From the Rochester Democrat. THE KANSAS MEETING.

Speeches of Rev. Mr. Starr, Prof. Raymond, and Mr. Dibble, of Indiana. THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

This was an adjourned meeting from last week, and the Chair was taken by Hon. Wm. S. Bishop, as President. Hon. Davis Carpen-TER, of Brockport, Gen. J. GOULD, JOHN T. LACEY, Esq., Hon. T. KEMPSHALL, JAMES P. Food, and George H. Roberts, Esgs., were appointed Vice Presidents; and G. W. Raw-ing [Hear hear.] The acts described here son and E. B. Sheperdson, were named as

some three thousand persons:

"A public meeting at the City Hall of all people expect that we will swallow it and do Freedom Loving citizens of Rochester and vicinity to inquire of our returned Missionaries of day by day is, will we do it? [No! no!] If the truth of the reports in circulation, and not, how shall we act? It seems to me the which also reach us through the press, with requestion is simply this—will we, in the exercise gard to the Territory of Kansas and the State of our legitimate rights, (so some are fond of

dispersed; the Press destroyed; and the liberty of Freemen give expression to our convictions of speech, the last outpost of Human Rights, on this greatest issue of the age? The feeling

which we are all sworn to defend, and whether we should not immediately invoke the aid of the Have we no more confidence in the institutions Executive Power of this great Republic to re- bequeathed to us by our fathers? Have we store order where anarchy now reigns, and have not seen issues that took hold of the deepest peaceful Liberty succeed baleful despotism." emotions and affecting the largest interests of

The remarks made by Rev. Mr. Starr, at the meeting on Friday evening, were of the most interesting character, and confined chiefly to an account of the state of feeling in Western Missouri, among the slaveholding population.—
He said that he should make no apology for He said that he should make no apology for evincing a deep interest in the subject under I for one, said the speaker, have no such fear. consideration, and exciting so much attention at not but feel warmly in view of the state of afnot but feel warmly in view of the state of affairs in a section of country where he had lived for nearly five years past. He might have remained there not only in security, but with the popular sentiment on his side, had he been willing to say a single word in favor of slavery. ling to say a single word in favor of slavery.—
But one word was required,—and that they did

nose to consider the rights of the black man not get from him and never would. (Cheers.) His first blunder, he confessed it to be such, was that the greatest issue at this time was that afcommitted when he first went to Missouri, and committed when he first went to Missouri, and feeting the sable sons of Africa, which embraced consisted in teaching a colored school. He had eight pupils, who were slaves. But he could scarcely regret the part he had taken in improving the faculties of those persons and pre-paring them for exercising their rights and du ties as freemen, if they should be emancipated or secure their liberty. Here at the North, it has been the habitat. has been the habit of good, conscientious, sinhas been the habit of good, conscientious, sincere people, to deprecate excitement and agitation, and to favor compromise, in order to conciliate the South; and the Southern men have ciliate the South; and the Southern men have made loud outcries about the agitation caused by abolitionists at the North. They have said, "Just let us manage this thing ourselves, and we will bring about emancipation in our way and in good time." And instead of so doing, they have been all the while pursuing a course calculated to increase and extend the evils of companing under the bonds of Slavery. But calculated to increase and extend the evils of slavery. Cassius M. Clay, a slaveholder, a man stellow to and popularity undertook to act up. of talents and popularity, undertook to act up-on the principle avowed by some of these men, and agitated the question of emancipation in and agitated the question of emancipation at his own State of Kentucky, setting the example himself. But he soon found that it would not do for him to promulgate his sentiments there, and he must leave.

So you went on to speak of the adoption and treacherous, and finally had assumed to trample on the ballot box and strike down "popular sovereignty," in behalf of which the popular sovereignty, in behalf of which the popular sovereignty is popular sovereignty.

Mr. Stare went on to speak of the adoption last sacrifice, the repeal of the Missouri Comof the Missouri compromise, showing, by reference to a large map of the United States, the ence to a large map of the United States, the original Louisiana purchase and the boundaries of the State of Missouri. Some few years afof the State of Missouri. Some few years alter that State was admitted, Col. Benton—a man who "would not do to bet on," as western men say—then "King of Missouri" by a system. [Cheers.] For one I am against making men say-then "King of Missouri," by a system of tactics equally efficacious in Congress, It is a question between Freedom and Slavery, got that part of the country adjoining Kansas at the North as well as at the South. It is a try sacredly reserved for Freedom, annexed to question that concerns your rights and mine, as try sacredly reserved for Freedom, annexed to Missouri, and in that little plot are the city of St. Joseph, Weston and Platt city, (the latter Senator Atchison's residence,) and it has become the very hot-bed of slavery and the scene Come the very hot-bed of s of the late outrages. Herein was the first violation of the Missouri Compromise, and he left place. it for lawyers to decide, whether, since Missouri to learn,—he knew nothing about it personally, had been the first to break that compact under which she was admitted as a slave State, the whole question does not revert to the original

them success in their efforts; for if he did not misinterpret the lesson taught by his grandsire, The repeal of the Missouri Compromise was The repeal of the Missouri Compromise was agitated by Senator Atchison, in Missouri, three years before it was broached in Congress, and he had heard that Senator denounce it and the North, in stump speeches in Weston, with the North, in stump speeches in Weston, with the congression of the Coast Guard during the Revolution, that spirit was one that loved Liberty for its own sake, for all men and for all time.—

[Cheers.] He is, said Mr. S. are most busy in fanning the North, in stump speeches in Weston, while the most unsparing invective. He is, said Mr. S., one of the most profane persons in the whole country, and seemed to exert himself to invent the most superlative and unheard of blasphemy. The most superlative and unheard of blasphemy. He declared that he would rather see Kansas liberty unite for a common end. In order to sunk to the very bottom of hell, than to have give a fuller and more explicit expression to his it a Free State, and it should not come in a Free State. This was long before the Kansas and Nebraska bill was introduced. When that was before Congress, he wrote letters to his Prof. Raymond's remarks were throughout received with enthusiasm and loudly cheered. friends, advising them to disregard the Indian claims, and to move over at once and take up the country, so that northern abolitionists might

The origination of the Self-Defensive Associ ation, a league of pro-slavery men, headed by B. F. Stringfellow, who had been Attorney General of Missouri, was alluded to, and some of the illegal proceedings of that body detailed. Mr. Starr had been for a long time denounced by Stringfellow and others as an "Abolitionist," nd his usefulness as a Christian minister in that section greatly impaired by such reports.— and go for freedom. He liked the resolutions; He had been warned, and threatened, and was but he would as soon ask for virtuous deeds at the finally summoned to meet the Self-Defensive hands of Beelzebub as to request Franklin Association in council. He went there, anticipierce to right the people of Kanzas. It is pating that he might receive personal violence, pating that he might receive personal violence, our duty, as Freemen, to say to the world that but not afraid. The charges against him were Kanzas shall be free! that he was an Abolitionist; that he had taught slaves to read, and had ridden upon the military deal of enthusiasm among the audience, who grounds in a buggy, with a "buck nigger" sitting by his side. To all these he made answers, o'clock when he concluded. denying the first, confessing the second, and de fending himself against the third charge. (The person mistaken for a negro was an officer of the U. S. Navy.) Thinking he had a right to reached the citizens of these free States, makdefend his own rights and reputation against ing it certain that, in the recent election in the assaults, he declared that whoever had said he Territory of Kansas, the civil rights of the resiwas an Abolitionist, behind his back, fearing to dent population were invaded by hordes of armso stigmatise him before his face, was a coward, ed men from the State of Missouri; who, by a thief and a liar! Stringfellow was present, and these remarks had been made in a way to render them rather personal to that gentleman. He replied to Mr. Starr in a very vituperative ed against law-abiding citizens, and freely openmanner, but failed to resent the imputation by ed to lawless strangers from an adjoining State violence. In his speech he declared that the North were the Slave and the South the Free and by these outrages inflicting upon real popular the south the so States, said he would not live in the country if Kansas came in free, would not permit his daughter to associate with people from the witnessed within the limits of the United States North, &c. This led to a newspaper corres-or Territories thereof; and, whereas, by public pondence between Stringfellow and A. M. pondence between Stringfellow and A. M. Moore, formerly a resident of this city, in which Stringfellow was worsted.

Mr. Starr apologized for extending his rethandled the the adjusted for extending his rethandled the the adjusted for the said election, it appears that this foray upon Kansas is by large numbers there approved, that further and continued violence is meditated.

Mr. Starr apologized for extending his remarks, but was encouraged by the audience to proceed. He gave some extracts from newspapers in Missouri, threatening violence to Northern men, setting a price on the head of Eli Thayer, and alluded to the resolutions of the Defensive Association to go over into Kansas.

The propers assured the people of the process of the people of the process of the pr Defensive Association to go over into Kansas and vote. The papers assured the people of Missouri that the fact of their being in Kansas on election day was proof that they were voters there. The result of the election was known.—
He was personally aware of the fact, that hundreds and thousands of illegal votes went over and controlled the election for delegate last fall and for the Legislature last spring.

Christian missionaries and ministers of the Gosphel variety of the summarily to depart from the country, unless they will admit that slavery is no evil; and the person of a free citizen has already been subjected to invasion and violence, simply because he refused to submit to the imperious and tyrannical dictation of the slave power; and whereas, by these threats and other methods of intimidation, formidable obstacles

nd for the Legislature last spring.

Prof. RAYMOND, when Mr. Starr ceased methods of intimidation, formidable obstacles are interposed to the peaceable and lawful ocspeaking, came forward and read the resolutions of the committee. He was then called upon to speak, and addressed the audience briefly, the evening being far advanced. He said that if we really believe what is expressed in the resolutions he had read, it would not be asking too against such lawless violence and usurpation, much to spend a few minutes more in considering the state of things we have heard described and our duties in relation to it. The people could not expect him to instruct them in their who would preserve the Federal Union, mainpolitical duties; but this was a time when every tain their own liberties, or secure their civil man that has any mind must think, and when rights under the Federal Constitution, should every one who has a heart to feel, and any senti- unite as one man, to resist the aggressions of ment of patriotism, must be moved by his emotions at this ominous and unprecedented state of things by which we are surrounded, and to consider the duties we, as citizens, owe to our in that repeal, find their appropriate commentations are in the recent of the Missouri Compromise, and the breach of faith involved in that repeal, find their appropriate commentations. ler the circumstances, ry in the

This is no time for mere declamation or critithe violation of that compact by Congress, under the leadership of Senator Douglas, has its natural employment and conclusion in Senator Atchison, with his bowie-knife and revolver, at the head of his myrmidons and leaviers confederator in their reconstructions. cism; nor for sitting down and talking over these affairs as matters of remote interest and little bearing on ourselves and individual duties. It is a time for sober reflection, experienced judgment and for action. [That's it.] Acrion! A great deal has been said, not only here, but heretofore, in regard to the disposition of North-ern people in times of interest and in a case affeeting this great question, to get together and talk, and pass resolutions, create some excitement, get up agitation and discussion, and finally leave the matter where it was. He hoped the

pose to consider the rights of the black man

an interest dearer to the heart of God than

what is most dear and precious to us, and for

we a right to linger and delay in our duty on

liged to make concessions, one after another, to its encroachments. It had pained him deeply

to hear to night that in that small plat given

sands who are held in bondage in the Union?

The South had not been satisfied by conces

compromise, and put off the evil day, have we

an issue between the North and the South.

Prof. R. said he had heard, and he rejoiced

—that there are a number of gentlemen in our

country who take an exceeding interest in the

Mr. Dibble, of Indiana, who had been on the

stump through his State during last fall's elec-

tion, was introduced to the audience, and spoke

for a few minutes in a mingled strain of poetry,

humor and energetic appeal. He was glad to see the city of Rochester take the stand, assumed by this meeting, and bid farewell to Slavery.

The Empire State should have led, instead of

merely following Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michi-

gan and Wisconsin. But there was no time to

be lost. She must now come up to the mark,

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, authentic and reliable reports have

revival of the American spirit. He

frage there, "fit-body to fit head."

Resolved, That the day of compromise upo plant ourselves upon the Federal Constitu-[Hear hear.] The acts described here tion, denying the legality of Slavery under the by an eye witness are undeniable. The ballot box has been invaded in a high-handed and vio-The following is the original call, signed by lent manner, which there has been no respectable attempt to apologize for or justify. of Missouri.

"Whether the right of suffrage has been invaded; the Pulpit overthrown; the Missionaries which we are placed, and in the tranquil daring

denied to any class of the inhabitants of said that shrinks from meeting this issue has not yet died out. Looking at it with the eyes of their ampled treachery and bad faith that broke down that barrier, we decline its restoration, and de-Territory.

"And if so, what means should be used to restore these inalienable and God-given rights, motion, all order and peace put at jeopardy.—

our moral sympathy and support in his attempt of maintain the laws of the Territory and the ights of our fellow-citizens there; and that m the clamor of the Missouri mobocrats and please all that class of our subscribers who church is promenade, concert, ball, and theatre; have the best possible evidence that he intends to discharge his duty and be the Governor of If our institutions are not such as we supposed them to be, and it is not safe for the people to

lawless confederates, in their recent assault up-

on Kansas, and their violence upon the free suf-

fellow, Atchison & Co. with the contrast, when we remember the elacapathy, indifference and neglect with which the same executive has thus far appeared to regard the outrage upon freedom and free citizens, peris constitutional duty of "taking care that the laws be faithfully executed," by the prompt use of the power entrusted to him for that pur

Prof. Raymond offered the following, which is due us.

Resolved, That in relation to the greatest of merican questions, we "know no North, no ry said, in the illusions of hope. But the little dark spot from which no danger was apprehend-ed, had steadily grown, and we have been ob-South, no East, no West," but cherishing a sincere love for every section of our country, we advocate what we believe to be true national policy, and extend the hand of fellowship and ledge of fraternal co-operation to all of our citizens on both sides of the Alleghanies us that slavery is an evil, and who desire to see its growth arrested, and a final limit put to its ower to work mischief in the land.

Resolved, That the time has fully come when sion but had demanded more and more, until he friends of Freedom in the Empire State, owa, and other States, should rally under the Republican banner, and postponing all minor or a less urgent issue, should take up their poinish the work which their fathers have bequeathed them, and to fight the Battle of Free-

call upon that committee to take immediate ject of their appointment, by assembling and or- man. out regard to party names or precedents.

when it is expected that Mr. Patterson, one of be paid, we need not point out the result. he proprietors of the Parkville Luminary, the office of which was destroyed, will be present to address the meeting.

tion of Slavery can be ignored:

and best men of the country-men of judgment,

The speech of this gentleman created a good definite and tangible shape.

or excite the applause of grown men." the "Constituted rights of the South," "Non-terms of equality with the white man. It would selling them to "serve God rather than man." "a good time coming."

Kansas and the adjoining slave State, and that the violation of that compact by Congress. Frederick Douglass' Paper. now and then into its transcendent glories. We might swing back and forth upon the

"Golden gates, on golden hinges turning;"

but not be allowed to trespass within the gates!

If we had on earth, as the French have it, une

goutte de sang noir, one drop of African

blood, this fact being known, we could not

enter there. This is no exaggeration. There

"That which long astonished me," says de

eism, and this rigorous police of the Protestant

Government, to examine our penitentiary sys-

UNE had been ejected from the same car, for his

ductor had no more right to eject Dr. Penning

We anxiously await the issue of the present

"ALL RIGHTS FOR ALL!"

ROCHESTER, JUNE 8, 1855.

THE CASH SYSTEM ADOPTED.

Notice is hereby given that after the first is no rhetoric about it, but a living, breathing, the subject of slavery is forever passed; that the word is but an indirect method of express- week in July, this paper will be conducted burning reality. ang the surrender of principle; that henceforth strictly on the cash principle; that thereafter no The spirit of caste reflects anything but credit one will be considered a subscriber who has not upon the character of the American People.— American Flag, or wherever the National Gov- paid the subscription price of the paper in ad- It makes those who possess it, a hissing and a trict of Columbia and the Territories, and that all subscribers who have not by-word among all civilized nation. Gustavus paid up to the first of January, 1855, will be be Beaumont, a French Author, who visited nerealter it should be the mission of the American people to animate the Government and the struck from the subscription list, and their bills this country eighteen or twenty years ago, was Constitution with the ancestral spirit of liberty placed in suitable hands for collection; that much disgusted with the exhibitions he witness-Constitution with the ancestral spirit of liberty—our motto: Freedom National—Slavery, a during the next four weeks, bills will be sent to subscribers in arrears directly from this office, upon his return to his native country, wrote a the Slave States cannot directly be touched; which, it is hoped, will be promptly responded work, entitled, "Maria, or Slavery in the but which, if it must and will there exist, we are determined, to the full extent of our constitutional power, to confine strictly within those with the from our list. We wish the tree to stand entire; but common sense teaches that it is far language, to the prevalence of this abominable Resolved, That we ask for no parallel of latibetter that every dead limb should instantly be spirit: tude, no 37 deg. 30 min, as the landmark of freedom; but that having witnessed the unexampled treachery and bad faith that broke down struck with decay and ruin.

mand that all the Territories of the U. States shall be forever free—the present boundary of the slave States being slavery's black line.

The lacesty all the desired and cannot be disregarded without great peril to the very existence of our confined in an obscure corner of the temple, Resolved, That we appreciate the difficult and responsible position of Gov. Reeder, in this trying and critical emergency, and tender him trying and critical emergency, and tender him trying and critical emergency, and tender him this amount is now due to us from delinquent if it were obliged to be mingled with coarse subscribers.

In adopting the plan now announced we shall

bath authorizes. For American society, the

the violence which they threaten his person, we have themselves adopted it and have regularly -the ladies there display themselves elegantly paid for their paper in advance; and we shall dressed. The Protestant temple, is the saloon where one prays. Americans would be distressed the people, and not the servile tool of String not offend that the numerous class, who, though to meet there people of low condition. Would honest and who mean to pay, are waiting for it not be grievous, too, if the hideous sight of a Resolved, That we consider the Kansas out- a more convenient season. We expect, how- black face should come in to tarnish the lustre rage an occasion specially demanding executive ever, to give very serious offence to that other interposition; that we are painfully impressed class, who, though not positively dishonest, or lashionable people, the majority will necessarily have a mind to shut the door against the peority with which the Federal Government was rather who hope that they are not, can go to the ple of color: the majority willing so, nothing ought into full activity to reduce to bondage post office from year to year, and call for our pan escaping slave, arrested in Boston, and the per, read it, and allow their families to read it, "The Catholic Churches are the only ones per, read it, and allow their families to read it, without paying a single cent for it. We mean which admit neither of privileges nor exclusions: the black population finds access to them as to put it out of the power of these honest peopetrated upon the Kansas emigrants; and that ple to seem dishonest. But let no one imagine we now respectfully but earnestly call upon the President of the United States to discharge will leave his name forgotten, because it is struck very nature of the two systems!" will leave his name forgotten, because it is struck from the subscription list. Meaning to be hon- This high minded and courteous foreigner, it est ourselves, and to pay our honest debts, we may be well to add, was associated with M. DE mean to use all proper means for collecting what Tocqueville, as a deputation from the French We have no doubt that most, if not all, of tem. After accomplishing the object of their

our non-paying subscribers, fail to pay up their mission, the former published the work to which subscription either from thoughtlessness or from we have alluded, and the latter, gave the world underrating the importance to us of sums so a masterly treatise upon our democratic Institusmall as one and two dollars. One thinks his tions. indebtedness is very small and of very little im- In conclusion, we remark with reference to portance, "Douglass is getting on very well.- the case of Doctor Pennington, that we hope and of Mason and Dixon's line, who believe with He don't need my subscription just yet. There that the matter will not be suffered to rest are a number of little outlays necessary to be here. We do not believe that the people will made now for home purposes, and when I get a sanction any such regulation of the company to couple of SPARE DOLLARS I'll send it to him."- which we have alluded. We do not believe Now this method of treating your conscience, they would prefer sitting by the side of a white following the example so nobly set them in New England, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, day, make a dishonest man of you; and if it be bunch of onions in his hand, to sitting by the day, make a dishonest man of you; and if it be bunch of onions in his hand, to sitting by the adopted by any considerable number of our side of a respectable colored man. And in this subscribers, will make a bankrupt of us and case, the conductor has ejected the right man, sition on this great American question of the strike down one influence aiming (under God) a respectable Doctor of Divinity! What will lay-resolved, in the spirit of their fathers, to to serve the cause of Liberty, humanity, and his brother Doctors say? Suppose Dr. Beth-

pointed by the Republican Con- action, just as soon as possible. No man has a vention held at Auburn in November last, and right thus to trifle with his own conscience, or ton than Dr. Bethune. and efficient measures for carrying out the ob-

struggle of the colored people in New York, to ganizing at the earliest convenient day the friends of Freedom throughout the State, within very small sums, and if each subscriber, who timately triumph; let them persevere, let them The resolutions having been adopted, the necting adjourned to Friday evening, June 8th, that the sum due us is altogether too trifling to be recognized. SENATOR HUNTER AND THE "HIGHER LAW."

THE CASE OF REV. DR. PENNINGTON.

At a recent gathering in Petersburg, Va., Our readers are aware that Rev. Dr. Pen- Senator Hunter, of that State, gave utter-WHAT WILL SATISFY THE SOUTH A VERMIL- NINGTON, of New York City, a gentleman of ance to a sentiment, which, when advocated by high intellectual, and moral worth, was recently Senator Seward, and others, a short time ago, The Richmond Whig has issued its edict to ejected from a public car, in Sixth Avenue, by evoked from the "lovers of the Union," the the Delegates to the Know Nothing National the conductor, in a worse than brutal manner. most virulent denunciations. The sentiment to Council. We invite particular attention to its points, that "the brethren" at the North may It seems that the Dr., shortly after taking his which we advert, is contained in the following declaration: "Protestants and Catholics, all ee how utterly fatile is the idea that the ques- seat, was notified by the Conductor that he declaration: "Protestants and Catholics, all must leave the car, as the regulations of the Christian Churches and individuals, believe that "It is of the first importance, in our judg- Company strictly prohibited colored people the allegiance which they owe to God, is higher nent, that it should be composed of the wisest from riding in any of their cars, save those pro- than any obligation to man; and that in a prudence and sagacity—men of cool heads and vided for their especial accommodation. The conflict between human and Divine Laws, you prave, loyal hearts; for upon that body will de- Rev. gentleman very properly refused to accede must serve God rather than man."

volve duties and responsibilities of the gravest character, and the result of its deliberation will determine for weal or weal determine, for weal or woe, the destinies of the bly ejected him. He, however, knowing his branded as an enemy of the Constitution, and The time has come when the public will be rights, and resolving, like a man, to maintain a traitor to God and to his country; and nothsatisfied with nothing less than an openly pro-claimed, broad, National, State-Rights plat-form, and the action of the party. State-Rights plat-South, in strict conformity to it. It will not do policeman, he demanded the arrest of the cowardly assailants. The policeman endeavored to But the history of the Fugitive Slave Bill, We, and the whole country, and especially dissuade the Dr. from taking any legal course to and its execution; the advice of "Christian" the South, are awaiting in anxiety the action of punish the offenders; but he very wisely resolv- ministers, and other "individuals," are a palpathe Philadelphia Convention on this subject.—
A platform must be agreed upon, and a right one at that; for everything now depends upon or not, a man can be thus assaulted by his fel- "all Christian Churches and individuals, be-

low man in the public conveyances of the city of lieve that the allegiance which they owe to God "It is useless for a party to call itself Conservative, National, Union-loving, if it is not willing to square its conduct by its professions—and its professions, too, should be put in a that a misunderstanding occurred between the had an opportunity of witnessing the develop-"Purge, purify the Order at the North, and Dr. and the policeman, the former was taken to ment of this "belief," in the doctrine of a parayou will then construct a great National, Constitutional party, before which all the other effete party organizations of the day will be compelled to give place. Let not the taint of Abo- have narrated them from memory, the Tribune dividuals" of that city. We need not here parlitionism attach in any manner to the Philadel- containing an excellent article on this subject, ticularize, for it is a fact of which Boston is phia Convention.

"In conclusion, if the result of the deliberation of the deliberation of the conclusion, if the result of the deliberation of the conclusion of the control of the deliberation of the control of the South and the patriotic men of all sections of containing not even the slightest allusion to the sition to what was denominated the doctrine of the country, the American party will be invincible. If not, it is already numbered with the Wat a commentary is this shameful outgiance to God, they hearkened unto the voice of things that were. We have long since cut rage upon the institutions of free, humane, Satan, basely worshipped him, and gave scriploose from the Abolitionized Northern Whigs, and unless the Know Nothing Convention at enlightened and Christian America! Boasting ture for the deed. Yes! they shamelessly de Philadelphia shall present to the people an ac- and ranting about Freedom and Equality, the clared it the imperative duty of all true Chrispeptable and honest platform, such as we have American people, as a whole, are the most intians, to "obey the Law, while it is law." ceptable and fishest platform, such as we have indicated, then we are free to confess that we shall henceforth hold them, as we hold all other small henceforth hold them, as we hold all other small henceforth hold them, as we hold all other small henceforth hold them, as we hold all other small henceforth hold them, as we hold all other small henceforth hold them, as we hold all other small henceforth hold them, as we hold all other small henceforth hold them, as we hold all other small henceforth hold them, as we hold all other small henceforth hold them, as we hold all other small henceforth hold them has the most tyrannical people, the small henceforth hold them has the most tyrannical people, the small henceforth hold them has the most tyrannical people, the small henceforth hold them has the most tyrannical people, the small henceforth hold them has the most tyrannical people, the small henceforth hold them has the most tyrannical people, the small henceforth hold them has the most tyrannical people, the small henceforth hold them has the most tyrannical people has a small henceforth hold them has the most tyrannical people has a small henceforth hold them has the most tyrannical people has a small henceforth hold them has the most tyrannical people has a small henceforth hold them has the most tyrannical people has a small henceforth hold them has the most tyrannical people has a small henceforth hold them has the most tyrannical people has a small henceforth hold them has the most tyrannical people has a small henceforth hold them has the most tyrannical people has a small henceforth hold them has the most tyrannical people has a small henceforth hold them has the most tyrannical people has a small henceforth hold them has the most tyrannical people has a small henceforth hold them has the most tyrannical people has a small henceforth hold them has the most tyrannical people has a small henceforth hold them has the most tyrannical people has a small henceforth hold them has the most tyrannical people has enemies of the South—at dagger's point.

"One word about the Abolition Know Noth—devils. Caste is the god the nation delights to of the flock remonstrated with their shepherds. ings, with Wilson at their head. Our advice is, honor. Caste is in their preaching, their sing- They knew that God had commanded them to to allow neither Wilson nor any of his stripe to ing, and their praying. They talk about the help "the stranger within their gates;" they take seats in the Convention. Even though they come forward voluntarily, and say they are willing to take the 'Third Degree,' believe not the development of this insatiate and malignant "Thou shalt nor return unto his master the in their sincerity. Pledges, nor obligations, nor oaths, can ever bind such men as Wilson of Massachusetts. Therefore, KICK HIM AND ALL SUCH OUT OF THE CONVENTION

AT THE OUTCOME. The development of this instante and manghant spirit, every nation under heaven. This spirit servant that is escaped from his master unto follows us by day and by night. It follows us at every step. "Wherever thou goest, I will flashed from the sacred page. But they were go;" this is its language addressed to us in ev- told to keep silence, and obey the "Law" of "It is useless to disguise the fact that many ery avenue of life. It goes with us to the mar- man; though acknowledged to be a "an unblunders have been committed which might and ought to have been avoided—that the leader-church, to the cars, to the grave-yard, and upon the whole, the ministers and members of ship and control of that party has been mostly when our dust returns to our mother dust, feeds "Christian Churches," and other "individuals," in the hands of men without political experience or political influence—and that its triumph in upon the effluvia arising from our dead bodies. "Christian Churches," and other "individuals," upon the effluvia arising from our dead bodies. Virginia has been defeated, not so much from Yes! it pounces upon us at birth, goes with us should be obeyed. The Law of God was any particular defect in its principles, as from through life, and, like a starved jackall, is seen broken. His authority trampled upon, the adwant of proper and skilful management. We have no objection to winks, and grips, and signs, and passwords; but less attention to these, and more to essentials, is what the well being of the It can enter neither Heaven nor Hell. | cannot lie, has not forgotten the deed of blood.

American party now absolutely requires. There is much of flummery and stuff, captivating enough to the fancies of children perhaps, but not specially adapted to attract the admiration which drives the colored man from the lower Mr. Hunter, meets with such general accentfloor of her Christian (?) churches, the majority ance, they would not have so readily relin-And the Whig adds that the Convention of them, would not (could it do otherwise) suf- quished their allegiance to Heaven, and turned nust "go in" for the "Fugitive Slave Law," fer him to enter the regions of the blessed upon a deaf ear to the monitor within them, coun-

right of Slaveholders to take their property in- only allow him, and all our oppressed people, But what will become of the honorable Sen-

garded, so far as the vexed question of Slavery is concerned, as a mere flourish of rhetoric .-Let him or any one else, oppose the Fugitive

CALL FOR A NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The CALL FOR A NATIONAL CONVENTION of the to "act well" their part in the great drama of it is time, quite time for him to be one." Human Freedom, attend the Convention, resolved to battle nobly for the right.

"Up to our altars, then, Courage and loveliness, Manhood and woman. Deep let our piedges be

The Personal Liberty Bill, which is now the our duty. We hope he may effect much good law of Massachusetts, Gov. Gardner's veto to in exposing the iniquity of slavery, for as we the contrary, notwithstanding, was so amended have already intimated, the circumstances unas to render it incompatible for a man to hold, at der which he speaks are such as to bespeak for the same time, a State and United States Com- him the public sympathy. under the necessity of resigning either the office of Raymond delivered a short, and very eloquent Judge of Probate or that of Slave Commissioner. speech, every way characteristic of the man .-The People of Massachusetts are determined After a few remarks from Mr. Dibble, of Indithat her Judges shall not look after widows and ana, the meeting adjourned to Friday evening, itself legs, and "runs away," at the same time. prietors of the Parkville Luminary, is expected Righteous decision. This Bill was also amend- to be present, and favor the audience with his ed so as to confine the power of hearing cases experience of slavery.

Hill Monument!" We judge he would have signers to the call. Let all who are resolved to awaking from their death-like slumbers.- on this (Friday) evening. 'There's a good time coming!" May we live

neathed them, and to fight the Battle of Freedom through to its glorious end.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the Resolved approve ing the right of suffrage. But unless the Federal Government countenance them in this ataccomplish much, until, at least, the territory become more densely populated. Cannot some of the friends of Franklin Pierce, persuade nim for his own sake, to take this matter in hand, and thus make the road to his gaping grave, as pleasant as possible under the circum-His every movement is watched with intense

NATIONAL KNOW-NOTHING COUNCIL.-This oody is now in session in Philadelphia. It was thought the Order would act in compliance with the wishes of Bennett, of the Herald, who called upon the delegates to the National Council, to repudiate the Abolition wing of the Or- for anybody."—Roch. Democrat. der. Bennett also suggests a public proclamaistic article with the following paragraph:

tional Council of this new American party, on "deep depravity" of Jim Brooks' heart? the 5th of June, at Philadelphia, will now go there pretty well convinced that for a national mpaign it will not suffice to depend upon Catholics. The Know-Nothings will now per- those who earnestly desire a speedy termination ceive that the crisis requires them to show their of the war. The prospect of Peace is as rehand, to proclaim their principles, and declare whether they intend hereafter to mix themselves mote as ever, and the fighting just as vigorous. together with nigger stealers and nigger wor. Sevastopol remains in statu quo. shippers, as they have done heretofore, or whether they intend to cut aloof from the antislavery factions, and plant themselves upon a well-written communication, from our Boston

Colored voters in Connecticut.-We regret to learn that the bill recently introduced n the Legislature of CONNECTICUT for the exension of the rights of suffrage to her colored itizens, was defeated in the House of Repreentatives, by a majority of 20 votes.

ter received from him, that "the house is cenbut upon his suggesting to them that he sho to the Territories," and a denunciation of the doctrine of "No more Slave States." There is "a good time coming." What will the South think of his days or weeks at some place. The bathing is "At this one of the Missourians handed Baker a days or weeks at some place. The bathing is "There is "The ills we have, as our reward, the exalted privilege "law-abiding" North think of him? Will he be unsurpassed; the rides are splendid; the sailing held his peace. Baker was finally released.—

KANSAS MEETING IN ROCHESTER.

We call attention to the proceedings of the meeting held in this city, to consider the pres-Slave Bill, on the ground of its inherent wick- ent aspect of affairs in Kansas, and to listen to dness, its conflict with the law of God, and an address from Rev. Mr. Starr, who was comthe wrath of man will be poured upon his deof his supposed Abolitionism. The meeting But we are hopeful of Senator Hunter. We was quite an enthusiastic one, and one which are surprised that he has assented even to the we hope will be productive of much good. We theory of a "Higher Law." May his conver- were somewhat disappointed in the remarks of sion prove a genuine one. By the way, we Rev. Mr. Starr. His speech was not charactersand the paragraph which we have quoted, ized by that spirit of uncompromising hostility to the candid consideration of those advocates to the Slave Power which should vitalize every of the Fugitive Slave Bill, who, believing in word proceeding from the lips of a clergyman its unrighteousness, profess also to believe "it —himself the recipient of its relentless fury; a should be obeyed, while upon the Statute man driven from his adopted home, because of his supposed identity with a class of men who have rendered themselves odious to the "ruling Power" by the development of their anti-slavery affinities. Mr. STARR has the power to Free Colored People of the United States, exert a mighty influence for good, just now, in which appears in our columns, sets forth in a the cause of Human Freedom; but we regret clear and able manner, the necessity of such a to say that we think the Missourians need not gathering, for deliberation and action at the be alarmed in view of the character of his antipresent crisis. Let it not only be read but pon-slavery predilections. We think Mr. Starr an dered well. Let the ministers of colored honest man, but his anti-slavery is not up to the churches read it from their pulpits. Let them crisis. The exigencies of our cause demand the preach on the subject, and help arouse that portion of our people who are not yet awake, from And we would in all candor, and friendly feeling their suicidal slumbers. We hope the anticisuggest to the Rev. gentleman, that ministerial pated Convention will prove the largest, and disclaimers of Abolitionism are not now so acthe most beneficial to our common interests, as ceptable to the citizens of Rochester, as they an oppressed, but determined People, that has were prior to his departure to the West. A ever assembled. Let the young, the old, and gentleman said to us on our return from the the middle-aged; the learned and the unlearned, meeting, "Mr. Starr is either an abolitionist, tradesmen, mechanics, and professional men, all or he is not; if he is, he need call no man a ndeed, who are ready at this propitious hour, 'liar' who pronounces him such; if he is not,

One more friendly suggestion. If, in referring to the colored citizens of the country, Mr. S. would use the honorable appellation, negro, instead of the contemptible word "nigger," he would prove much more acceptable to at least a portion of his audience.

We make these criticisms with no disposition MASSACHUSETTS, AND THE LIBERTY BILL to offend Mr. S., but because we feel it to be

ssion. Judge Loring will, we suppose be At the close of Mr. Starr's address, Professor rphans, and that "property" which takes to June 8th, when Mr. Patterson, one of the pro-

mder writs of Habeas Corpus to the Supreme | Too much praise cannot be awarded to the projectors of these meetings, particularly the in-We wonder what Senator Toombs now thinks | defatigable William C. Bloss, Esq., who has of "calling the roll of his slaves from Bunker succeeded in obtaining over three thousand rather a tedious time of it. Massachusetts has, maintain their liberties intact from the destroyat length, redeemed herself. Other States are ing hand of slavery, assemble in the City Hall.

A DOUGHFACE REWARDED .- ASA BUTMAN, the contemptible tool of the slaveholders, of Armed for Freedom!—The citizens of Kanslave-catching notoriety, recently removed by sas are forming armed Associations, for the purersonal freedom. This precautionary measure ton Custom House. This is the way our slavehas been necessitated by the murderous marau-eatching President developes his sympathy with ders, who, with bowie knives, and pistols, prevented the only legitimate voters from exercis"free" country. He, in his turn, expects his reward; but he will be disappointed. When the Slave Power can find no more drudgery for him tempt to preserve their liberties, they cannot to perform, he will be turned out upon the common like an old horse, to die. Sic transit gloria mundi!

23 We are much indebted to our highly esteemed and honorable friend, Gerrit Smith, Esq., for a copy of the London Times, and also, tances? The eye of the world is upon him. for the Utica Teetotaler, containing a very interesting letter, on a very interesting subject, nterest. The people of Kansas call upon him which our readers will do well to read. It may for help. If he, in the future, as in the past, re- be found elsewhere in our columns. We coruse to hear their entreaties, even the slavehold- dially rejoice with our friend S. that "the forers will consider themselves defiled by contact midable opposition to our 'Maine Law,' turns to the advantage of the Anti-Slavery cause."-We are reminded of the maxim, "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good."

"JIM BROOKS, of the N. Y. Express has intimated that in a particular contingency he would vote for Frederick Douglass. No doubt of it. If he could make anything by it, he would vote

We can conceive of "JIM BROOKS" doing tion of principles. He concludes a character- many worse things than voting for Frederick Douglass. Would this be regarded by the ed-"We presume that the delegates to the Na- itor of the Democrat, as an evidence of the

No Prospect of Peace.—It will be seen, by ips and signs, and secret oaths and the relentproscription of born aliens and professing gence from the Crimea, is not very flattering to.

We have received an interesting and Correspondent which, we regret, comes too latefor insertion this week. It is on file for our next.

ANOTHER MISSOURI OUTRAGE .- A COITESpondent of The Boston Telegraph writes from Osawatomie, Kansas Territory, under the date

of May 20, as follows: "This place is situated at the junction of the

entatives, by a majority of 20 votes.

This is another evidence of the pro-slavery Zene) just where they empty into the Osage pirit of this "sovereign" State. The wooden River. It is one of the most beautiful countimegs of Connecticut may be palmed upon tries the Almighty ever blessed, being better the South, with less detriment to the interests of the Commonwealth, than this refusal to located the eye takes in a range of some thirty award Justice to her colored population. We miles, presenting the most beautiful landscape I had hoped that the mean and mobocratic spirit have ever seen. We have a store, a publicwhich made Prudence Crandall, the victim of a cruel and relentless ostracism, had well nigh ceased to burn upon the altar of the people's heart. But in this we were mistaken. The same unholy Prejudice which then closed the school of Miss Crandrall, for colored children, sourians;) they carried the day here at the last still walks abroad the State, like the "pestilence election as they did in other places. We were visited by them yesterday in rather a hostile But our brethren must not give up the con- manner. Some time last Fall a man from Mis test. If we die struggling to be free, e die an honorable death. Let us not, however, think of dying, but of living. We must prepare not to die, but to live, and live as FREE- with about forty Missourians came upon the ground two weeks ago yesterday to drive Baker from this place, but he found Baker with twenty BOARDING HOUSE AT NEWPORT, R. I .- We rifles and as many Yankees to back them. At call attention to the advertisement of Mrs. F.
McCabe, Newport, R. I., on the fourth page
this Kirby and his friends were scared and backed out as they might. Yesterday knowing that Baker had no notice of their coming, K. of our paper. We hope she may meet with that and his friends surprised Baker and took him liberal encouragement which, we think, she so richly deserves. A highly respected friend, and a connoisseur in such matters, remarks, in a lettral, large, and every way adapted for the busi- have the privilege of speaking for himself he ness. The table will be bountifully supplied was allowed to do so. After he had made his with the best the market shall afford, which, at Newport, is always good—in fact, there is no half with Kirby. Kirby did not seem to like summer resort equal to it, combining so many the turn which affairs had taken and swore he -The rebels have been driven from Canton of being somewhere in the neighboorhood of declared an "enemy of his country?" Not at and fishing are as they are to be found nowhere He has given up the claim, but intends to pre-