

VOL. VIII.---NO. 20.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1855.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS' PAPER IS PUB LISHED AT 25 BUFFALO STREET (OPPOSITE THE ARCADE) BY FREDERICK DOUGLASS. TERMS

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ission on each new yearly subscriber, except in the case of clubs. In making up clubs for FREDERICK DOUGLASS

PAPER, it is not requisite that the subscribers shall rect and specific. It is contained in the folall be at one Post Office.

quent insertion, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Liberal re- 27th of March, and who, upon arriving at ductions made on yearly advertisements

DOUGLASS, ROCHETER, NEW YORK. WILLIAM OLIVER, PRINTER.

The Den of Villany.

DESTRUCTION OF THE PARKVILLE LUMI-NARY BY A MOB.

The following detailed account of the in- the party. Now this sum is taken out of us, famous Slavery outrage, committed at Park. and put into the pockets of the Emigrant famous Slavery outrage, committed at Park-ville, Mo., came to hand in an *Extra* from the *Platte Argus*. It comes from a sympathizing source, and is probably quite their own responsibility; for so they will as favorable to the rioters as the facts war- have to travel more or less if they come unrant. However, we give it to our readers der the care (?) of the Aid Company. It is just as it was received, and without vouching a money making business with the Ad Comfor its correctness.

Below will be read with avidity the letter where on the route." 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 talk smartly about the Emigrant Aid Comperfectly authentic.

matter.

dence, R. I.

Directors

It will be seen that George S. Park and William J. Patterson, who have for years been manifesting Free Soil and Abolition proclivities, through The Luminary and otherwise, were ordered to depart from the England Emigrant Aid Company are-President-John Carter Brown, of Provicounty in three weeks. The resolutions speak like fint to the powder-like determined pa-triots 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 Luminary 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 inter-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 and avowed aid of the their hard earnings ? Who would believe it, "Aid Societies" of the North ! For this even upon testimony much stronger than they have suffered-for nothing else. Let that of the "three emigrants ?" traitors beware. The people are arousedstrong arms and stout hearts are enlisted_ Company? They surveyed Kanzas at their not for a day, or a single campaign, BUT FOR THE WAR! We fight for peace—a final peace describing the soil, climate, and resources of

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 Kanzas emigration. The article was an incoherent rigmarole of abuse, and was not worthy of any special notice. On Wednesday, however, the Transcript and Ægis made a simultaneous attack upon the Emigrant Aid Company,

which requires to be met, because it is dilowing statement, which the Ægis says it re-ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding ten lines, ceived from three emigrants, who left this inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR; every subse-State with the New England party, on the St. Louis, were charged five dollars more All communications, whether on business or for than they had paid at starting, before the publication, should be addressed to FREDERICK captain of the boat between St. Louis and Kanzas City would take them up the river .--The writers say :-

In the first place, the officers of the New

pense of \$600 a year, to give advice to in-

tending emigrants, before they leave New

they also employ a conductor to accompany

every party which leaves for Kanzas under

their auspices. They take all the trouble of

making arrangements for the emigrants, of guiding them, of obtaining for them the best

advice to be derived from the experience of

emigrants" have the hardihood to assert that

the \$5 charged by the Missouri boat captain

money went into the pocket of the Captain.

wise, it is difficult for to understand.

How the "three emigrants" could say other-

The Aid Company have invariably inform-

ed emigrants, previous to purchasing through

tickets to Kanzas, that they would guarantee

their passage to St. Louis, with a reservation

of \$10, for river passage, for the price of

the ticket. Their agents have always stated

that if the river was low, the passage from

St. Louis to Kanzas might be \$15; but they

had not known the fare to be more than \$10.

The Aid Company never have pretended to

and have stated so invariably, so that the

statement of the "three emigrants" that

they "pocket the extra fare," is a gross false-

The Aid Company have never invited one

have, however, done all they could to render

easy the emigration and settlement in a new

country of those who have determined to go

aces to house them in when they got there,

disappointment, and to settle down there, in

the midst of the conveniences and comforts

of old established civilization, are not the

in their parties. They want no one to go to

Kanzas. But those who are determined to

settle there. They would, however, advise

all grumblers and semi-sybarites to stay at

Now, petitioner alleges that she is claimed

She further alleges that when she lived in

home.-Mass. Spy.

by becomes free."

"The Captain will not take us through, and positively declares that he has made no ten back on the tickets, so we have to pay party amounts to six hundred dollars, there being one hundred and twenty persons in have subjected her to troubles and expenses, over \$2,000

pany, and we want the people to know there had been no permanent arrangement any-

The Egis and Transcript adopt the charer in the premises, with costs of suit and all itable logic of these three emigrants, and general relief. pany "skinning" the emigrants of their hard earnings, &c. Now, we propose to state a few simple facts in relation to the whole

12th.

Vice Presidents-Eli Thayer, of Worcester, and J. M. S. Williams, of Cambridge. Treasurer-Amos A. Lawrence, of Boston. Secretary-Thos. H. Webb, of Boston. -Wm. B. Spooner, Samuel Caot, Jr., M D., John Lowell, Boston; Wm. J. Rotch, New Bedford; J. P. Williston, Northamptom; Wm. Dudley Pickman, Saem; R. P. Waters, Beverly; R. A. Chap-

them

die.

ture

LEVERETT C. BEMAN,

Springfield; John Nesmith, Lowell; Alvah Crocker, Fitchburg; Moses Davenport, Newburyport; Charles H. Bigelow, Lawrence; Nøthan Durfee, Fall River, &c. Are these the names of men who would adopted undertake to swindle poor emigrants out of

Now, what is the truth about the Aid -for justice and our rights. Again, we say, the territory, which they have distributed in tones which we would prefer should re-

HORACE GREELEY FOR PRESIDENT. oyed her liberty and passed for a free white erson for more than ten years next precedng the date of said Barrett's death, and in fact never was at any time restrained of her iberty; that for several years preceding said Barrett's death, she ceased to reside 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 nconsistent with a state of slavery-all which was done with the knowledge of said Barrett.

Petitioner further alleges that she is unpower. certain who it is that claims her as their slave, that as far as her attorney can trace the pretended title it seems to stand in the name of said Levy, but she understands that To the Hon. Horace Greeley: 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 er off at said pretended sale, and the said Cohen also did then well know all the facts

tended 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 absent herself from her family and friends, and have injured her in her feelings and reputation, and

and thereby damaged her to the amount of

ment 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 prop-

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

COLORED MEN'S CONVENTION.

According to the adjournment from Sepember last, the colored men of Concecticut assembled in Convention in Talcott street church, Hartford, April 18th, 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 ommittee of one from each county, was appinted. Said committee reported through its Chrirman, Rev. Amos G. Beman, of New Haven, the following resolutions, which were taken up separately, discussed fully, and

to the Constitution, at its session held in New Haven in 1854, and we earnestly hope that both houses of the Assembly will concur

It is possible that the following corsesponlence 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 this city, 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 Yours, Con Spirito Gentil,

Baxter Street. (Copy.) New York, April 1st, 1855.

Sir: The undersigned having been appointed a committee, at a meeting of your personal ad-mirers 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, that it may be known what the United States, that it may be known what 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 pre-

Yours, James Gordor Bennett, William H. Duke, James Watson Webb, James Brooks, James W. Barker, William E. Burton. William E. Burton. Henry J. Raymond.

NEW YORK, April 1, 1855. GENTLEMEN,-Being on the point of embarkng for Europe, I cannot write you so full and engthy a reply to your letter, soliciting my

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 all persons, and that judg-ment be further rendered in her favor againct said Levy and said Cohen for the sum of I shall do nothing of the sort. As to affairs in general, my opinion is the opposite of the poet's -"Whatever is, is *wrong*," according to my view of human a"airs, but 1 think if 1 should be elected to the Presidency I could soon put things to rights. I am, as most of you know, in favor of giving the largest liberty to every-body, and of universal benevolence. I would tolerate everybody except those unmitigated second relate lines wire conditions and little relations scoundrels, liars, miscreants, and little villains who are opposed to me in politics; I would con-duct the government on an economical basis, and would form my cabinet of one half blacks and one half whites, the whites to be taken from

and one nan whites, the whites to be taken from among our naturalized citizens. As I should give no dinner parties, nor hold any levees, I would hire furnished lodgings and convert the Presidential Mansion into an emi-grant boarding house; the capitol grounds shall be planted with exercise and cobbrase and cost e planted with carrots and cabbage, and a considerable sum might be realized by selling off all tho 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 on more than an advalorem duty, of five 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 planting morus multicaulis in their stead, the United States might raise all

Resolved, That we feel encouraged by the action taken by the House of Representa-tives upon our petition for the amendment to the Constitution, at its session held in New fessor Mapes and Solon Robinson some scien-tific method may be discovered whereby trees 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

that they were put on board the steamboat

In like manner, when practicable, all letters should be pre-paid which 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 one cent "way,' and if not under contract with the Department, two cents each from the Postmaster in whose office he deposits them; and they sho'd be delivered to their address without additional charge. But if unpaid, 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 be conveyed by post 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 teamboats can most readily accomplish their ot jet by enclosing such letters in the stamped ed envelopes issued by the Department, inas-much as letters so enclosed may be conveyed out of the mail without violation of law, and need not be delivered to the Postmaster on

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, HORATIO KING, First Assistant Postmaster General. Postmaster New Orleans, La.

PRINTERS' PASTIMES.

An accident happened to one of our coemporaries, 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; the reporters had given in their last items, and gone after the editors ; the City Itemizer 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 pressroom, in another building, under the charge of a brace of Hibernians, and the usual morning papers was, of course considered a certainty. But, from some falling out of the posters, or from a disagreement of the articles in type, or some other most unlooked for cause, the forms fell out upon the side-walk, and made of the editorial page about as ugly a mess of half squabbled pi as the worst enemy of the press could desire. The Irishmen were non plussed; but, knowing that going to press is a business always done in a hurry, they began to put things to rights by hauling out the column rules-thus doing the greatest amount of damage in the least possible time. In two minutes, our neigh-

Congress of Liberia, detailing the results of one thousand uniforms for the Liberian militia, as an Imperial gift. The Emperor is also to furnish a small vessel of war, as a sents to five dollars, and dies for copper coin, we look for better days to come. By a decision of the Supreme Court of

Japer.

Liberia, the right of suffrage is based upon a property qualification, those holding real es-tate only being entitled to vote. A prohibitory liquor law had been passed, and a duty of one dollar per gallon imposed upon all spiritous liquors imported.-Roch. Dem

Our Correspondents.

For Frederick Douglass' Paper. LETTER FROM J. W. LEWIS.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., April 16, 1855. MY DEAR DOUGLASS :- The question has often been asked by the pro-slavery press and pulpit-What have the abolitionists of the means by which nearly all have attained the North done to benefit the poor bondman of the South, or to aid in the downfall of American slavery? And the charge has often been made, that their course has been so the rights of humanity, would have saved fanatical as to exasperate the slaveholder us from further legislative oppression. But and rivet the fetters tighter on the galled in this, we were doomed to disappointment. limbs of the slave. By their argument, many The "School Law" has been so amended kind-hearted men and women at the North, that white children only are benefitted by have been kept back from doing what their the appropriations, thus virtually depriving consciences dictated to them as duty to their colored children from the great benefit of a suffering fellow-men. But, thank God ! the common school education. The object of time has fully come when light cannot be the author of this infamy must have been kept back from the people. They now see political aggrandizement - for they are great importance attached to the anti-slavery not likely to become burdensome to the State. enterprise. That cause is no longer in em- There is but one colored public school in brio; it is no longer weak and unprotected the State, and that is in this city, and numbefore the merciless rage of an infuriated bers about fifty children. The school tax mob; it no longer has to sit in silence to alone, paid by the colored people, will supmeet the scoff and menace of base political port fifty times the number of scholars .-demagogues in the halls of national or state This outrage naturally excited the indignalegislation. Its strength in manliness, in tion of our people, who called a meeting, the moral power, dare face the mightiest cham- object of which was to adopt the measures pion of the slave power, and speak for right most likely to defeat its passage in the Senin defence of impartial freedom, in a voice ate, (as it had only passed the popular that cannot be misunderstood, and that branch.) The meeting was a spirited one. makes many a Southern doughface quail. - No long and wearisome speeches were made; State after State, in the annual elections, are but what was said was pointed and to the now bending before the mighty power of purpose. The meeting resulted in the apabolitionism. The South sees it and fears pointment of a Committee-Messrs. H. W. it; for, as the mighty host moves on, bearing Newly, J. H. Townsend and N. Pointerthe banner of freedom, justice is their guide who were instructed to use every effort which and equal rights is their rallying cry. No their judgment might sanction to prevent its wonder that there is fear in the Southern passage. But our experience will not allow camp. The following extracts I copy from us to indulge any hopes. It was thought the an article which lately appeared in the Mo- Fugitive Slave Bill of this State could not bile News, one of the ablest and far-seeing pass the Senate. But alas ! for human bor's elaborate disquisitions upon politics, of the Southern opponents of the Northern | hopes, it became a law; and hundreds who the news, the drama, and finance, would have spirit of abolitionism. It is surely signifi- thought themselves free, have since been cant. The editor says: "The success of abolitionists in the recent election of United States Senators from the North and north-west, is ominous. The party which, twenty years ago, was ridiculed in the North for its insignificance in numbers and its fanaticism, and treated with con-tempt in the South, now controls the politi-cal destiny of States like New York. In the East, West and North, the reverberation of of a measure which places every captain, or their cannon echo from hill and valley. The other person under five thousand dollar fiendish joy of their host, their bonfires and bonds "for the good behavior of every per-

WHOLE NO. 384.

LIBERIA.-Late arrivals from Africa bring One word, sir, about our season here. We he Address of President Roberts to the are now having beautiful weather over head but the mark of old winter is all around us. his visit to Europe last year. He procured partial promises from the British Govern ment that a suitable port, for repairs and up three feet deep in snow-drifts, and in onstruction, should be established at Sierra other places, a foot deep in mud; and woe Leone. Louis Napoleon agreed to furnish betide the poor pedestrian who attempts to travel Vermont when winter is breaking up his position, as a powerful spring sun comtestimonial of his regard for the black Re- pels him to evacuate his quarters among public. Plates for paper money, from fifty us. Well, as in freedom, so in the weather

> Yours as ever, JOHN W. LEWIS.

For Frederick Douglass' Paper. FROM OUR SAN FRANCISCO CORRESPONDENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30th, '55. FREDERICK DOUGLASS --- The colored people in this State are made the beasts of burden, by which "political demagogues" ride into power. If a politician is anxious for political power, he has only to invoke inspiration from some of Hell's muses, and forthwith is produced a measure for the further oppression of the colored people-for we are, and have been, since the Revolution. power and place, whether by efforts for or against us. We had thought that common

the arrival of the vessel. Letters relating exclusively to the cargo of the vessel by which they are conveyed,

sound like the thunders of the Heavens :- return. They have employed two agents in Let traitors among us beware! Let those | Kanzas at a salary of \$1200 per annum each, who are coming to oppose us count well the and support an office in Boston, at an excost.

PARKVILLE, Mo., April 14, 1855.

MR. EDITOR :- The spontaneous upheav- This they do entirely at their own expense ; ings of an indignant and outraged community were manifested here to day, in a decided manner. To tell you that The Industrial Luminary a newspaper owned by George Park and W. J. Patterson, in this town, is a Fee-Soil sheet, and has been aiding and abetting the Eastern Abolition Societies in their abortive attempt to abolitionize Kansas, in the first pioneers, and, in feture, only and their abortive attempt to abolitionize Kansas, nothing and obtain nothing. Yet the "three already know. You are also aware that Park has a large hotel in this place, kept by a has a large hotel in this place, kept by a Free-Soiler, imported from Illinois, and de-We should have naturally supposed that the voted 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 quiet, I don't 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 Park, it appears, had either heard guard. 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 quitely taken down and paraded into the street. The crowd was called to order, and Patterson was brought forth to receive his sentence. One sneaker stated that they all were aware that they came there with the firm determination to black, tar and feather, and ride on a rail G. S. Park and W. J. Patterson; but that, as bare house done that the reader to Kanzas. They Park had escaped, and left his scape-goat to suffer for both, he wished the meeting to decide what should now be done with the prisoner. Another speaker declared his voice West. If the Aid Company could provide was for mercy; not that he had any excuses floating palaces to carry emigrants to Kanto offer for Patterson, for he despised him as zas, and if they could erect stationary palstrongly as any man could; but that Patterson's wife, throughout the morning, had hung they would not do it. Men who expect to to him like a leech; that she now held on to slide into Kanzas without meeting the least 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 wife, moved men that the Aid Company would like to see a vote to be taken to remit the tar, feathers, &c, and set Mr. Patterson at large for the present. The vote was accordingly taken go, they are willing to aid to get there and to 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 A WHITE WOMAN SUING FOR HER FREEevery one voted in the affirmative; and they voted with a "vim," too, that showed they were in earnest:

A suit was yesterday filed in the Sixth Dis-Resolved. 1. That The Parkville Industrial trict Court on behalf of Josephine Smith. Luminary is a nuisance, which has been en alias Barrett, in which the allegations are as dured too long, and should now be abated. follows : That she is wrongfully and illegally claim-

2. That the editors, to wit: G. S. Park and W. J. Patterson, are traitors to the State ed as a slave, by Lionel C. Levy, whose resiand County in which they live, and should dence is in the city of New Orleans, and by he dealt with as such

3. That we meet here again on this day three weeks, and if we find G. S. Park or That petitioner (if even she was a slave, W. J. Patterson in this town then, or at any which she does not admit, but calls for proof subsequent time, we will throw them into the thereof.) has become free, or entitled to claim Missouri River; and if they go to Kansas to her freedom by that express provision of the reside we pledge our honor as men, to follow law of Louisiana, which declares that "if a and hang them wherever we can take them. | master suffer his slave to enjoy his liberty for

4. That at the suggestion of our Parkville ten years, he shall lose all right of action to friends, we will attend to some other Free- recover possession of such slave, who theresoilers not far off. 5. That we will suffer no person belong-

ing to the Northern Methodist Church, to as a slave under an alleged purchase of her preach in Platte county after this date under made at the succession sale of the late Judah penalty of tar and feathers for the first of Barrett, of this ci y, in which it is claimed that she was bid off by and sold to said Levy ence, and a hemp rope for the second. 6. That we earnestly call on our sister as being the property of said succession.

Counties throughout the State to rise in in their might and clean themselves of Free the house of said Barrett, she lived there as a free white member of his family, and that Soilism.

7. That our peace, our property, and our said Barrett then, and at all other times, safety requires us, at this time, to do our treated her and presented her to the world duty. 8. That we request every Pro Slavery pa-and white. Petitione as his own daughter, and as being both free

per in Missouri and Kansas to publish the Petitioner further alleges that she has alabove resolutions.

ways associated with white persons, and has The press was then shouldered, with a been considered a free white person; that white cap drawn over its head, and labled she was educated as a free white person at "Boston Aid," the crowd following in regu both English and French schools, where none lar order; it was marched through town but white children were knowingly admitted: nearly to the upper landing, and there, with that the said Barrett recognized her in varithree hearty cheers, it was deposited in the ous ways and at all times from her childhood tomb of "all the Capulets," to wit: the to his death as free and white, and used to take her to the public theatres and seat her Missouri river.

A speech was then made to the crowd, and with himself in the dress circle, where none they dispersed peaceably, each taking the but white persons were knowingly admitted. Petitioner further alleges that she so en- Boston last Friday. road to his own home.

interest to the time when the people of thi undays, whereby a day of absolute rest may State by their vote on the amendment of the be secured. Constitution, are to have another opportunity

By passing a law to prevent the use of shoe-brushes, all the money now expended for such useless luxuries, which only wear out leather, of manifesting their regard for the man, and we trust that they will evince to may be saved, and by compelling every man to the world the sincerity of their professions the world the sincerity of their professions of love for the principles of justice, religion and humanity. *Resolved*, That all people should aspire to the full attainment of their political rights

whenever or wherever they are deprived of them, as the only manly course for them to them, as the only manly course for them to which I am not inclined to, and, as to sectional disputes and difficulties, and such villainies as pursue, and as the only noble example for them to set for their children. them to set for their children. Resolved, That we shall continue if need be, as we long have done, to make all appro-priate efforts to secure our political rights and disputes and dimensional standard the secure shall be avoided by a summary process which no one could call unreasonable; I would have a law en-acted forbidding the use of the word South, a amid all discouragements from within or without, and thus prove to the world that we without the South point, by this simple contrivance, and, setting all the slaves of the South-ern States free, I think that all sectional dissenknow our rights and we are worthy to enjoy Resolved, That it is the duty, and should

sions might easily be avoided. If the slave owners should pretend they had any claim for be the pleasure of all who enjoy the protec-tion of a righteous civil government, to bear compensation, they could be easily silenced by an off-set of claim for damages by the laws for a just share in its expenses and resposibili-ties A considerable saving might be made by

Resolved. That for any to avail themselves of any such protection for their persons and humbugs, and the per diem of members of humbugs, and the per diem of members of property without being willing to share in its burdens and resposibilities, evines a its burdens and resposibilities, evinces a meanness of mind and a servility of spirit which we utterly repudiate and decourse which we utterly repudiate and denounce. Resolved, That we hereby tender our hear-thanks to these friends in different teacher. As to the foreign policy of my adminty thanks to those friends in different parts of the State who have voted for the proposed the independence of Poland, Hungary, and Jeamendment to the Constitution, and have otherwise encouraged us in our efforts to Italians Italy, the Irish Ireland, and the Greeks Greece; but our own country, gentlemen, shall be free to the whole world to come here and do secure our political enfranchisement.

Some further items of business were taken as they — please, provided they don't drink. I am, gentlemen, up, considered, and disposed of, when, on motion, the Convention was adjourned sine Yours, simply,

JOHN P. ANTHONY, Pres't. EBENEZER D. BASSETT, } Sec'ys.

From the Washington Union. THE NEW POSTAGE LAW—LETTERS PART-PAID AND UNPAID.

HORACE GREELEY.

describes a natural wonder located near the On inquiry at the Post-Office Department, 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. with the following description. It may well be regarded as one of the wonders of Na-"Letters aget soid the later the following

charged with the additional postage due at In the town of Manlius, (says the writer,) ten miles from Syracuse, Mr. Meriam ex-amined some time since, a wonderful lake situated in the bottom of a circular, crater like indentation, on the top of a high hill

provision for unpaid letters to places within

the bottom. Trees that fail into the water become encrusted with green coating, which on being exposed to the air, hardens to stone; and the boys in the vicinity precure small sticks, thus uncrusted, from the water, and cutting out the woody part, make whis-tles of them.

For further information of our readers, About the water is found a sort of con-crete, formed by the water, and somewhat we give the instruction in regard to letters required to be "forwarded :

The waters of the "Green Lake," as it is

esumed its former peace and quiet.

Upon the borders of Green Lake, one Nothe growth of the preceding night.

been an undistinguishable mass of confusion, to be scooped up with a shovel, like the mortar with which the porters were probably much more intimate than types. Fortunately, the foreman and assistants from some of the neighboring establishments, who had just

started for home, heard the smash-a printer's ear is particularly sharp on that most disagreeable of all sounds, the crash of type -and hastened to the spot. They at on stopped the murderous work of the Irish. men; but what a scene! Here was a leader without a conclusion; there an elaborate argument with its major premises wanting ; a "railroad accident" had run into "a woman accused of passing counterfeit money;" "the Maine Law" was broken by the Irishmen in a dozen instances; "New York" had not only annexed, bat annihilated "Brook-lyn," " the Mayor's office" was tropsy-turvey; their jubilant followers." there was a marriage where the bride and groom had fallen out; the fall of stocks were perfectly ruinous; the political leader was more mixed up than the parties themselves, and all was confusion worse confounded .-The puzzled and doubtful looks of the porters, as they hauled the types about trying to fix them, were enough to make a philosopher

smile. The four printers speedily got the mangled forms back into the office; arranged as much of the matter as they could; hunted up the proofs and supplied the missing lines; found sufficient "left over" matter to fill up the space of that which was pied beyond remedy; extemporized the following apology:

"TO OUR PATRONS.

Owing to an unavoidable accident, (our form being thrown in pi while on its way to the press room,) we were compelled to issue sheet this morning with a quantity of matter not intended for to-day's issue."

And in a short time had the forms again complete, and safely delivered at the press room, thus securing to our neighbors, the regular appearance of their interesting journal, a little late, perhaps, but in ample time for regular distribution.

The public, of course, were oblivious of the difference between what the paper was intended to be and what it was; but the editors of the paper in question, as they squared themselves over their coffee to enjoy the secret pleasure of perusing their own articles, and perhaps had called wife's attention to something particular stunning, must have looked particularly queer as the transformed page opened before them.

when they should be treated the same as alry of the craft for which no tradesman are This incident forcibly illustrates the chivmore honorably notable than printers. The jaded and sleepy men who were just on their way to most welcome beds, no sooner found a neighbor in trouble, than fatigue was forgot, and they went in with that cheerful good

> PRESIDENTIAL REJOICING OVER THE OUT-RAGE IN KANSAS .- The Washington corres-

pondent of the Missouri Republican writes "It is proper to forward a letter when duly equested. When forwarded, no additional as follows under date of April 11: "Had the new Territories been left to

abide their time, without any attempt to force or foster upon them a population to Several years since, the son of the farmer then forwarded, it must be charged with ad- effect sectional purposes, the impression who owns the spot was plowing in the vicini-ing to distance outshiched by the accord-here is they would eventually have become ty, when suddenly he heard a roaring of waters behind him, and looking back, saw a s braska portion of the Administration is in high glee at the result. Quite a rejoicing came off at the White House on the day the news reached us, and the toast, the song and the wine were the order of the evening. You know that our worthy Chief Magistrate,

once on a time," was fond of a glass of good biandy and water, as many other gen-tlemen are. I don't say that he ever indulges now-a-days, but I do know that he frequently visits the heights of Georgetown for his health, and the day succeeding the tivities incident upon the result of the Kansas election, it became necessary for him to pay another visit."

This is a polite way of revealing the fact tact with the rude realities of life .- Syra- should be deposited by the route agent in that "our worthy Chief Magistrate' was the post-office at or nearest the point at drunk. What a picture! But it cannot be

which they are received, and the postmaster doubted that there was an eminent fitness that the deed was celebrated in an appropaid letters dropped into his office, adding priate manner !- Ohio Columbian.

-This is language that cannot be misunderstood. It shows that there is potency in the anti-slavery of the North, to call forth such a growl from this Southern watch-dog of slavery. But he says further :

"The election of several abolition Senanent of individual success; it is the exponent of a great moral power; it is the pulsahas been gathering slowly, but with accele though the Senate did not adopt it; and, rated progress. If, then, the election of therefore, the practical effect will not be anytion in the North, and not of individual sucprepare to rely upon herself, for abolitionism will, at no distant day, put her out of the pale of the Union."

from a Southern press, without feeling as- all in their power to remove the disabilities sured that there is trouble in the camp some- under which we now labor. Alas I we are where. But hear him further :

that comes in its resistless way. It is not ing the success of men."

Now, sir, I never felt more encouraged to gird the anti-slavery armor closer, and face will not fail to accomplish its great mission;

consigned to hopeless bondage.

" Oh ! for a lodge in some vast wilderness Some boundless contiguity of shade. Where rumor of oppression and deceit Might never reach me more."

"My soul is sick with every day's report rockets luridly glare upon their cold sky and snow-clad earth, in commemoration of victory. Along road, river and lake, upon the sea shore and mountain, from old Massa- will become a law. Its object is not to inchusetts to Wisconsin, shout answers from sure good behavior, but to prevent Chinese and negro emigration. More anon.

Truly yours, NUBIA.

> For Frederick Douglass' Paper. ALBANY, April 24, 1855.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, ESQ. : DEAR SIR :--tors is not the triumph of men. Mr. Sew. The Assembly adopted a resolution by a vote ard's and Mr. Wilson's election is no expo- of 66 ayes to 36 noes, to amend the Constitution, so as to allow colored citizens to vote. tion of the heart of a great revolution which without regard to property qualification, alabolition Senators is an index of a revolu- thing, yet the moral effect will, no doubt, be cess-and if it be true that revolutions never great. I said, some time since, in an article. go backwards, what is the South to do? She that the late Legislature, for several reasons, must look to no party of men north of Mason were disposed to regard with favor, petitions & Dixon's line for safety. She must not ex- asking for the right of suffrage. I now bepect it in the Constitution. The South must lieve most firmly, that had the disfranchised discharged their duty by sending in petitions, and getting a hearing before the Legislative

No cne can read such talk as the above, Committee, the Legislature would have done too apt to think that nothing can be done .--

"Seward and Wilson are but flies on the So long as we continue to think so, nothing massive wheel of the car of juggernaut, will be done. It is worthy of remark here, which will soon crush all, North and South, that the Know Nothings, almost to a man, Seward and Wilson that is to be feared ; it is true to their instincts, voted against us. To ideas that live, that revolutionize, not men. embrace Know Nothingism in this State, Let not the South be limited in her view, seems to eat out one's anti-slavery. That and lose sight of a great revolution in watch- faction will not be known in this State 24 months hence.

We now have a Prohibitory Law. Some the storm, than when I read the above ar- of its quasi friends, in the Senate, tried hard ticle, coming from a Southern press. Thank to strike out the search and seizure clause. God the friends of freedom have " not la- but did not succeed, of which I, for one, am bored in vain!" The anti-slavery enterprise glad-nay, rejoice; for, in my opinion, a Probibitory Law, without the search and it is an important mission. The destiny and seizure clause, is just as useless to shut down happiness of millions depend upon its suc. the flood gates of intemperance as a large cess. Our confidence is too strong in the In. dog would be to guard your premises, if finite God to doubt for a moment. The agon- divested of his seizure clause-his teeth. Its zing wails of the millions of poor bondmen, enemies know that-hence their desire to will not be unheaded by Him. The anti-sla- strike out that clause; but they failed.

very enterprise has His approbative seal, ac- Hon. Charles Sumner lectured in this city companied by the faithful prayers of thou- some weeks since, on the subject of slavery. sands. It has poured a flood of light into The audience was select in numbers as well the South already; and, wielding its power as in position. Mr. Sumner not being acover the ballot-box, it shakes the citadel of customed to address small audiences, was despotism in this nation. When Southern not as happy and eloquent as is his wont; editors begin to cry out like the above, and but, notwithstanding that, his speech was a stand aghast with fear, then let Northern masterly production. A person would have political demagogues and doughfaces beware, to be pro-slavery indeed, who could listen to for justice and truth are on their track and the honorable gentleman without having will soon overtake them; and wee betide the some of it driven out of him. When such men that fall before the car of impartial men as Charles Summer espouse a cause. freedom. Well may the South say, it is not there is hope of success. His speech was Seward or Wilson that is to be feared, but peculiarly calculated to inspire the timid and those living ideas, those noble principles strengthen the strong. Speaking of small that lie at the foundation of the great revo- audiences, I will say, without the fear of lution. Even my friend Frederick Douglass refutation, the simple announcement, that is but human. Simply as a man, he is not "Frederick Douglass" will speak anywhere to be feared. But on freedom's platform, in in this city, will bring out a larger number the name of God and humanity, ideas go out of persons of all classes, than that of any from him that accelerates the progress of other orator in this country, without regard reform. It is so with every reformer. If to complexion. I say this much to show so, then no one is excusable in any circum- that the efforts made by certain persons, in stance from doing something in this great | certain quarters, to render Frederick Dougwork. The editor of the Mobile News says, lass unpopular, have failed-signally failed, "Revolutions never go backward." It is so, and ever must fail.

and here is our encouragement.

INSPECTOR.

called, are often in a state of ebullition, caus-ed by the escape of gases from below, and bd by the escape of gases from below, and wood taken from it gives a strong sulphur-bus smell on being burnt. If it has been sent according to its address, and

the lake in a state of great commotion. He Post-Office Department-Important Dihurried home, greatly affrighted and alarm- RECTIONS -We publish the following letter company with his father, everything had for general information :

vember morning. Meriam found a garden of frost flowers, beautiful beyond description, General, to inform you that all letters placed outer leaves were opaque on the edges, but in charge of a route agent, should go into the the stem portion was transparent. The dis- hands of such an agent; and on these letcoverer picked one, and carried it in his ters the master of the vessel is not entitled hand for the distance of about a mile, until to receive any compensation. None but it gradually dissolved in his hand, just as the prepaid letters should be received on such freams and aspirations of a young and san- steamboat, and these should be duly mailed. guine heart melt away when exposed to con- But should any chance to be unpaid, they

cuse Journal.

like indentation, on the top of a high hill,-

A WONDERFUL LAKE .- A late writer thus

The entire crater is about 500 feet in per-pendicular depth, and is filled to within the intervention in the intervention int

pendicular depth, and is filed to within about 200 feet of the top, with clear, cold water, which when looked at from the top inpaid is as follows : "The act of March 3, 1855, making no Before sunrise, on a bright morning, grasses the United States on the same or day follow-

may be discovered rising from every part of the bottom. Trees that fall into the water into a Post Office to Determine the postmeter there into a post of the United States on the same or day follow-will which always accompanies the confer-ring of an unexpected favor, and made all

Joseph Cohen, who resides at Charleston,

tles of them.

resembling pumice stone.

ous smell on being burnt.

ed and when he returned to the place in

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

The on a mail steamboat, on which the mails are

"Letters part paid should be dispatched,

FREDERICK DOUGLASS' PAPER

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

you will see that I am writing leisurely. 1 have a reason for so doing.

Somewhere about two years since, a person unknown to me, sent me a slip from the their bidding. I have yet to learn that a printed columns of a newspaper, of which mere profession of abolitionism gives any the following is a copy:

tive slave, was recently elected Moderstor of I know not who was the editor of the Freethe Third Presbytery of New York. This is the Presbytery of which that pompous and windy defender of the lower law, Rev. Dr. its columns, nor do I care to know. Who Cox, is a member. That Dr. Pennington, who ever he may be, he shared his animus, and has felt in his own person, the miseries and besides, he lost a part of his thunder by a borrors 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 tery with Dr. Cox supposing him to be either ignorant of the or lacking in self respect and sympathy for them in bonds."—Pa. Freeman.

The editor does not say whether he is a Quaker, a Methodist, an Episcopalian, a to its suppositions, and think for myself, and Baptist, or a Congregationalist, or whether he belongs to no church-ner does he inform his readers by what authority he undertakes to explain the reasons of my connexion with the Presbyterian Charch-that FROM OUR PROVIDENCE CORRESPONDENT. fact, however, my connexion with the Presbyterian Church, he attempts to explain by DEAR DOUGLASS :- Our wagon is in the three suppositions, either one of which, it ditch, and it is becoming momentarily the proven, would be enough to place any man more perceptible, that it must be by an apin an unenvisible position. But, really, I plication of our shoulders to its wheels, (an cannot but demur to the editor's logic. To old proverb,) that we can possibly hope to dispose of a question of such grave import- extricate it from its position. There are ance, relating to a man's right of conscience friends who very kindly came and looked at and private judgment, by three sweeping us, expressed sympathy, some of whom intisuppositions, without a single argument, is a mated pretty clearly, if not positively, that specimen of logic I have not met with in any it was their expectation to command several book on that science I have ever read, or in thousands of power, which should be given the volume of common sense logic, which is to assist us; (money markes the mare go;) the best of all.

I am reminded of a story that old Uncle has been applied to other traces, favoring Taff, my master workman at the blacksmith- the impression that a very large proportion ing business, used to tell among hundreds of of the abolitionists, including many of its others, when I was young and working un- leaders-some of those who enjoy the reputader him. He told of a man named Wise tion of apostles-bave no abiding, active sym-Peter, in one of the lower counties of Mary- pathy for a wagon painted black, while in land, who was so called because he could the ditch, north of Mason & Dixon's line .-give a reason for any fact or event that came Many of them, like the missionary societies, under his notice, so that the slaves in their overlooked home, while they behold clearly, quarterings at night, and in their Sunday and are most willing to help the benighted and holiday discussions, would always ap far off. They preach, preach, preach; but, peal to Uncle Peter, who generally succeed like in the church, we must go outside for ed in settling a matter, because, like modern practical Christianity. There is but little judges, he always gave his opinion, with rea- of the Griffithtonian spirit exercised by sons sustained by strong talk. One day them. In fact, an anti-slavery organ gives some of the slave children found a curious to the world as follows : "All schemes of inspecies of bat; it flies with bairless wings. struction, amelioration, &c., are delusive and while its body resembles a mouse. One of cruel, while slavery lasts." This was said in those creatures had flown with such force view of considerations contemplated for the against an out building as to kill and deform education and general improvement of the itself considerably. Well, it was brought free colored people. The anti-slavery feelinto the yard on a crooked stick, and Uncle ing was vitalized between twenty and thirty Peter was consulted to know what it was .- years ago, which has created perforce, an Well, it so happened that Wise Peter, tho' a awakening consideration for the rights of knowing kind of a man, had not studied the nominally free Much is enjoyed now natural history, and he got stuck. As the by them, as their admitted right, which precreature lay on the ground, he walked viously, if enjoyed at all, was doled out as around it, turning it over now and again conceded favors. The progress marks itself with his cane. Finally, he stooped down, on every day's page of history; but it is and with a very sage-like nearer glance, said, more the result of inevitable sequence, than "Well, it is either a ground mole or a flying of direct effort on the part of professed squirrel." Such was the termination of triends; they lack consist cy. Anti-slavery Wise Peter's inquest upon the dead bat. societies, as well as the individuals compos-But, to be serious, the Freeman, notwith- ing them, have failed to do any more practistanding the import of its name, and altho' cally, to encourage those who have been deit may have acquainted itself with many graded in society, because not encouraged, things, seems not to have learned one fact, than have individuals who have made no namely, that colored men have as strong profession whatever of anti-slavery zeal. In jealousy of their rights of private judgment fact, the practice is largely in favor of the and conscience as white men have, and as non-professor. Anti-slavery men have failhigh a sense of propriety. The editor mends ed to discover worth and intelligence among his pen, and he flourishes and flourishes, at- the free colored people, unless to be used. tempting to explain a fact by three suppo- when made to serve; when it dare be free, as sitions, but no argument. What is this fact? in your case, Mr. Editor, it must be hunted. My being a member of a constituent part of denounced, abused, called "ungrateful."the Presbyterian Church? If the Freeman There must be no black captain; for if so. had a quarrel with the Presbyterian Church even some of the black crew of the antias a body, for her short comings, or with any slavery ship will revolt. We must extricate individual in its bosom, for words spoken, ourselves from the ditch of degradation and and acts performed, and should have ex- dependence. One of the leading aims of pressed it accordingly, I could still respect the National Council to assemble in the city the motive. But to single me out as an of. of New York, next week, should be an effender, and purposely link my name with fort to induce our people more generally to that of an odious individual white man- appreciate the importance of giving their falsely, too-and then tell me virtually, that children trades, and to seek out every mein no constituent part of the Presbyterian chanic and artisan who will give to such Church shall my fugitive heel find a resting children a place in their workshops. There place, is equivalent to telling me that I shall are hundreds of opportunities which might not be a Presbyterian ! This, for one Free- now be improved-opportunities which have man against another, is going it with a ven- but recently been opened. I am happy to geance for liberty of private judgment and say that there are at present quite a number conscience. Has the Freeman read the his- in this city of various trades. tory of the Pilgrims and others who have Solomon Northop owes his return to freesuffered for their right of private judgment? dom, and his family to his knowledge of If my neighbor's private judgment leads him bandicraft. It was association at the work to rest within the pale of some other com- bench, and consequent respect for him created munion than that of the Presbyterian by being a "fellow-craft," that worked his Church, or without the pale of all churches freedom; but for that, he would now be -well, but let him remember that I have a dead, or worse than dead, on a Louisiana private judgment as well as he has, and that slave plantation, as a slave. It was by the I recognize no Lord of my conscience but agency of a Northern carpenter, that he was God only. Slave born, though I be, I am ful. restored to home and his freedom. Shall ly awake to the value of the right of private we not respect trades? Shall we not edujudgment. I never awoke to a real sense of cate our children thereto? the curse of slavery, until I felt the iron in PROVIDENCE, April 30. my conscience-slavery invading my right N. B .- There is hope for St. Phillips .of conscience-then I resolved to do or die. The right of conscience I hold to be the Communipaw has been elected vestryman. foundation of all others. Any man, or body of men, who attempts to invade that sacred MEETING IN VIENNA ON SLAVERY. right, I must regard as the most dangerous A meeting of the citizens of Vienna, Oneida of all men to me. Any man, or body of Co., was held at the Methodist Chapel, at men, who will, by any act, word, insinuation, South Corners, on Tuesday, April 10th, 1855, or saying, bring into jeopardy, contempt, to consider the subject of slavery. Although the weather was unfavorable, a good attenddisrepute, or ridicule this sacred right of ance and a very lively interest was manifested. mine, on pretence of fidelity to our cause, I After addresses from Rev. Mr. Miner, of look upon as being as hostile to the interest of Syracuse, and Elder Jenks, and remarks my race, as the man who binds chains upon our from others, the following Resolutions were adopted, without a dissenting voice : limbs, on pretence that he can take better Whereas: It is the sense of this meeting care of us in a condition of slavery, than we that American Slavery lives and maintains can take of ourselves in a state of freedom. its power-1, By opposing and corrupting the Gos-What is the difference ? 2, By assailing the Constitution and Col. Frisby Tilghman, of Washington, Md., undermining all our rights. 3, By derangfor twenty years, robbed me of the right to ing the policy of the Government. 4, By producing wars and in various ways absorbuse my limbs for myself; and more than ing the fruits of free labor. Therefore, twenty years after, I overthrew, and de-Resolved, That love to God, and love of nounced with manly scorn, the proud, rascountry, alike demand from all the utmost cally, and oppressive pretensions of the of our influence as Christians and voters, to Maryland Pharaoh, the Pennsylvania inquis- arrest and abolish this great evil. Resolved. That David Tremain, Mark F. itorial Freeman-the Amalekite of the Nor-Stone, and S. A. Covill, be a Committee to thern Desert, waylays me and demands my invite some speakers to address us again, at passport-calls in question my right of prono very distant day, on the subject of slagress to complete emancipation. But I have very; and that said Committee be instructed yet to learn by what authority the Freeman to send these resolutions for publication to the Northern Christian Advocate, and to the set up this censorship over my private Wesleyan. judgment-and also what reason it has to 75 True to her noble instincts on the suppose that I will stupidly and meanly surside of Freedom, Massachusetts sends greetrender my inner manhood to its domineering to Kanzas and promises "material aid," ing dictation. If the Freeman supposes that if necessary, in driving out the banditti who I have not common sense and self-respect, to have conquered the real settlers in that emcling to my own rights as a man, I can assure bryo State. Resolutions were proposed in the House, last Tuesday, calling upon the Govit that it has one black covered book to read. ernor of Missouri to restrain the border ruf-My inner manhood recoils at the thought of finns, should another raid be proposed, and being made, by one white man, the occasion calling upon President Pierce to protect the of a fling at another. I despise, in my soul, sovereignty of Kanzas, at the same time, the thought of being a rest for the rifle of pledging the whole force of the glorious old sharp shooters. In an honest war, let every any other State or Territory whose consti-Commonwealth to aid the people of that or man load, steady his own muzzle, and pull tutional rights may be invaded .- N. Y.

fired into an enemy's ranks, I will do it myself. I speak thus, because I see the animus MR. EDITOR :- By comparing my dates, by professed friends of the rights of the of all this kind of attack upon colored men. race. We become obnoxious to some of our

professed friends, because we do not gee and haw, and come into and out of the traces at white man a right to take me by the coat "Rev. J. W. C. Pennington, D. D., a fugi- button and lead me whithersoever he will --

man, at the time the paragraph appeared in mistake in a matter of fact-as a minister, I have never been a member of any Presby-

These are my views, freely stated, and I ition of that church in respect to slavery, intend to adhere to them. I wielded a pen in defence of my own race, before the Pennsylvania F, eeman was known. I am its se-

> to do battle for my race, as heretofore. J. W. C. PENNINGTON.

> > For Frederick Douglass' Paper.

but by some Chapman, or other influence, it

Literary Notices.

ELLEN NORBURY; or, the Adventures of an Orphan. By Emerson Bennett. Phila-delphia: 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 Louisville, Ky. books that are entitled "novels." The ob ject of Mr. Bennett, in his present work,

the miseries and vices that exist in great cities, and from which even the city of Exh bition at Paris by 321 exhibitors, with Brotherly Love is not exempt. Pictures o 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. IRONTHORPE-The Pioneer Preacher. By

Paul Creyton. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co. This last production of the Author of

ing. We have only had time to look at a found along the Platte river. few pages of the volume; but we see, at a story of pioneer life; and though here are tained it by 8,000 to 10,000 majority. no thrilling adventures, or bold exploits nar-

rated, there is a freshness and raciness that story is told. The scenes described might have been found in Western New York half a century ago.

Dewey 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 bages, were perused 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 erend and excellent father. to supply their places. The present number

very ably penned. Every article deserves Dickens is admirable. Dewey has Blackwood.

" THE EDUCATION DEMANDED BY THE PEO-LE OF THE UNITED STATES," is the title of a Discourse, delivered at Union College, market. Schenectady, in July last, by the Rev. Dr. WAYLAND, on the occasion of the 50th An iversary of Dr. Nott'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 appro val. The Sermon may be found at D MDewey'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 infor mation 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;

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

-An Editorial Convention is to be held in Le Roy, on Thursday, June 14th. -The Buffalo Democracy learns that ex-

and 65, were married a few days ago, at they are informed of the high price the

-Edwin Forrest lately gave \$1000 to the widows of three pilots who were drowned appears especially to be to call attention to in assisting a ship named after him -Canada will be represented at the great

> more than 800 articles. -Mr. Stratton, the father of the woll- opinions on the great New-England liquor known Gen. Tom Thumb, is an inmate of States, without a dissenting voice, set those the Hartford Lunatic Asylum.

> -The wife of U. S. Senator Hamlin died at their residence in Hampden, Maine, on their liquor clients too far upon dangerous the 17th of April.

-Anthracite coal is abundant in Nebras-Father Brighthope" reached us this morn- ka. Some of very good quality has been

-In Iowa, the people have just voted on glance, that it is a very simple and pleasing their new prohibitory liquor law, and sus-

-The residents of the Southern States are enjoying delightful summer weather .-cannot fail to charm, in the way a simple Strawberries are abundant in New Orleans. -Six hundred unpaid letters were left in fiscating smuggled goods, searching for and the Cincinnati Post Office in the course of the first six days after the new law went into operation

> -The town of Erwing, Mass., has chosen one married lady on its School Committee, and Ashland two young ladies on its Committee for the year 1855.

-The favorite one-horse carriage of the late Daniel Webster was recently sold at the dust of the common law in his eyes .auction in Boston, for the very small sum of He is as hestile to this new law as he was to \$17.50.

-The sons of the late Mr. Pike of Derby, England, author of "Persuasives to Early of a series arranged to forestall public opin-Piety," are preparing a memoir of their rev-

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

signed the act recently passed by the Leg- before the people he says: islature, making Jurors judges of the law and the fact.

"Newcomes," with the intention of visiting this country, with a batch of new lectures, the people of that State but it is nevertheadapted to Yankee tastes.

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 Millerites, or Second Adventists, for the Davis County, Iowa: "Last night father was coming of the Savior and the end of the robbed of eight hundred doilars in gold, world. In the Eastern States, it is said, (twenty dollar pieces.) He had moved on many converts are being baptised. his farm on the 2d inst, and on the night of many converts are being baptised.

73 The Albany Atlas of the 25th brings us five columns of Nicholas Hill's Opinicn on the Prohibitory Law. It seems to have

been carefully prepared on the retainer of some liquor-dealers of Albany. It is such an opinion, of course, as the liquor-dealers President Fillmore is about to visit Europe. —A pair of lovers of the ripe age of 70 to the ripe age of 70 —A pair of lovers of the ripe age of 70 —A pair o stand the value of these feed opinions when

drowning men 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 Canal question. But the Court of Appeals overturned them. Webster and Choate gave most eloquent and elaborate

cases; but the Supreme Coart of the United opinions aside. So we advise Mr. Hill, Counselor Dillon, and District-Attorney Hall, and all that are to follow, not to lead ground. The Courts are yet to pass upon these questions. Mr. Hill's argument seems vulnerable 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 casuistry and legal sophistry, we doubt 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 absent debtor's estate, attaching an absconding debtor's property, seizing and contaking stolen property, tearing down pest-houses, abating gunpowder, indicting soapfactories, or prohibiting unlabeled poison.-He seems entirely blind as to the magnitude and nature of the evil to be remedied, and he most adroitly draws off 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 strönger case. Mr. Hill is a Hunker, reared in Judge Cowen's office, and having the Code. He is ferocious on the Legisla-

ture, and as for Reforms, he seems to regard them with holy horror. This opinion is one ion, and brace the nerves of terrified clients. -N. Y. Tribune.

SLAVERY IN VIRGINIA.-In his public speeches Mr. Wise paints in eloquent language the lamentable want of energy and public spirit in Virginia. Her want of schools, of canals and railroads, &c., is appa-Mr. Beale, the American candidate for

the general truth of Mr. Wise's picture, has the manliness and courage to avow the true cause of this degeneracy. In his speeches

"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 less true, and is known to be true by every

unprejudiced intelligent citizen. It will cost him some votes, but it ought to give -Ohio Columbian

ANOTHER CHLOROFORM ROBBERY-A WHOLE FAMILY DRUGGED .- A letter in the Iowa Ga-

zette of April 14, gives the following account

O THE RADICAL POLIVICAL ABOLITIONISTS.

WE are few-bat 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 Our undertaking, as radical political aboitionists, is to remove slavery from the naional territories by means of our national States also, by means of the same power, whenever the States shall themselves refuse to remove it. For the success of this underourselves. Of all the political parties, there Campbell, of New York.

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 slave-holders, 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 cheerfully admit, an anti-slavery party. Nevertheless, it denies the rights of the Federal Government to touch slavery in the States; and, sad to say, it admits the Constitutional authority f every slaveholder to claim every State Government for his slave catcher. The Am erican Anti-Slavery Society, or Garrison par-ty, 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

Circumstanced as we are, brethren, it is ening each other's hands ? We believe, that the work. it is, and hence we take the liberty to pro-

pose, 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 ci Convention be attended by all, who are ac-customed to lecture in behalf of our princi-ples and by all, who are disposed to embark their pastors, or whatever other benevolent object that commends itself to public patronage. Let such then who would help the cause, help ples, and by all, who are disposed to embark n 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

S0.	
	LEWIS TAPPAN:
	WILLIAM GOODELL.
	GERRIT SMITH.
	S S JOCELYN
	W. E. WHITING.
	JAMES MCCUNE SMITH.
	GEORGE WHIPPLE.
	FREDERICK DOUGLASS.
Annil 4 1855	The second of the second second

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 speakolitical power, and to remove it from the ers will be present, who will participate in the exercises :

Dr. James McCune Smith, of New York; taking, we must depend, under God, upon Rev. A. G. Beman, of Conn. ; and Mr. Tunis

The following gentlemen are expected to oe present :

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 Col-

ored American Congregational M. Church, will be laid at 2 o'clock. P. M., same day, at which time a public Collection will 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 Underbill, Leah Allen. L. TILMON, President.

EXHIBITIONS AND LECTURES.

THE undersigned proposes exhibiting the DIORAMA OF UNCLE TOM'S CABIN 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 right and duty to wield the political power of the na-tion 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 no law for that most sweeping of all piracies, but that the Federal Constitution demands the abolition of all American Slavery, State or national. Circumstanced as we are, brethron, it is

Circumstanced as we are, brethren, it is not our duty to come together, for the pur-pose of enlightening each other's minds, and cheering each other's hearts, and strength-sent the most prominent scenes and characters in

the work. In order to render our labors more effectual and create more general interest and benefit, we pro-pose the following arrangements, viz :--To give one half of the receipts to any Chnrch or Society, or regularly appointed commttee by the public, who will provide a place, secure an audience, and defray the expenses in cident to the meeting. An arrangement by which every Church or So-ciety in the country may replenish their funds, aid their pastors, or whatever other henevolent, object

Let such then who would help the cause, help themselves, and help us in our feeble endeavors to enlist the public ear to the cries of bleeding hu-manity; go at once to work, communicate imme-diately with us preparatory to an exhibition. We shall not however confine ourselves to that deplorable and humiliating aspect of the colored man's case, represented in that work. But we promise at no distant date, a new pro-gramme of very different scenes, representing not only an entirely original, but a far more hopeful as-pect of the black man, than has ever been present-ed to the American public.

pect of the black man, than has ever been present-ed to the American public. It is neither ogotism, nor yet flattery, in us to say, that this mode of giving instruction possesses the double merit of engaging those two most im-portart faculties that man possesses—the mind and the sight at the same time, and making an ineffaca-ble impression. It is not as being necessarily de pendent and degraded, then that, we shall confine our exhibitions of his character. There have been places where and times when

There have been places where, and times when the black man of modern times has proven himself the *patriot*, the *statesman*, and the *warrior*. As such, then, let him be know to the world, that it FREDERICK DOUGLASS. April 4, 1855. TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL COUN-CIL OF THE COLORED PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES. Such, then, let him be know to the world, that it may acknowledge it, and to our youth,

ne, (post paid.)

384-tf

-The Toronto Globe of the 7th, says it rent to all. But he refuses to see and recogis estimated that 100,000 bushels of wheat nize the true cause of this degeneracy. are stored in that city for the United States Lieut. Governor of Virginia, while admitting

-The Governor of Massachusetts has

-Thackeray is hurrying through the

-The resolution in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, relative to aliens, him ten where it will lose him one supporter.

To our Voluntary Agents and others; Cuban affairs-Position of the United States; on the 17th of April, during a severe storm, The manner of effecting the theft was inge-News from Spain, Cuban Conspiracy, &c.; the Arcadia High School was struck by nious. The window was raised, and small Civilization in the South; Missouri-Slavery lightning, and four boys, pupils, who were an Exotic, and Must Perish ; Prospectus of in the building, burned to death.

The Terrors of Slavery. HARPER for May is here. GODEY has come, redolent of spring fash- nals which are suspected or believed to be ons. Dewey has both these favorite period

icals. LITTELL arrives regularly. 571 is an exellent number. FORRESTER'S BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

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

JOURNAL for May has arrived before us.

THE MONTHLY JULILEE. The last number the counter. is here.

on our table.-J. G.

PAINFUL AND ROMANTIC AFFAIR .--- We have learned the particulars of a singular affair that occurred in South Natick last week,

all their advertisements from sundry jourfavorable to the Maine Law.

-There has been for many months a prococlies from China into Cuba, as plantation | this morning." laborers. A vessel is now fitting out at New York for China, under a contract for 1,250

emigrants. -Colonel Amory who keeps an eating-THE AMERICAN MEDICAL AND SURGICAL house in Boston, having recently missed sums

of money from his till, was surprised in The May number of THE UNITY MAGAZINE discovering that some rats had been using bank bills as the lining for their nests under

-The Cincinnati Gazette learns upon re-Y CENHADWR AMERICANAIDD for May is liable 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.

which illustrates for ibly the adage that -A deliberate murder, said to have been truth is stranger than fiction." It appears the result of jealousy, was perpetrated in that the husband of a German woman had New Haven last Saturday night. A grocer left her to seek his fortune in the West. and not having received any letters from named Wm. Clark, shot Mr. Richard White it down with the eye, there was discovered amid through the head, becaus: White had marhim up for dead. About two months since ried a Miss Bogert, to whom Clark had been she was married to another young German, who had gained her affections, with whom greatly attached.

-The steamer Wm. Knox, from Cincinshe lived in great happiness until last week, when her first husband made his appearance, nati for St. Louis, was destroyed by fire a having come from St. Louis to convey his few days ago when near Flint Island. She wife and child to that place. It may well be imagined that the parties had a full compliment of passengers, mostly were in a p rplexing predicament. The emigrants for Kanzas, who were all rescued first husband was as loving as ever, and wish by a steamer which went alongside the ed to regain possession of his wife; the sec- burning vessel.

ond husband was full as ardent, the honey moon being scarcely over; the wife, who -An important discovery of secreted lethad taken a false step in consequence of her ters was made on beard the steamship Afignorance of the laws of this country, was rica, in Boston, illegally transmitted in the loth to resign ber new husband, who had treated herself and child with great kindness. trunk of an Express Company. There In this dilemma, a benevolent German, were about a thousand letters, mostly of a named Stearns, of Saxonville, a jeweller, bebusiness character. The Postmaster has coming acquainted with the facts of the returned all of them to their respective case, persuaded the wife to return to St. addresses. Louis with her original husband, and in-

duced the last husband to submit to the ar--Col. Benton has written a letter, dated the 15th April, in which he states that there The parting scene between the young German and the family when they were is no Indian war on the Upper Missouri and about to leave for St. Louis, is represented North Platte; that he has received ample as having been extremely affecting. Tears proof to sustain this assertion, and that the gart, No. 18 West Chapel-street. and entered a streamed from the young man's eyes in tornew regiments were raised for another purrents as be kissed his late wife and her child and when he shook hands with the husband. pose, which, he thinks, lies in the direction he exclaimed in broken accents. "take her of Cuba.

it more attention, and placed himseif under the care of a physician; but, a week or two ago, strange to say, he died with lockjaw. -That remarkable phenomenon in natu-

ral 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-eights of a mile long, 60 occupied the platform in addressing his feet wide, 300 deep, and equal to 1,420,000

-The slaveholders of Platte county, Mo., "He never would have done that deed had ing the press into the river, they threaten be been a temperance man; if his associa- to tar and feather and hang the editors cause of the fiendish act. thereof, and promise the same treatment to ity and propriety through drinking habits; and loosing his natural regard for right, he any Methodist elergyman who preaches in barbarous outrage on the first page of our was ready and willing for any infamous po-litical deed that needed a helping hand." barbarous outrage on the first page of ou paper, under its appropriate heading.

-At Arcadia, Madison County, Missouri, window by persons of course to us unknown. rolls of paper satured with chloroform or opium thrown into the room, by which the house was filled with smoke, and a deep Facts for the People ; Respect for the Laws ; - The New York Herald states that the sleep came over all the inmates. The money liquor dealers have resolved to withdraw | was between the straw and feather beds in which father and mother were sleeping .-Linen cloths, wet with chloroform, placed over the faces of the old lady and gentleman, and thus they were kept unconscious while the money was taken from unject on foot for the introduction of 6,000 house, and all slept to an unusually late hour der them. There were five persons in the

Sounding the Niagara below the Suspen-

are prepared to resist and overcome oppres-SION BRIDGE .- On Thursday last we witnessed sion in your own behalf, and in behalf of an attempt by the accomplished Engineer Roeb-ling, the architect of the Railroad Suspension Bridge below Niagara Falls, to measure the your bleeding brethren of the South who, being manacled and dumb, rely upon you depth of the water under the platform of the carriage way. This is 225 feet above the stream. Those who have stoed upon the Bridge, and watched the current below, will remember to struggle for their rescue from Slavery and ignorance. Linked among a fettered race, your elehow rapidly, and with what seemingly irresisti-ble force the vast volume of water rushes thunvation is their elevation, your inaction will be their unaltered docm. Wo be to you if deringly along, to the narrow gorge beyond.-Yet its surface at this point is unbroken. you do not faithfully struggle to carry out Mr. Roebling attached a strong wire 450 feet at whatever cost the Gospel of Abolition, El-

Mr. Roebling attached a strong wire 450 feet long, to a plummet-shaped piece of smooth wrought iron, prepared for the purpose, and which weighed 42 pounds, and suspended it from the Bridge 50 feet above the water. It was let go, ane with it simultaneously the enwas let go, and with it simultaneously the en-tire slack of the wire. The sounding iron struck point downwards—there was a white streak of lightning-like zig zag of foam upon the water—the wire almost instantly jerked against the rail of the Bridge, and stood out taut at an angle of say 70 degrees. Running it down with the area there was discoursed great iron plummet dancing and skipping about on the top of the water like a playful trout.— Soon the wire broke, and partially sank. The 42 pound attacment at the end had jerked e, and with Poole and numerous other wor-

thies, was a "goner." The wire was of the very best quality, and of the size and strength seemingly of that used in winding the great cables of the Bridge. Mr. Roebling will again try to sound the river, and is confident that he will succeed. There is a vague rumor down there that an English Navy Officer, two years since, spent three days upon the old bridge heaving the lead into the mighty waters, and that he actually brought up sound ings from a depth of 150 feet. He used a hemp line. From the vastly impatient manner in which we saw the Water-God cast off the restraints of a thin wire, we are satisfied that that lead-line, and those soundings are myths. Haw-ser Trunnion is out of his latitudes on the Suspension Bridge, and above the Niagara's flood. -Buff. Democracy, April 28.

New-Haven, (Ct.) Saturday, April 28, 1855.

MAN SHOT IN HIS OWN HOUSE .- This evening a tragic event, uncommon for this meridian, oc-curred in this city. The facts are briefly these: —About 7 o'clock, a young man named Willard Clark called at the residence of Mr. John Boroom in which the family were sitting, together with Mr. and Mrs. Richard Wight, son-inlaw and daughter of Mr. Bogart. Clark passed the usual compliments of the evening, and made a few remarks. Mr. and Mrs. Wight passed into -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 ed. The wife screamed, and Mr. Bogart enter-ed the room as Mr. W. fell senseless upon the oor. Clark left the house and proceeded directly to his store, corner of George and Lock streets, whither officer Lee Dunning went and arrested him. The officer asked him what he had been doing, to which Clark replied he did not know. Dunning told he must go with him. He was answered, "certainly, I suppose I must" nd Clark took some money from his pocket and and Clark took some money from his pocket and handed it to a person, and at the same fime giv-ing directions how to dispose of it. Durning and Clark then proceeded toward the jail. On the way the prisoner was asked if the act was premeditated, to which he replied: "No, not exactly premeditated, but I thought I might have some trouble with him and there is a some trouble with him a solution to the some trouble with him and there is a some trouble with him and there is a some trouble with him and there is a some trouble with him as a some trouble with him and there is a some trouble with him a some have some trouble with him, and thought I would be prepared." Several physicians were have n immediate attendance upon Wight, and in-restigation proved the ball had penetrated the head within an inch of the opposite side, and it could not be extracted. He is still alive, but it could not be extracted. The is still alive, but it is supposed he cannot long survive. The jeal-ousy of Clark, who had paid some attention to Mrs. Wight, previous to her marriage a few weeks since, is said to have been the probable

> The Port Hope Watchman says that fears finder. The intelligence is received here in a letter from Professor Zell, a very eminent bct-nist of Carlsruhe,—N. Y. Eve. Post. importation necessary. Canada opens her gra-naries as she never did before, under the stimufree trade and high prices.

other steps as shall prove, that although

among the oppressed and down-trodden, you

to do these things.

Your brother in bonds,

RECEIPTS

For Frederick Douglass' Paper, from the 20th

of April to the 4th of May

Hon. Gerrit Smith (don.) \$20 00

Cincinnati Anti Slavery Sew-

NEW YORK, March 17th, 1855.

Miss Maria G Porter

ing Circle Rev Dr Willis

J C Hulbert

Rev J W Fox

A G Howard

John Pierson

Mr Wykoff

H H Carpenter

Lewis Greenleaf

Lewis J. Clarke

Hiram Getman

J R Johnson

Willis Staines

Marvin Clarke

M S Cushman

James Taylor

Sereno F King

John C Bowers

Daniel Anthony

Elder F Ewing

JA Hulbert)

O S Chapin

Asa Anthony

D Hulbert

John Smith

C H Law

D Shepherd

Apollos Smith

Allen M Bland

Mahlon Bartlett

Milo A Townsend

John James Carey

Joel Robbins

Joshua Smith

E H Payson

Miss E Fisher

Amos Rogers

James Williams

Mrs C G Hathaway

Mrs John R Clarke

Robert Pike

Mrs Maria Benley

Stephen S Myers

Edmund Soward (per A Ballou) 2 50

Club

The success of the explorers for gold in alifornia and Austrsha, has led to the minute

examination of the geological formations in other countries, with the view of discovering

other countries, with the view of discovering auriferous veins. One of these examinations is reported to have been very successful. Pro-fessor Frederick Walchner, Bergrath of the Duchy of Baden, and brother (f Professor A. Walchner, a professional philologist in this city, is reported to have found a very rich while form Heidelburg in the

old mine a few miles from Heidelburg, in the

s expected that it will make the fortune of the

ountainous country which, in that

verlooks the plains bordering the Rhine.

Stephen Sturmond

Marianne Robinson

Wanton R Knowles

JAMES MCCUNE SMITH.

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for higher development are represented as submis-sive willing underlings. Generation after genera-GENTLEMEN :- In pursuance of a Resolution, adopted by you in Cleveland, Ohio, I hereby notify you to assemble in the city of NEW YORK, on TUESDAY, MAY 8th, in the Shiloh Presbyterian Church, Prince, corner of Marion Streets.

sive willing underlings. Generation after genera-tion are stamped with the same false impressions, and learn to assume it on the one hand, and regard it as a fixed inevitable fact on the other. We are stranging a new and a very extensive programme of Distinguished Colored Men and the incidents with which they have been connected and acquitted themselves honorably—such as ATTICUS. "the first martyr of the Revolution," the "colored Regiments at the Battle of New Orleage" and As a full attendance of the Council may Regiments at the Battle of New Orleans." and the distinguished and most prominent "black leaders" who freed the first spot discovered by Columbus, that was first desecrated to slavery— Hispanola—now Heavti be confidently anticipated, it is earnestly hoped that you will come determined to carry out the measures entrusted to you by the Rochester Convention, and to take such

Hispanola-now Hayti. I have endeavored to make the arrangements sufficiently liberal to meet the patronage and engage the attention of all who have an interest in our ommon cause. For further important particulars, you will write

J. N. STILL Brooklyn, L. I.

" For Truth-our Country-and the Slave." OUR WORLD.

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and the bondage in which the slave power attempts

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FLOUR. Superfine Genesee - - \$11.00 FISH. Codfish, cwt. -White fish, bbls. 4 25 Trout. bbls. - 8 00 FRUIT. Dry Peaches, lb. - -Dry Apples. bu. -GRAIN. 12a14 1 25a1 37 Wheat, Genesee; - -\$2 50 Corn, Barley, - - -82 \$1 00 - - -1 12 White Beans, \$1 50 Peas. can white, do Marrowfat, - - -HIDF 5. 1 25al 75 Slaughter, -5106 Calf-skins. Sheep Pelts, -5(a621 LIME AND PLASTER. Water Lime, bbl. -Ground Plaster, ton, 1 25a1 50 LEATHER. Middle Spanish, - 24a25 23a24 Heavy POULTRY. - 121 Turkeys, Chicken, PROVISIONS. Pork, mesr, bbl. - 16 00 6 50a7 00 ın hog, -Lard, -Hams smoked, -10a11 6a6 Shoulders, do. Beef Hams, dc. - 4 00a5 00 Beef, cwt.

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trust that his injunction will be complied with .- Boston Herald. t is. He said :

rangement.

PHILO.

of the Nebraska bill ?" as follows

Sensation.)

ecturer, in a speech recently delivered before the Legislative Temperance Society, in Boston, revealed at least one of the causes of Douglas's pro-slavery course and consequent political downfall. A fearful warning "How came he to do that great wickedness

by drinking habits and drinking companions He kept his skin full of brandy, and often

nimself responsible, legally and otherwise.

-but for God's sake, treat her well !"

policy when he was, to say the least-full."

ions had not been among drinking men .--

ountrymen on the great questions of public | tons of coal. Perhaps he was saying something that was have "got their backs up." Having destroyot known; but for the assertion he held ed the office of a Free Soil paper, by throw-

And he proceeded to answer the question "It was because he had been demoralized

How SENATOR DOUGLAS BECAME SO RECK- time he gave it little or no care, but ulti-LESS .- Dr. Jewett, the celebrated temperance mately becoming annoying to him, he gave

his own trigger. If I wish to be loaded, and | Tribune.