Peterboro, June 2, 1855. DEAR DOUGLASS :- I suppose you see, that Law," all agree, that the Federal Constitution Their whole proceeding is a farce! authorizes no slavery-for they all agree, that the words: "No person shall be deprived of Hill, Jr., interprets them. So Chief Justice Beardsley interprets them: and so, as I have Mr. Barnard says : "But one thing is perfectly clear—it must be a judicial proceeding of some andi of its release. We are glad that a step

tion to our "Maine Law," we have, nevertheless, reason to rejoice, that it turns to the advantage of the anti-slavery cause.

Your friend, GERRIT SMITH.

For Frederick Douglass' Paper. PREJUDICE AGAINST COLOR.

COLUMBIA, Pa., June 4th, 1855. Mr. Editor:- A few months since I ventured, through your columns, to correct what I deemed a slanderous imputation on the character and condition of the free colored population of the United States, growing out of a discussion on the subject of "prejudice against color." The doctrine that their condition, and not color, was the cause of their disfranchisement, received the

question of such vital importance, I only claim to be governed by the dictates of common and State Legislatures for the last twenty years. acctarea, not can that till its existence is fixed. If I fail to make out my case, it will be because the public will reject the testimony of the

witnesses I shall bring to the stand. I did then, and will now purposely avoid the "It is a pity he or she is not white."

complained of the injustice of being deprived the land, and there remained, and fused themselves exercise of the Elective Franchise, and in or- with that nation instead of coming here; that der that they might successfully reply to the movement would never have constituted them vulgar slander of their opponents, sent to the the American nation, so ad infinitum. It is Reform Convention in 1838 a very able remontime that colored men, as such, should organize strance founded on democratic principles, and their ideas nationally, declare them to the world, endorsed by men occupying high Judicial and and that will necessarily ensure a recognition as legislative stations, for the purpose of showing so much from ourselves; but not before. that their condition was equal to that which was demanded of others. Now what was the result? The convention scarcely noticed the document. Its argument was superfluous. It was their complexion they ignored, not their condiion. Now in the face of such historical facts, who will dare to say that the "colored men "of Pennsylvania were disfranchised on account of

It is a double stander, both on the character of the "Colored population," and the Reform Convention.

Now if I could believe with your correspondents that we were disfranchised on account ular men in America; few are more loved or of our condition, I would think it immodest and more admired than he. His character is full of of a right we were not fitted to enjoy even on the subject he is bringing forward, he is sure to the grounds of our own admission. It is our express himself in a manner at once so striking complexion that disqualifies us, and nothing and so original, that the attention of the readelse. If the genius of prejudice could find another safe standard, she would erect it. This the close. special pleading about our condition being the cause of our exclusion is an insult to the common understanding, and overleaps the boundary PERS as "relate to art and to moral affairs."—

franchisement, has long since become obsolete as an American idea. the only accepted stand- with no common interest that we have read Mr. ard is: Birth and Nativity. It has been rejected Beecher's impressions on first beholding "the throughout the Free States, with a single exception in New York, and it is only retained the "Real Baronial Castle" of Warwick. there by a complexional qualification.

Of what use then are monumental piles and Statistical, and Ethnological arguments to prove a standard of condition that conventionists and legislators do not question. Why not beautifully diversified fields, and the same blue the only barrier that prevents colored men spirit which I had in the morning; there is

For Frederick Douglass' Paper. NEW ORGANIZATION.

I was glad when you said unto us all, irre- down and around the solemn old place. successful enterprises have made a clean breast the of old issues as safe precedents, and established the latest the country of the country o of old issues as safe precedents, and established which were historic associations, blended not new ones; or, in other words, the excelsior of only with heroic men and deeds, but savoring of progress demands, and will have the right to my own childhood. And now, too, am I to change positions whenever the exigency of the case requires it; this has been true, whether viewed morally, physically, socially, or politically.

And now, too, am I to see, and understand by inspection, the things which Scott has made so familiar to all as mere words—moats, portcullises, battlements, keeps or mounds, arrow-slit windows, watch-towers.—

cally.

New principles, or phases of existing ones demand new agencies. New wine will not contain itself in old bettless so with now principles. tain itself in old bottles; so with new principles; use, and seemed in a moment to have known they will burst and break asunder from all fogy- them always. My mind was so highly excited ism, and disdain to fellowship with those whose as to be perfectly calm, and apparently it perlimit is thus far, but no farther. For an apt illustration of this fact, instance those amongst while in the court and on the walls or rether to ourselves who have taken a new phase, and draw every thing within me. I fear that I seem for June, has come to hand. Good.

started a new chapter in the progress of inde-Our Correspondence. started a new chapter in the progress of independence. Are they not those who in the most part have broken loose from the grasp of slavery, despite its own manacles, chained bonds, and despotic legislative enactments? And can the present limited, exclusive, and aristocratic organizations expect to hold such spirits in their embrace against their consent, to be controlled the eminent men, who write against our "Maine by their antiquated notions of human equality?

The past has not only given us to understand that the spirit and genius of progress, whenever life, liberty, or property, without due process of required, demand a change, and will have it, but law," require a judicial proceeding. So Nicholas insists that all her votaries shall claim a similar

Thus the party aggrieved shall become the just now seen, D. D. Barnard interprets them. party interested, and it is for said party to make the issue, and carve out the modus opertoward that end has been already made, as de-If we have to regret this formidable opposi- veloped recently in your able New York correspondents, as well as elsewhere.

No agency exclusively human have ever been able to mould a satisfactory plan for a general reformation, unless that agency were in some manner identified with the aggrieved party; otherwise selfishness would be the basis of the movement. Instance what is called the West India Emancipation; think you that the negro would have been freed from his chain, had not the mighty dollar (!) ransomed him?

We must, in our opinion, break loose not only from the iron hand of slavery, but also from the "tutelage" of those who have assumed unto themselves the especial privilege of manufacturing our thoughts, or have constituted themselves a committee of ways and means for our especial benefit. Our self-esteem must manifest sanction of many sincere, devoted, and gifted itself in other ways besides that of a pride in In differing from such high authority on a in other words, we must prove our equality by our actual ability to perform all the functions sense; the testimony of the colored population, CALLY. A recognition of our manhood cannot manhood, socially, morally, physically, Politiand abolitionists, as expressed in primary and be expected until the fact is made known and public meetings, and the action of conventional declared, nor can that declaration be made un-

Individual existence cannot be recognized previous to its isolation from the parent stock; families are not recognized until organized as discussion of the social department of the question, yet your numerous correspondents have chiefly confined their arguments to that department, by bringing forward a few isolated cases, the pales of the Church of England, it would which to each, if I chose to reply, I could sumhave had a non-existence to this day, at all mon a thousand witnesses from among the events he would not have been its founder. The whites of all classes, who either in sympathy, or American nation would not now be in existence, admiration of their condition are led to exclaim, as such, had its founders, and all connected with it remained in the mother country, or had The colored population of Pennsylvania have those who started from England gone to Hol-

J. W. ADAMS.

LITERARY NOTICES.

STAR PAPERS; or, Experiences of Art and Nature. By Henry Ward Beecher. - New York: J. C. Derby.

The readers of the New York Independent have all, doubtless, made the acquaintance of the "Star Articles." The contributor of those articles, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, is one of

The beautifully printed volume before us (of of pro-slavery hate by adding insult to injury. The controversial articles are withheld on the The doctrine of condition as a passport to enpresent occasion. Six letters from Europe occupy the first 89 pages of the volume. It is Hear what he says of Warwick:

"WARWICK CASTLE.

"Taking a cab, I started for Warwick. The

same smooth road, the same trees, the same direct the whole face of our artillery in batter- sky over them, only the clouds are all islands ing down the conventional standard, it being but I have not the same light-hearted, singing from exercising and enjoying the rights and deep, yet a pleasant sadness, which I do not privileges of American citizenship? W. W. wish to shake off. I was glad that I had visited the place alone; no one should go except ALONE. While at Kenilworth, had those I love most been with me, we would have separated, spective of color or position, let us "GO UP landscape is full of soft beauty, yet my thoughts are running back to the olden time. But here landscape is full of soft beauty, yet my thoughts HIGHER." "Tis mete that this step should be we come to Warwick! What bands of steeltaken at this particular juncture, especially so, clad knights have tramped these streets before as two of the most prominent leaders in the al- us! Here is, doubtless, the old gate of the lied anti-slavery forces have admitted that the present organized effort has proved a failure.—

town renewed with modern stone. Ordering dinner at six o'clock, I start for the castle, without the remotest idea of what I shall see. Walk-Besides, a new move for a higher standard of anti-slavery effort has been made in New York, and a call has gone forth for a general convention to be held at Syracuse the present month, for deliberation; all these indicate that a change way of the approach. A porter opens its huge is desirable. It is not improbable that these latter movements may prove as great failures as, is admitted, were their predecessors. But it was solemn beauty. The sides, in solid rock, vary from five to twenty feet in height—at least is not our province to complain, because though so it seemed to my imagination—the only faculwe are the party directly interested, we have here- ty that I allowed to conduct me. It was covtofore been but mere lookers on in Vienna. But now the query appears to be, shall we continue to hope and wait as also be, shall we continue to hope and wait as also be. to hope and wait, or shall we put forth so much overhead, and cast a delicious twilight down of an effort as to suggest an idea? You, Messrs. upon my way, and made it yet softer by a mur-Editors, have made the platform of your new organization so broad that none, by any possible contingency, can exempt themselves are also in graceful curves, it at last brings you to the contingency, can exempt themselves, or plead first view of the Castle, at a distance of some an excuse. Although in the language of a distinguished statesman, Americans even know no precedents in this fast age; nevertheless, as we are creatures of circumstances, we have concluded to make the past subserve our purpose, as so many sign-boards and stakes to guide our I stood for a little, and let the vision pierce me future. The past has taught us this one great lesson, if nothing else, and it is the only lesson we shall make use of at present, viz: that all

"I came up to the moat, now dry, and lined cullis was drawn up, but I could see the pro- We wish we could converse with him. jecting end. Another similar gateway, a few steps further on, showed the care with which the defense was managed. This passed, a large court opened, surrounded on every side with towers, walls, and vast ranges of buildings.—
Here I beheld the pictures which I had seen on paper, magnified into gigantic realities. Drawings of many-faced, irregular, Gothic mansions, suring an inch or two, with which my childhood was familiar, here stood before me measuring hundreds and hundreds of feet. It was the first sight of a real baronial castle! It was a historic dream breaking forth into a waking

"It is of very little use to tell you how large the court is, by feet and rods; or that Guy's Tower is 128 feet high, and Cesar's Tower 147. But it may touch your imagination, and wheel it suddenly backward with long flight and wide vision, to say that Cesar's Tower has stood for 800 years, being coeval with the Norman Con-800 years, being coeval with the Norman Conquest! I stood upon its mute stones and imagined the ring of the hammer upon them when the mason was laying them to their bed of ages.

What were the thoughts, the fancies, the conwest without the mason was laying them to their bed of ages.

What were the thoughts, the fancies, the conwest was a stated that Mr. Beardsley expected from the city of washington, nor in the ferritories. It is well for this cause, that Samuel Beardsley and Nicholas Hill do, in effect, hold that the Federal Constitution, in declaring that:

"no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or washington and washington and the city of washington, nor in the ferritories. It is well for this cause, that Samuel Beardsley and Nicholas Hill do, in effect, hold that the Federal Constitution, in declaring that:

"no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or washington and the city of washington, nor in the ferritories. It is well for this cause, that Samuel Beardsley and Nicholas Hill do, in effect, hold that the Federal Constitution, in declaring that:

"no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or washington and properties." What were the thoughts, the fancies, the conversations of these rude fellows, at that age of peets to furnish the paper, manufactured from the world! I was wafted backward, and backward, until I stood on the foundations upon which old England herself was builded, when as yet there was none of her. There, far back of all literature, before the English tongue itself was formed, earlier than her jurisprudence, and than all modern civilization, I stood, in imagination of the was none of her. There, far back of three months, in Boston, for amusing himself by throwing cayenne from the windows of his house more researched. Speaking of the classic state of the state tion, and, reversing my vision, looked down into a far future to search for the men and deeds

house upon passers-by.

—The Know Nothings of Massachusetts and to a far inture to search for the first and the which had been, as if they were yet to be; thus New Hampshire now stand upon the Free Soil making a prophesy of history; and changing platform. In New York they are antagonistic

mortar was wetted and cemented these stones, the original people, the Normans, the Danes, the Saxons, have been mixed together into one people. When this stone, on which I lean, took its place, there was not then a printed book in England. Printing was invented hundreds of years after these foundations went down. When the rude workmen put their shoulders to these stones, the very English language lay unborn in the loins of its parent tongues. The men that language and instead as they work the rude work and instead as they would not be loss of its parent tongues. The men that language and instead as they would not be loss of the same and timely, and true words.—

Instructed is need at the or six dollars. This is a strange cargo to carry westward for a thousand miles, and miles.

A serious riot occurred in Portland, Me., last Saturday wight the leaves which they cast down in felling the

arms. I heard them laugh between their cups, I saw them devouring their gross food, I heard them recite their feats, or tell the last news of some knightly outrage, or cruel oppression of the despised laborer. I stood by the window out of which the archer sent his whistling arrows. I stood by the openings through which scalding water or molten lead were poured upon the heads of assailants, and heard the hoarse shrick of the wretched fellows from below as they got the shocking baptism. I ascended to the roof of the tower, and looked over the wide glory of the seepe, still haunted with the same of the celebrated Dr. Nott, of England, and engaged rooms for his father at a boarding house in Buffalo, got access to a lodger's room, and stole a watch and chain, when he disappeared, but he was overtaken at Niagara, and peared, but he was overtaken at Niagara, and alcohol, as long as it is confined to legitimate uses, is property:—but it ceases to be such, as

westward wall, surveyed the towers begun, but, for some reason, left unfinished; climbed up the moat and keep, steep enough, and densely cov-

about me, I'll warrant-in which matter I have the advantage of him-following in his footthan ever was he in his royal excursion.

"Already the sun was drooping far down the west, and sending its golden glow sideways thro' the trees; and the glades in the park were gathturned and looked back upon the old towers.

and to the Louvre, Luxembourg in Paris.

The larger portion of the volume is devoted to Mr. Beecher's "Experiences of Nature," and no man has a more refined love of the beautiful than he. Many of his sketches of country scenes are exquisite. But we must close. The volume will command a vast circulation.

dred Papers, relating to the Sphere, Condition, and Duties of Woman. By Margaret Fuller Ossoli. Edited by her brother, Arthur B. Fuller. With an introduction by in the bank. Horace Greeley. Boston: John P. Jewett

Margaret Fuller has, by some, been called the most gifted woman of the nineteenth century." By all she must be permitted to take her place in the foremost ranks of genius, as an original thinker, and a bold and fearless writer. Her principal essay on "Woman," now published for the first time, will be read with exceeding interest by all who have mind to grapple with the subject, and who seek to know more the most gifted woman of the nineteenth of Margaret Fuller's views on the rights and

This volume will insure a wide circulation.

This is a thorough-going romance, of the new school! The fertility of the author's imagination is in soher truth wonderful! Here agination is, in sober truth, wonderful! Here are four or five heroines and heroes, placed in The negroes wished to sue for all manner of romantic situations; here are and, in such a suit, the name of a white man the commercial and social metropolis of the

improbable adventures narrated. Sir Walter Scott, would have patience to read six pages of it.

BLANCHE DEARWOOD. A Tale of Modern Life. New York: Bunce & Brother.

We have been favored with an advanced us a romantic and interesting tale, and one

while in the court and on the walls, or rather to Forrester's Boys' and Girls' Magazine.—

crazy to you. It was, however, the calmness of North Western Christian Magazine.-The June number has reached us.

with beautiful shrubs and trees, crossed the bridge, and entered the outer gateway or arched door, through a solid square tower. The port-He is very nicely dressed—looks neat and clean. CENHADWR AMERICANAIDD. Our Welsh

THE NEW YORK MUSICAL REVIEW AND GA-

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

-Gov. Reeder is preparing to return to Kansas with his family.

laughed and jested as they wrought, and had last Saturday night, caused by the attempt of They are worthy of a tender-hearted, as well as a their pride of skill; the architect, and the lord a mob to seize upon the liquor in the custody

-Parks, the murderer, was hung at Cleve-"I walked across to Guy's Tower, up its long stone stairway, into some of its old soldiers' land last Friday. He spoke about an hour be-

for their knight's return. How did I long to ville, has commenced a suit against the rioters, tually sold and drank, for our authority to destand for one hour, really, in their position and in their consciousness, who lived in those days; and then to come back, with the new experience, to my modern self!

The day of their kinglits fecturil. How did I long to stand for one hour, really, in their position and in their consciousness, who lived in those days; and then to come back, with the new experience, to my modern self!

The day of their kinglits fecturil. How did I long to stand for one hour, really, in their position and in their consciousness, who lived in those days; and then to come back, with the new experience, to my modern self!

The day of their consciousness, who lived in those days; and then to come back, with the new experience, to my modern self! "I walked, in a dream, along the line of the to the wall, if there is any justice or decency -A family of slaves, eight in number, the

wife and children of Rev. Hardy Morley, lately himself a slave, as well as a Methodist ciergythough some of them had seen centuries, they were juvenile sprouts in comparison of these deducted \$3,000 from the amount, \$6,000, at old walls and towers, on which William the Conqueror had walked, without thinking a word lieved, will go to Liberia in the fall. -The Tribune says, "the rains of the last

steps along the top of the broad walls, ten three days, which have ranged far and wide and times more lofty in my transcendent excitement deep, have been most opportune, coming in fact deliver an address before the Anti-Slavery Socijust in a very critical time in many sections of ety, was changed to a remarkable and signifithe country. The value is not to be named in cant Ovation, by the spontaneous enthusiasm of the multitudes who have learned to honor and dollars, for millions would fail to represent it.— to love him, for that devotion to liberty which ering twilight as I turned to give a last look at these strange scenes. I walked slowly through the gateway, crossed the bridge over the moat, turned and leaked back was the self twenty and leaked back was the

whose tops reddened yet in the sun, though I -A negro named Freeman, living at Alton, ence numbering at least Four Thousand, and was in deep shadow. Then, walking backward, looking still, till I came to the woods, I took my ceived from the police. Freeman was connected fashion, the wealth, and the political influence fashion, the wealth, and the political influence of the city as well as of the clargymen and the ed with the escape of slaves from Missouri.— of the city, as well as of the clergymen and the Mr. Beecher is an enthusiast on paintings.— "From information received," the officers watch- abroad by the anniversaries—listened to with He therefore details, con amore his visits to the ed and detected him in the act of conveying a profound and responsive attention from the first London, National and Vernon Galleries, (the Dulwich Gallery should not have escaped him,)

ed and detected mm in the act of conveying a party of eight negroes across the river. He was fired upon and shot twice through the ough and uncompromising anti-Slavery truth—

of whom are children, their mother, who is WOMAN IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, and kin- house and lot for eight hundred dollars on Malcomb street, which he deeded to the old wo-

for saying that Dr. McLean and lady, of Frank- here. lin Co., Mo., have made a proposition to the Mo.

vis, of Montgomery county, died many years ago, providing by his will that a negro girl belonging to him should serve the heirs of his son as on the whole the foremost representative at THE MISSING BRIDE; OR, MIRIAM, THE AVEN- till she arrived at the age of forty, and that she present in the North of that practical, far-GER. By Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth. T. and all her increase should then be free. Not long since she attained the age of forty, her ject of Slavery, which works for the expulsion

brides! intercepted letters! sprites in the Con- court in August.

vent! and many other (dare we say it?) most

ville Journal, May 25.

From the Utica Teetotaler. LETTER FROM GERRIT SMITH.

Ретеквого, Мау 26, 1855. MR. BAILEY: MY DEAR SIR:-My letter in the last No. of your Paper was written, after my examination of only a part of Mr. Hill's Opinion. On examining the remainder of it, I perceived, and then hastened to confess, in a public letter, my misapprehenion of Mr. Hill, at

an important point.

Mr. Hill's virtual position is, that there can be no slavery under the Federal Constitution.

But whether he holds that the Federal Constitution forbids slavery in every part of the nation, Kansas with his family.

—A grand Temperance Celebration will be held in this city on the 4th of July.

—The Board of Health at New Orleans has officially recognized the cholera in an epidemic form in that city.

—The Buffalo Democracy says there was tuttoo forbids slavery in every part of the nation, as well as in those parts, where the Federal Government has exclusive jurisdiction, I do not know. I now find, that it was without authority, that I supposed, and said, that he so holds. I am happy to see from his Opinion, published in the same No. of your paper, that Chief Justice Beardsley goes as far in the anti-slavery direction, as Mr. Hill does. It is well for the cause of Freedom that we have these very ables. —The Buffalo Democracy says there was never such a time for counterfeit bank notes, as lawyers on record to this extent. It is well for lawyers on record to this extent. this cause, that these lawyers authorize us to The Washington Globe says that the say, that there can be no constitutional says in the city of Washington, nor in the Territosay, that there can be no Constitutional slavery should trample these unconstitutional and infernal Bills underfoot. Speaking of the clause just quoted, he says: "This binds the Legislature, (Congress,) and divests it of all power to deprive any person, however humble or simple (the poor negro, or the guilty rumseller) he may be, of his property, (or liberty) except by 'due process of law.' Such a restraint upon the mad memory into a dreamy foresight.

"When these stones were placed, it was yet to be two hundred years before Gower and Cheucer should be born. Indeed, since this views to be harmonized?

"The Work they are antagonistic be, of his property, (or liberty) except by 'due process of law.' Such a restraint upon the mad fury of factions, and the scarcely less dangerous views to be harmonized? zeal of over-heated fanatics (the pro-slavery men in Congress, who voted for the Fugitive —A three-masted schooner was loaded last Slave and Nebraska Bills, and the pro-slavery

I see not, that the abolitionists who are for whose praise he fashioned these stones; the villagers that wondered as they looked upon the growing pile; why, they are now no more to men's memories than the grass they trod on, or friends of temperance (and all abolitionists are and wounding several others.

—Mr. Gough, the great temperance lecturer,

Mr. Hill. For in the first place, if to reduce a is about to return to America, in consequence of ill health. He intends to return to Great "Against these stones on which I lay my hand, have rung the sounds of battle. Yonder, on these very grounds, there raged, in sight der, on these very grounds, there raged, in sight of men that stand where I do, fiercest and deadliest conflicts. All this ground has fed on property, by such summary means as our Maine Law provides, would be constitutional, it by no stone starway, into some of its old soldiers' land last Friday. He spoke about an hour before the execution, thanking his friends for their attention to him in his misfortunes, and comerty, he has now forfeited, by reckless, cruel,

I keep in my house a gun to shoot mad dogs with. But, if, on your visiting me, I aim it at ere you are authorised to sell the gun. Sufficient evidence that I intended to shoot you is sufficient authority for you to destroy it.

If the friends of temperance are wise, they will base their rights to destroy intoxicating liquors, which are put on sale for a drink, on no lower ground than that such liquors have ceas-"Grand and glorious were the trees that waved in the grounds about the castle; but, freedom, the heirs of the former owner having not allow themselves to be seduced from this ground to one where their claims may be plaus-

ibly, if not very strongly controverted.

Your friend, GERRIT SMITH.

SENATOR SUMNER.

The visit of Senator Sumner to this city, to rarely convened even in New York-an audidistinguished laymen assembled here from ough and uncompromising anti-Slavery truthhe was immediately invited to repeat the dis-—W. W. Goodwin, of Richmond, Va., recently took to Detroit, Mich., four slaves, two a most intelligent and influential audience, welmarried to a free colored man, and their grand- to his appeals with irrepressible applause. And mother, who was his own nurse in infancy. He yet again he was solicited to repeat the same gave them their liberty, and also bought a discourse at Nibloe's Theatre, where the scene which met him on his first appearance was for man, and left one hundred dollars to their credit the population of New York, while many others, drawn from abroad by the attraction of the occasion, accumulated by their equal enthusi--The St. Louis Republican has authority asm that which had already demonstrated itself

A proud occasion for the man and the Sena-SLAVE CASE AMONG SHAKERS.—Thomas Da- the speaker's splendid senatorial battles for the

is attained. His unanticipated triumph in New The negroes wished to sue for their freedom, York, the magnificent welcome given him by private marriages! offended guardians! accidental murders! demented damsels! "Wandering Fannies!" grim weddings! broken-hearted of Shakers, came forward in the suit as their ism which has with so much futile vehemence ing Fannies!" grim weddings! broken-hearted next friend. The case is to be decided by the repeatedly assailed him in the Senate. Let Mr. Secretary Cushing experiment for a similar dem-We understand that on account of the con- onstration in New York, in favor of any of his nection of Jus. Richards with this suit, consid- favorite schemes; or Mr. ex-Senator Everett

The contents of the volume will, however, be greedily devoured by thorough-going novel readers of the new school; but, we don't think that a devoted admirer of the good and great that the facts have been got up in Logan meet an audience here, to expond the meet an audience here, to expond the country, not only against the our public policy; and the contrast with Mr. Summer's spontaneous and memorable reception would be something to a great that the facts have been got up in Logan meet an audience here, to expond the country and the contrast with Mr. Summer's spontaneous and memorable reception would be something to the contrast with Mr. Summer's spontaneous and memorable reception would stated to us correctly, Mr. Richards being our only authority. We can answer for Kentuck-recognize the fact that such a welcome as this,

ians, however, that they are always ready to applaud rather than condemn a white man who interferes for the vindication of the rights of tide that will not be disregarded, and that cannegroes legally entitled to freedom. But Mr. not be beaten back? It is the creamy up-burst R. assures us that, whether his own conduct in the affair has been right or wrong, his brother and parties on its inflowing strength, as the surf Shakers are not responsible for it.

He says that there is no sentiment of aboings.

He says that there is no sentiment of aboings.

He says that there is no sentiment of abolitionism among the Shakers, that they require and of those who worthily labor with him for likely to have an extensive circulation. It is strictly American in its incidents, scenery, and personages.

Intoms among the Snakers, that they require their members to have nothing to do with lawsuits, that his appearance as the next friend of the negroes was contrary to the approbation of the elders, and that he has been consequently plause rendered to them by their fellow-citizens. suspended from his connection with the society until the case shall have been decided.—Louis- be "a North," compacted by one sentiment, By order of the President, D. BLAKE. By order of the President, D. BLAKE.

will greet with approval, appropriate with delight, and impress with the tremendous might of its commercial, political, and social power, the utterances of Truth thus fearlessly spoken.—

Special Motices.

A CALL FOR A NATIONAL CONVENTION

COLORED AMERICANS. FELLOW CITIZENS :- The present aspect of the times, and the condition of our brethren in parties are each made up of slaveholders, as well

After close observation, and mature deliberation, we have arrived at the conclusion, that the Free People of Color, if they would dis- ture of the black man. The Liberty Party is the encumber themselves from whatever tends to only political party in the land, that insists on the mpede their march, and remove whatever ob- right and duty to wield the political power of the stacles are in the way of their progress—if they of American Slavery. That little party not only would fully subserve the cause of Liberty, which claims that there is no law for slavery, and can be s the cause of God, must take upon them no law for that most sweeping of all piracies, the responsibility of doing and acting for them- but that the Federal Constitution demands the abselves-of laying out and directing the work of olition of all American Slavery, State or national. their own elevation. That so far as being mere aids and lookers-on, the time has fully come duty to come together, for the purpose of enlightwhen they must be the guides, leaders and acive operators in this great Reform.

claim to a cause, and who, having the power and ability, can better promote it, than the most deeply interested; and mon whom her nost deeply interested; and upon whom has 28th days of next June. the elevation of the People of Color in these United States a stronger claim, and who can vention be attended by all, who are accustomed to petter direct and promote the work, than the Peo- lecture in behalf of our principles, and by all, who ole of Color themselves? In our elevation lies the are disposed to embark in such lecturing. The ocvation is centered the germ of our own high partment of labor. Nearly twenty years ago, a Condestiny, and the best well-being of the whole vention of Anti-Slavery Lecturers was held in the

Years of well intended effort have been exwhile the elevation of the free colored man as periodicals devoted to our cause. an inseparable priority to the same, has been WILLIAM GOODELL, entirely overlooked. But to every true friend LEWIS TAPPAN, of freedom it must now be too obvious, that S. S. Jocelyn, the whole process of Operation against the nuge and diabolical system of oppression and wrong, has been shorn of more than half its trength and efficacy, because of this neglect of the interests of the Free People of Color-interests so vital that we dare not longer permit terests so vital that we dare not longer permit them to remain in a state of neglect. If nothing else, then, these years of experience have taught every true friend of Liberty, that the elevation of the free man is inseparable from,

| VANTED | a situation, or apprenticeship for a colored lad, aged 16—prompt, active, can read and write, and now understands cane chair work: a place in a country village in New York, or a New England State preferred. Apply to

| J. McCUNE SMITH, | SMITH, the roof of the tower, and looked over the wide glory of the scene, still haunted with the same imaginations of the olden time. How many thoughts had flown hence beside mine!—here where warriors looked out, or ladies watched for their knight's return. How did I long to for their knight's return. How did I long to long the scene, still haunted with the same on being arrested confessed to his imposition.

—Mr. Park, proprietor of the Luminary, recently destroyed by the Missouri mob at Park-where warriors looked out, or ladies watched for their knight's return. How did I long to long the same of the scene, still haunted to legitlmate uses, is property:—but it ceases to be such, as long as it is commended to legitlmate uses, is property:—but it ceases to be such, as long as it is commended to legitlmate uses, is property:—but it ceases to be such, as long as it is commended to legitlmate uses, is property:—but it ceases to be such, as long as it is commended to legitlmate uses, is property:—but it ceases to be such, as long as it is commended to legitlmate uses, is property:—but it ceases to be such, as long as it is commended to legitlmate uses, is property:—but it ceases to be such, as long as it is commended to legitlmate uses, is property:—but it ceases to be such, as long as it is commended to legitlmate uses, is property:—but it ceases to be such, as long as it is commended to legitlmate uses, is property:—but it ceases to be such, as long as it is commended to legitlmate uses, is property:—but it ceases to be such, as long as it is commended to legitlmate uses, is property:—but it ceases to be such, as long as it is commended to legitlmate uses, is property:—but it ceases to be such, as long as it is commended to legitlmate uses, is property:—but it ceases to be such, as long as it is commended to legitlmate uses, is property:—but it ceases to be such, as long as it is commended to legitlmate uses, is property in the long to legitly as long as it is commended to legitlmate uses, is property in the long to le ally essential to the highest well-being of our own common country.

It is equally obvious that since the work of elevation of the Free People of color is (so to speak) the lever by which the whole must rise, that work must now receive a vigorous and hearty support from all of those upon whom it The work thus foreshadowed for the consid-

eration of the Convention, is various, and much of it difficult; yet, the power of its accomplishment lies in systemization and direction of itand while we would make no direct specificaions-while we would be proscriptive in nothing, still we would recommend such a course as shall prepare us, and those to come after us, to take a manly part in all things in which we have shall specify distinctly the line of conduct each an interest, in common with the rest of our fellow citizens. We would have the Convention ascertain the precise point now reached in our present progress. We would call its attention to the state and character of Education and educational privileges among us, with a view to their improvement, or, if need be, change and 000 men, namely, 120,000 French, 30,000 Britadaptation to our demands. We would direct ish, 40,000 Turks and 11,000 Sardinians. it to an examination of our business relations and habits, and devise such ways and means as with luxuries as well as necessaries, but still will render them more available. We would cholera and fever prevails. have it give, if possible, to whatever of mechan-

would have it direct its attention and encourage- sides ment; so that, in all, there will be begot in as, and in our youth especially, a strong and the sorties were gallantly repulsed. increasing desire for these pursuits. There are The attacks of the Russians were spiritedly also Political and Social Rights that lie at the continued on the 23d and on the 25th. The ed, and errors among ourselves to be corrected, and confidences to be strengthened or restored. Central Bastions and the sea shore where the enemy would collect large forces.

The English cruisers in the Baltic had bro't Much of the work commenced in the National several prizes to Elsimore. Convention at Rochester in '53, demands now a vigorous prosecution; other portions of it re- exception of eight liners. nodeled or shaped to meet our newer experiences; and the whole to receive a stimulus placed in a state of seige. that will forward it towards its completion. The progress of events, too, may have given rise lachia continues great—15,000 have died and 23,000 are in the hospital. to exigencies that require additional agencies tion and direction. In all this, then, fellow- ducing Austrian soldiers to desert. citizens, there is enough to concentrate our united wisdom, enlist our most hearty co-operation, and employ our best energies. With the and with a firm resolve, we shall effect our pur- of August. pose. Let that purpose be single—our elevation-and let the gathering be strong. Let every State who can, send up her due proportion of delegates; and through them make known her wants, and assist in deliberating pon and providing for them. With these views, fellow-citizens, we again ear-

estly entreat you to come together in the true delphia on the 16th day of October ensuing, at ple for their approval.

WILLIAM J. WILSON, Committee. JOHN W. LEWIS,

Is hereby given, that the second adjourned Annual Meeting of the Union Council will be held in the village of Geneva, on the second Friday of the present month, June, commencing precisely at 10 o'clock A. M.

The want of punctual attendance has caused us to put over business from time to time but we now hope for a more general turn out at this time, that we may be able to close up some important business for a long while lying upon our hands.

living and solid in its unanimous conviction, that | Canandalgua, June 2nd, 1855.

TO THE RADICAL POLITICAL ABO-LITIONISTS.

from our work. Work for a good cause, be that cause popular or unpopular, must be work to the

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

The Whig and Democratic and Know Nothing onds, and our own peculiar position as Free- as non-slaveholders; and hence the condition of men, require of us some well-directed effort to their continued existence is, that they shall not atounteract the debasing influence that holds us tack slavery. Members there are, of each of these n our present anomalous condition in this our parties, who are opposed to slavery. But for any native country; and in obedience to the dedissolve itself. The Free Soil or Independent Demmands of stern necessity for united action, the ocratic party is, we cheerfully admit, an anti-slavery undersigned, agreeable to appointment and by party. Nevertheless, it denies the rights of the lirection of the National Council at its last Federal Government to touch slavery in the States; meeting, held in the city of New York, May 10th, 1855, do call a Convention of the People, through their delegated representatives, to assemble in the city of PHILADELEMIA. emble in the city of PHILADELPHIA, Pa., labors, within the limits of moral suasion, to abolon the 16th DAY of OCTOBER, 1855, under | ish slavery; but, unlike ourselves, it employs no the form and title of a National Convention of political power to this end. What is still worse, it the Free People of Color of the United States.

After close observation, and mature deliber-Circumstanced as we are, brethren, it is not our ening each other's minds, and cheering each other's hearts, and strengthening each other's hands ?-We believe, that it is, and hence we take the liber-Who, it may be asked, can lay a stronger ty to propose, that a Convention of the radical po-

We think it especially important, that the Conreedom of our enslaved brethren; in that ele-

City of New York, with very good effect. It is to be hoped, that measures will be adopted pended for the especial freedom of the slave, at the proposed meeting for obtaining means to sustain lecturers, and to extend the circulation of

JAMES MCCUNE SMITH, W. E. WHITING, GEORGE WHIPPLE. April 4, 1855.

Trades Column.

55 West Broadway, N. Y. City.

v trade, by a colored lad, aged 14; habits good; has good common school education; is stout and active.

Apply to

J. McCUNE SMITH,

55 West Broadway, New York.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP AFRICA

HALIFAX, June 5.—The Royal Mail Steamer Africa, arrived at four o'clock this afternoon, with one week's later intelligence from Europe She was off the harbor yesterday, but was unable to enter on account of the thick weather .-The news is of an interesting character, and commercially is highly important. Austria has proposed that Conference meet

again at Vienna. The English and French Ambassadors have not made a reply to the request. The meeting is with a view to arrange the third point. Austria also insists that the German States

intends to pursue.

Gen. Pelissier's appointment is immensely popular. It is surmised that he will make a bold attempt to cut off Liprandi's army.

Omer Pasha has offered to take and hold Simferopol with his Turks if the French will

support his advances.

The allied force in the Crimea is now 200,-The army in the Crimea is now well supplied

On the 10th of May a severe combat took ical or artistic skill there is among us, impetus

The affair lasted for an hour and a half, when the Russians retired under cover of their bat-To the department of Agriculture, also, we teries. The loss was considerable on both Night attacks were also made by the Rus-

sians on the 11th and 12th. On all occasions also Political and Social Rights that he at the very foundation of our manhood, to be obtain
Trench occupied a large space between the Central Bastions and the sea shore where the

> The Russian Government have ordered the ships of War at Constadt to be sunk, with the All the fortified harbors in Finland have been The mortality in the Austrian army in Gal-

The Austrian Proclamation of Marshal Law hitherto unforeseen, but now demanding atten- in the Principalities only referred to persons in-

Great Britain. Parliament has expressed a determination to aid the Queen in her prosecution of the war, tion, and employ our best energies. With the true spirit of men, then, let us come together, tained. The Queen visits France on the 16th

A conspiracy on a small scale had been discovered at Saragossr. The Provinces were tranquil.

Russia has just annexed four districts of country belonging to Moyal. -The House of Representatives on Thurs-

spirit of men having a clear conception of our but one of the proposed amendments to the needs, a just sense of our rights, and an abiding Constitution. The one striking out the word determination to do our duty. The election for white, so that negroes could vote, was defeated members to the Convention will be held on the by 20 majority; the one providing that each — day of September, 1855. The people in town should have one and only one Representhe various neighborhoods, Church organiza- tative was also defeated, as it ought to be; but tions, Benevolent or Literary societies, are rethe one which provides that Education should spectfully urged to meet on that day, and elect be the basis of suffrage passed by a vote of delegates to the Convention to meet at Phila- about 3 to 1, and will be submitted to the peo-

> -Ex-Minister Soule has written a letter accusing Mr. Perry of falsehood, hypocrisy and cowardice, and asserting that there is not one word of truth in Perry's late letter concerning American diplomacy in Spain.

> Henry Ward Beecher's New Look.

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