

Communicated.

FROM OUR BROOKLYN CORRESPONDENT.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, Sept. 1, 1854. MY DEAR DOUGLASS:—It has been long since I have written to you. I have not been in the attitude for it, nor am I now, and yet, further delay seems unnecessary.

To begin, then; somewhere about the middle of August, I turned my face from toil and care, and sought for refuge and recreation at some point distant from Gotham.

Bridgeport gathers up in her grasp various railroads and other communications, and thus permits easy access to her bosom;—hence, gentlemen may bring their families up here and return to their business; and if residing no further than the vicinity of Gotham, may glide to and fro without difficulty, and enjoy at the same time a few hours of unrivaled atmosphere—a sea bath, and the society of their families and friends.

There is another and weighty reason why Bridgeport should be especially a place of resort for the people of color, besides its equidistant position from the big cities. Notwithstanding its healthy location and accessible position, Bridgeport is not a fashionable place of resort for the whites, hence it should be for the blacks.

But here I am in the Duncan House. 'Tis evening! The Croton—yes, the Croton has nicely laid the dust, and sent a refreshing softness through the green trees and air.—Trees and air surround every house here; every household has been for the last half hour with hoses and pipe in hand sprinkling his front lawn and street-way, and the whole town is redolent with freshness.

My dear friend, my wife Hannah, without just cause or provocation, has left my bed and her board; all persons are hereby forbidden to harbor or trust her on my account, as I shall pay no debts for her contracting after this date.

They are also moving earnestly and vigorously in behalf of their rights in this State, which State, in her shame, she has wrested from them. A meeting for the election of delegates was held during my stay here—strong and praiseworthy measures were adopted to ensure the object in view.

Speaking of employments and enterprise, quite an old colored man was passing, one afternoon, the Duncan House, with a large and elegant spy-glass in his hand. Ours were too dim at any focus for old Long Island shore; and one of the boarders, a lady, could not resist the temptation of a look through the old man's.

in Bridgeport, are white men—Irishmen.—These wait upon the shore till vessels arrive at the wharf. The best truckman in Bridgeport, is a colored man; a very good grocery is kept by a colored man; and last, the most extensive and best fancy store in the town, is kept by a colored man, and that man is George Francis, the history of whose career is not a white behind that of P. S. Barnum, and must some day be written for the benefit of colored youth.

Many things worthy of note transpired, and many I saw during my stay in Bridgeport, which I would like to tell you of; but I must defer till another time; perhaps till I journey again thither. I have written too much already.

Permit me only to say, there is directly opposite the Duncan House, a neat little school, taught by Mr. Baker of New York, a very competent and worthy young man. More anon.

Yours truly, ETHIOP.

FRIEND DOUGLASS:—The perusal of W. J. Watkins' speech, delivered at Columbus, Ohio, on the first day of August, has awakened "thoughts that breathe and words that burn." The wealth of genius, and the gemlike flash of intellect, sparkle on every page. But more than this, the moral grandeur of the infinite mind is happily reflected through the entire oration.

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LETTER FROM REV. JOHN PECK.

[The following letter was handed to our printer, in our absence, and was printed last week on the fourth page. In justice to our esteemed friend Mr. Peck as well as to avail ourselves of its full corroborative of our statements, concerning the recent meeting of the National Council, we reproduce it here.]—Editor.

MR. F. DOUGLASS: DEAR BROTHER:—As yours is the only paper that has stemmed that tide of difficulties and opposition, which papers, established for the benefit of the colored race, by one that speaks our own sentiments, tells our wrongs, and feels them, too, are called upon to encounter—I wish to occupy a small space for the purpose of calling (if possible) the attention of the colored people of Pennsylvania, east as well as west, to the consideration of the National Convention, held at Rochester, July, 1853.

We have, it is true, called and held a number of Conventions, all or nearly all of which I have attended; and I have no hesitation in saying, that under the circumstances then surrounding us, much good has been done. Until then, there was not such an interchange of views, nor reciprocity of feeling among us as has since existed.

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—The number of admissions at the Sydenham Crystal Palace average about seventeen thousand daily. —A Washington letter says, Gen. Dodge of Wisconsin, is named for the Presidency by several Democrats and Whigs. —The last accounts from the Republic of Liberia, say that everything there is in a very flourishing condition.

—The King of Saxony has been thrown from his carriage and killed by a kick from one of his horses. His brother John now reigns in his stead. —Hon. S. P. Chase, J. R. Giddings, C. M. Clay, and Mr. Coddington are canvassing Illinois. Douglas is about to take the stump for the Administration.

—The Know-Nothing vote in St. Louis was about 4000; the Whig vote 1800; the Pierce vote 750; and the Benton vote was 5200. —Huxford, who gave Mr. Dana, Jr., an almost mortal blow on the night after the rendition of Burns, has been sentenced to 18 months in the House of Correction.

—The President is said to be exceedingly delighted over the bombardment of Greytown, and regards it as second only in importance, to the defeat of Col. Benton. —A monkey was sunstruck in Charleston, S. C., during the recent hot weather! Internal application of brandy, and external of cold water brought him to his tricks again.

—The Universalists of New York, at their State Convention in Auburn, have adopted, without dissent a report denouncing slavery, and advocating temperance, prison reform, and peace. —The Dog Law in N. Y. went into operation on the 25th of June. Since that day, 3,140 have been arrested and taken to the Dog Pound; 2,160 have been killed, and the remainder redeemed.

—The London Times gives an interesting account of the recent narrow escape of the Russian Czar from capture by an English steamer. A little steamer put out from Cronstadt to capture an English yacht, but was driven off by an English steamer, and might easily have been captured had it been known that on board were the Emperor and Nicholas, his son the Arch Duke Constantine, the Arch Duchess his wife, and the Russian Admiral.

Cleanings of News.

—A child of Mr. Gilling, of Baltimore, was recently poisoned by eating the ends of friction matches.

—The Drovers' Bank of Ogdensburg, and the Carthage Bank, both in this State, and the Bank of Milford, (Del.), have failed. —Ohio and Pennsylvania are to hold a Horse Exhibition at Salem, O., on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th of October next.

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—It is stated that the British Government has already made the St. Lawrence free to American ships. —Dr. Livingston has been penetrating farther into the interior of Africa, than any preceding traveller.

—Mr. N. P. Willis is an invalid at Idlewild on the Hudson; but his illness is not immediately dangerous. —A picnic gathering of Know-Nothings, to the number of four to five thousand, was held at Georgetown, Mass., Aug. 30th.

—A second party of emigrants, numbering sixty-five, started from Boston to Kansas Aug. 29. They were joined at Worcester by twenty-one of the farmers and mechanics of Worcester Co. —John Muller, the self-confessed murderer, of whom we gave an account in our last week's issue, has since died of typhoid fever in the County Prison of Philadelphia.

—Counterfeit ten cent pieces are in circulation in Boston and New York. They appear to be made of type metal, and are easily broken. —The King of Saxony has been thrown from his carriage and killed by a kick from one of his horses.

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—The inability of a wife to make bread has been declared sufficient ground for divorce, by the Jones County Agricultural Society of Iowa. —The President is said to be exceedingly delighted over the bombardment of Greytown, and regards it as second only in importance, to the defeat of Col. Benton.

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—There have been, according to the Syracuse Chronicle, four murders in that city in the space of three weeks, all of which it traces to rum drinking as the exciting cause. —The Universalists of New York, at their State Convention in Auburn, have adopted, without dissent a report denouncing slavery, and advocating temperance, prison reform, and peace.

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Rochester Anti-Slavery Festival.

The Rochester Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society, in announcing their intention to hold their Fourth Anti-Slavery Festival in this city, sometime during the month of December next, avail themselves of the opportunity which the occasion affords, to reiterate the principles of Freedom, to which the Society is devoted, and to make an appeal on behalf of the Slave, to all such friends of Freedom and Humanity who not only feel, but who wish to do something, practically, for his deliverance from chains.

Were we at this time to consult the triumphant spirit of Slavery, flouting in its new and gotten attire—Nebraska and Kansas—and boldly leading the nation on in a more flagrant career of sin and oppression, we should but timidly appeal to our friends to aid in arresting the slave power, and in giving practical effect to our principles of emancipation.

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THE FIFTH CINCINNATI ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

Will be held at the Masonic Hall the first week of November next, and its managers would earnestly call the attention of all those who value Freedom for themselves, and are conscious of the bold encroachments of the Slave Power upon all we have hitherto considered secure and valuable, to aid in this annual effort to raise means for the overthrow of American Slavery.

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Plan of the American Industrial School.

The undersigned, the Committee on Manual Labor School, appointed by the National Council of the colored people, in offering a plan for the organization of the school, beg leave respectfully to state:—

1. That the location of the school, which is to be within one hundred miles of the town of Erie, Pennsylvania, will be selected as soon as three thousand dollars are paid in; the school building and work-shop will be commenced as soon as ten thousand dollars are paid in; and the school commenced as soon as fifteen thousand dollars are paid in; and that in no case will a contract be made beyond the sum of money actually paid in.

2. In accordance with a vote of the Rochester Convention, the teachers are to be selected first by the teachers, and pupils admitted to the school without reference to sex or complexion. 3. Special provision will be made to make this, from the beginning, an industrial school for females as well as males; a prominent principle of conduct will be to aid in providing for the female methods and means of enjoying an independent and honorable livelihood.

4. The shares shall be payable, ten per cent at the time of subscribing, and ten per cent every first of July, October, January and April thereafter, until the whole is paid in. 5. The School shall be organized and conducted entirely by a board of fifteen trustees.

6. Six of these trustees shall be the Committee on Manual Labor School, appointed by the National Council of the People of Color; and nine of the trustees shall be elected by the stockholders when three thousand dollars shall have been paid in by them, (the stockholders) and annually thereafter. Each share of stock shall entitle the holder to one vote at all elections. And stockholders may vote by proxy, on affidavit made and acknowledged before a Commissioner of Deeds.

7. In organizing the School, the following regulations shall be strictly enforced:— 1. For every branch of Literature taught, there shall be one branch of handicraft also taught in the School. 2. Each pupil shall occupy one half his time with School, in work at some handicraft, or on the farm.

3. The shareholders shall be such that their products will be articles of demand for each year, at a market within easy access from the School. 4. The agent appointed by the Committee, Frederick Douglass, Esq., shall be empowered to receive donations and take subscriptions for stock, giving a receipt for the latter, signed by himself or Rev. Amos G. Beman, the Secretary of the Committee. As soon as, and as often as the Agent aforesaid shall receive two hundred and fifty dollars, either in subscriptions or donations, he shall pay the same over to the Treasurer, John Jones, Esq., of Chicago, who shall deposit the same forthwith in the Bank of America, Chicago, Ill.; the Treasurer aforesaid, as soon as he shall receive one thousand dollars, and for every thousand dollars thereafter, shall give bonds, in full security, for the National Council of the Colored People, for double the amounts aforesaid. For his services, the Agent shall receive five per cent on all stock instalments paid in by him, and ten per cent on all donations less than two hundred dollars, and five per cent on all donations above two hundred dollars paid in by or through him.

8. The members of the Committee on Manual Labor School shall also be empowered to receive donations for the School; they shall transmit all said donations to the Treasurer, by draft, within ten days after receiving the same. They shall also be entitled to five per cent on all such donations paid in by him. 9. The Treasurer shall publish at least once a fortnight a list of all the donations and subscriptions of stock received by him; and shall transmit to each donor or stockholder, a copy of the paper, (Frederick Douglass' Paper, or Allied American), which shall contain the acknowledgment of their gift or subscription.

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