





From the Cavalla Messenger.

AFRICAN CUSTOMS

SOCIAL RELATIONS-MARRIAGE.

The Africans are a very social people.-

It has been already stated, that marriages

procured for it are objects of interest to all;

the family.

The manner of division is generally this.—

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

are contracted at a very early age. In the case

character and general intercours

or patriarch of the family.

ting a wife.

DEVOTED TO THE BEGINS OF

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

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

WHOLE NO. 389.

VOL. VIII. --- NO. 25.

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WILLIAM OLIVER, PRINTER-

Anti-Slabery.

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

Some great man has remarked that a nation 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 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 interfere for his protection; he will be at the 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 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 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 source of the sovereignt to the light 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 audi-

ence 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

MR. PRESIDENT AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: liberty? 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 As to the great mass of the white people of 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 party of the constitution at Washington.

the bosom of this entire country, a solitary man But to make the fact more apparent, some

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 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.

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 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 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

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.

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

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

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,

him was opened and read, when it was found women, able, willing and desirous to support

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 forbeartherefore 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 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. 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

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:-

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. 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-

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 same than the condition of things, and are speaking in the language of Mr. Phillips, "shall ble, and that there might be some difficulty in the language of Mr. Phillips, "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, in the language of Mr. Phillips, "shall be a practical question of his entire estate and moving taking notes for disposing of his entire estate and moving taking notes

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. (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 the second children will have a fortune of the second colored children will have a fortune of the second colored children will have a fortune of the second colored children will have a fortune of the second colored children will have a fortune of the second colored children will have a fortune of the second colored children will have a fortune of the second colored children will have a fortune of the second colored children will have a fortune of the second colored children will have a fortune of the second colored children will have a fortune of the second colored children will have a fortune of the second colored children will have a fortune of the second colored children will have a fortune of the second colored children will have a fortune of the second colored children will have a fortune of the second colored children will have a fortune of the second colored children will have a fortune of the second colored children will not be allowed to enjoy the fruits of the should not be allowed to enjoy the fruits of the second colored children will not be allowed to enjoy the fruits of the second colored children by their own laber children by N. Y. Evening Post.

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 ownership to chattels generally; and out of re-

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 men acted, and the mode of operations is complacently announced in the same paper that instigated the mob. In another column the reader will find the particulars of the demolition of the Press.

These outrages, we are glad to see, are arousting and her illegitimate child with her, to the place whence she came and where she has a legal time. to vinegar.
An English or Irish girl, unmarried but likely 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 subject, and few are shameless enough to see them cry. A few thears shed for humanity's sake will do them good; even crocodile the subject was an einclined to regard as better than nothing. But in this particular case we are (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

-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

stamped upon Virginia her political character-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.

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-

REV. J. W. LOGUEN'S LETTER.

ommended as they are by that comprehensive ood-will which forms their basis and gives 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 aside at a moment's notice by men who had never before in their lives questioned them. 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 There is another class of men in Virginia who are not quite ready to connect themselves 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. thousands of whigs in Virginia who are not 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:-

of girls, usually between the age of six and twelve. It is considered a reproach to have attained 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 money is signed to mourning, each wife during this time remaining in the house, and making a black ton, who has been of late employed on several ton, who has been of late employed ton, who has been dependent to the late employed ton. 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 allowed to the control of the case which is not satisfactorily explained, but under allowed to the control of the case which is not satisfactorily explained, but under allowed to the control of the case which is not satisfactorily explained, but under allowed to the control of the case which is not satisfactorily explained, but under allowed to the control of the case which is not satisfactorily explained, but under allowed to the control of the case which is not satisfactorily explained, but under allowed to the control of the case which is not satisfactorily explained. 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.

merce that the professions of doctors and teachers and all sorts of intellectual pursuits, are followed by these colored persons in Boston (and for Boston, New York will read as well;) so the ques--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