





DEVOTED TO THE BEGINS OF

ALL MANKIND, WITHOUT DISTINCTION OF COLOR, CLASS, OR CLIMP.

aside at a moment's notice by men who had never before in their lives questioned them.

There is another class of men in Virginia

who are not quite ready to connect themselves

thousands of whigs in Virginia who are not

N. Y. Evening Post.

ting a wife.

From the Cavalla Messenger.

AFRICAN CUSTOMS

SOCIAL RELATIONS-MARRIAGE.

The Africans are a very social people.-

It has been already stated, that marriages

are contracted at a very early age. In the case

of girls, usually between the age of six and twelve. It is considered a reproach to have at-

procured for it are objects of interest to all;

the family.

The manner of division is generally this.—

After the death of a husband, one month is as-

well-bred gentleman.

—The question whether colored persons are

human beings, so far as railway cars and omni-busses are concerned, has already been decided in the affirmative, but we trust it will be settled

by our higher Courts so as to remain settled .-

Even in the South, where they are pronounced

merce that the professions of doctors and teachers and all sorts of intellectual pursuits, are follow-

ed by these colored persons in Boston (and for Boston, New York will read as well;) so the ques-

character and general intercours

or patriarch of the family.

WHOLE NO. 389.

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# Anti-Slabery.

SPEECH OF JOHN MERCER LANGSTON, AT THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. Held at New York, May 9th.

MR. PRESIDENT AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

Some great man has remarked that a nation some great man has remarked that a nation may lose its liberty in a day and be a century in finding it out. There is not, within the length and breadth of this entire country, from Maine to Georgia, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, a solitary man or woman, who is in the full possession of his or her share of civil, religious and political liberty. This is a startling announcement, perhaps, in the heart and centre of a country loud in its boasts of its free institutions, its democratic organizations, its and centre of a country loud in its boasts of its free institutions, its democratic organizations, its equality, its justice, and its liberality. We have been in the habit of boasting of our Declaration of Independence, of our Federal Constitution at Washington. And what was the reason that the constitution at Washington. And what was the reason in the habit of the constitution at Washington. tion of Independence, of our Federal Consutu-tion, of the Ordinance of 1787, and various en-actments in favor of popular liberty, for so long that we verily believe that we are a free peo-ple; and yet I am forced to declare, looking the ple; and yet I am forced to declare, looking the the results of liberty, would they have been afraid to go to the capitol of the country and truth directly in the face and seeing the power there utter their sentiments on the subject of slaof American slavery, that there is not, within very or any other topic? the bosom of this entire country, a solitary man But to make the fact more apparent, some the bosom of this entire country, a solitary man or woman who can say, I have my full share of liberty. Let the President of this Society arm himself with the panoply of the Constitution of the United States, the Declaration of Independence, and the Word of God, and stand up in the presence of the people of South Carolina, and say, I believe in the sentiments contained in the Constitution of my country, in the Declaration of Independence, and in the Word of God respecting the rights of man, and where will be his legal protection? Massachusetts will sit quietly by and see him outraged; the President of the United States will not dare to interfere for his protection; he will be at the process of the transfer of the transfer of the transfer of the solution of the North, dare not go the capitol of the next meeting at Patrick of the North, dare not go the capitol of sisters, of the North, dare not go the capitol of the next meeting at Patrick deals and the same city; and there the very same question came up, whether they should hold their next meeting at Washington or Pittsburg. How was it decided? As the question was about being put, Lucy Stone came forward and said, "I am opposed to going to the city of Washington. They buy and sell women there, and they might out rage us." So the Convention voted to hold the next meeting at Pittsburg. Were they in the possession of their full share of liberty?— Think of it; our mothers, our wives and our sisters, of the North, dare not go the capitol of

that they have been great and glorious; I know that this movement has taught the American people who the slave is and what his rights are—that he is a man, and is entitled to all the rights of a man; I know that the attention of the public has been called to the consideration of the colored people and the attention of the colored people and the attention of the colored people themselves has been awakawakened to their own condition, so that, with longing expectations, they begin to say, in the language of the poet:

"Oh tell me not that I am blessed. Nor bid me glory in my lot
While plebian freemen are oppressed
With wants and woes that I have not. With wants and woes that I have no So let a cage, with grates of gold And pearly roof, the eagle hold; Let dainty viands be his fare, And give the captive tend'rest care; But say, in luxury's limits pent, Find you the king of birds content? No; oft he'll sound the startling shrick, And beat the grates with angry beak.

And beat the grates with angry beak.

Precarious freedom's far more dear

Than all the prison's pampering cheer;

He longs to seek his Eyrie seat—

Some cliff on Ocean's lonely shore,

Whose old bare top the tempests beat

And on whose base the billows roar;

When, dashed by gales, they yawn like graves,

He longs for joy to skim those waves,

Or rise through tempest shrouded air

All thick and dark with loud winds swelling,

To brave the lightning's lurid glare

To brave the lightning's lurid glare
And talk with thunders in their dwelling." loathes confinement, and longs to be free, so the no discrimination made between him and the colored man hates chains, loathes confinement worst white criminal; but when he marches and longs to shoulder the responsibilities of a man. (Applause.) He longs to stand in the Church a man; he longs to stand in the mind the white criminal, and you may see the prisoners marching—horse-thieves in front—colored people behind (laughter.)

All the prejudice against color that you see in the United States is the fruit of Slavery, and is a most effectual barrier to the rights of the Alienum puto. I am a man, and there is nothing of humanity, as I think, estranged to me.—
Yes, the Anti-Slavery movement has done this; and it has done more. It has revolutionized, to he shall be taken up and fined \$10 for the first and it has done more. It has revolutionized to a great degree, the theology and religion of this country; it has taught the American people that the Bible is not on the side of American slavery. No, it cannot be. It was written in characters of light across the gateway of the support and maintenance of a charity fund for old Messic graft at the theory and the support and maintenance of a charity fund for the support and maintenance of a charity fund for old Mosaic system, "He that stealeth a man and selleth him, or if he be found in his hand, he shall surely be put to death." That is the only place in the Scriptures where the matter of stealeth a man and selleth him, or if he be stealeth a man and selleth him, or if he be found in his hand, he shall surely be put to death." (Applause.) Theodore D. Weld was right when he said, "The Spirit of Slavery never takes refuge in the Bible of its own accord. The horns of the altar are its last resort. It seizes them, if at all, only in desperation—rushing from the terror of the avenger's arm.—Like other unclean spirits, it hateth the light, and, in the name of the sovereignty of Massa-chusetts, stand up in Charleston and protest constitutions of the sovereignty of Massa-chusetts, as a violent of the sovereignty of Massa-chusetts, as a violent of the sovereignt of the constitution of the sovereignt of Massa-chusetts, as a violent of the sovereignt of the citizens of Massa-chusetts, as a violent of the sovereignt of the citizens of Massa-chusetts, as a violent of the sovereignt of the citizens of Massa-chusetts, as a violent of the sovereignt of the citizens of Massa-chusetts, as a violent of the citizens of the rushing from the terror of the avenger's arm.—
Like other unclean spirits, it hateth the light, neither cometh to the light, lest its deeds should be reproved. Goaded to madness in its conflicts with common sense and natural justice, denied all quarter, and hunted from every covert, it breaks at last into the sacred enclosure, and courses up and down the Bible, seeking the grave about him, would protect him from and courses up and down the Bible, seeking rest and finding none. The LAW of Love, streaming from every page, flashes around it an omnipresent anguish and despair. It shrinks many would laugh at such an outrage.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS' PAPER is tablished on the basis of ignoring the question of slavery, can live and breathe in the North (Applause.) Where is the Whig party?

> "Gone glimmering through the dream of things that were; A schoolboy's tale, the wonder of an hour." The Anti-Slavery movement has dug its grave deep; it has buried it, and is writing for its epi-

taph, "It was, but is no more." (Applause.)—With Daniel Webster the Whig party breathed its last breath.

And where is the Democratic party? It is in power, but all over it is written, Mene, mene, tekel upharsin. (Applause.)

I would like to dwell on these results of the

Anti-Slavery movement, but I want to make good, before this audience, my proposition, that all be at one Post Office.

Subscribers wishing their papers changed from, will give the name of the Post Office changed from, as well as the Post Office they wish it hereafter sent slaves, the slaveholders, the non-slaveholding whites and the free people of color.

I need not undertake to show to this audience that the American slave is deprived of his rights. He has none. He has a body, but it is The Editor cannot undertake to return not his own; he has an intellect, but he cannot ommunications to correspondents.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding ten lines feel for another. He can own nothing; all belongs to his master.

Then, as to the slaveholder, we have all got to think that he has all rights. But a slaveholder cannot sit on the bench or stand at the bar, in the forum or in the pulpit, and utter a soli-tary sentiment that could be construed as tending to create insubordination among the free people of color, and insurrection among the people of color, and insurrection among the slaves. Look at the press in the Southern States; it is muzzled, and dare not speak out a sentiment in favor of freedom. Let but a sentiment tending towards abolition escape, and what is the consequence? Look at the Parkville Luminary, broken to atoms, and the people of that portion of Missouri avowing that that paper never uttered their sentiments or represented their views and giving thanks to represented their views, and giving thanks to God Almighty that they here had the mob spirit strong enough to destroy that press. Is not this evidence sufficient to show that even

slaveholders themselves are not in possession of their full share of civil, religious and political liberty? As to the great mass of the white people of

interfere for his protection; he will be at the sisters, of the North, dare not go the capitol of mercy of the tyrant slaveholders. Why? Because slavery is the great lord of this country, and there is no power in this nation to-day yet the Constitution declares that the "citizens strong enough to withstand it.

It would afford me great pleasure, Mr. President, to dwell upon the achievements already gained by the Anti-Slavery movement. I know that they have been great and glorious; I know that they have been great and glorious; I know that they have been great and glorious; I know that they have been great and glorious; I know that this movement has taught the American to represent—the free people of color. What they have been great the free people of color. What they have been great the free people of colors are represent—the free people of colors. longing expectations, they begin to say, in the of it, and become restless, and directly we shall

have an insurrection and our throats will be cut. And so the people of Ohio say to the colored people that they cannot allow them the privilege of voting, notwithstanding the colored people pay taxes like others, and in the face of the acknowledged principle that taxation and representation should always go together. And I understand that in the State of New York the colored man is only allowed the elective fran-chise through a property qualification, which amounts to nothing short of an insult; for it is not the colored man that votes, but the \$250 that he may possess. It is not his manhood, but his money, that is represented. But that is the Yankee idea—the dollar and the cent (laughter.) In the State of Ohio, the colored man has not the privilege of sending his child to the white schools. Nor is he placed even in the penitentiary on a fair footing (laughter.) If

a colored man knocks a white man down—per-haps in defence of his rights—he is sent to the As the mountain eagle hates the cage and penitentiary; and when he gets there, there is out to take his meal, he is made to march behind the white criminal, and you may see the

the benefit of the poor whites of that State (laughter.) That is a part of the legislation of the State that Stephen A. Douglas has the he shall surely be put to death." That is the only place in the Scriptures where the matter of chattel slavery is mentioned, and the declaration of the Almighty, through Moses, is: "He that try, however, will soon, I hope, be the death of Douglas and of that sort of legislation (ap-

against the citizens of Massachusetts, as a violation of their constitutional rights, do you think

from the hated light, and howls under the con- American slavery has corrupted the whole American slavery has corrupted the whole suming touch, as the demoniacs recoiled from the Son of God and shricked, 'Torment us not.' At last it slinks among the shadows of the Mosaic system, and thinks to burrow out of sight among its types and symbols. Vain hope! Its can people are beginning to feel that the question of slavery is not one which affects the colasylum is its sepulchre; its city of refuge, the tion of slavery is not one which affects the colasytum is its separative; its city of refuge, the city of destruction. It rushes from light into sun; from heat into devouring fire; and, from the voice of God, into the thickest of His thunquestion, in which every man and woman is Yes, the Anti-Slavery movement has taught the American people this, and more than this. It has taught them that no political party es-

Liberty die in this country? Has God Almighty scooped out the Mississippi Valley for its grave? Has he lifted up the Rocky Mountains for its monument? Has he set Niagarato hymn its requiem?" Sir, I hope not. I hope that the Mississippi Valley is to be its cradle; that the Rocky Mountains are to be the strong that the Rocky Mountains are to be

is Anti-Slavery, stand? Shall our free institutions triumph and our country become the asylum of the oppressed of all climes? Shall our
Government become, in the language of ex-Senpitation of the heart. He nodded affirmatively,

Philasth ator Allen, "a democracy which asks nothing but what it concedes, and concedes nothing but led dead.

Rev. Antoinette L. Brown (applause.)

Selected Matter.

personal, to the value of \$150,000, consisting of two plantations well stocked, and from forty to fifty negroes. His wife, Mary Amy Turner and children, six in number, are mulattoes, and were held by Willis as slaves. Mr. Willis agreed with Messrs. A. H. Ernst, Edward Harwood, and John Joliffe, whom he made his executors, that they should be manumitted, and that the executors might dispose of the remainder of his openly condemns them. The Parkville Lumislaves at his death as they deemed best. Mr. Willis returned to his plantation.

Yesterday morning he arrived from the South on the Jacob Strater with his wife, her

He has been in bad health several years, and his relatives, who reside in the Barnwell district, have frequently importuned him to give up his business and travel with his family. He left home about four weeks ago, not, as they supposed, to make said trip, but to come to this state free his family from slavery, and provide state free his family from slavery and provide state free his family from slavery. An English or Irish girl, unmarried but likely to become a mother, is brought to Massachusetts, and imposed as a pauper upon the charity of that State. Massachusetts not choosing to be thus made a convenience of, sends her home, and her illegitimate child with her, to the place whence she came and where she has a legal time.

umission of a number of his slaves. Not readily finding Dr. Brisbane, he obtained the advice of John Joliffe, Esq., and had duplicate wills

a few days in Cincinnati, but his bright, benenolent countenance and manly frankness were not soon forgotten by those whom circumstances had thrown into contact with him.

he was largely engaged in the limber business, and raised no crops except what were necessary for the support of the twenty-nine full grown slaves, and the numerous slave children that he owned. The lumber got out by his slaves was rafted down the Edisto river. In this business Mr. Willis had amassed a large estate. He was noted for the kindness with which he treated his slaves who were power driven.

A number of the relatives of Mr. Willis, who robbed us of our legal rights are all in comfortable circumstances lived near a few weeks ago.

to will it, and it is done. But while the Church and the political parties continue to sustain it; while the people bow down at its bloody feet to worship it, it will live and breathe. Now, the question comes home to us, and it is a practical question, in the language of Mr. Phillips, "shall Liberty die in this country? Has God Almighty scooped out the Mississippi Valley for ble, and that there might be some difficulty in the language of Mr. Phillips, "shall ble, and that there might be some difficulty in the language of Mr. Phillips, "shall ble, and that there might be some difficulty in the language of Mr. Phillips, "shall ble, and that there might be some difficulty in the language of Mr. Phillips, "shall ble, and that there might be some difficulty in the language of Mr. Phillips, "the pression of the person of the oppressed. It is a practical tation; but in this it appears we were mistaken. Our neighbors came over and committed the base outrage they did upon our franchise, and the press of the North have awakened to the true condition of things, and are speaking in that there might be some difficulty in the language of Mr. Phillips, "shall be a practical question, in the language of Mr. Phillips, "shall be a practical question, in the language of Mr. Phillips, "shall be a practical question, in the language of Mr. Phillips, "shall be a practical question, in the language of Mr. Phillips, "shall be a practical question, in the language of Mr. Phillips, "shall be a practical question, in the language of Mr. Phillips, "shall be a practical question, in the language of Mr. Phillips, "shall be a practical question, in the language of Mr. Phillips, "shall be a practical question, in the language of Mr. Phillips, "shall be a practical question, in the language of Mr. Phillips, "shall be a practical question, in the language of Mr. Phillips, "shall be a practical question, in the language of Mr. Phillips, "shall be a practical question, in the language of Mr. Phillips, "shall be a practical question and the practi

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JUNE 8, 1855.

conservator of liberty, life and property?" May God help the right (applause.)

The President said, in view of the fact that one half of the slave population of the South were women, our poet had asked,

"When woman's heart is wronged, Shall woman's heart be crushed?"

Shall woman's heart be crushed?"

they came from; Amy's mother of hot loss and was threatened with being karded into the river. Some one urged Amy to go on board the boat again, and she refused. By the advice of a friend she at once secured the money (about \$530) in Mr. W.'s possession, notes and due-bills, amounting to three or four thousand dollars, a gold watch and other valuables. She

Mr. Willis to the Dumas House.

Dr. Menzies being called in, held an inquest,

### THE COMBAT THICKENS.

citizens of that State do not sympathize with constitutional. nary, printed in Platte county, Missouri, a paper opposed alike to Abolitionists, and the Disunionists of the Slave States, in its issue after the election in Kansas, disapproved in very decided terms of the conduct of the barbarians, and ad-

in accordance with the above facts. Mr. Willis was about 60 years of age, a very respectable old gentleman, and has been married to Mary Amy about thirteen years, and always manifested towards her and the children a warm affection.

ville," it remarked, "were not the most forbearing people in the world, the materials composing the Luminary printing office would go into the Missouri River, and the falsehoods that find an outlet through its polluted columns would therefore cease." ee with the above facts. Mr. Willis ville," it remarked, "were not the most forbearto vinegar.
An English or Irish girl, unmarried but likely therefore cease."

umission of a number of his slaves. Not readily finding Dr. Brisbane, he obtained the advice of John Joliffe, Esq., and had duplicate wills drawn up. One of these he took with him, and the other he deposited with Mr. Joliffe, to be used if he should die suddenly, and the will in his possession be accidentally or purposely destroyed. He stated that one of his brothers had died very suddenly, and that he himself, being subject to palpitation of the heart, was liable to be also summoned to another world at a moment's notice.

"A correspondent at Terre Haute, Indiana, writes to inform us of a movement going forward in that State for the settlement of Kansas by freemen. Seven citizens of Vigo county, all however ready to commend such a course of procedure, we cannot go the length of imposing it upon anybody as a duty. Had the girl and her child called at the house of the editor of the new Territory, impelled solely by the desire to take part in the pending struggle, and more are soon to follow; and that county is but a specimen of the entire State. Illinois, we are told, is also resolved to do her part in the great work. From these two States from two to three thousand emigrants may be counted on not say that for so doing—not even if he had otice.

Elijah Willis—that was his name—staid only be expected."—National Era.

# WHAT HAVE THEY GAINED!

Returning home, he drew up a complete inventory of all his property, and making two of his neighbors his confidants, he deposited this inventory with them, to be used in case of his inventory with them. The inroads into Kansas resulting in the elecdom, however, more cheering anticipations:sudden death, at the same time making them

pledge themselves not to make it public previously.

"It is virtually an impossibility for slaveholders to get a footbold here. The actual residents have a majority of three to one against he treated his slaves, who were never driven throw restrictions around any enactments passed That Know-Nothingism was a novelty was one

or southern, can sustain the recent course pur-

that the Rocky Mountains are to be the strong tablets upon which are to be written its glorious triumphs; and that Niagara has been set to hymn its triumphant song (applause.) But, my friends, the question is with us, Shall the Declaration of American Independence stand?—Shall the Constitution of the United States, if it is Anti-Slavence stand?—Shall our free institute of the strong when just as he went to reach one of the content of the strong the others.

On last Tuesday week, they left home as thus proposed. On reaching Louisville, they got on board the steamer Jacob Strader, and reached here at six o'clock yesterday morning. Soon after the boat touched the wharf, Mr. Willis and his company went on shore and he called a ultimately and triumphantly sustained.—Alb.

### IT NEVER RAINS BUT IT POURS.

Philanthropy just now seems to be at a pre but what it concedes, and concedes nothing but what it demands, destructive to despotism, the conservator of liberty, life and property?" May God help the right (applause.)

gave two or three neavy breatnings, and then fell dead.

Just at this moment some one asked where they came from; Amy's mother d.d not answer, and was threatened with being k-aced into the ment is entitled to the credit of having extract-

was taken with the trunks and the body of most to ourselves, we now find ourselves jostled by such papers as the Boston Daily Advertiser and the Boston Courier, but the old, homewhen a verdict was returned in accordance with these facts.

Mr. Ball, of the legal firm of Chase & Ball, being called in, the will of Mr. Willis found on this work of the these facts. him was opened and read, when it was found women, able, willing and desirous to support (From the Cincinnati Gazette, May 22.)

SUDDEN DEATH OF A SLAVEHOLDER.

TWENTY-NINE SLAVES EMANCIPATED.

Over a year since Mr. Elijah Willis, of Williston, Barnwell District, South Carolina, came to this city and executed in the office of Joliffe & Gitchell a will, bequeathing to his wife and her children, and assignees all his property, real and country for the property is obtained, each of the second children will have a fortune of twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars. The body of Mr. Willis will be buried to-day. The executors of the will are all residents of this was base, unmanly and detestable to assist in heirs and assignees all his property, real and personal, to the value of \$150,000, consisting of two plantations well stocked, and from forty to 

Upon those points it has been our misfortune to receive but very little of aid or encouragement from either of the Boston papers above named. They have not been able to see any striking or material difference between claims of South on the Jacob Strater with his wife, her mother and the six children. After securing a hack to convey the family up to the Dumas House, Mr. Willis, with a daughter held by each hand, approached the carriage, and was in the act of stepping in, when he was seized with a palpitation of the heart, to which he was subject, and falling backwards, expired in about five minutes. Coroner Menzies held an inquest over the body, and the jury returned a verdict of the barbarians, and advocated the right of the actual settlers of Kansas to determine their own institutions. In other words, it maintained Squatter Sovereignty, as taught by Cass and Douglas. For this offence, it was held up to popular indignation by the Weston (Mo.) Argus, in terms designed to provoke mob violence.

"If the people in the neighborhood of Parkand Par ownership to chattels generally; and out of re-

posed, to make said trip, but to come to this state, free his family from slavery, and provide them with comfortable houses on free soil.—Having done this, it was his intention to return to South Carolina, settle up his affairs, and live the remainder of his life free from all care and anxiety. Bad health for several years was an additional inducement for him to pursue this course.

These outrages, we are glad to see, are arousing public indignation everywhere. Some of the St. Louis Papers are loud in their condemnation of them, and even the blood of the conservative press is stirred. The National Intelligencer devotes a large space in its columns to the subject, and few are shameless enough to excuse these deeds of violence.

We cannot but hope that they will ultimate the said to see, are arousing public indignation everywhere. Some of the St. Louis Papers are loud in their condemnation of them, and even the blood of the conservative press is stirred. The National Intelligencer devotes a large space in its columns to the subject, and few are shameless enough to excuse these deeds of violence.

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We cannot but hope that they will ultimate anxiety. Bad health for several years was an additional inducement for him to pursue this course.

The remains of Mr. Willis, accompanied by the family, were taken to the Dumas House.—The family appears to be deeply afflicted by Mr. Willis's sudden death. They are kindly eared for. His last will is in the possession of Flamen Ball, Esq., counsel for the wife of Willis, who will attend to the business, and see that the obtains that bequeathed to her. The functial of Mr. Willis will take place to-day.

Those who affect to believe that the abolition of slavery would lead to universal amalgamation at the North, will please make a note of the above case.

(From the Cincinnati Columbian, May 22.)

The remains of Mr. Willis, accompanied by the subject, and few are shameless enough to excuse these deeds of violence.

We cannot but hope that they will ultimate by work for the promotion of the Anti-Slavery movement. Their tendency certainly is to associate Slavery, in public opinion, with anarchy, lawlessness, violence, and blood; to deepen the Anti-Slavery feeling of the North, and swell the numbers of those who have made up their minds that the overthrow of the Slave Power is necessary to the preservation of Freedom and of the Union. That they will check the tide of immigration from the Free States into Kansas, no one who knows what human nature is made of, can expect. They will stimulate it, by provoking the combativeness of some, the love of adventure of others, while not a few will feel impelled by a sense of duty to hasten to the impelled by a sense of duty to hasten to the impelled by a sense of duty to hasten to the impelled by a sense of duty to hasten to the impelled by a sense of duty to hasten to the impelled by a sense of duty to hasten to the impelled by a sense of duty to hasten to the impelled by a sense of duty to hasten to the subject than nothing. But in this particular case we are inclined to regard as better than nothing. But in this particular case we are inclined to regard as better than nothing. S (From the Cincinnati Columbian, May 22.)
On the 23d of February, 1854, a fine-looking, battle ground, to take their share in the perils On the 23d of February, 1854, a fine-looking, corpulent gentleman, apparently about sixty years of age, came to this city in search of Dr. Brisbane, from whom he wished advice as to the Brisbane, from whom he wished advice as to the following item from the New York Tribune:—

one would nave commended more nighty that ourselves such a piece of generosity, or would have rejoiced more heartily that the recipients of it had fallen into such good hands. But "A correspondent at Terre Haute, Indiana, however ready to commend such a course of to three thousand emigrants may be counted on not say that for so doing-not even if he had this year, and from Ohio thousands are also to carried her in his own buggy to the said office and there had set her down—we can't say that we should feel ourselves authorized to denounce

#### -N. Y. Tribune. THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

him for that act as guilty of gross inhumanity.

The Know-Nothings appear to be bitterly disappointed with the result of the Virginia election, and are puzzling themselves to account for the success of Mr. Wise. They have overlooked some circumstances of considerable importance which should have moderated their

with the whip, nor shut out by a lock from the stores of provisions. They ate in the kitchen part of the same food that Mr. Willis ate in the stamped upon Virginia her political character-

parlor.

A number of the relatives of Mr. Willis, who are all in comfortable circumstances lived near him, but seldom visited his residence. His housekeeper was a dark, but very shrewd mulatto woman whom he purchased with her mother, brother and sister, about thirteen years ago. The housekeeper's name was Mary Amy Elmore Turner. Her father, who was owned by another master, had descreted her mother, and for this was sold to a cotton planter in Al abama.

Amy, as the housekeeper was ordinarily called by Mr. Willis, while the slave of a former master, a Mr. Kirtland, had a colored husband by whom she had three children before he went South.

This woman, by her faithfulness and shrewfiness, soon acquired great influence over Mr. Willis, by whom she had three children. She watchfully superintended his domestic affairs, attended to the wants of the slaves, and advised as to the business.

Mr. Willis, feeling concerned for the future welfare of his children, and urged thereto by Amy, at last determined to free her, her mother, her six children, her brother and her sister.—When he came to Cincinnati, one year ago, and had his welf weeks ago.

The housekeeper's name was Mary Amy and the last determined to free her, her mother and her sister.—When he came to Cincinnati, one year ago, and had his will written, the waste of the slaves and shrewting the popular will along the border, and we are assured that there has been no importation from points all along the border, and we are assured that there has been no importation from points all along the broder, and we are assured that there has been no importation from points all along the broder, and we are assured that there has been no importation from points all along the broder, and we are assured that there has been no importation from points all along the broder, and we are assured that there has been no importation from points all along the broder, and the break suffered defeat.

It was the boast of Mr. Jefferson and his associates. Nothing the releast the cred to fix fe

her six children, her brother and her sister.—
When he came to Cincinnati, one year ago, and had his will written, it was to carry out this intent.

After his return home, he arranged all his bu
will answer any purpose, and 1,500 acres would be preferred.

"At the time the late election came off, the eastern press had began to flag on Kansas matters, and we were indeed apprehensive that the ground the princip freedom, and re-

ommended as they are by that comprehensive ood-will which forms their basis and gives REV. J. W. LOGUEN'S LETTER. them a character of nobleness and generosity, it was not to be expected that they would be laid

Mr. EDITOR:-In behalf of the many Fugiive Slaves who have passed through our city to the British soil during the past cold winter and spring, I wish to return thanks to the friends therein, from whom "they have received substantial aid and comfort." They escaped from with this movement of nativism. The Know-Nothing party in that state is recruited both from the whigs and the democrats—the whigs is much the largest number of the state is recruited both wants and strengthen their hearts. To them we s much the largest number—but there are housands of whigs in Virginia who are not prepared to renounce their party. We quoted, be other day on the largest number—but there are me that many good citizens who have never before been known to stir in such a case, in Syratory day of the largest number—but there are me that many good citizens who have never before been known to stir in such a case, in Syratory day of the largest number—but there are me that many good citizens who have never before party. the other day, a passage from a speech made by Mr. Preston, at Lynchburgh, in which he proclaimed that the whig party had become extinct, not to be revived, and declared his determined to renounce their party. We quoted, the declared his determined to renounce their party. We quoted, the work of the standard leaves and vicinity, have opened their hands liberally in their behalf. When such as these leave their warm beds in the coldest nights of a winter like past, to lead these shivering and the stricken area to the Lynchese and vicinity.

there warm begs in the coldest lights of a winter like the past, to lead these shivering and stricken ones to the Underground Railroad Degance of those who thus demand the annihilation of a great party—the modern representative of ancient federalism—a party which numbered among its founders some of the most illustrious men of the country—such men as Marshall and his compeers—who set aside all their political philosophy, their principles of interpreting the constitution, and their measures of public policy, and reduce the great strife of parties to a mere quarrel about the naturalization laws, and the question whether Catholics should be permitted to hold office, disgusted a large class of the whigs, and declared their determination to vote for Wise rather than allow themselves to be absorbed into a political association vulgarized by such narrow aims.

It seems to us that these considerations ex-It seems to us that these considerations exlain the result of the Virginia election. In On the plantation we are the only artizans and the towns, where the public mind is more read-ily affected by influences from without, and where the fashions of the day are soonest fol-lowed in politics and in everything else, the lowed in politics and in everything else, the churches in Syracuse are thrown open to us and our children. But labor, honest labor, must be Know-Nothings obtained their principal victories. In the country, on the plantations, apart from the haunts of trade, the people remained steadfast to their old associations. connected with the education of our heads and hearts, or we can never come to the natural lev-el of our race. We therefore wish to know how many in Syracuse and its vicinity will assist to educate our hands. We wish to know the ladies, having suitable trades for girls, who are willing to give our colored daughters an equal chance with others. I anxiously desire all such to leave their names with Abner Bates, or at Wynkoop & Bro. Bookstore, or at the office of the Mayor of this city. Amongst them as other natives, marriage has much to do with forming and regulating their

Will the Sentinel, Journal, and American Organ, and all friendly papers copy the above?

J. W. L.

The Southern Cultivator has the following hideous announcement:-

tained the latter number of years without having had an offer. The following is the form of get-"We find the following in a late number of our spicy cotemporary, the Edgefield (S. C.)

Advertiser, and would commend the example of The young or old man, (for the Africans begin early, and continue late to get wives, first fixes his eyes upon the little girl he desires to marry. He then takes a trifle—handkerchief,

marry. He then takes a trifle—handkerchief, plate, or some such thing to the mother of the child, as a present, announcing with it his wish-M. Frazier has offered a fine watch as a reward es. Before returning answer, the mother contact to the Overseer (working not less than ten sults the husband, male relations, and head man hands) who will report the best managed farm, patriarch of the family.

In case these parties are favorable to the marand pork, for the present year.

riage, the mother accepts the present. Hence- Col. Frazier has just returned from the North

riage, the mother accepts the present. Henceforth the young man is considered and addressed as ata, son-in-law; and the mother as da, or mother in law; and the intercourse between them corresponds with this relationship. Ata is a constant visitor at the house of da, where as often as convenient, he takes presents of fish, palm-nuts, cloth, and such other things as he is fortunate enough to have. Da, on the other hand, is ever ready to share with Ata her frugal meals. As she has occasion, she calls upon him to work, as to clear her rice-farm, &c.

When the girl has attained the age of 12 or fourteen, the betrothment money is paid by the

When the girl has attained the age of 12 of fourteen, the betrothment money is paid by the patriarch of the young man's family. This consists usually of two cows, a bullock, a female of the worst sort. The conduct of Overseers goat, a copper vessel for making salt by evaporation, and some smaller articles, to the value perhaps of two dollars.

This being done, the girl is taken to the make the grand European tour leaving their make the grand European tour leaving their This being done, the girl is taken to the house of the young man's mother. Here she takes the place of a daughter, and remains until she is of a suitable age to be married.—Without any ceremony she then becomes the wife. strength any ceremony she then becomes the complete under the ordinary incentives of their power, here we have a reward offered for blood

Such is the way in which the first wife is obtained. Afterwards there is a continual accession, according to the disposition and ability of the husband. He purchases one; another leaves her first husband, perhaps at a distance, and comes to him. This is considered a great honor, and is celebrated by the firing of guns. In such case the new husband has only to return to the old the usual amount of betrothment money paid, and "the palaver is set;" unless, indeed, which not unusually happens, the former husband thinks proper to recover his wife by a local process. husband thinks proper to recover his wife by a ing rhetoric of the lash?

legal process.

The most fruitful source of wife-getting, is what think you of such prize shows as this what think you of such prize shows as this such prize shows as the same of the North, who work for wages, what think you of such prize shows as this such prize shows as the same of the North, who work for wages, what think you of such prize shows as this such prize shows as the such prize shows as th ig rhetoric of the lash?

Men of the North, who work for wages, the death of relatives. Betrothment money bepervision of the slave! The lash held up in procured for it are objects of interest to all; and when the death of a man occurs, the women are divided amongst the male members of the family.

The manner of division is generally this—

N. Y. Tribune.

After the death of a husband, one month is assigned to mourning, each wife during this time remaining in the house, and making a black mourning grass cloth.

The time of mourning having passed, each wife is required to select the member of the family whom she prefers. Sometimes a woman prefers not to choose any one. In case she is of advanced age, this is allowed. But if the case which is not satisfactorily explained, but under the charming she is not unfractionally and the circumstances of a very suspicious character. be otherwise, she is not unfrequently shut up in her house until she is pleased to make choice of a husband.

The most incongruous alliances are often formed. A youth becomes the lord of a mid-leaved weapon and the soil is not satisfactorily explained, but under circumstances of a very suspicious character.—
He was arrested probably as a runaway slave, and unless the proof is forthcoming, will be sold into slavery. A gentleman at Grand Lake, at the boy's instance wrote the following letter to dle-aged woman, and the girl is called the wife of a gray-headed old man. But the Africans

Grand Lake, Arkansas

Grand Lake, Arkansas, May 14, 1855. say "Tis all one; a woman is a wife, and a man is a husband." say "Tis all one; a woman is a wife, and a man is a husband."

But notwithstanding this apparent indifference as to her qualifications when the getting of a wife is concerned, she is expected to show a decided character, when married. As soon as this takes place, she has a house built for her, and becomes Kaide (house-mother.) Her house is not large, indeed not generally more than 12 feet in diameter, and the furniture consists of but few articles. But still there is an orderly and disorderly arrangement of these, and the MR. PETER OHMER: Dear Sir: Yesterday and disorderly arrangement of these, and the floor, though only of beaten clay, may be clean or dirty. And both the Kai-buo, (father of the house) and his visitors, mark and commend the woman who keeps her house in good order.

The Rev. Dr. Pennington, a black man, ejected from a Sixth-av. car, as was stated in yesterday's Tribune, has determined to try the matter in the Superior Court, as appears by a card

ter in the Superior Court, as appears by a card which he publishes to-day. He will have it tried simply on his legal rights as a man. The Doctor received his diploma in Heidelberg, and is a concerns, as is often done by the people of Ohio. Yours, &c.,

HENRY GODFREY. Bell was for some time in the employ of Judge Hart and is well known in this city. The evidences of his freedom were yesterday forwarded to Arkansas.—Dayton (O.) Gazette, "one degree above the brute" like dogs, they are May 32.

admitted to fravel; but here they appear to be neither human nor yet gently brutal in the opinion of Railroad Directors and some other authorities, and the Courts, therefore, should settle -Theodore Parker, of Boston, delivered an anti-slavery lecture in Wilmington, Del., two weeks ago, to a large audience, mostly slavethe matter. The opportunity now offers. It is important, for we learn from the Journal of Comholders, who gave him a vote of thanks at the close. It was his first appearance in a Slave State.

-It is estimated that 40,000 bales of raw cotton have been burned and otherwise destroytion whether such learned heads covered with black skin and woolly hair should ride in the Sixth-av. cars is worthy of legal determination.

The last loss of this kind was on board the steamer "Helen," at Mobile, when 800 bales

From the Rochester Democrat. THE KANSAS MEETING.

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

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

some three thousand persons:

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

dispersed; the Press destroyed; and the liberty of Freemen give expression to our convictions of speech, the last outpost of Human Rights, on this greatest issue of the age? The feeling denied to any class of the inhabitants of said that shrinks from meeting this issue has not yet died out. Looking at it with the eyes of their

Territory.

"And if so, what means should be used to restore these inalienable and God-given rights, motion, all order and peace put at jeopardy. which we are all sworn to defend, and whether we should not immediately invoke the aid of the Have we no more confidence in the institutions Executive Power of this great Republic to re- bequeathed to us by our fathers? Have we store order where anarchy now reigns, and have not seen issues that took hold of the deepest peaceful Liberty succeed baleful despotism." emotions and affecting the largest interests of

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

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

So you went on to speak of the adoption

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

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

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

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

Mr. Starr apologized for extending his rethat further and continued violence is meditat-

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

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

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

nd for the Legislature last spring.

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

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

them to be, and it is not safe for the people to

pose to consider the rights of the black man

an interest dearer to the heart of God than

what is most dear and precious to us, and for

we a right to linger and delay in our duty on

sands who are held in bondage in the Union?

The South had not been satisfied by conces

sion but had demanded more and more, until

compromise, and put off the evil day, have we

an issue between the North and the South.

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

—that there are a number of gentlemen in our

country who take an exceeding interest in the

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

tion, was introduced to the audience, and spoke

for a few minutes in a mingled strain of poetry,

The Empire State should have led, instead of

merely following Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michi-

gan and Wisconsin. But there was no time to

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

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, authentic and reliable reports have

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

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

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

tude, no 37 deg. 30 min, as the landmark of freedom; but that having witnessed the unexampled treachery and bad faith that broke down struck with decay and ruin.

lawless confederates, in their recent assault up-

on Kansas, and their violence upon the free suf-

our moral sympathy and support in his attempt of maintain the laws of the Territory and the ights of our fellow-citizens there; and that have the best possible evidence that he intends to discharge his duty and be the Governor of If our institutions are not such as we supposed

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

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

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

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

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

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

tion of Slavery can be ignored:

and best men of the country-men of judgment, volve duties and responsibilities of the gravest character, and the result of its deliberation will determine for weal or weal

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

litionism attach in any manner to the Philadel- containing an excellent article on this subject, ticularize, for it is a fact of which Boston is

American party now absolutely requires. There is much of flummery and stuff, captivating enough to the fancies of children perhaps, but or excite the applause of grown men."

"a good time coming."

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

"ALL RIGHTS FOR ALL!"

### ROCHESTER, JUNE 8, 1855. THE CASH SYSTEM ADOPTED.

the subject of slavery is forever passed; that the word is but an indirect method of express- week in July, this paper will be conducted burning reality. ang the surrender of principle; that henceforth strictly on the cash principle; that thereafter no The spirit of caste reflects anything but credit Resolved, That we ask for no parallel of latibetter that every dead limb should instantly be spirit:

ought into full activity to reduce to bondage post office from year to year, and call for our papetrated upon the Kansas emigrants; and that ple to seem dishonest. But let no one imagine we now respectfully but earnestly call upon the President of the United States to discharge will leave his name forgotten, because it is struck very nature of the two systems!" will leave his name forgotten, because it is struck

small as one and two dollars. One thinks his tions.

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

ganizing at the earliest convenient day the friends of Freedom throughout the State, within very small sums, and if each subscriber, who timately triumph; let them persevere, let them The resolutions having been adopted, the necting adjourned to Friday evening, June 8th, that the sum due us is altogether too trifling to be recognized.

# THE CASE OF REV. DR. PENNINGTON.

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

determine, for weal or woe, the destinies of the bly ejected him. He, however, knowing his branded as an enemy of the Constitution, and The time has come when the public will be rights, and resolving, like a man, to maintain a traitor to God and to his country; and nothsatisfied with nothing less than an openly pro-claimed, broad, National, State-Rights plat-form, and the action of the party. State-Rights plat-South, in strict conformity to it. It will not do policeman, he demanded the arrest of the cowardly assailants. The policeman endeavored to But the history of the Fugitive Slave Bill, We, and the whole country, and especially dissuade the Dr. from taking any legal course to and its execution; the advice of "Christian" the South, are awaiting in anxiety the action of punish the offenders; but he very wisely resolv- ministers, and other "individuals," are a palpathe Philadelphia Convention on this subject.—
A platform must be agreed upon, and a right one at that; for everything now depends upon or not, a man can be thus assaulted by his fel- "all Christian Churches and individuals, below man in the public conveyances of the city of lieve that the allegiance which they owe to God "It is useless for a party to call itself Conservative, National, Union-loving, if it is not willing to square its conduct by its professions—and its professions, too, should be put in a that a misunderstanding occurred between the had an opportunity of witnessing the develop-

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

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

AT THE OUTCOME. The development of this instante and manghant spirit, every nation under heaven. This spirit servant that is escaped from his master unto follows us by day and by night. It follows us at every step. "Wherever thou goest, I will flashed from the sacred page. But they were go;" this is its language addressed to us in ev- told to keep silence, and obey the "Law" of "It is useless to disguise the fact that many ery avenue of life. It goes with us to the mar- man; though acknowledged to be a "an unblunders have been committed which might and ought to have been avoided—that the leader-church, to the cars, to the grave-yard, and upon the whole, the ministers and members of ship and control of that party has been mostly when our dust returns to our mother dust, feeds "Christian Churches," and other "individuals," in the hands of men without political experience or political influence—and that its triumph in upon the effluvia arising from our dead bodies. "Christian Churches," and other "individuals," upon the effluvia arising from our dead bodies. Virginia has been defeated, not so much from Yes! it pounces upon us at birth, goes with us should be obeyed. The Law of God was any particular defect in its principles, as from through life, and, like a starved jackall, is seen broken. His authority trampled upon, the adwant of proper and skilful management. We have no objection to winks, and grips, and signs, and passwords; but less attention to these, and

not specially adapted to attract the admiration which drives the colored man from the lower Mr. Hunter, meets with such general accent-And the Whig adds that the Convention of them, would not (could it do otherwise) suf- quished their allegiance to Heaven, and turned nust "go in" for the "Fugitive Slave Law," fer him to enter the regions of the blessed upon a deaf ear to the monitor within them, counthe "Constituted rights of the South," "Non-terms of equality with the white man. It would selling them to "serve God rather than man." right of Slaveholders to take their property in- only allow him, and all our oppressed people, But what will become of the honorable Sen-

might swing back and forth upon the

"Golden gates, on golden hinges turning;" but not be allowed to trespass within the gates! If we had on earth, as the French have it, une goutte de sang noir, one drop of African blood, this fact being known, we could not enter there. This is no exaggeration. There Notice is hereby given that after the first is no rhetoric about it, but a living, breathing,

one will be considered a subscriber who has not upon the character of the American People.— American Flag, or wherever the National Gov- paid the subscription price of the paper in ad- It makes those who possess it, a hissing and a trict of Columbia and the Territories, and that all subscribers who have not by-word among all civilized nation. Gustavus paid up to the first of January, 1855, will be be Beaumont, a French Author, who visited nerealter it should be the mission of the American people to animate the Government and the struck from the subscription list, and their bills this country eighteen or twenty years ago, was Constitution with the ancestral spirit of liberty placed in suitable hands for collection; that much disgusted with the exhibitions he witness-Constitution with the ancestral spirit of liberty—our motto: Freedom National—Slavery, a during the next four weeks, bills will be sent to subscribers in arrears directly from this office, upon his return to his native country, wrote a the Slave States cannot directly be touched; which, it is hoped, will be promptly responded work, entitled, "Maria, or Slavery in the but which, if it must and will there exist, we are determined, to the full extent of our constitutional power, to confine strictly within those with the from our list. We wish the tree to stand entire; but common sense teaches that it is far language, to the prevalence of this abominable

"That which long astonished me," says de ampled treachery and bad faith that broke down that barrier, we decline its restoration, and demand that all the Territories of the U. States shall be forever free—the present boundary of the slave States being slavery's black line.

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

In adopting the plan now announced we shall

bath authorizes. For American society, the m the clamor of the Missouri mobocrats and please all that class of our subscribers who church is promenade, concert, ball, and theatre; the violence which they threaten his person, we have themselves adopted it and have regularly -the ladies there display themselves elegantly paid for their paper in advance; and we shall dressed. The Protestant temple, is the saloon where one prays. Americans would be distressed the people, and not the servile tool of String not offend that the numerous class, who, though to meet there people of low condition. Would honest and who mean to pay, are waiting for it not be grievous, too, if the hideous sight of a Resolved, That we consider the Kansas out- a more convenient season. We expect, how- black face should come in to tarnish the lustre rage an occasion specially demanding executive ever, to give very serious offence to that other interposition; that we are painfully impressed class, who, though not positively dishonest, or lashionable people, the majority will necessarily have a mind to shut the door against the peority with which the Federal Government was rather who hope that they are not, can go to the ple of color: the majority willing so, nothing

n escaping slave, arrested in Boston, and the per, read it, and allow their families to read it, "The Catholic Churches are the only ones per, read it, and allow their families to read it, without paying a single cent for it. We mean which admit neither of privileges nor exclusions: the black population finds access to them as to put it out of the power of these honest peoeism, and this rigorous police of the Protestant

from the subscription list. Meaning to be hon- This high minded and courteous foreigner, it est ourselves, and to pay our honest debts, we may be well to add, was associated with M. DE mean to use all proper means for collecting what Tocqueville, as a deputation from the French Government, to examine our penitentiary sys-We have no doubt that most, if not all, of tem. After accomplishing the object of their our non-paying subscribers, fail to pay up their mission, the former published the work to which subscription either from thoughtlessness or from we have alluded, and the latter, gave the world underrating the importance to us of sums so a masterly treatise upon our democratic Institu-

indebtedness is very small and of very little im- In conclusion, we remark with reference to portance, "Douglass is getting on very well.- the case of Doctor Pennington, that we hope and of Mason and Dixon's line, who believe with He don't need my subscription just yet. There that the matter will not be suffered to rest are a number of little outlays necessary to be here. We do not believe that the people will made now for home purposes, and when I get a sanction any such regulation of the company to couple of SPARE DOLLARS I'll send it to him."- which we have alluded. We do not believe Now this method of treating your conscience, they would prefer sitting by the side of a white following the example so nobly set them in New England, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, day, make a dishonest man of you; and if it be bunch of onions in his hand, to sitting by the day, make a dishonest man of you; and if it be bunch of onions in his hand, to sitting by the adopted by any considerable number of our side of a respectable colored man. And in this subscribers, will make a bankrupt of us and case, the conductor has ejected the right man, sition on this great American question of the strike down one influence aiming (under God) a respectable Doctor of Divinity! What will lay-resolved, in the spirit of their fathers, to to serve the cause of Liberty, humanity, and his brother Doctors say? Suppose Dr. Beth-UNE had been ejected from the same car, for his ductor had no more right to eject Dr. Penning

> We anxiously await the issue of the present struggle of the colored people in New York, to

# SENATOR HUNTER AND THE "HIGHER LAW."

At a recent gathering in Petersburg, Va.,

"Purge, purify the Order at the North, and Dr. and the policeman, the former was taken to ment of this "belief," in the doctrine of a parayou will then construct a great National, Constitutional party, before which all the other effete party organizations of the day will be compelled to give place. Let not the taint of Abo- have narrated them from memory, the Tribune dividuals" of that city. We need not here parphia Convention.

"In conclusion, if the result of the deliberation of the deliberation of the conclusion, if the result of the deliberation of the conclusion of the control of the deliberation of the control of the more to essentials, is what the well being of the It can enter neither Heaven nor Hell. | cannot lie, has not forgotten the deed of blood.

floor of her Christian (?) churches, the majority ance, they would not have so readily relin-

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

#### CALL FOR A NATIONAL CONVENTION.

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

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

The Personal Liberty Bill, which is now the our duty. We hope he may effect much good law of Massachusetts, Gov. Gardner's veto to in exposing the iniquity of slavery, for as we the contrary, notwithstanding, was so amended have already intimated, the circumstances unas to render it incompatible for a man to hold, at der which he speaks are such as to bespeak for the same time, a State and United States Com- him the public sympathy. Judge of Probate or that of Slave Commissioner. speech, every way characteristic of the man .-The People of Massachusetts are determined After a few remarks from Mr. Dibble, of Indithat her Judges shall not look after widows and ana, the meeting adjourned to Friday evening, ed so as to confine the power of hearing cases experience of slavery.

awaking from their death-like slumbers.- on this (Friday) evening. 'There's a good time coming!" May we live

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

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

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

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

the South, with less detriment to the interests of the Commonwealth, than this refusal to located the eye takes in a range of some thirty award Justice to her colored population. We miles, presenting the most beautiful landscape I had hoped that the mean and mobocratic spirit have ever seen. We have a store, a publicwhich made Prudence Crandall, the victim of a cruel and relentless ostracism, had well nigh ceased to burn upon the altar of the people's heart. But in this we were mistaken. The same unholy Prejudice which then closed the school of Miss Crandrall, for colored children, sourians;) they carried the day here at the last still walks abroad the State, like the "pestilence election as they did in other places. We were

liberal encouragement which, we think, she so richly deserves. A highly respected friend, and a connoisseur in such matters, remarks, in a letter received from him, that "the house is cenbut upon his suggesting to them that he sho tral, large, and every way adapted for the busi- have the privilege of speaking for himself he with the best the market shall afford, which, at Newport, is always good—in fact, there is no half with Kirby. Kirby did not seem to like summer resort equal to it, combining so many the turn which affairs had taken and swore he to the Territories," and a denunciation of the doctrine of "No more Slave States." There is "a good time coming." What will the South think of his days or weeks at some place. The bathing is "At this one of the Missourians handed Baker a days or weeks at some place. The bathing is "There is "The ills we have, as our reward, the exalted privilege "law-abiding" North think of him? Will he be unsurpassed; the rides are splendid; the sailing held his peace. Baker was finally released.— -The rebels have been driven from Canton of being somewhere in the neighboorhood of declared an "enemy of his country?" Not at and fishing are as they are to be found nowhere He has given up the claim, but intends to pre-

### KANSAS MEETING IN ROCHESTER.

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

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

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

ssion. Judge Loring will, we suppose be At the close of Mr. Starr's address, Professor under the necessity of resigning either the office of Raymond delivered a short, and very eloquent rphans, and that "property" which takes to June 8th, when Mr. Patterson, one of the proitself legs, and "runs away," at the same time. prietors of the Parkville Luminary, is expected Righteous decision. This Bill was also amend- to be present, and favor the audience with his

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

A DOUGHFACE REWARDED .- ASA BUTMAN, the contemptible tool of the slaveholders, of Armed for Freedom!—The citizens of Kanslave-catching notoriety, recently removed by sas are forming armed Associations, for the purneathed them, and to fight the Battle of Freedom through to its glorious end.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the Resolved approve ersonal freedom. This precautionary measure ton Custom House. This is the way our slavehas been necessitated by the murderous marau-eatching President developes his sympathy with ders, who, with bowie knives, and pistols, prevented the only legitimate voters from exercis"free" country. He, in his turn, expects his reward; but he will be disappointed. When the Slave Power can find no more drudgery for him tempt to preserve their liberties, they cannot to perform, he will be turned out upon the common like an old horse, to die. Sic transit gloria mundi!

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

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

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

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

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

ANOTHER MISSOURI OUTRAGE .- A COITES-

pondent of The Boston Telegraph writes from Osawatomie, Kansas Territory, under the date of May 20, as follows: "This place is situated at the junction of the

entatives, by a majority of 20 votes.

This is another evidence of the pro-slavery Zene) just where they empty into the Osage pirit of this "sovereign" State. The wooden River. It is one of the most beautiful countimegs of Connecticut may be palmed upon tries the Almighty ever blessed, being better visited by them yesterday in rather a hostile But our brethren must not give up the con- manner. Some time last Fall a man from Mis test. If we die struggling to be free, e die an honorable death. Let us not, however, think of dying, but of living. We must prepare not to die, but to live, and live as FREE- with about forty Missourians came upon the ground two weeks ago yesterday to drive Baker from this place, but he found Baker with twenty BOARDING HOUSE AT NEWPORT, R. I .- We rifles and as many Yankees to back them. At call attention to the advertisement of Mrs. F.

McCabe, Newport, R. I., on the fourth page

this Kirby and his friends were scared and backed out as they might. Yesterday knowing that Baker had no notice of their coming, K. of our paper. We hope she may meet with that and his friends surprised Baker and took him ness. The table will be bountifully supplied was allowed to do so. After he had made his

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

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 sanction of many sincere, devoted, and gifted

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 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, "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 conventionthe 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 latter of the control of the contro 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 operclear—it must be a judicial proceeding of some andi of its release. We are glad that a step toward 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 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 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 ists and legislators do not question. Why not beautifully diversified fields, and the same blue 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 specific to the fancies, the conwest was a specific to the fancies of t 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 results of the second of the s 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 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 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

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 gathering 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 turned and looked back upon the old towers.

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 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.

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 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. brides! intercepted letters! sprites in the Con- court in August. vent! and many other (dare we say it?) most

improbable adventures narrated. 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 of the great that the facts have been got up in Logan meet an audience here, to expond the country of the great that the facts have a great that the facts have a grea 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.

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 ciergy-"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 though 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

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

of whom are children, their mother, who is married to a free colored man, and their grand- to his appeals with irrepressible applause. And gave them their liberty, and also bought a discourse at Nibloe's Theatre, where the scene WOMAN IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, and kin- house and lot for eight hundred dollars on Malcomb street, which he deeded to the old woman, and left one hundred dollars to their credit the population of New York, while many oth-

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 This is a thorough-going romance, of the new school! The fertility of the author's imagination is in soher truth wonderful! Here

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. 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 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 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 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 ceasground 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, welmother, who was his own nurse in infancy. He yet again he was solicited to repeat the same which met him on his first appearance was for ers, 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 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

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 aboings.

He says that there is no sentiment of aboings. litionism 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 have their fellow-citizens.

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

the Free People of Color, if they would dis- ture of the black man. The Liberty Party is the would fully subserve the cause of Liberty, which claims that there is no law for slavery, and can be the responsibility of doing and acting for them- but that the Federal Constitution demands the abtheir 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 ocreedom of our enslaved brethren; in that elevation 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 consideration 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 adaptation 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 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 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 hitherto unforeseen, but now demanding atten- in the Principalities only referred to persons intion 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 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 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 proporion 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-

nestly entreat you to come together in the true 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 the 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 peodelphia 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 PHILADELERIA. 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-After close observation, and mature deliberation, we have arrived at the conclusion, that 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 s the cause of God, must take upon them no law for that most sweeping of all piracies, selves-of laying out and directing the work of olition of all American Slavery, State or national. 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 Con-

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,their improvement, or, if need be, change and 000 men, namely, 120,000 French, 30,000 Brit-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 Russians on the 11th and 12th. On all occasions

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

Great Britain. Parliament has expressed a determination to aid the Queen in her prosecution of the war,

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-— day of September, 1855. The people in town should have one and only one Represen-

> -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.

STAR PAPERS; EXPERIENCES OF NATURE AND ART.

And for sale by all Booksellers. ONE ELEGANT 12mo. Price \$1 25. Advance orders, more than 10,000 Copies! Publishers, New York.

For Frederick Douglass' Paper. MY FRIEND. BY JENNY MARSH.

I do not weep for thee, Loved one and lost, Casting wild murmurs on my lot God-given, And dear hopes crost, And frowning back the smile that won to heaven

The one loved most. 'Tis very true I never cease to miss thee, Though glad hearts 'round me throng, Though love-warm lips in friendship's troth do kis

And happier days than these do softly wish me, Yet I am all alone, With an unbroken silence in my heart.

A silence ever cold. Unless fond memories of thee do start From sacred biers, and flit across my heart With precious words of old.

Yet weep I not for thee, Loved one so dear. When as thy chosen friend I stood Beside thy bier. Full well I know with crushing, clinging pain, Thy folded hands would ne'er clasp mine again, Nor charm the throbbing from my aching brow,

I watch the buds that blossom on thy bed, Frail, fading things like me, But rather mark the stars above my head, Each one an angel guard above thy bed,-And while I gaze, my yearnings are half fled, They are so like to thee,-

And break the shadows resting there e'en now.

Far up and very bright, But very far from me. How can I weep for thee, Loved one at rest. And wish thee here again, And toiling on in pain With thorns deep in my breast?

I love thee all too well, loved one, so blest. And if my tears do fall, 'Tis not for thee, sweet friend : 'Tis but the struggle of my weary soul, With yearnings that meek peace may not control, That this long way might end, And my torn feet pause at the golden gates, When thou dost wait, my friend,

Still wearing the love-chain that binds our souls, The chain death could not rend. ROCHESTER, N. Y.

BY LUKE LICHEN. How few persons, now when spectacles and telescopes are in such familiar and common use, reflect if he did not invent the lens-a specimen of which which, though it is not at all uncommon among

GALILEO AND THE TELESCOPE.

For Frederick Douglass' Paper.

As apple of an eye! Thou givest sight to all purblind, Thus opening access to the mind. That else would lack supply.

Of fresh ideas, ever found, In this wide world, broad-cast around The circle of man's view ; Beyond which telescopes descry last verge of all immensity, Existing long, yet new.

For mortals' marvel, as sublime abode, (In His ubiquity,) of God, To whom true FAITH can see Through nature, by His might reveal'd, And which had been, from age, conceal'd, GALILEO! but for thee-

Who, with the lens, restored to sight More than a prison, in solar light, To Newton's ken display'd, Heaven's hosts, in constellated sky, Revolving 'round THE DEITY,

Ah ! when will science teach mere man, With mental vision, how to scan, God of the universe ! that place Whence centrally THY power sustains. By general PROVIDENCE, which reigns

Throughout all time and space ; And every cycle that shall be Component of eternity For countless worlds above, And for Galileo's planet, too, Which he restor'd to sages' view, And-despite Popes-will move ? \*

\* When rising from his knees, and renunciation When rising from his knees, and renunciation of heresy, contained in the Copernican system, Galileo is sale to have exclaimed, (undoubtedly in a whisper, unbeard by surrounding cardinals,) "E pur si muove," which being liberally interpreted means, "The world still moves." How different that devout astronomer, (of course, not mad,) from the renowned Saint who believed his creed, because it maintenants. it was impossible! SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

# Miscellaneous.

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

The following extracts from a letter addressed

that I felt I could never be consoled for it, un- to what the poet of platitude would call their less it should appear that the crushing of my own heart might enable me to work some great good to others.

"His death took place during the cholera summer, when in a circle of five miles around 000 troubles." me nine thousand were buried—a mortality which I have never heard exceeded anywhere.

"During long years of struggling with poverty, sickness, and a hot, debilitating climate, my children grew up around me. The nursery and the kitchen were my principal fields of labor. Some of my friends, pitying my toils, sent some of my sketches to certain liberally-paying annuals, with my name. With the first money that I carned this way I bought a feather bed! For, as I had married into poverty, and without singular doctrine that "the female should be a dowry, and as my husband had only a large taught independence as well "mole," instead of library of books, and a great deal of learning, the male.
this bed and pillows were thought on the whole
But to

the most profitable investment, pher's stone, and when a new carpet or mattrass to National politics and Public morals," but

was needed, or when at the close of the year it began to be evident that my family accounts, like Dora's 'wouldn't add up,' then I used to say to my faithful friend and factotum, Anna, who shared all my joys and sorrows, 'Now if you'll keep the babies quiet, and attend to all the things in the house for one day, I'll write a piece, and then we shall be out of the scrape.'
And so I became an authoress! Very modest at first, I do assure you, and remonstrating very seriously with the friends who had thought it 

miles from the city of Cincinnati, in the country; and domestic service, not always to be found in the city, is next to impossible to be found in the country, even by those who are willing to give the highest wages. So what was to be expected for poor me, who had very little of this world's goods to offer? Had it not been for my inseparable friend, Anna, a noble-hearted English girl, who landed on our American shores in destitution and sorrow, and clave unto me as Ruth unto Naomi, I had never lived through all the toil which this uncertainty and absolute want of domestic service imposed upon me. You may imagine, therefore, how glad I was, when about a dozen families of liberated negroes came and settled in our vicinity. They became my favorite resorts in cases of emer-

gency.

"If anybody wants to have a black face look handsome, let him be left as I have been—in bad health, in oppressive hot weather, with a sick baby in arms, and two or three other little ones in the nursery, and not a single servant in the whole house to do a single turn. And then, if they should see any good Aunt Frankie coming in, with her honest, bluff, black face, her long strong arms, her chest as big and stout as a barrel, and her hilarious, hearty laugh—perfectly delighted to take one's washing, and do it at a fair price, they would appre-

ing, and do it at a fair price, they would appreciate the beauty of black people.

"My cook, poor Eliza, was a regular epitome of slave life in herself; fat, easy, gentle, loving and loveable; always calling my modest house 'The Place,' as if it had been a plantation with seven hundred hands on it. Her way of arranging, her hitchen was at fast life. Di of arranging her kitchen was at first like Di-nah's, though she imbibed our ideas more rapidly and seemed more ready to listen to my suggestions than did that dignitary. She had lived through the whole story of a Virginia-raised slave's life. She must have been in her youth a very handsome mulatto girl. Her oice was sweet, her manners refined and agree-She was raised in a good family as

nurse and sempstress. "When the family became embarrassed, she was suddenly sold to be sent to a plantation in Louisiana. She has often told me how, without any warning, she was forced into a carriage, and saw her little mistress screaming and stretching her arms from the window towards her as she was driven away. She has told me of scenes on the Louisiana plantations, and how she has often been out in the night by stealth, ministering to poor slaves who have been mangled or lacerated by the whip. From Louisiana she was sold into Kentucky, and her last master was upon the blessings conferred through the first, or the father of all her children. On this point the scientific value of the last. Galileo improved, she always maintained a delicacy and reserve

has been recently discovered among ancient ruins in Italy.

Perfection of opticians' art,
Beloved at core of human heart,

Beloved at core of human heart,

Slave women, appears to me remarkable.

"She always called her master her husband, and spoke of him with the same apparent feeling with which any woman regards her husband; and it was not till after she had lived with me some years that I discovered accidentally the nature of her relation. I shall never forget how sorry I felt for her, nor my feelings at her humble apology-'You know, Mrs. Stowe, slave women can't help themselves.' She had two very pretty quadroon daughters, with beau-tiful hair and eyes—interesting children, whom I had instructed in the family school with my

> "Time would fail to tell you all I have learned incidently of the slave system, in the history of various slaves who came into my family, and of the workings of the underground railroad, which I may say ran throughmy barn.

TYPOGRAPHICAL VEXATIONS

There is probably no class of persons engaged in labor, whose petty annoyances are so frequent or so exercising, as editors. Dealing as they do with words, syllables and letters, in the use of which exactness is imperative and inac-curacy inexcusable, they are constantly subjected to the torture of seeing their most earnest efforts defeated and their well-intended labors marred by the recusant types, which are never tired of making mischief, and, like little demons of contradiction, as they are, of disturbing, reversing, turning and twisting ideas into nonsense, facts into fables jokes into seriousness and pathos into bathos. There is no composition so good that they cannot render it stupid, none so feeble which they cannot utterly subdue, and, though they possess all power for evil, they never make a mistake in favor of improvement. They are perverse in the extreme; pewter, brazen-faimps; as provoking as they are stolid, and fit agents of the father of plagues. Job has been held to have possessed patience,

and that he did take the loss of cattle, deaths in the family and sub-cataneous inflammation with an equanimity quite exemplary may at all times be conceded. But he was very far from sounding the depths of misfortune and vexation; we think that his fortitude would have given way under the pressure of journalism, and that if he had been additionally afflicted with the editorial show of "The Uz Morning Chronicle" or "The Daily Comforter," his friends Eliphaz, Bildad and the rest would have found him in no resigned mood of mind. But Job was spared that feather to his aching back, else e known woes he wot not of. There are griefs beyond the power of cataplasms to reach; aches which poultices will never draw to a head; and of these are the family of Typographical Blunders.

by Mrs. Stowe to a friend in this country, in answer to an enquiry for some particulars of her early life, give an account of the origin of the world renowned "Uncle Tom's Cabin." After a playful description of her personal appearance an account of her marriage with Professor account of her marriage with Professor. n account of her marriage with Professor arrived atcomplete resignation to the buffettings Stowe, at the age of twenty-five-her settle- of mischance, and so long as the types continue ment at Lane Seminary, near Cincinnati, Ohio, and the increase of her family, she says:

"The most beautiful of these (her children) and the most beloved, lies buried near my Cinard the most beloved the most beloved the most beloved. cinnati residence. It was at his dying bed, and the bis grave, that I learnt what a poor slave

As many of these unexpected renderings of at his grave, that I learnt what a poor slave As many of these unexpected renderings of mother may feel when her child is torn from language contain the provocation to a smile, it her. In the depths of my sorrow, which seem- struck us some little time since, that a list of ed to me immeasurable, it was my only prayer to God that such anguish might not be suffered were not absolutely senseless, would be amusing, and we accordingly made memoranda of a few, "There were circumstances connected with this child's death of such peculiar bitterness—of what might seem almost cruel suffering—submitted to our revision. We ask attention

> "hidden meanings."
> In an article mentioning a Russian loan of 30,000 roubles, the types made us say that the Government had advertised for a "loan of 30,-

But this was not an invitation to the Crimean hich I have never heard exceeded anywhere. invasion. In another paragraph the same day "My husband, in feeble health, was obliged we were surprised at finding "Comfort for the be absent the whole time, and I had sole Silver Grays" transformed into "Compost" for charge of a family of fifteen persons. He could not return to me because I would not permit it; for in many instances where parents had returned from a distance to their families and the in
Speaking of the Sandwich Islands annexation fected atmosphere, the result had been sudden scheme we tried to say that "the King had redeath, and the physicians warned me that if he returned it would only be to die. My poor Charlie died for want of timely medical aid; for, the hear apparent;" but the substitution of a space for the first p made old Kamehameha as solicitous in the universal confusion and despair that pre- for the honors of grand paternity. In some vailed, it was often impossible to obtain assistlines of poetry, contributed by a worshipper at
the foot of Parnassus, we were not flattered at "I allude to this bereavement because I believe that much that is in 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' had its root in the awful scenes and bitter sorbad its root in the awful scenes and bitter sorbad into the paper, and for some weeks we avoided rows of that summer. It has left now, I trust, public places and frequented back streets. A no trace in my mind, except a deep compassion for the sorrowful, especially for mothers who are separated from their children.

prophetic error, we fear, was that which, referring to the movement of Turkish troops to the Crimea, put "the destruction" for the "destination of Omer Pasha's army." But none of these was as bad as the total ignorance of the

But to return to our own experience. We e most profitable investment, wrote something in reference to the position "I now thought I had discovered the philoso-" sustained by Henry Ward Beecher in relation

apprentice himself to the editorial trade, write

THE "DIGGER" INDIANS.

A friend, not long since returned from the plains, giving an account of the "Diggers"—the most degraded and disgusting race on the Western Hemisphere. They occupy a region of territory in and near the American Desert, being driven from the neighboring sections by the other Indian tribes, who have the most utter contempt and abhorrence of the race. They are dwarfish in stature, being seldom above five feet in height, dark complexion, lean, emaciated and shriveled, with a skin resembling leather, laying in folds over the body, and giving them a truly hideous appearance. They wander about, often in an entirely nude state, and have no habitations of any description. Sometimes they burrow in the sand for a night's lodging .-Roots and herbs are their principal subsistence, which they dig from the ground with remarkable dispatch, hence receive the appellation of Diggers." The Diggers are a cannibal race, eating human flesh whenever it can be obtained. They also subsist on carrion, and indeed on anything that can undergo a digestive process.— Their weapons of warfare and defence are the tomahawk and the arrow. They are a cowardrace, seldom making an attack, except for the purpose of procuring food, and then only in case of great superiority of numbers. Their mode of attack is to warily surround their victim, and simultaneously rush upon him. As soon as he fires at one of the party, the others soon as he fires at one of the party, the others are, as will produce the greatest number of bushels of corn, determining the distance of the bushels o the purpose of procuring food, and then only rows, when they proceed directly to cut him up, eating what they desire, and carrying off the residue for future use. They seem hardly to possess the characteristics of human beings, and their identity as men, is questioned by their large and their identity as men, is questioned by their large and large a trappers and hunters. Having the semblance of to three feet, with four stalks in the hill. Plantthe human form, they possess all the traits of brutes. They are remarkable tenacious of life, and accounts almost incredible are often related and the plow, which cannot be done with drilled of this peculiarity. The truth of the following incident is vouched for on credible authority.—

An attack having been made on a party of In planting, drop not less than five, nor more hunters and traders crossing the American than six kernels in the hill, if the seed be good. Desert, and who were nearly reduced by starva-tion and thirst, the Diggers were worsted, and a dirt, and press the foot on each hill in passing, number of them shot. One of them who had received a rifle ball through his body, raised himself up in a sitting posture, aimed his toma-hawk at one of the whites, throwing it in such tagonist, and deliberately shot him through the in each hill. ead, and left him for dead. Soon after, on turning around, he perceived the Digger, with a portion of his brains protruding from his skull, taking aim at him with his knife. He sprang aside, in time to avoid the weapon, and hen completely riddled him with balls. hour afterwards, he yet breathed! The Diggers are rapidly diminishing in numbers, as is the case with most other Indian tribes. One cannot recall to mind their appearance except with feelings the most revolting.-Iowa Times.

NEVER INSULT A STRANGER.

Not many years ago, one of the gorgeous palaces of the Hudson River was moving proudly up the rolling current, freighted with man beings of every class, from New York. to the acre. fashion, languidly reclining upon easy cushions, to and fro with business caste of countenance watching the movements of the boat, and the hour hands of their "patent levers," wondering when genius will invent vessels to ride upon the lightning and beat the telegraph. The sharp ringing music of the dinner bell brought all to their feet, with smiles beaming from countenances before as dull as an inland lake; and ing every hill full.—Independent Press. such was the impetuous haste to reach the dinner table, that corns were trod upon without apologies, ribs bruised without any demand for explanations, and all were quietly seated around the inviting board doing justice to the viands spread before them. Among the number of the inviting board doing justice to the viands spread before them. Among the number of those participating in the meal, was a colored youth, whose intrusion was soon noticed by his fellow passengers, and the captain was forthwith invited to notify the dark skin to leave the table. This notice was given. The young man arose indignantly and withdrew. That young man was a son of the them King of the Send. man was a son of the then King of the Sandwich Islands, and is now himself the reigning monarch. Uncle Sam is yearning for those beautiful islands, needs them for a great Pacific Depot where whalers and merchants can deposit their cargoes, and refit for other voyages, and the golden prize was already within his grasp, when the death of King Kamehameha III, put an end to such blissful dreams of acquisition by placing his son Kamehameha IV—the insulted colored youth of the Hudson—upon the vacant throne. His hatred of Americans was then kindled, burns deep, and will never be extinguished. So long as he lives and reigns those splendid dominions will be beyond our reach, or splendid dominions will be beyond our reach, or pass into the possession of another power.—
Little did those American passengers think, when they turned up their aristocratic noses at the colored youth, that they were creating an obstacle to our acquisition of the Sandwich leads to lead t -Davenport Courier.

see a slave mother, fleeing with her babe, before its vitality. see a slave mother, fleeing with her babe, before her pursuers, here is the picture, as drawn "with terrible distinctness, by Miss Lucy Stone."

"Look now, upon that frenzied slave mother!
The slave catchers are in hot pursuit!

"Its Vitanty.

There is no time of year after the new buds are sufficiently formed, and the stock in a growing state, but what grafting may be performed by this process, in which case have but one scion, The slave catchers are in hot pursuit!

The slave catchers are in hot pursuit!

She flies—her babe is across her shoulder, its little arms around her neck. "Stop! Stop!" they call out, "or we'll shoot you." She heeds not. Bullets whistle past her, yet on she presses. One bullet strikes the head of the dear child, and the blood and brains are dashed out on the force and become of the dear child, and the should be some of the dear child, and the should be some of the dear child, and the should be some of the dear child, and the should be some of the dear child, and the should be some of the dear child, and the should be some of the dear child, and the should be some of the dear child, and the should be some of the dear child, and the should be some of the dear child, and the should be some of the dear child, and the should be some of the dear child, and the should be some of the dear child, and the should be some of the dear child, and the should be shou face and bosom of the dear mother-yes the other! She quickly turns and throws the ex-

"boarded the modern Athenians," and worst and most annoying of all, in an article copied from an Eastern paper, describing the process of casting something, the mischief-makers insisted upon saying that "the surface was skimsisted upon saying that "the surface was skimsis the surface was skimsisted upon saying that "the surface was sk sisted upon saying that "the surface was skimmed by ladies of all impurities;" we need not say that ladles was the proper word.

But enough for to-day. If there be any meek and moral man desirous of testing his utmost capacity for resisting temptation; any meek and moral man desirous of testing his utmost capacity for resisting temptation; any Mark Tapley who wants to be jolly under the most adverse circumstances; any individual, finally, who believes in the superior aggravating potency of toothache, and would like to know what can be worse than corns, let him to know what can be worse than corns and the corn where the legraphic plant is the letter pursue only the useful, while the former are about elegraphic plant is, that the l The great circle distance between these two

BIBLE ANECDOTE.—The following is published in a French newspaper:

A poor shepherd of the environs of Yvetot, father of a large family, for whose want he prohis farm. vided with very great difficulty, purchased last summer from a dealer in old clothes, furniture, &c., an old Bible, with a view to occupy his leisure evenings during the present winter .-Sunday evening, as he was turning over the leaves, he noticed that several of them were pasted together. He immediately set himself to work to separate those leaves, with great of the surprise of the man, when he found thus carefully enclosed a bank bill of five hundred francs, (\$100.) On the margin of one of the pages were written these words: "I gathered together this money with very great difficulty; but having none as natural heirs but those who have absolutely need of nothing, I make thee whosoever shall read this Bible, my heir."

# To the Farmers.

RAISING CORN.

HOW MANY HILLS TO THE ACRE.

PULL OUT UNNECESSARY STALKS.

YIELD PER ACRE.

I have harvested one hundred and twenty bushels shelled corn from the acre planted in this way; if the soil be rich, the ears will be large; if not, they will be small.

An acre will contain about two thousand seven hundred hills planted four feet apart each way, the same acre will contain three thousand six hundred hills planted four feet by three .-From 100 to 129 ears of corn will shell a bushel, say 120 to the bushel.

Now if an acre average but one ear of corn to the hill planted four feet apart each way, the yield will be 22½ bushels; if two ears to the hill 45 bushels; if three ears to the hill 67½ bushels, and if four ears to the hill 90 bushels solar ribs are in a concussed state, and he

Women decked in all the artificial charms of feet one way, and four the other, with one ear of feet one way, and f men sitting here and there upon the upper decks, admiring the unfading beauties of adjacent the hill, the yield would be 60 bushels; and the hill, the yield would be 60 bushels; and the hill, the yield would be 60 bushels; and the hill, the yield would be 60 bushels; and the hill, the yield would be 60 bushels; and the hill, the yield would be 60 bushels; and the hill, the yield would be 60 bushels; and the hill, the yield would be 60 bushels; and the hill, the yield would be 60 bushels; and the hill the yield would be 60 bushels; and the hill the yield would be 60 bushels; and the hill the yield would be 60 bushels; and the hill the yield would be 60 bushels; and the hill the yield would be 60 bushels; and yield would be 60 bushels; an with four ears of corn to each hill, 120 bushels of shelled corn.

If the ears of corn are long and large, it will overrun this estimate; if small it will fall short

> A NEW FACT IN GRAFTING. BY LYMAN B. LANGWORTHY.

If this process I prefer the terminal related in the struct us that a needless insult should never be offered to the most humble individual, for the time may come when those same individuals the most humble individuals the same individuals will be placed in positions to do us much harm. quantity of collodion, or artificial cuticle, which

success .- Horticulturalist. mother! She quickly turns and throws the expiring babe on the pavement, saying to them, "Take that!" and away she flies to a land of freedom! Mothers, when your children die, what do you do? You prayerfully sit by them, and watch their gradually receding spirits; you feel the last pulse, you catch the last gleam of that eye, you carefully and affectionately close those beautiful lifeless hands, you kiss again and again that white, noble, cold brow, you neatly attire that body for some sweet resting place amid green grass and weeping willows, where you place your child, while sympathizing friends mingle their tears with yours. On that loved grave you plant roses, and all is peace."

There is, on an average, about one fourth of a pound of potash to every one hundred pounds of soil, and about one eighth of a phosper caid, and one sixteenth of a pound of sulphuric acid. If potatoes and the tops are continually removed from the soil, it will soon exhaust the potash; if the wheat and straw are removed, it will soon exhaust the phospate of lime; if corn and the stalks, it will soon exhaust the phospate of lime; if corn and the stalks, of western Reserve College, at commence unt, July 12th, 1854, by Frederick Douglass. Neatly printed in pamphlet form. Price, single copy, 124 cents. Per dozen, one dollar. For sale at F. Douglass' Office, 25 Buffalo Street, Rochester, New York.

alas! it was fated that the types should disappoint us in our moderate expectations, and the reverend gentleman appeared as somehow related to "Natural politics and Quebec morals."

President Pierce was "meditating on the affairs of Europe" instead of mediating in those affairs, thus accidentally placing him in a position which, judging from his thoughtless acts, he cannot often occupy. The Arguentine Consideration," and the "promise of a haven" for the Black Sea fleet was tortured into the "promise of a haven" for the Black Sea fleet was tortured into the "promise of a haven" of the poor fellows have had the opportunity of testing.

The Catholic Church was spoken of, and the imps of the case would have it that "the integral of the Atlantic, at the deepest place yet reached by the plummet in the northern Atlantic, the distance in a vertical line is nine miles. Could the waters of the Atlantic be drawn off so as to expose to view this great sea-gash, which separates continents, and extends from the Arctic to the Atlantic to the miles and the the poor fellows have had the opportunity of testing.

The Basin of The Atlantic Ocean is a long trough, separating the Old World from the New, and extending probably from pole to pole. This can be dextending probably scored into the Sea in furrow was probably scored into the solid crust of our planet by the Almighty hand, that there the waters which he called seas might be gathered together, so as to let the dry land appear and fit the earth for the habitation of man. From the top of Chimborazo to the bottom of the Atlantic, at the deepest place yet reached by the Plummet in the northern Atlantic, the distance in a vertical line is nine miles. Could the waters of the Atlantic be drawn off so as to expose to view this great sea-gash, which separates continents, and extending probably scored into the solid the study of flowers. "It was very common with the the study of flowers. "It was very common with the the the twent beas in the top old." The Arlantic Ocean is a long troug The Catholic Church was spoken of, and the imps of the case would have it that "the incense of her altars rises beneath the skins of every clime," instead of skies, as it was written. But the same day's work revealed the singular fact that in an assembly of young girls, "all had a kink of grace," which was an improvement upon kind. Adverting to C. M. Clay's speech at Boston we found ourselves making the surprising assertion, since he is not a Cincinnatian, that he "boarded the modern Athenians," and worst and most annoying of all, in an article copied from an Eastern paper describing the process

rist may be a very poor practical farmer. The two kinds of knowledge, theoretical and practia blind hand and read his proofs late at night with his eyes half closed. If he survive the revelations of the next morning, we will turn him out as invulnerable to grief and capable of perusing "The Monnikins."—Buff. Democracy.

BIBLE ANECDOTE.—The following is publishfarmer can be greatly benefitted by theoretical, or "book farming" For instance a farmer has been accustomed to labor on a cold, clay soil.— Let him move on to sandy soil, and practice in the same way as on the clay soil, and he spoils

Sorrel.-The presence of this productiongrass we are not permitted to call it—is an indication of the lack of calcareous matter, for where the lime in the soil is not deficient, sorrel will grow. On all light, salicious lands, lime has conse quently been found a most useful article, and its application invariably attended with highly care; but one can scarcely form a conception favorable results. And just in the ratio of its use, so far as our information extends, has been the diminution of the sorrel crop.

# Bariety.

A COURT SCENE .- " William, look up! tell s who made you, William; do you know?" William was considered a fool, screwing his face, and looking thoughtful and somewhat bewildered, slowly answered-

"Moses, I s'pose."
"That will do. Now," said Counsellor Gray, addressing the Court, "the witness says he s'poses' Moses made him. This certainly is an intelligent answer, more so than I supposed him capable of giving, for it shows he has some faint idea of Scripture. But I submit, may it please the court, that this is not sufficient to justify his being sworn as witness in this case.— No, sir, it is not such an answer as a witness qualified to testify should give." "Mr. Judge," said the fool, "may I ask the

"Certainly," replied the Judge "ask him any question you please. "Wal, then, Mr. Lawyer, who do you s'pose made you?"

"Aaron, I s'pose," said the Counsellor, imitating the witness. After the mirth had somewhat subsided, the

"Wal, now, we do read in the good book that Aaron once made a calf but who'd a thought the tarnal critter had got in here?"

A DOCTOR THAT WAS A DOCTOR .- A self-suffi After the corn is up, and out of the way of a precision as to cut his hunting cap from his head. The other, in turn, walked up to his and carefully pull out all over four good stalks flicted with appoplexy. Bolus gaized long and hard, felt his pulse and pocket, looked at his tongue and his wife, and finally gave vent to the following opinion:

"I think he is a gone fellow." "No, no!" exclaimed the sorrowful wife "Yes," returned Bolus, lifting up his hat and his eyes heavenward at the same time, "yes, I do say so; there arn't no hope, not the leastest might; he's got an attack of the nihilfit in his lost frontis"—" Where?" cried the startled wife.
"In his lost frontis, and he can't be cured without some trouble and a great deal of pains. You see his whole planetory system is deranged; fustly, his voxpopuli is pressin on his advalorum; secondly, his catacarpial cutaneous has swelled considerably, if not more: thirdly and lastly, his

got any money, consequently he is bound to die." TIRED OF S(H)INNING.—One of our big speculators in real estate, says the St. Louis Democrat, met a friend and relative in the street a fev days since, when the following dialogue took

" How d'ye do, O-"Not very well, Ez."

"Why, what's the matter? you should be in good spirits; money is getting easier; lots are

"Well, 'tisn't that altogether. I was down in S.'s office a whole hour to-day. We were talking about the other world. You know he is a Swedenborgian. He says we will be doing the same kind of work in the next world, that we have been engaged in this. I tell you Ez., that's what makes me feel bad. shinning it here for the last twenty 'years, and I don't like the idea of shinning it to all eternity.

GENUINE WIT.—At a party a few evenings since, as a young gentleman named Frost was eating an apple in a quiet corner by himself, a

# Advertisements.

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Davenport Courier.

quantity of collodion, or artificial cuticle, which can be procured of any apothecary. It instantly forms an air-tight coating, both flexible and elastic, and protects it from drying, and losing its vitality.

The Fleeing with her babe, before

quantity of collodion, or artificial cuticle, which is patronage of the traveling of resulting. Within a hundred yards of a splendid Bay, openits of salubrity and beauty of scenery, where are ample conveniences for fishing, shooting and sailing, with all the quiet and retiracy of a family Boarding with all the quiet and retiracy of a family Boarding. with all the quiet and retiracy of a family Boarding House. This Hotel offers inducements the most at-

> Board, by the day or week, for single persons JOHN DOUGLASS, Bridgeport, Conn., May, 1855. Proprietor.

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reate more general interest and benefit, we propose the following arrangements, viz:—To give one half of the receipts to any Church or Society, or regularly appointed committee by the public, who will provide a place, secure an audience, and defray

Those amongst us who have acted the part of patriot, are represented to be vicious and ungovernable: and those whom the most direful and crushing prejudices have debarred from the opportunities for higher development are represented as submissive willing underlings. Generation after generation are stamped with the same false impressions, and learn to assume it on the one hand and regard

and learn to assume it on the one hand, and regard it as a fixed inevitable fact on the other. We are arranging a new and a very extensive programme of Distinguished Colored men, and the acidents with which they have been connected and equitted themselves honorably—such as ATTICUS, the first martyr of the Revolution," the "colored Regiments at the Battle of New Orleans," and the listinguished and most prominent "black leaders" who freed the first spot discovered by Columbus,

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181-tf

fourteen weeks.

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ially to the conquered subjects of our vast Indian Empire—of the exercise of the moral influence of this nation in favor of the total and universal extinction of slavery and the slave-trade; and finally, of the Christian principles of Peace—especially the substitution of pacific arbitration, in all internasubstitution of pacine arbitration, in an interna-tional disputes, for the present senseless, absurd, and bloody appeal to the sword; and the gradual overthrow of those gigantic military institutions of Europe which menace the tranquility of the world, are the strongest bulwarks of despotism, and the most formidable obstacles to the advancement of civilization, and the triumphs of pure and undefiled religion."

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There have been places where, and times when the black man of modern times has proven himself the patriot, the statesman, and the warrior. As such, then, let him be known to the world, that it may acknowledge it, and to our youth, that they may imitate their example and copy their virtues.

We suffer more, perhaps, from false representation, than all other ills put together.

Those amongst us who have acted the part of patriot, are represented to be vicious and ungovernable: and those whom the most direful and crushing representation, than all other ills put together.

Those amongst us who have acted the part of patriot, are represented to be vicious and ungovernable: and those whom the most direful and crushing representation, than all other ills put together. Prof. C. L. Reason;

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