## XXXIst Congress .-- In Senate.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 5. Mr. Webster submitted to the Senate a bill amendatory of the act of 1793, relating to the reclamation of fugitive slaves, which he said he prepared last February, after much deliberation, and which he had altered in no had it foundation in nothing but a disposi-

Jefferson Davis, elected a Senator from Mississippi for the full term of six years, from the 4th of March next.

Mr. Rusk, from the Post office Committee. reported a bill to reduce the rates of postage. A message was received from the President in answer to a communication of the Senate relative to the late Cuban Expedition which was laid on the table.

Mr. Davis of Miss called up the resolution

of inquiry in relation to the Round Island Expedition, which was taken up and

passed.
Mr. Clarke submitted a resolution of inquiry in relation to to the payment or non payment of instalments due the United States under the Treaty of 1841, with Peru. Adop-

On motion of Mr. Clay, the Senate took Mr. Soule laid on the the table, to have printed, the following amendment, which he designs proposing as a substitute for the first

"Be it enacted, That as soon as California shall have passed, in Convention, an ordinance providing that she relinquishes all title or claim to tax, dispose of, or in any way to interfere with the primary disposal by the United States of the public domain within her limits—that she will not interpose her authority and power, so as to disturb or impede any control which the United States may deem advisable to exercise over such districts in the mining regions, either now discovered or to be discovered hereafter, as may be included in any lawful grant made to private individuals or to Corporations prior to the cession of California to the United States; that the lands of the non-residents shall never be taxed higher than those of residentsthat the navigable waters shall be open and free to all citizens of the United States, those of California included, and that her Southern Compromise line 36deg. 30m. North lat. and as soon as she shall have produced to the President of the United States satisfactory and authentic evidence that the terms set forth above have been for and exactly complied with, the President of the United States be and is hereby authorized and requested withfornia is and she shall be admitted into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever.

Sec. 2 Be it enacted, That such portion of the revenue collected in the ports of California as may remain unexpended at the time of the issuing of the President's proclamation, as aforesaid, shall be paid over to the said

and Representatives elected, now before Congress from the said State of California, shall be entitled to receive, and shall receive the mileage and the per diem pay allowed to the delegates from the Territory of Oregon, from by the surrender to the latter, of the half of the said State of California, shall be entitled to receive, and shall receive the ment that the slave holding States would not lose, and the non-holding greatly gain is usually employed for that purpose.

Properly speaking, prejudice against

tude, and the bouddary line between Mexico their own pockets.

Mr. Clay expressed his gratification at this contra project, instead of objecting, and saybecause they are in the minority they will make no proposition.

The Vice President stated the question up-

Davis's (of Miss.) amendment, perinting the Territorial Legislatures to pass laws protecting property of every kind, which now exists, or may hereafter be introduced, in the exists, or may hereafter be introduced, in the Territories, conformably with the Constitutions in organization, and for the future let the test of menit in the different candidates for the ment—let him quit the hotel and go to the test of menit in the different candidates for the rights and pri-

stated in that letter could vote for the bill. Mr. Downs said that if the interpretation of the Nicholson letter given by Mr. Douglass

sity of interpretation, according to the section

the Senator never said it should go there; he did contend, however, and propose by his amendment, that if Slavery should go to the Territories, or if it should prove already to exist there, the slave owner may be protected in his right to try the validity of his title to that property under the Constitution and laws. Mr. Butler said, he designed, at a future time, to express his views generally upon the Bill, when he would take to say candidly, explicitly, and distinctly, what he thought would satisfy him as a representative of one of the Southern States.

Mr. King expressed himself opposed to amendment, because t would embarrass the Bill. In reply to Mr. Douglass, he denounced that Senator's remarks as a Free Soil Wilmot Proviso speech, so far as the argument went, because it contended that Congress had all power over the subject

Mr. Douglass responded with considerable

warmth.
Mr. Webster thought the amendment wa

they were to be applied.

Mr. Hale was unwilling even by silence Tyne.—F. D.

to admit that the question before the Senate was of practical indifference. We had grown up from thirteen to thirty States, and the experience of the past was that in every instance

The Nashville Convention. vention to nominate candidates for the Pres-

tenure of slave property was by recognition

Texas: and that the payment to Texas of ten transmitting the Constitution of California was received by Congress.

Sec. 4. Be it enacted, That the country lying between the 36deg. 30mo. of north lati-

inde, and the bouldary line between Mexico and the United States, established by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and extending from the Pacific to the Sierra Madre, shall be continue a Territory under the name of "the organized as such under the provisions of the bill applying to the Territory of Ulah, changing, names where they ought to be changed in all respects whatsoever, and shall, when leading to become a State, and desiring to be such, be admitted into the cardy, able and willing to become a State, and desiring to be such, be admitted into the there in may desire and make known through their own pockets.

Resolved, That the people of the slave-holding States, by becoming a unit as recommended and the black man's color which makes him the object of brutal the New York Tribune.

We shall now briefly conclude the examination of great advantage in a position of the North, by putting it in their power to throw undivided might into the books. The white gentleman tells the land-back man's color which makes him the object of brutal the New York Tribune.

We shall now briefly conclude the examination of continue at the meting, where the defect was before his every. You are seen, Samuel I was a source of amusement: he is called a good-natured fellow: he is the first to touch his hat to the stranger approaching the hotel, and offer his service in holding his horse, or blacking his work or tribute.

We shall now briefly conclude the examination of color with the New York Tribune.

We shall now briefly conclude the examination of the Colonization—Free Colored People, and the New York Tribune.

We shall now briefly conclude the examination of the Colonization of the Colonization of the black man's to the holding his dolor to the wint he object of brutal the New York Tribune.

We shall now briefly conclude the examination of the Colonization of the Colonization of the Colonization of the ished by the North, out of their desire to ter- While poor black "Bill" will minister to the cuted, than the free blacks; and he points us, occasion will be a grand one. - F. D. Mr. Clay expressed his gratification at this minate the existence of the Union promptly, and without any internal discord, whenever those who opposed the bill to present their the North came to disregard their right. minate the existence of the Union promptly, and without any internal discord, whenever the North came to disregard their right.—

Third, it would enable them, at the worst, to buffoon for their sport, he will share their redefend themselves to the best advantage, and gard. But let him cease to be what we have to whip our people into more activity, and therefore it would be, in the highest degree, described him to be—let him shake off the greater enterprise than hey have hitherto ex-

declare that said amendment shall not be con- do the most good, friendly and frateranal part vileges of one for whom the Son of God died, is contrary to what ever one has the means structed so as to imply that Slavery exists, or can be introduced in said Territories by the South, and to this end the Conventions, both for the nominations of State of ficers, President and Vice President, ought the said Constitution and laws.

do the interface part where so one for whom the Sou of God officers and the will be pursued with the fiercest had the will be pursued with the fiercest had the will be cast out as evil; and like we have the convention of the convention of the convention and laws.

ments were adopted, he did not see how those who had heretofore assumed the position which among the various aspirants for the servants, we are never offensive to the whites, receive the suffrages of the South.

was the true one, it took away the whole ing States, at the next session of their rewas the tree she, it took are the low and the second upon which the South supported it.

The amendment submitted by Mr. Chase was in effect the Wilmot Proviso.

Mr. Chase defended his amendment; it was Mr. Chase defended his amendment; it was for the practical observation by their citizens were frisking acceptably as waiters; and from steamboat they have done, what acceptably as waiters; and from steamboat of the Mormons, and go ent into the wilder-ness, and do just what they have done, what acceptably as waiters; and from steamboat of the Mormons, and go ent into the wilder-ness, and do just what they have done, what acceptably as waiters; and from steamboat of the Mormons, and go ent into the wilder-ness, and do just what they have done, what acceptably as waiters; and from steamboat of the Mormons, and go ent into the wilder-ness, and do just what they have done, will pardon the delay.—F. D.

Frederick Douglass:—Sir: I was much

boring city in a wagon with two hosses. They gave one or two concerts and failed. Unable to leave the city, they were about to sacrifice their horses to be enabled to return home. A gentleman in the city persuaded them to remain and give one more concert, making himself responsible for their debt. The result was that they did well.

On a recent visit they found this gentle man poor and sick, absolutely in want.-After providing for his immediate wants they set him aside for his benefit the pro ceeds of their first concert, which restored

THE NORTH STAR.

THE NORTH STAR is sometimes sent to friends who do not take the paper, in the hope that they

ROCHESTER, JUNE 13, 1850.

the wrongs of the perishing and heart-broken lasting consequences as that now pending, and it was a libel upon the intelligence of the free States to tell them that it was a question of indifference.

Mr. Websten said it was, in his opinion, no question at all of Slavery or no Slavery. It was known to be his opinion that there was no reasonable human probability that Slavery would go to the Territories, and that there was no substantial necessity doing any-Without taking any question, half-past four steamer; and during this time, the most sayage feelings were evinced towards every col-The following resolutions have been adoptd by the Nashville Convention. It will be
Aside from the twenty months which we equality, shows that they fear an aknowledgment of our about as equivocal as the singular compliment to which we have just alluded. The ed by the Nashville Convention. It will be seen that the Missouri Line is insisted upon; spent in England, (where color is no crime, an acknowledgment. Why are they not appropriately an acknowledgment. out any further action on the part of Congress give its support to such party in the North as to issue his Proclamation declaring that Caliwill submit to its terms; and the 4th of June. will submit to its terms; and the 4th of June, leaves the state of the New York Herald and the Bennets of the New York Herald and which makes expediency, instead of principles and the Bennets of the New York Herald and which makes expediency, instead of principles and the Bennets of the New York Herald and which makes expediency, instead of principles are provided by the state of the New York Herald and which makes expediency, instead of principles are provided by the state of the New York Herald and which makes expediency, instead of principles are provided by the state of the New York Herald and which makes expediency, instead of principles are provided by the state of the New York Herald and which makes expediency, instead of principles are provided by the state of the New York Herald and which makes expediency, instead of principles are provided by the state of the New York Herald and which makes expediency, instead of principles are provided by the state of the New York Herald and which makes expediency, instead of principles are provided by the state of the New York Herald and which makes expediency instead of principles are provided by the state of the New York Herald and which makes expediency instead of principles are provided by the state of the New York Herald and which makes expediency instead of principles are provided by the state of the New York Herald and which makes expediency instead of principles are provided by the state of the New York Herald and the Bennets of the New York Herald and the Benn well adapted for slave labor, and that if the well adapted for slave labor, and the well adapted for slave labor. The well adapted for slave labor well adapted for slave labor well adapted for slave labor w State of California.

Sec. 3. Be it enacted, That the Senators and Representatives elected, now before Congress from the said State of California, shall

short time, form into one or more slaveholding States, to swell the number, and power of these already in existence.

Resolved, That it is too plain for argu-

he North and those of the South.

Resolved, therefore, That the people of lence, ignorance for intelligence, and give up the Moumons, or any other white people in On motion of the South of the Moumons, or any other white people in On motion of the Moumons, or any other white people in One of the Moumons white people in One of the One of the Moumons white people in One of the On Mr. Douglass opposed both the amendmeans upon the ground that they violated the principle of non-intervention, declared in the Nicholson letter: if either of these amendNicholson letter: if either of these amend-Presidency and Vice Presidency ought to or marks of popular displeasure. We have cusers, and laid his damages at ten thousand Resolved, That unless the non-slave hold-

result in both cases.

bill was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Seward presented the proceedings of ameeting of the citizens of the citizens of the question now person of the community may move about the same may be safely enclosed, addressed to Frederick Douglass, Rochester, and most respectable of those who return from this field on the proceedings of amendment the other day in the hands of the proceedings of amendment the other day in the hands of the citizens of the citizens of the question now before Congress relative to Slavery and the community may move about the grown up to strength and manhood. Here donations for the same may be safely enclosed, addressed to Frederick Douglass, Rochester, we have cantracted the most sacred engages of the citizens of life. Here we speak and proceedings of the citizens of the community may move about the ritories from passing any law perpetually excountry with greater freedom; and in union and concert; to recommend the country with greater freedom from insult and abuse, than can the wealthiest, and most respectable of those who return from this field.

Mr. Seward presented to proceedings of the citizens of the same may be safely enclosed, addressed to Frederick Douglass, Rochester, N. Y.

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Seward presented the proceedings of the citizens of the same may be safely enclosed, addressed to Frederick Douglass, Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Seward presence the citizens of Syracuse, expressive of the citizens of Syracuse, expressive of the question now before Congress relative to Slavery and the admission of California. Laid on the table, and a motion to print referred to the Committee on Printing.

The amendment the other usy it the solution now object. The bill declared that those Legislator to procure subscribers for the North Star. A liberal commission will be given. None need apply and a motion to print referred to the Committee on Printing.

The amendment the other usy it the object. The bill declared that those Legislator to procure subscribers for the North Star. A liberal commission will be given. None need apply and exercise the 12th to associate with just colored man will continue to be despised in this land. Nor will he escape being so despited us, and who are reable to our tastes, and an itself to our moral indicated that the Territorial Legislature shall us, and who are reable to our tastes, and we love our country—we love our fellow-citizens; and we consider every colored man will continue to be despised in this land. Nor will he escape being so despited to our moral indicated that the Territorial Legislature shall us, and who are reable to our tastes, and an itself to our moral indicated that the continue to be despised in the land of which seemed apply and exercise the 12th to associate with just colored man will continue to be despised in this land. Nor will he escape being so despited to our moral indicated that the Territorial Legislature shall us, and who are reable to our tastes, and an intention of the state.

The amendment the other that the capital to the commission will be given. None need apply and exercise the 12th to associate with just colored man will continue to be despised in the commission will be given. The amendment to which he referred, defined to the state of the commission will be given. The amendment to which he referred to the commission will be given. None need apply and exercise the 12th to associate w impropriety in adopting such an amendment as he had suggested, although he must say, their subscriptions to the North Star, for the ments were unnecessary, considering the actual state of things in the country to which son, 5, Summerhill Grove, Newcastle-on- believe in human quality; that character, not adverse winds of prejudice, and Slavery, o admit that the question before the Senate was of practical indifference. We had grown in from thirteen to thirty States, and the experience of the past was that in every instance in which new States had been admitted into give undue prominence to this subject. Rethe Union without an express prohibition of Slavery, no matter what their latitude or longitude, Slavery had gone into, and been to be the greatest of all obstacles in the way swallowed with mre difficulty than all the our countrymen are in chains. We are rerevocably established in those States. On of the anti-slavery cause, we think there other points of the mi-slavery creed put to-solved to fall or flourish with them. - F. D. this subject he wanted no other guide than is little danger of making the subject of it too gether. "What Takes a negro equal to a this subject he wanted no other guide than the light of the past. This question, then, was one of great practical importance—a question of the establishment or exclusion of Slavery. No question had ever been agitated in Congress, since the Declaration of the wrongs of the perishing and heart-broken the wrongs of the perishing and heart-broken the involving so important and the contemptions slape.

It is little danger of making the subject of it too gether. What hees a negro equal to a white man? No, the will never consent to that! No, that was do! But stop a moment; don't be a passion; keep cool. What is a white this hat you do so revolt at the idea of making the subject of it too gether. What hees a negro equal to a white man? No, the will never consent to that! No, that was do! But stop a moment; don't be a passion; keep cool. What is a white this hat you do so revolt at the idea of making the subject of it too gether. What hees a negro equal to a white man? No, the will never consent to that! No, that was do! But stop a moment; don't be a passion; keep cool. What is a white this hat you do so revolt at the idea of making the subject of it too prominent.

there was no substantial necessity doing anything, in establishing Territorial Governments, in relation to its prohibition or excluments, in relation to its prohibition or excluments. sion, believing it, as he did, to be already said. The day that we started on our first one than it does upon the other? Is nature excluded by causes not under human control. anti-slavery journey to Nantucket, now nine more lavish with ar gifts toward the one Philadelphia: After some further debate, Mr. Cass again years ago, the steamer was detained at the wharf in New Bedford two hours later than toward the other bo earth, sea and air in their handbills, declared that the body of the house would be reserved for white per and after a few remarks in relation to the policy of non-intervention, declared that the usual time of starting, in an attempt on should vote against both pending amendments, as well as against the original restriction contained in the bill upon the Territorial to the passengers to separate from the white passengers to separate from t

interfere with slavery or the trade in the slave and even the poor wretches who assaulted us that people were driven by oppression, have on the mind and conscience of the oppressor,

color is not the cause of our persecution; that most provoking contempt, any act, looking to that you will advise and urge our fellow- United States their study and effort, being in THE HUTCHINONS.—A circumstance has is, it is not our color which makes our prox- a welcome of the Black Republic into the countrymen to avoid all participation in any New York, attending the Anniversary, and come to our knowledge, in relation to the Hutchinsons, which reflects so much credit lies deeper than prejudice against color. It Republic, disgusted with the very name of anti-Christian in its actions, and I have ever occasion, assembled together in the Lecture on them that we think it our duty to detail it.

Years ago, when they were about to commence their career, they arrived at a neighmence their career, they ennobling qualities of head or heart. If the as she has found, far more justice, honor, friends of Colonization is, to drain the free their meeting in the usual way. Rev. S. R. feeling which persecutes us were prejudice and magnanimity among European despots, colored people out of these United States, so Ward, of New York, was appointed Presiagainst color, the colored servant would be than she has been able to find among Ameri- that the chain of slavery may be riveted more dept, and Henry Bibb, of Michigan, Secreas obnoxious as the colored gentleman, for the can Democrats. It makes no difference Mr. tightly upon its victims; and it is very clear tary. An interchange of views was then had color is the same in both cases; and being the Greeley, where the black man may pitch his that Colonization has long been fostered and on the present aspect of their affairs in the same in both cases, it would produce the same tent-whether on this, or on the other side sustained by the murderous spirit of slavery United States, and of what is best to be done of the Atlantic, the people of this country and prejudice. We are then a persecuted people; not be- will never do him justice, while they concause we are colored, but simply because that tinue to enslave his race. Between sixty and has neither the confidence nor the respect of union and concert of action is indispensacolor has for a series of years been coupled in seventy colored men have embarked from the the free colored people; and I think it the ble to speedy success to our efforts for im-

are thought to be a our place; and to aspire New York, and other Northern and Atlantic Society has published to the world a libel on sical and pecuniary improvement has not kept to anything above them, is to contradict the ports. They have struck cut a path of the name and character of my people, by say- pace with our other improvements, and at established viewsof the community—to get "danger, and self-sacrifice." A largeportion of ing that we were a nuisance, degraded, and present demands our serious attention. They out of our sphere and commit the provoking them will probably, return to this country vicious, &c. sin of impulence. Just here is our sin: we have been a seed through know that the meanest, and laziest white all drew our first breath—where we have

us, and who are seable to our tastes, and suited to our moral and intellectual tendencies, bondage, to the inheritance of whips and citizens; and we consider every colored man and can be most and best assisted. color, should be to criterion by which to than, selfishly to quit the country with a view

A Doubtful Compliment.

S. R. Ward, speaks of our remarks at the recent Anniversary of the American Anti-

In the same letter, Mr Ward says of his meeting held in St. Mary's Street Church

The very apprehensian which the American Now, Mr. Ward must Pardon us. But people betray on this joint, is proof of the fit- we do think that this seeming reproof of the ored man who asserted his right to enjoy ness of treating all ben equally. The fact "getters up" of the meeting in question is single anti-slavery tour in any direction in ing can convince the world, against its commeeting at St. Mary's Street Church, were this country, when we have not been assailed mon sense that the leave is anything else quilty of a very disgrageful piece of truck.

The men who got up the ciple, the governing motive of them all.—

This spurious Christianity is indeed a murderuniversal and so powerful for evil, cannot well fear. But not so with the negro. He stands Philadelphia. They very discreditably, gra- churches-but that they would be rebuiltbe too much commented upon. We have erect. Upon his brown bears the seal of man-tuitously and contemptibly, yielded themselves used the term prejudice against color to de- hood, from the hand of the living God. Adopt the menial servants of the scornful spirit of might be huddled together where they could ing is, but simply because that innocent term mortal soul, illuminated by intellect, capable and that defect he deems to be about equal of heavenly aspirations, and in all things per- to his own speech !! The cringing ser-Properly speaking, prejudice against color taining to manhood, he is at once self-evi- viles who sent forth the proscriptive hand-bill the day that the message of the President Texas: and that the payment to Texas of ten does not exist in this country. The feeling dently a man, and therefore entitled to all the will easily pardon Mr. Ward for this very (or whatever it is) which we call prejudice, rights and privileges thich belong to human equivocal rebuke; especially as he so far spared their feelings, and forgot his duty to willing to leave to its operation the great law, Downing of New York.) rebuke them publicly when he had them be-

Secretary, it was, on motion, Resolved, That we will celebrate the first

The Vice President stated the question upon Mr. Chase's amendment amending Mr. Chase's amendment amending Mr. Davis's (of Miss.) amendment, permitting Davis's (of Miss.) amendment, permitting described him to be—let him shake off the greater enterprise than fley have hitherto extends of the Anniversary of West filthy rags that cover him—let him abandon the North and those of the South.

described him to be—let him shake off the greater enterprise than fley have hitherto extends of the Anniversary of West filthy rags that cover him—let him abandon the fullest extent of drunkenness for sobriety, industry for indopointed Marshals of the day:

HIRAM WASHINGTON, Elmira. C. P. Lucas, Geneva. E. L. PLATT, Bath. J. W. Jones, Elmira. The following speakers have been secured for the occasion, viz: S. R. WARD, Syracuse. H. H. GARNET, Geneva. J. W. Loguen, Syracuse.

CHARLES L. REMOND. WM. TANN, Chairman DAVID W. MOLSEN, Sec'y.

African Colonization. ber, but was overlooked. Our friend Vashon remember that, by reason of the interference

Mr. Chase defended his amendment; it was not the Wilmot Proviso, as had been stated by several Senators, but really an explanation by several Senators, but really an explanation by their citizens about as servants among the whites in every day we were brutally this government, that has been extended to Star of May 3d, that our colored brethren direction. On the very day we were brutally this government, that has been extended to Star of May 3d, that our colored brethren direction. of Mr. Davis's amendment, designed to renought, without delay, to adopt measures of assaulted in New York for riding down the Mormons? None what ver. He knows, in St. Louis have been holding a mass meet. All will be made right, and in due time. The Resolved, That we have little confidence

Resolved, That we have little confidence in the efficacy of any law which Congress may several white ladies riding with black servants. mitted in this country, cored men will be and that the said meeting was eloquently ad-Mr. Davis said his amendment was not pass to secure the observation of this clause These servants were well-dressed, proud hated and despised by their enslavers through- dressed by colored Americans. This is a said it will make all right. For it is not a slavery destined to carry any implication as to what of the Constitution, because public opinion at looking men, evidently living on the fat of the out the world. We are told to go to the state of affairs; but you will not let such op- or caste religion; but a religion of love, and ference between deciding the rights of pro- that it could not be enforced. We look chiefly land—yet they were servants. They rode West coast of Africa—to strike out a bold position, I hope, cause your hands to hang freedom, and equality. You and I shall not perty, and protecting them when they exist.

In reply, Mr. Douglass said, that the loss of the stipulation for the observance; but any convenience of white persons. They were means of winning the wold's respect, and all such pro-slavery actions be means for you vilege to labor for it, and to live and die in the In reply, Mr. Douglass said, that the difference between that Senator and himself was, simply, as to who were the people. The Senator applied the term to the inhabitants of the Territories, while he (Mr. Davis) applied it to those inhabitants only, after soveriegnty had been given them by Congress.

Mr. Douglass said, that the difference between that Senator and himself was, simply, as to who were the people. The Senator applied the term to the inhabitants of the Territories, while he (Mr. Davis) applied it to those inhabitants only, after soveriegnty had been given them by Congress.

Mr. Douglass, in concluding a few words in reply, declared that if the question of Slavery was touched in any way manner or slavery was touched in any way manner or slavery line withing the wold's respect, and lot with the admiration of posterity! This is a very wilege to labor for it, and to live and die in the the admiration of posterity! This is a very wilege to labor for it, and to live and die in the difference between that Senator and himself was passed by Congress which gave to the fugitive a trial by jury in the State to which he damiration of posterity! This is a very grand flourish. What has the United States and argument—your fixed determination, in the admiration of posterity! This is a very grand flourish. What has the United States and argument—your fixed determination, in the admiration of posterity! This is a very grand flourish. What has the United States and argument—your fixed determination, in the admiration of posterity! This is a very grand flourish. What has the United States and argument—your fixed determination, in the difference between the admiration of posterity! This is a very grand flourish. What has the United States and argument—your fixed determination, in the difference between the admiration of posterity! This is a very grand flourish. What has the United States and argument—your fixed between the fugitive a trial by jury in the State to which the admiration of posterity! The were there as a pend Slavery was touched in any way, manner or as any part of the territory line within the As they passed down Broadway, they were extended to her the right hand of commercial the world, the sin of slavery, and that you shape in the bill, it could not pass the boundary which she claims as her own, or observed with admiration by the multitude; fellowship, the Republic from whose shores may never cease pouring floods of living light

After some further debate by Mr. Walker and Jefferson Davis,

Mr. Butler defended the amendment sub
Mr. Butler defended the Mr. Butler defended the amendment submitted by the latter; neither you nor the Senator proposing it, declared that Slavery exists in the Territories; or shall go there;

Inc.—monday after the passage of such act, blocked upon such splendor, "We would do so too if we could." We repeat, then, that color is not the cause of our persecution; that wow will advise and two will advise and t

the public mind with the degradation of sla- single point of New Bedford to California; duty of every colored man to despise the name provement and elevation. comparative comfort to his home. They certically deserve their success.—N. Y. Express very and servitude. In these conditions, we and large numbers have gone from Boston, of the Colonization Society; because that

we speak and recomposition attack, it is because abuse, that the weathnest, and most recomposition attack, it is because abuse, that the weathnest, and most recomposition attack, it is because abuse, that the weathnest, and most recomposition of the free colored people of the slightest egard to their or our own of "danger and self-sacrifice?" have found the companions of our childhood, the friends of our youth, the gentle partners the United States, is the want of money.

PETERBORO, JUNE 1, 1850.

This article stirs the lowest depths of my 7. Hence, a rund should be established in and loved you before, but much more now. rather because, nothwithstanding you are a most convenient and profitable.

colored man, you presume to demean yourself

a man, and to let your-lips and pentitive
expression to those rare powers with which and high-souled, you are a shining mark that many of us so much desire. cannot escape the notice and cannot fail to 9. The free colored men of the United insults and injuries. It is this spurious Christianity which subjects you to discomforts and insults, and exposes you to violence and murder. It is this which educates and lets loose the mob upon you. It is this which moulds the Websters and Dickinsons of the Senate. and the Morses of the New York Observer, might be burnt up, and that all its ministers

repent and do no harm. A negro-pew church, a church of Christ! What a misnomer! I would not bonor it so far as to call it the church of the Devil. The Devil is not so unreasonable-I was about to say, not so unjust-as to classify persons by

But think not, my dear Douglass, that it is you colored men alone who suffer from this insane and rampant prejudice. The wound it inflicts on you, it inflicts on us who spmpathize with you, and who have identified ourselves and made ourselves colored men with you. In your sufferings, we suffer. In your afflictions, we are afflicted. Did I never tell vou, that one reason I so seldom leave my house is that, because of my sympathy with my colored brethren, I am made so uphappy abroad? I look around for them in vain .-They are not there to share with me in my comforts and privileges. It is true that I am not thus tried in the churches I attend when shunned such churches, as I would a pesthouse. But when traveling and visiting, I cannot always steer clear of the places and occasions where my colored brother is despised, and hated, and erucified. 1 often find myself in public houses and private houses, in steamboats, and cars, and omnibuses: in gatherings and circles, where I know my poor colored brother (if allowed at all) is not allowed to be as the equal of the white man .-And how can I be happy in such circumstances! How can I enjoy that in which my equal brother is permitted no participation? Even the attempt to enjoy it, I feel to be traitorous to him; and if enjoyment begin, The following letter from Mr. Vashon the rising of such a feeling arrests and withshould have been published in our last num- ers it. In such circumstances, I am wont to and remonstrance of his sympathy with oth- States. ers, David had not the heart to slake his

Despair not, however, my dear brother .-

With great regard, Your friend and brother, GERRIT SMITH.

in the present crisis.

Such being the character of the Society, it The first conclusion arrived at was, that

therefore agreed to adopt for themselves the

2. Money can be obtained by labor. 3. All colored men should engage in the most profitable labor, provided it be honorable. 4. That labor is most profitable which is

5. Assistance of labor is from animals and machinery-capital.

6. Any man who has learned a useful trade of any kind, and has the talent for conducting it on his own account, ought so to conduct it; because all the nett profits would then be his. FREDERICK DOUGLASS-My outraged and and he would then have a fair opportunity of afflicted Brother:- I have just read, in the assisting his brethren by employing them as last NorthsStar, the article in which you inform your readers of the insults, and violence, not the means of setting up in trade on his and threats of assassination, which you en-

sympathy and love. I sympathized with you every community, for the purpose of loaning sums of money to colored men of integrity, All this cruel and outrageous treatment you to assist them to go into business on their suffer, because you are a colored man; or, own account, or in such way as they may find

you are endowed. Were you ignorant and ductive of wealth, and all its accompanying vile, you might go to New York or elsewhere advantages; but because it is indispensable to every month, without being molested; but, that developement and perfection, both of body being intelligent, and eloquent, and refined, and mind, which we so much need, and which

provoke the jealousy and wrath of a people States are already impressed with the imporeducated to depise and hate the colored race. states are already impressed in the It will be long, my dear brother, before sciences. This we recommend as highly favoryou will be sole to travel in America unin- able to their advancement and elevation; but sulted and unharmed. So long as the conventional and sham Christianity, which builds ing it to useful account, loses more than half negro-pews, and which qualifies and limits its value. We therefore recommend that they social rights by complexion, shall bear sway be just as careful to educate their youth in the in this land, so long you will be exposed to ARTS of Agriculture, Manufacture and Commerce, as in the Sciences.

10. We recommend the attainment of Learning and Riches, because they are capable of procuring for us much personal comfort, and inspiring us with respect for ourselves, and for each other, and of gaining for us the respect of men generally. But we should have a still higher aim than the respect and fayour of men: we should practice those virtues and seek that purity and goodness of heart which will in the end procure for us the fa-

The above propositions having been adopted, with one dissenting voice, the meeting adjourned until the afternoon at half-past 3 o'clock, having previously appointed a committee to report a plan of organization. AFTERNOON SESSION.

The committee appointed, reported the following plan of organization, (with the exthe color of their skin. Even the Devil is ception of the last clause of the 5th section, which was added on motion of Mr. Geo. T.

First. That the Editors friendly, be requested to publish repeatedly, the propositions adopted by this meeting.

2. That there be an Executive Committee, whose office shall be in the City of New York, the members of which, residing in said City shall be a quorum for the transaction of business for the Association generally, and said City in particular: all other Committees or Associations for the same object, shall correspond with said Executive Committee at least once a month; and said Committee shall consist of twenty-three members.

3. That the details of carrying out the work, be left to the colored communities in from home, since I attend no negro-hating hereby respectfully recommended to form asthe various parts of the country, who are sociations in co-operation with the Execu-4. Every Association, or Committee, when

formed, shall publish its proceedings in our papers, (and pay for the same) and also in one local paper. 5. That an Industrial Fair shall be held in

New York City in the second week in May, 1852; of the proceeds of which, 70 per cent. shall be given to the producers, and 30 per cent shall be devoted to carrying out the views of this organization: and that colored mechanics, artizans and agriculturalists be ernestly requested to exhibit at the several national Fairs, specimens of their Skill and Industry . 6. That an Agent shall be employed by

the Executive Committee, to lay these views before the Colored People of the United The above propositions having been adopt-

ed, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the the ensuing year. S. R. WARD, President.

L. WOODSON, Vice Presidents,

Executive Committee William S. Powell, New York. Lewis H. Putnam,

Geo. T. Downing, Henry M. Wilson, Edward V. Clark, William J. Wilson, Robert Hamilton, Stephen Myers, Charles L. Keason, William H. Topp, James M'Cune Smith. Charles B. Ray, Lewis Woodson, lames Needham, Robert Forten, Charles L. Remond, Massachusetts William C. Nell. Robert Morris, Henry Bibb, Michigan, Robert Banks, "

SAMUEL R. WARD, P.es't. HENRY BIBB, Sec'y.

The following is a good phrase, descriptive of an energetie character. 'Cromwell did not wait to strike until the iron was hot, but made it hot by striking.

Diogenes, peing once asked the bite o which beest was worst, answered: "If you mean of wild beasts, tis tha slanderer; if tame,

Ask him to put his name to a bill.