercy; not that he had any excuses to offer for Patterson, for he despised him as much as any man; but that the whole town's honor, throughout the morning, had hung to him like a leech; that she now held on to him; and that we could not inflict the punishment without gross violence to her feelings, and perhaps rudeness to her person. He therefore, for the sake of the whole town, voted to be taken to remit the tar, feathers, &c., and set Mr. Patterson at large for the present. The vote was accordingly taken and a small majority went in favor of the prisoner; he was, therefore, set at large. The following resolutions were then offered and voted on singly, and not a dissenting voice was heard on the ground. Almost every one voted in the affirmative; and they voted with a "viva," too, that showed they were in earnest.

Resolved, That *The Parkville Industrial Luminant* is a nuisance, which has been endured too long, and should now be abated.

2. That the editors, to wit: G. S. Park and W. J. Patterson, are traitors to the State and County in which they live, and should be dealt with as such.

3. That we meet here again on this day three weeks, and if we find G. S. Park or W. J. Patterson in this town then, or at any subsequent time, we will throw them into the Missouri River; and if they go to Kansas to reside or pledge our honor as men, to follow and hang them wherever we can take them.

4. That at the suggestion of our Parkville friends, we will attend to some other Free-Soiler next week.

5. That we will suffer no person belonging to the Northern Methodist Church, to preach in Platte county after this date under penalty of tar and feathers for the first offence, and a hemp rope for the second.

6. That we earnestly call on our sister Counties throughout the State to rise in their might and clean themselves of Free-Soilism.

7. That our peace, our property, and our safety requires us, at this time, to do our duty.

The press was then shouldered, with a white cap drawn over its head, and labeled "Boston Aid," the crowd following in regular order; it was marched through town nearly to the upper landing, and there, with three hearty cheers, it was deposited in the tomb of "all the Capulets," to wit: the Missouri river.

A speech was then made to the crowd, and they dispersed peaceably, each taking the road to his own home.

Selections.

NEW ENGLAND EMIGRANT AID COMPANY.

On Monday, 9th inst., the Worcester Journal contained a characteristic attack upon the New England Emigrant Aid Company, in relation to the conduct of the Kansas emigration. The article was an incoherent rhapsody of abuse, and was not worthy of any special notice. On Wednesday, however, the *Transcript* and *Argus* made a simultaneous attack upon the Emigrant Aid Company, which requires to be met, because it is direct and specific. It is contained in the following statement, which the *Argus* says it received from three emigrants, who left this State with the New England party, on the 27th of March, and who upon arriving at St. Louis, were charged five dollars more than they had paid at starting, before the captain of the boat between St. Louis and Kansas City would take them up the river.—The writers say:—

"The Captain will not take us through, as positively declares that he has made no arrangement to carry us for a stated sum. His price is fifteen dollars, and there is only ten back on the tickets, so we have to pay five dollars more each, which on the whole party amounts to six hundred dollars, there being one hundred and twenty persons in the party. Now, less if they come under the care (3) of the Aid Company. And now, if any of our friends are coming to Kansas, they had better come by some other route, and come on their own responsibility; for so they will have to travel less if they come under the care (3) of the Aid Company. It is a money making business with the Aid Company, and we want the people to know there had been no permanent arrangement anywhere on the route?"

The *Argus* and *Transcript* adopt the charitable logic of these three emigrants, and talk smartly about the Emigrant Aid Company "skinning" the emigrants of their earnings, &c. Now, we propose to state a few simple facts in relation to the whole matter.

In the first place, the officers of the New England Emigrant Aid Company are:—
President—John Carter Brown, of Providence, R. I.
Vice Presidents—Eli Thayer, of Worcester, and J. M. S. Williams, of Cambridge.

Treasurer—Amos A. Lawrence, of Boston.

Every part of the Emigrant Aid Company is managed by the following:—
Directors—Wm. B. Spooner, Samuel Cabot, Jr., M. H. John Lowell, Boston; Wm. J. Roche, New Bedford; J. P. Williston, Northampton; Wm. Dudley Pickman, Salem; R. W. Adams, Beverly; R. A. Chapman, Springfield; H. Webb, of Boston; Alvah Crocker, Fitchburg; Moses Davidson, Newburyport; Charles H. Bigelow, Lawrence; Nathan Durfee, Fall River, &c.

Are these the names of men who would undertake to swindle poor emigrants out of their hard earned money? Yet the "three emigrants" who published a pamphlet describing the aid company, and who, it is even upon testimony much stronger than that of the "three emigrants" who now, what is the truth about the Aid Company? They surveyed Kansas at their leisure, and published a pamphlet describing the aid company, and who, it is even upon testimony much stronger than that of the "three emigrants" who now, what is the truth about the Aid Company? They surveyed Kansas at their leisure, and published a pamphlet describing the aid company, and who, it is even upon testimony much stronger than that of the "three emigrants" who now, what is the truth about the Aid Company?

Resolved, That we feel encouraged by the action taken by the House of Representatives upon our petition for the amendment to the Constitution, at its session held in New Haven in 1854, and we earnestly hope that both houses of the Assembly will concur with said action at the session to be held in Hartford in 1855.

Resolved, That we look forward with deep interest to the time when the people of this State by their vote on the amendment of the Constitution, are to have another opportunity of manifesting their regard for the rights of man, and their true and sincere desire for the world's sincerity of their professions of love for the principles of justice, religion and humanity.

Resolved, That all people should aspire to the future payment of their debts, and whenever or wherever they are deprived of them, as the only manly course for them to pursue, and as the only noble example for them to set for their children.

Resolved, That we shall continue if need be as long as we have done, to make all appropriate efforts to secure our political rights, and amid all discouragements from within or without, and thus prove to the world that we know our rights and we are worthy to enjoy them.

Resolved, That it is the duty, and should be the pleasure of all who enjoy the protection of a righteous civil government, to bear a just share in its expenses and responsibilities.

Resolved, That for any to avail themselves of any such protection, and to possess property without being willing to share in its burdens and responsibilities, evinces a meanness of mind and a servility of spirit which we utterly repudiate and denounce.

Resolved, That we hereby tender our hearty thanks to those friends of the rights of the State who have voted for the proposed amendment to the Constitution, and have otherwise encouraged us in our efforts to secure our political enfranchisement.

Some further items of business were taken up, considered, and disposed of, and the Convention was adjourned sine die.

JOHN P. ANTHONY, Pres't.
EENEZER D. BASSETT, Sec'y.
LEVERETT C. DEAN, Sec'y.

A WONDERFUL LAKE.—A late writer thus describes a natural wonder located in the village of Fayetteville, in this county. We have never seen the Lake referred to, but have heard accounts of it given by those who have visited it, which entirely agree with the following description. It may well be regarded as one of the wonders of Nature:

In the town of Manlius, (says the writer), ten miles from Syracuse, Mr. Meriam examined some time since, a wonderful lake situated in the bottom of a circular, crater like indentation, on the top of a high hill. The entire crater is about 500 feet in perpendicular depth, and is filled to within about 200 feet of the top, with clear, cold water, when looked at from the top of the steep bank, the water looks like a vast, before sunrise, or a bright morning, grasses may be discovered rising from every part of the bottom. Trees that fall into the water become encrusted with green coating, which on being exposed to the air, hardens to stone, and the level of the water is so small, sticks, uncrusted, from the water, and cutting out the woody part, make whistles of them.

About the water is found a sort of concrete, formed by the water, and somewhat resembling pumice.

The waters of the "Green Lake," as it is called, are often in a state of ebullition, caused by the escape of gases from below, and wood taken from it gives a strong sulphurous smell on being burnt.

Several years since, the son of the farmer who owns the spot was plowing in the vicinity, when suddenly he heard a roaring of waters behind him, and looking back, saw the lake in a state of great commotion. He hurried home, greatly affrighted and alarmed, and when he returned to the place in company with his father, everything had resumed its former peace and quiet.

Upon the borders of Green Lake, one November morning, Meriam found a garden of flowers, beautiful beyond description, the growth of the preceding night. The outer leaves were opaque on the edges, but the stem portion was transparent. The discoverer picked one, and carried it in his hand for the distance of about a mile, until it gradually dissolved in his hand, just as the dreams and aspirations of a young and sanguine heart melt away when exposed to contact with the rude realities of life.—*Syracuse Journal.*

A terrible conflagration occurred in Boston last Friday.

joyed her liberty and passed for a free white person for more than twenty years preceding the date of said Barrett's death, and in fact never was at any time restrained of her liberty; that for several years preceding said Barrett's death, she resided at his house; that since ceasing to reside there, she has bought and sold property in her own name, has sued and been sued in the courts of this State, and has done various other acts inconsistent with a state of slavery—all which was done with the knowledge of said Barrett.

Petitioner further alleges that she is uncertain who it is that claims her as their slave, that as far as she claims her as trace the pretended title it seems to stand in the name of said Levy, but she understands that said Jacob Cohen claims to own or have an interest in her.

She further represents that the said Levy well knows, and knew at the time that he bid her off at said pretended sale, and the said Cohen also did then well know all the facts aforesaid, and that petitioner was and is a free person, or entitled to claim her freedom, yet, notwithstanding such facts, the said Levy and Cohen persisted in the said pretended purchase, and still persist in claiming her as a slave; that by their said legal and tortuous acts they have compelled petitioner to flee from her residence and about herself, and her family and friends, and have injured her in her feelings and reputation, and have subjected her to troubles and expenses, and thereby damaged her to the amount of over \$2,000.

Whereupon petitioner prays that said Levy and Cohen be cited to answer hereto, and that after due proceedings had, judgment be rendered in favor of petitioner, decreeing her to be a free person, or entitled to her freedom against said persons, and that judgment be further rendered in her favor against said Levy and said Cohen for the sum of \$2,000 damages as aforesaid, and for such other and further decree as may seem proper in the premises, with costs of suit and all general relief.

We understand that the plaintiff is now in Canada, and that she brings this suit in order, if possible, to obtain permission to return to this city.—*New Orleans Delta*, April 12th.

COLORED MEN'S CONVENTION.

According to the adjournment from September last, the colored men of Connecticut assembled in Convention in Talcott street church, Hartford, April 13th, 1855, to consider and deliberate in regard to the subject of their political enfranchisement, President J. P. Anthony, of New Haven, in the Chair.

After the usual preliminaries, a Business Committee of one from each county, was appointed, and the Convention proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Committee, which was read by its Chairman, Rev. Amos A. Lawrence, of New Haven, the following resolutions, which were taken up separately, discussed fully, and adopted:

Resolved, That we feel encouraged by the action taken by the House of Representatives upon our petition for the amendment to the Constitution, at its session held in New Haven in 1854, and we earnestly hope that both houses of the Assembly will concur with said action at the session to be held in Hartford in 1855.

Resolved, That we look forward with deep interest to the time when the people of this State by their vote on the amendment of the Constitution, are to have another opportunity of manifesting their regard for the rights of man, and their true and sincere desire for the world's sincerity of their professions of love for the principles of justice, religion and humanity.

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HORACE GREELEY FOR PRESIDENT.

It is possible that the following correspondence may have been got up as a burlesque.

Another Candidate.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Courier:

Sir: I enclose you for publication a copy of a correspondence in reference to the Presidency, which was recently had between Mr. Horace Greeley and a committee of his personal friends in New York, from which you will learn that the steamboat men are not going to have it all their own way in the coming contest for political power.

Yours,
Cox S. GENTLE,
Baxter Street.

(Copy.)
New York, April 18, 1855.

To the Hon. Horace Greeley:

Sir: The undersigned having been appointed a committee, at a meeting of your personal admirers in New York, to sound you in reference to your opinion on affairs in general, with a view of nominating you for the Presidency of the United States, it may be known what course you would pursue in the event of your nomination to that high office, respectfully solicit your views and have the honor to be

Yours,
James Gordon Bennett, William H. Duke, Webb, James Brooks, William C. Bryant, James W. Barker, William B. Burton, Henry J. Raymond.

New York, April 18, 1855.

GENTLEMEN:—Being on the point of embarking for Europe, I cannot write you as full and lengthily a reply to your letter, soliciting my opinion on affairs in general, in reference to the Presidency, as I would be happy to do; but, as I have long been anticipating something of the kind, I am quite prepared to give you what you wish. I think you have manifested an excellent judgment in pitching upon me for the office of President, and I am sure you will not doubt of my ability or worthiness for such a post, but I shan't; and as for declining the office, I should do nothing of the sort. As to affairs in general, my opinion is the opposite of the people's. "Whatever is, is wrong," according to my view of human affairs, but I think if I should state the Presidency I could soon put things to rights, and I am sure you would be in favor of giving the largest liberty to every body, and of universal benevolence. I would not, however, except those unmitigated scoundrels, liars, miscreants, and other villains who are opposed to me in politics; I would conduct the government on an economical basis, and would form a cabinet composed of one-half blacks and one-half whites, the whites to be taken from among our naturalized citizens.

As I should give no dinner parties, nor hold any levees, I would have furnished lodgings and converted the Presidential Mansion into an emigrant boarding house; the capital grounds should be planted with carrots and cabbage, and a considerable sum might be realized by selling off all the ships of the navy, and disposing of their armament at the junk shops for old iron; as to a tariff my views are moderate, I would not insist upon free trade, but I would put a duty of ten thousand per cent. By this means coffee and tea might be raised to great advantage in hot houses, and by cutting down the useless trees in our parks and gardens, and selling them for their stead, the United States might raise all the silk needed for our wives and daughters; the Sabbath should be strictly observed, no parties, no dancing, no card playing, no gaming, no day, and I think that by the assistance of Professor Mapes and Solon Robinson some scientific method may be discovered whereby trees and other vegetation might be produced from growing on that day, and good strong floodgates erected at the mouths of our harbors to prevent the water from flowing in and out on Sundays, whereby a day of absolute rest may be secured.

By passing a law to prevent the use of shoe-brushes, all the money now expended for such useless luxuries, which are a burden upon the people, may be saved, and by compelling every man to wear an old white coat, the pride of personal appearance might be completely eradicated from the heart and much money saved; every man and woman shall be paid a fair day's wages for a fair day's work; I would abolish capital punishment for murder, and all other crimes except drinking and fornication, those being sins which I am not inclined to, and, as to sectional animosities, I would have the Nebraska inquiry, they might very easily be avoided by a summary process which no one could call unreasonable; I would have law enacted that no man should be permitted to wear a new mariner's compass might be constructed without the South point, by this simple contrivance, and setting all the slaves of the South free, and the whole world would be benefited; no slave might be sold, if the slave owners should pretend they had any claim for compensation, they could be easily silenced by offering of claim for damages by the laws for past services.

A considerable saving might be made by abolishing the judiciary, the ambassadorial corps, and the per diem of members of Congress. By getting rid of the South there would no longer be any need of the army, and its cost might be appropriated to the dependent of all the tribes, and the relief of all the mountains, and the construction of roads to the Pacific. As to the foreign policy of my administration, I should insist on the restoration of the Crimea to the Turks, and the Greek revolution; the Turks shall govern Turkey, the Italians Italy, the Irish Ireland, and the Greeks Greece; but our own country, gentlemen, shall be free to the whole world, and here and do as they please, provided they don't drink.

I am, gentlemen,
Yours, simply,
HORACE GREELEY.

From the Washington Union.

THE NEW POSTAGE LAW—LETTERS PART PAID AND UNPAID.

On inquiry at the Post-Office Department, we learn that the regulation in regard to the matter is insufficiently prepaid, and that the postage is to be paid by the addressee.

The regulation is in the following words:—
"Letters part paid should be dispatched, charged with the additional postage due at the prepaid rate, according to distance, established by the Post-Office Department, except where the omission to pay the correct amount is known to have been intentional, when they should be treated the same as letters wholly unpaid."

The instruction in regard to letters wholly unpaid is as follows:—
"The act of March 3, 1855, making no provision for unpaid letters to places within the United States on the same or day following any such unpaid letter or letters being placed in the Post-Office, the postmaster thereof will post up conspicuously in his office a list of the same, stating that they are held up for postage. If not attended to, such letters must be returned monthly to the dead-letter office."

For further information of our readers, we give the instruction in regard to letters required to be "forwarded."

"It is proper to forward a letter when duly requested. When forwarded, no additional postage should be charged, if the letter, contrary to its address, has been misdirected. If it has been sent according to its address, and then forwarded, it must be charged with additional postage, at the prepaid rate, according to distance, established by the act of March 3, 1855."

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT—IMPORTANT DIRECTIONS.—We publish the following letter for general information:—

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
APPOINTMENT OFFICE, April 19, 1855

SIR: I am directed by the Postmaster-General, to inform you that all letters placed on a mail steamboat, on which the mails are to be carried, should be given to the hands of such an agent, and on these letters the master of the vessel is not entitled to receive any compensation. None but prepaid letters should be received on such steamboats, and these should be duly mailed. But should any chance to be unpaid, they should be deposited by the route-agent at the post-office at or nearest the point at which they are received, and the postmaster should post up a list of them, with the unpaid letters dropped into his office, adding

that they were put on board the steamboat unpaid.

In like manner, when practicable, all letters to be conveyed by post, as they are received by steamboats or other vessels, not in the mail service, or carrying the mail with no route-agent on board. When prepaid, the master of the vessel, if under contract to carry the mail, may receive two cents "way," and if not under contract with the Department, two cents each from the Postmaster in whose office he deposits them; and they should be delivered to their address without additional charge. But if letters, they should be treated as ship letters, and are chargeable as such with a postage of six cents; if delivered at the office at which the vessel shall arrive, and with two cents in addition to the ordinary rate of postage if destined to any other place, or to another place. In the latter case, the master of the vessel is entitled to receive two cents a letter.

Persons desiring to send their letters by steamboats can most readily accomplish their object by enclosing such letters in the stamp envelopes issued by the Department, inasmuch as letters so enclosed may be carried out of the mail without violation of law, and need not be delivered to the Postmaster on the arrival of the vessel.

Letters relating exclusively to the cargo of the vessel by which they are conveyed, are not subject to postage, but should be left unsealed—the law relating to such letters remaining unchanged.

The law relative to drop letters is not changed in any particular by the recent act.

I am respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
HOBART KING,
First Assistant Postmaster General.
Postmaster New Orleans, La.

PRINTERS' PASTIMES.

An accident happened to one of our co-operatives, on Saturday morning, which is worth relating, especially as they were themselves quite ignorant of the circumstances until long after the affair was over. The editors of the paper in question had seen the proofs of their "leaders," and gone home, and the reporters had given in their last items, and gone after the editors; the City Bomber had fired his last squib, and was following the reporters; the compositors had "closed up," and were accompanying the City-Item man homeward; the foreman and his assistants had locked up the forms and the office, and disappeared around the corner, the forms, all right and snug, had been lowered away, and were in transit to the press-room, in another building, under the charge of a brace of Hibernians, and the usual morning paper was of course sent out, and the editors of the paper in question had seen the proofs of their "leaders," and gone home, and the reporters had given in their last items, and gone after the editors; the City Bomber had fired his last squib, and was following the reporters; the compositors had "closed up," and were accompanying the City-Item man homeward; the foreman and his assistants had locked up the forms and the office, and disappeared around the corner, the forms, all right and snug, had been lowered away, and were in transit to the press-room, in another building, under the charge of a brace of Hibernians, and the usual morning paper was of course sent out, and the editors of the paper in question had seen the proofs of their "leaders," and gone home, and the reporters had given in their last items, and gone after the editors; 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LETTER FROM REV. DR. PENNINGTON.

Mr. Editor:—By comparing my dates, you will see that I am writing leisurely. I have a reason for so doing.

Somewhere about two years since, a person unknown to me, sent me a slip from the printed columns of a newspaper, of which the following is a copy:

"Rev. J. W. C. Pennington, D. D., a fugitive slave, was recently elected Moderator of the Third Presbytery of New York. This is the Presbytery of which that pompous and windy defender of the lower law, Rev. Dr. Cox, is a member. That Dr. Pennington, who has felt in his own person, the miseries and horrors of slavery, should be a member of that Presbytery, or any other forming a constituent part of the Presbyterian Church, is a fact which we cannot explain without supposing him to be either ignorant of the position of that church in respect to slavery, or lacking in self respect and sympathy for his bonds."—*Pa. Freeman*.

The editor does not say whether he is a Quaker, a Methodist, an Episcopalian, a Baptist, or a Congregationalist, or whether he belongs to no church—nor does he inform his readers by what authority he undertakes to explain the reasons of my connection with the Presbyterian Church—that fact, however, my connection with the Presbyterian Church, he attempts to explain by three suppositions, either one of which, if proven, would be enough to place any man in an unenviable position. But, really, I cannot but demur to the editor's logic. To dispose of a question of such grave importance, relating to a man's right of conscience and private judgment, by three sweeping suppositions, without a single argument, is a specimen of logic I have not met with in any book on that science I have ever read, or in the volume of common sense logic, which is the best of all.

I am reminded of a story that old Uncle Taff, my master workman at the blacksmithing business, used to tell among hundreds of others, when I was young and working under him. He told of a man named Wise Peter, in one of the lower counties of Maryland, who was so called because he could give a reason for any fact or event that came under his notice, so that the slaves in their quarters at night, and in their Sunday and holiday discussions, would always appeal to Uncle Peter, who generally succeeded in settling a matter, because, like modern judges, he always gave his opinion, with reasons sustained by strong fact. One day some of the slave children found a curious species of bat; it flew with hairless wings, while its body resembled a mouse. One of those creatures had flown with such force against an out building as to kill and deform itself considerably. Well, it was brought into the yard on a crooked stick, and Uncle Peter was consulted to know what it was.—Well, it so happened that Wise Peter, tho' a knowing kind of a man, had not studied natural history, and he got stuck. As the creature lay on the ground, he walked around it, turning it over now and again with his cane. Finally, he stooped down, and with a very sage-like nearer glance, said, "Well, it is either a ground mole or a flying squirrel." Such was the termination of Wise Peter's inquest upon the dead bat.

But, to be serious, the *Freeman*, notwithstanding the import of its name, and altho' it may have acquainted itself with many things, seems not to have learned one fact, namely, that colored men have as strong jealousy of their rights of private judgment and conscience as white men have, and as high a sense of propriety. The editor mends his pen, and he flourishes and flourishes, attempting to explain a fact by three suppositions, but no argument. What is this fact? My being a member of a constituent part of the Presbyterian Church? If the *Freeman* had a quarrel with the Presbyterian Church as a body, for her short comings, or with any individual in its bosom, for words spoken, and acts performed, and should have expressed it accordingly, I could still respect the motive. But to single me out as an offender, and purposely link my name with that of an odious individual white man—falsely, too—and then tell me virtually, that in no constituent part of the Presbyterian Church shall my fugitive heel find a resting place, is equivalent to telling me that I shall not be a Presbyterian! This, for one *Freeman* against another, is going it with a vengeance for liberty of private judgment and conscience. Has the *Freeman* read the history of the Pilgrims and others who have suffered for their right of private judgment? If my neighbor's private judgment leads him to rest within the pale of some other commoner than that of the Presbyterian Church, or without the pale of all churches—well, let him remember that I have a private judgment as well as he has, and that I recognize no Lord of my conscience but God only. Slave born, though I be, I am fully awake to the value of the right of private judgment. I never awoke to a real sense of the curse of slavery, until I felt the iron in my conscience—slavery invading my right of conscience—then I resolved to do or die. The right of conscience I hold to be the foundation of all others. Any man, or body of men, who attempts to invade that sacred right, I must regard as the most dangerous of all men to me. Any man, or body of men, who will, by any act, word, insinuation, or saying, bring into jeopardy, contempt, disrespect, or ridicule this sacred right of mine, on pretence of fidelity to our cause, I look upon as being as hostile to the interest of my race, as the man who binds chains upon our limbs, on pretence that he can take better care of us in a condition of slavery, than we can take of ourselves in a state of freedom. What is the difference?

Col. Frisby Tilghman, of Washington, Md., for twenty years, robbed me of the right to use my limbs for myself; and more than twenty years after, I overthrew, and denounced with many scorn, the proud, rascally, and oppressive pretensions of the Maryland Pharaoh, the Pennsylvania inquisitorial *Freeman*—the *Analethe* of the Northern Desert, waylays me and demands my passport—calls in question my right of progress to complete emancipation. But I have yet to learn by what authority the *Freeman* set up this censorship over my private judgment—and also what reason it has to suppose that I will stupidly and meanly surrender my inner manhood to its domineering dictation. If the *Freeman* supposes that I have not common sense and self-respect, to cling to my own rights as a man, I can assure it that it has one black covered book to read. My inner manhood recoils at the thought of being made, by a white man, the occasion of a fling at another. I despise, in my soul, the thought of being a rest for the rifle of sharpshooters. In an honest war, let every man load, steady his own muzzle, and pull his own trigger. If I wish to be loaded, and

fired into an enemy's ranks, I will do it myself. I speak thus, because I see the animus of all this kind of attack upon colored men, by professed friends of the rights of the race. We become obnoxious to some of our professed friends, because we do not see and haw, and come into and out of the traces at their bidding. I have yet to learn that a mere profession of abolitionism gives any white man a right to take me by the coat button and lead me whithersoever he will.—I know not who was the editor of the *Freeman*, at the time the paragraph appeared in its columns, nor do I care to know. Who ever he may be, he shared his animus, and besides, he lost a part of his thunder by a mistake in a matter of fact—as a minister, I have never been a member of any Presbytery with Dr. Cox.

These are my views, freely stated, and I intend to adhere to them. I wielded a pen in defence of my own race, before the Pennsylvania *Freeman* was known. I am its senior; I shall, therefore, leave the *Freeman* to its suppositions, and think for myself, and to do battle for my race, as heretofore.

J. W. C. PENNINGTON.

For Frederick Douglass' Paper.

FROM OUR PROVIDENCE CORRESPONDENT.

DEAR DOUGLASS:—Our wagon is in the ditch, and it is becoming momentarily more perceptible, that it must be by an application of our shoulders to its wheels, (an old proverb), that we can possibly hope to extricate it from its position. There are friends who very kindly came and looked at us, expressed sympathy, some of whom intimated pretty clearly, if not positively, that it was their expectation to command several thousands of pounds, which should be given to assist us; (money makes the mare go) but by some Chapman, or other influence, it has been applied to other traces, favoring the impression that a very large proportion of the abolitionists, including many of its leaders—some of those who enjoy the reputation of apostles—have no abiding, active sympathy for a wagon painted black, while in the ditch, north of Mason & Dixon's line.—Many of them, like the missionary societies, overlooked home, while they behold clerics, and are most willing to help the benighted far off. They preach, preach, preach; but, like in the church, we must go outside for practical Christianity. There is but little of the Griffithsonian spirit exercised by them. In fact, an anti-slavery organ given to the world as follows: "All schemes of instruction, amelioration, &c., are delusive and cruel, while slavery lasts." This was said in view of considerations contemplated for the education and general improvement of the free colored people. The anti-slavery feeling was vitalized between twenty and thirty years ago, which has created perforce, an awakening consideration for the rights of the nominally free. Much is enjoyed now by them, as their admitted right, which previously, if enjoyed at all, was doled out as conceded favors. The progress marks itself on every day's page of history; but it is more the result of inevitable sequence, than of direct effort on the part of professed friends; they lack consistency. Anti-slavery societies, as well as the individuals composing them, have failed to do any more practically, to encourage those who have been degraded in society, because not encouraged, than have individuals who have made no profession whatever of anti-slavery zeal. In fact, the practice is largely in favor of the non-professor. Anti-slavery men have failed to discover worth and intelligence among the free colored people, unless to be used, when made to serve; when it dare be free, as in your case, Mr. Editor, it must be hunted, denounced, abused, called "ungrateful!" There must be no black captain; for if so, even some of the black crew of the anti-slavery ship will revolt. We must extricate ourselves from the ditch of degradation and dependence. One of the leading aims of the National Council to assemble in the city of New York, next week, should be an effort to induce our people more generally to appreciate the importance of giving their children trades, and to seek out every mechanic and artisan who will give to their children a place in their workshops. There are hundreds of opportunities which might now be improved—opportunities which have but recently been opened. I am happy to say that there are at present quite a number in this city of various trades.

Solomon Northrop owes his return to freedom, and his family to his knowledge of handicraft. It was association at the work bench, and consequent respect for him created by being a "fellow-craft," that worked his freedom; but for that, he would now be dead, or worse than dead, on a Louisiana slave plantation, as a slave. It was by the agency of a Northern carpenter, that he was restored to home and his freedom. Shall we not respect trades? Shall we not educate our children thereto?

PHILO.

PROVIDENCE, April 20.

N. B.—There is hope for St. Phillips.—*Communitarian* has been elected vestryman.

MEETING IN VIENNA ON SLAVERY.

A meeting of the citizens of Vienna, Onida Co., was held at the Methodist Chapel, at South Corners, on Tuesday, April 10th, 1855, to consider the subject of slavery. Although the weather was unfavorable, a good attendance and a very lively interest was manifested. After address from Rev. Mr. Miner, of Syracuse, and Elder Jenks, and remarks from others, the following Resolutions were adopted, without a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That David Tremain, Mark F. Stone, and S. A. Covill, be a Committee to invite some speakers to address us again, at no very distant day, on the subject of slavery; and that said Committee be instructed to send these resolutions for publication to the Northern *Christian Advocate*, and to the *Westeyan*.

Resolved, That our noble instincts on the side of Freedom, Massachusetts sends greetings to Kansas and promises "material aid," if necessary, in driving out the banditti who have conquered the real settlers in that embryo State. Resolutions were proposed in the sense, last Tuesday, calling upon the Governor of Missouri to restrain the border ruffians, should another raid be proposed, and calling upon President Pierce to protect the sovereignty of Kansas, at the same time, pledging the whole force of the glorious old Commonwealth to aid the people of that or any other State or Territory whose constitutional rights may be invaded.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

Literary Notices.

ELLEN NORRIS; or, the Adventures of an Orphan. By Emerson Bennett. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson.

The scenes of this touching story are laid in the city of Philadelphia, and are said to be founded on fact. We commend the Preface, especially, to the attention of those good people, who make it a rule to decry all books that are entitled "novels." The object of Mr. Bennett, in his present work, appears especially to be to call attention to the miseries and vices that exist in great cities, and from which even the city of Brotherly Love is not exempt. Pictures of light and shade are here presented to the reader, that cannot fail to make an impression on the mind. The book will be extensively read.

IRON-THORPE—The Pioneer Preacher. By Paul Croyton. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co.

This last production of the Author of "Father Brighthope" reached us this morning. We have only had time to look at a few pages of the volume; but we see, at a glance, that it is a very simple and pleasing story of pioneer life; and though here are no thrilling adventures, or bold exploits narrated, there is a freshness and raciness that cannot fail to charm, in the way a simple story is told. The scenes described might have been found in *Western New York* half a century ago.

Devey has this very readable book.

The April number of *BLACKWOOD* gives good evidence that the ability, power, and intellect of this long famous periodical are, by no means, waning. Here is the 4th No. of the 40th Vol. before us. Most of the mighty intellects that originated *Blackwood* are gone hence. They, whose sparkling and brilliant contributions to its early pages, were pursued with delight wherever the English language is spoken, are laid low. If their respective niches can never be wholly filled, it is, at least, gratifying, to see that men of no ordinary mind can be found to supply their places. The present number is very ably penned. Every article deserves a careful reading. The one on *Charles Devey* is admirable.

Devey has *Blackwood*.

"THE EDUCATION DEMANDED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES," is the title of a Discourse, delivered at Union College, Schenectady, in July last, by the Rev. Dr. WAYLAND, on the occasion of the 50th Anniversary of Dr. Nutt's Presidency. It is published by Messrs. Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston. The occasion on which this discourse was delivered, was one of no ordinary interest. It was heard by a vast audience, who were unanimous in their approval. The Sermon may be found at *D. M. Devey's*.

The first number of a new series of *Facts for the People* has just reached us. It is a small pamphlet of 16 pages, published at Washington, D. C., edited by Dr. BAILEY, and designed to circulate anti-slavery information throughout the country. The contents of the present number are—A Survey of the Field; Conflict of Principle—Slavery Cases; The Slave Cases—Interesting Items; To our Voluntary Agents and others; Cuba—An Affairs—Position of the United States; News from Spain, Cuban Conspiracy, &c.; Civilization in the South; Missouri—Slavery an Exotic, and Must Perish; Prospects of *Facts for the People*; Respect for the Laws; The Terrors of Slavery.

HARPER for May is here. GODEY has come, redolent of spring fashions. *Devey* has both these favorite periodicals.

LITTELL arrives regularly. 571 is an excellent number. FORRESTER'S BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE for May is here.

The May number of THE NORTH WESTERN CHRISTIAN MAGAZINE has come.

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL for May has arrived. The May number of THE UNITY MAGAZINE is before us.

THE MONTHLY JULLIER. The last number is here.

Y. CANNADW. AMERICAN AID for May is on our table.—J. G.

PAINTFUL AND ROMANTIC AFFAIR.—We have learned the particulars of a singular affair that occurred in South Natick last week, which illustrates for us the adage that "truth is stranger than fiction." It appears that the husband of a German woman had left her to seek his fortune in the West, and not having received any letters from him during three years past, she had given him up for dead. About two months since, she was married to another young German, who had gained her affections, with whom she lived very happily. One day, last week, when her first husband made his appearance, having come from St. Louis to convey his wife and child to that place.

It may well be imagined that the parties were in a perplexing predicament. The first husband was as loving as ever, and wished to regain possession of his wife; the second husband was full as ardent, the honeymoon being scarcely over; the wife, who had taken a false step in consequence of her ignorance of the laws of this country, was loth to resign her new husband, who had treated herself and child with great kindness. In this dilemma, a benevolent German, named Stearns, of Saxonyville, a jeweller, becoming acquainted with the facts of the case, persuaded the wife to return to St. Louis with her original husband, and introduced the last husband to submit to the arrangement.

The parting scene between the young German and the family when they were about to leave for St. Louis, is represented in North Platte; that he has received ample proof to sustain this assertion, and that the new regiments were raised for another purpose, which, he thinks, lies in the direction of Cuba.

—A barber in Indiana, who was engaged in playing a game of ten-pins, ran a splinter under the nail of his finger. For some time he gave it little or no care, but ultimately becoming annoying to him, he gave it more attention, and placed himself under the care of a physician; but, a week or two ago, strange to say, he died with lockjaw.

—That remarkable phenomenon in natural science, the coal mountain in Pennsylvania, which has been on fire since 1837, will probably soon be extinguished, as the fire is approaching a point which can be submerged in water. A mass of coal has been consumed three-eighths of a mile long, 60 feet wide, 300 deep, and equal to 1,420,000 tons of coal.

—The slaveholders of Platte county, Mo., have "got their backs up." Having destroyed the office of a Free Soil paper, by throwing the press into the river, they threaten to tar and feather and hang the editors thereof, and promise the same treatment to any Methodist clergyman who preaches in the county. We give an account of this barbarous outrage on the first page of our paper, under its appropriate heading.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

An Editorial Convention is to be held in Le Roy, on Thursday, June 14th.

—The Buffalo Democracy learns that ex-President Fillmore is about to visit Europe.

—A pair of lovers of the ripe age of 70 and 65, were married a few days ago, at Louisville, Ky.

—Edwin Forrest lately gave \$1000 to the widows of three pilots who were drowned in assisting a ship named after him.

—Canada will be represented at the great Exhibition at Paris by 321 exhibitors, with more than 800 articles.

—Mr. Stratton, the father of the well-known Gen. Tom Thumb, is an inmate of the Hartford Lunatic Asylum.

—The wife of U. S. Senator Hamlin died at their residence in Hampden, Maine, on the 17th of April.

—Anthracite coal is abundant in Nebraska. Some of very good quality has been found along the Platte river.

—In Iowa, the people have just voted on their new prohibitory liquor law, and sustained it by 8,000 to 10,000 majority.

—The residents of the Southern States are enjoying delightful summer weather. Strawberries are abundant in New Orleans.

—Six hundred unpaid letters were left in the Cincinnati Post Office in the course of the first six days after the new law went into operation.

—The town of Erving, Mass., has chosen one married lady to its School Committee, and Asahel two young ladies on its Committee for the year 1855.

—The favorite one-horse carriage of the late Daniel Webster was recently sold at auction in Boston, for the very small sum of \$17.50.

—The sons of the late Mr. Pike of Derby, England, author of "Persuasive to Early Piety," are preparing a memoir of their revered and excellent father.

—The prominent question in the ensuing charter election in New Brunswick, will be that of Temperance Politics, it is thought, will have very little to do with the contest.

—The Toronto Globe of the 7th, says it is estimated that 100,000 bushels of wheat are stored in that city for the United States market.

—The Governor of Massachusetts has signed the act recently passed by the Legislature, making Jurors Judges of the law and the fact.

—The Secretary is hurrying through the "Newcomers," with the intention of visiting this country, with a batch of new lectures, adapted to Yankee tastes.

—The resolution in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, relative to aliens, has been so amended as to allow them to vote and hold offices after a residence of 21 years.

—The 19th of May is now designated by the Millersites, or Second Adventists, for the coming of the Savior and the end of the world. In the Eastern States, it is said, many converts are being baptized.

—At Arcadia, Madison County, Missouri, on the 17th of April, during a severe storm, the Arcadia High School was struck by lightning, and four boys, pupils, who were in the building, returned to death.

—The New York Herald states that the liquor dealers have resolved to withdraw all their advertisements from sundry journals which are suspected or believed to be favorable to the Maine Law.

—There has been for many months a project on foot for the introduction of 6,000 coolies from China into Cuba, as plantation laborers. A vessel is now sitting out at New York for China, under a contract for 1,250 emigrants.

—Clotel Amory who keeps an eating-house in Boston, having recently missed sums of money from his till, was surprised in discovering that some rats had been using bank bills as the lining for their nests under the counter.

—The Cincinnati Gazette learns upon reliable authority, that within the past few days a number of slaves, from Kentucky, have escaped into that State, and are now on their way to Canada, via the Underground Railroad.

—A deliberate murder, said to have been the result of jealousy, was perpetrated in New Haven last Saturday night. A grocer named Wm. Clark, shot Mr. Richard White through the head, because White had married a Miss Baggett, to whom Clark had been greatly attached.

—The steamer Wm. Knox, from Cincinnati for St. Louis, was destroyed by fire a few days ago when near Flint Island. She had a full complement of passengers, mostly emigrants for Kansas, who were all rescued by a steamer which went alongside the burning vessel.

—An important discovery of secreted letters was made on board the steamship Africa, in Boston, illegally transmitted in the trunk of an Express Company. There were about a thousand letters, mostly of a business character. The Postmaster has returned all of them to their respective addresses.

—Col. Benton has written a letter, dated the 15th April, in which he states that there is no Indian war on the Upper Missouri and North Platte; that he has received ample proof to sustain this assertion, and that the new regiments were raised for another purpose, which, he thinks, lies in the direction of Cuba.

—A barber in Indiana, who was engaged in playing a game of ten-pins, ran a splinter under the nail of his finger. For some time he gave it little or no care, but ultimately becoming annoying to him, he gave it more attention, and placed himself under the care of a physician; but, a week or two ago, strange to say, he died with lockjaw.

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The Albany Atlas of the 25th brings us five columns of Nicholas Hill's Opinion on the Prohibitory Law. It seems to have been framed in preparation for the ratification of some liquor-dealers of Albany. It is such an opinion, of course, as the liquor-dealers wanted, else they neither would have asked nor paid for it. Our readers will understand the value of these feeble opinions when they are informed of the high price the liquor-dealers are paying for them. Mr. Hill must have bled them to the tune of a thousand dollars for such an elaborate argument. These purchased opinions, however, don't always hang fire; Judge Bronson gave a high-priced opinion, as did Mr. Webster, on the same question. But the Court of Appeals overruled them. Webster and Choate gave most eloquent and elaborate opinions on the great New-England liquor cases; but the Supreme Court of the United States, without a dissenting voice, set those opinions aside. So we advise Mr. Hill, Counselor Dillon, and District Attorney Hall, and all that are to follow, not to lead their liquor clients too far upon dangerous ground. The Courts are yet to pass upon some of the liquor cases, and they are as valuable at nearly every point. He pronounces the law unconstitutional, and his heaviest objection seems leveled at that provision authorizing the seizure and forfeiture of the liquor. And yet with all his fine spun arguments, for we do not deny them, if there is one reason given by him, on that objection, which could not be urged with equal force against seizing, advertising and selling an absconder's estate, attaching an absconder's property, seizing and confiscating smuggled goods, searching for and taking stolen property, tearing down shops, abating gunpowder, indicting soap-factories, or prohibiting unlabeled poison.—He seems entirely blind as to the magnitude and nature of the evil to be remedied, and most adversely draws the eye to the new question of depriving an innocent man of the right to his own property. The soap-boiler and the powder maker could each make a stronger case. Mr. Hill is a Hunker, reared in Judge Cowett's office, and having the duty of a court officer in his eyes.—He is as hostile to this new law as he was to the Code. He is ferocious on the Legislature, and as for Reforms, he seems to regard them with holy horror. This opinion is one of a series arranged to forestall public opinion, and to lead the nerves of terrified clients.

—N. Y. Tribune.

SLAVERY IN VIRGINIA.—In his public speeches Mr. Wise paints in eloquent language the condition of the colored people and public spirit in Virginia. Her want of schools, of canals and railroads, &c., is apparent to all. But he refuses to see and recognize the true cause of this degeneracy.

Mr. Beale, the American candidate for Governor of Virginia, who is admitting the general truth of Mr. Wise's picture, has the manliness and courage to avow the true cause of this degeneracy. In his speeches before the people he says:

"The great prime cause of the degeneracy of Virginia is the existence in her midst of the institution of Slavery. It is Slavery that has done the evil."

This declaration does not please many of the people of that State but it is nevertheless true, and is known to be true by every unprejudiced and intelligent citizen. It will cost him some votes, but it ought to give him where it will lose him one supporter.

—Ohio Columbian.

ANOTHER CHLOROPH.—A WHOLE FAMILY DRUGGED.—A letter in the Iowa Gazette of April 4, gives the following account of a robbery at the house of Jacob Fees, of Davis County, Iowa: "Last night father was robbed of eight hundred dollars in gold, twenty dollars in silver, and a quantity of his farm on the 24th inst., and on the night of the 3d the house was entered through the window by persons of course to us unknown. The manner of effecting the theft was ingenious. The window was raised, and small pieces of paper saturated with chloroform or opium thrown into the room, by which the house was filled with smoke, and a deep sleep came over all the inmates. The money was between the straw and feather beds in which the father and mother were sleeping. Linen clothes, wet with chloroform, were placed over the faces of the old lady and gentleman, and thus they were kept unconscious while the money was taken from under them. There were five persons in the house, and all slept to an unusually late hour this morning."

SOUNDING THE ALARM.—On Thursday last, we witnessed an attempt by the accomplished Engineer Roebing, the architect of the Railroad Suspension Bridge below Niagara Falls, to measure the depth of the river under the bridge, and the force of the current below. This is 325 feet above the stream. Those who have stood upon the Bridge, and watched the current below, will remember how rapid and with such force it rushes, thundering along, to the narrow gorge beyond.—Yet its surface at this point is unbroken.

Roebing attached a long wire 450 feet long, to a plummet-shaped piece of smooth wrought iron, prepared for the purpose, and which weighed 43 pounds, and suspended it from the Bridge. The wire was lowered, and the plummet-shaped piece of smooth wrought iron, prepared for the purpose, and which weighed 43 pounds, and suspended it from the Bridge. The wire was lowered, and the plummet-shaped piece of smooth wrought iron, prepared for the purpose, and which weighed 43 pounds, and suspended it from the Bridge.

—The Cincinnati Gazette learns upon reliable authority, that within the past few days a number of slaves, from Kentucky, have escaped into that State, and are now on their way to Canada, via the Underground Railroad.

—A deliberate murder, said to have been the result of jealousy, was perpetrated in New Haven last Saturday night. A grocer named Wm. Clark, shot Mr. Richard White through the head, because White had married a Miss Baggett, to whom Clark had been greatly attached.

—The steamer Wm. Knox, from Cincinnati for St. Louis, was destroyed by fire a few days ago when near Flint Island. She had a full complement of passengers, mostly emigrants for Kansas, who were all rescued by a steamer which went alongside the burning vessel.

—An important discovery of secreted letters was made on board the steamship Africa, in Boston, illegally transmitted in the trunk of an Express Company. There were about a thousand letters, mostly of a business character. The Postmaster has returned all of them to their respective addresses.

—Col. Benton has written a letter, dated the 15th April, in which he states that there is no Indian war on the Upper Missouri and North Platte; that he has received ample proof to sustain this assertion, and that the new regiments were raised for another purpose, which, he thinks, lies in the direction of Cuba.

—A barber in Indiana, who was engaged in playing a game of ten-pins, ran a splinter under the nail of his finger. For some time he gave it little or no care, but ultimately becoming annoying to him, he gave it more attention, and placed himself under the care of a physician; but, a week or two ago, strange to say, he died with lockjaw.

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The Port Hope Watchman says that fears are entertained that the Province may be rendered grain and flour from the Province may render importation necessary. Canada opens her granaries as she never did before, under the stimulus of free trade and high prices.

O. T. E. RADICAL POLITICAL ABOLITIONISTS.

We are few—but we are not, therefore, to cease from our work. Work for a good cause that can cause popular or unpopular, must be work to the end.

Our undertaking, as radical political abolitionists, is to remove slavery from the national territories by means of our national political power, and to remove it from the States also, by means of the same power, whenever the States shall themselves refuse to remove it. For the success of this undertaking, we must depend, under God, upon ourselves. Of all the political parties, there is but one to give us countenance—and that one is, in point of numbers, quite insignificant.

The Whig and Democratic and Know-Nothing parties are each made up of slaveholders, as well as non-slaveholders; and hence, the condition of their continued existence is, that they shall not attack slavery. Members there are, of each of these parties, who are opposed to slavery. But for any one of these parties to assail slavery would be to dissolve itself. The Free Soil or Independent Democratic party is, we have every thing to admit, an anti-slavery party. Nevertheless, it denies the rights of the Federal Government to touch slavery in the States; and, as to say, it admits the Constitutional authority of every slaveholder to claim every State Government for his slave catchers, the American Anti-Slavery Society, or Garrison party, like ourselves, labors, within the limits of moral suasion, to abolish slavery; but, unlike ourselves, it employs no political power to this end. What is still worse, it seeks to separate the Free States from the slave States, and to leave the slave States, so far as concerns the political power of the free States, at perfect liberty to continue their oppression and torture of the black man.—The Liberty party is the only political party in the land, that insists on the duty and duty to wield the political power of the nation for the overthrow of every part and parcel of American Slavery. That little party not only claims that there is no law for slavery, and can be disposed to combat all other parties, but that the Federal Constitution demands the abolition of all American Slavery, State or national.

Circumstances as we are, brethren, it is not our duty to come together, for the purpose of enlightening each other's minds, and cheering each other's hearts, and strengthening each other's hands? We believe, that it is, and hence we take the liberty to propose, that a Convention of the radical political Abolitionists of all parts of the country be held in SYRACUSE, N. Y., on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 26th, 27th and 28th days of next June.

We think it especially important, that the Convention be attended by all, who are accustomed to lecture in behalf of our principles, and by all, who are disposed to combat in such lecturing. The occasion will be a very favorable one for rendering themselves more able and more useful in this department of labor. Nearly twenty years ago, a Convention of Anti-Slavery Lecturers was held in the City of New York, with very 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 cause.

LEWIS TAPPAN.
WILLIAM GODELL.
GERITT SMITH.
S. S. JOCKLEY.
W. E. HITING.
JAMES M. CORNELL SMITH.
GEORGE WHITFIELD.
FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

April 4, 1855.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE COLORED PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

GENTLEMEN:—In pursuance of a Resolution, adopted by you in Cleveland, Ohio, I hereby notify you to