(From the Protestant Episcopalian.)

GRAY'S Elegy in a Country Churchyard, has probably been more read and admired than any piece of composition in the English language. It was seven years from the time the author began this exquisite morceau before it was finished: and | which occasionally restrained the outbreaks of the | swelling words, but touch them, and like the bubthough it has a thousand imitators it will not be first and third. Among the natives, indeed, those | ble on the water, they prove to be emptiness and contended that any one has reached the touching feelings have no existence.' That the 'white vanity. If colonization is to be condemned besimplicity of the original. An American writer, man's' correspondent had yet to learn what does | cause of its failure in the relief and improvement unknown to fame, has most successfully ap- not, nor ever existed, is by no means surprising, of the colonists themselves, who is the proper proached it: several years since an anonymous for in the most unqualified terms, I assert that judge as to the amount of relief and improvement author published in a Rhode Island paper, the there is no such prejudice in Liberia. If the most in question? The man who entertains all possipresented amendment, or addition, thinking that | marked politeness and courtesy-if an undeviating | ble contempt for the idea that the coloured man Gray had not given the subjects of his muse readiness to befriend-if an untiring fidelity in stands on the same platform of natural equality enough of a religious character to make the charm complete.' There is a piety and poetry in every line of it. It was suggested that it should follow the stanza beginning-

'Far from the maddening crowd's ignoble strife.' &c.

No airy dreams their simple fancies fired, No thirst for wealth, nor panting after fame : But truth divine sublimer hopes inspired, And urged them onward to a nobler aim.

From every cottage, with the day arose The hallowed voice of spirit-breathing prayer: And artless anthems, at the peaceful close, Like holy incense, charmed the evening air.

Though they, each tome of human lore unknown, The brilliant path of science never trod, The sacred volume claim'd their hearts alone, Which taught the way to glory and to God.

Here they from truth's eternal fountain drew The pure and gladdening waters day by day; Learned, since our days are evil, fleet, and few, To walk in wisdom's bright and peaceful way. In you lone pile, o'er which hath sternly pass'd

The heavy hand of all destroying time, Thro' whose low mould'ring aisles now sighs the blast, And round whose altars grass and ivy climb: They gladly thronged their grateful hymns to raise,

The mingled tribute of their prayers and praise, In sweet communion rose before the throne. Here, from those honor'd lips, which sacred fire

Oft as the calm and holy Sabbath shone;

From heaven's high chancery hath touch'd, they hear Truths which their zeal inflame, their hopes inspire, Give wings to faith, and check affliction's tear. When life flowed by, and, like an angel, death

Came to release them to the world on high, Praise trembled still on each expiring breath, And holy triumph beam'd from every eye.

Then gentle hands their 'dust to dust' consign; With quiet tears, the simple rites are said; And here they sleep, till at the trump divine, The earth and ocean render up their dead.

Review of the White Man's Letter from Liberia.

To the Editor of the Middletown Sentinel:

Mr. EDITOR,-At the close of a colonization meeting, held in the city of New York some time in June last, a number of papers were scattered among the assembly purporting to contain copies of certain letters from a white man then in Liberia. One of these papers fell into my possession, and notwithstanding I then felt that as a lover of truth, it became me to make some effort at least, to check the evil tendency of their contents, yet the fact that these letters were anonymous, induced me to abandon the idea of spending either time or Did ever a white man act thus there? I answer thought on such an irresponsible production. Circumstances which have occurred since, however, have led me to think otherwise. I was called upon yesterday, by the Rev. Dr. Skinner, recently | tised all these feats, and much more among the from Liberia, and now an authorized travelling people of Liberia. agent of the American Colonization Society, with the fifth number of a paper published in Hartford, want, form common scenes here, the most deplo- for them to spread civilization and religious light pered. The report closes with earnestly recom-Connecticut, called the Charter Oak, in which the rable and hopeless, because the suffering is all due over that dark country—then colonization has above letters have been published, as copied from to the viciousness and laziness of the sufferers. thus far fulfilled its proper mission. To the peothe Emancipator of New York. In conversing | While your folks have been falling from opulence | ple of Liberia I appeal. I ask whether in raising | hereafter the support of the teacher, and other with the doctor on the subject, it was natural to to poverty, ours have been falling from one depth them from menial offices among the whites in expenses, will entirely depend upon this fund. conclude that this said white man's letters would of suffering and scoundrelism to another.' go the usual round of all the papers hostile to the This is not all true, though it may come free citizens of prospering colonies in Africa, be written to competent persons residing in the colonization cause, and if no attempt at a refuta- one of reputed 'unquestionable integrity.' Distion of their malicious slander be made, an inno- tress, anguish and want may be felt by some, by Thus much for a brief review of the white man's cent and unoffending people might suffer greatly | many in Liberia, but it is not true that the suffer- | letters. under their blasting influence. On whom devolved | ing is all due to the viciousness and laziness of this refutation was the next question. Whether it | the sufferers. Much of it is due to unforeseen was better to leave them in the hands of the calamities. Families emigrate. Death enters their them in those of some other 'white man,' who had | dren, without the means to meet a long series of | which he has been devoted for years.' Here is been also in Liberia, and had been furnished with subsequent affliction from disease, on the charities a grand mistake somewhere to say the least of it. bility. The latter was the course considered most | vice to do with this? Nor is it any more due to | which he had been devoted for years and yet enjudicious, and at the urgent request of the gentle- laziness. Liberia is a new country. There are tertaining the views expressed in these letters? 'white man's' letters. Let me premise, sir, that labouring class. What are poor widows and orthis reluctance arises not from any fear as to suc- phans to do? enfeebled by disease and pennyless cess of exposing this evil speaker to the contempt | as they are. If such as cannot procure honest | with the whites.' Did he conceal what were his of all who are not of his craft, but from a uniform | employment, resort to the public asylum in the | private views of colonization, while seeking an aversion to leaving my more immediate and pro- colony for a maintenance—if some live on private office in her employ and going out under her banbe little short of being a partaker in the crime; so some of the suffering here, why may they not that in justice to myself, I must disclaim all fel- | there? lowship, all agreement or concord with such a 'white man,' his being 'one of the most scientific | ing from one depth of poverty and scoundrelism and intelligent white men that ever went to Liberia-extensively known as an active and devoted | Liberia. Bassa Cove and Cape Palmas are decicolonizationist-and a man of unquestionable integrity-and of most respectable connections in this

country'-all this notwithstanding. investigation will be, who can this white man be? This individual, who had been led to Africa devoted their time and little capital to mercantile through his zeal for the colonization cause, to which he had been devoted for years,' who writes under the dates August 24, 1837, and May 12, 1838, and 'is still in that country, concerning | St. Paul are witnesses that instead of scoundrelism which, he tells the truth.' He is not to be found in the list of the missionaries labouring in Liberia at the time of the dates of those letters, for I mony of a respectable and pious anti-colonizationhesitate not to challenge the world to produce any ist, who spent three months of this year in Libesuch sentiments from the pen of Wilson, Savage, ria and visited several of the settlements. He Minor, Payne, Crocker, Mylne, Clarke or Barton. He is not among the white governors, or lieutenant-governors, for such truth savours not of Skinner, Matthias, Finley or Johnson. So that we are not furnished by the publishers of his letters with data from which to give him either a local habitatation or name, we must judge of the man by his | dent in the decisive condemnation of colonization, productions, as we would the tree by its fruit. Let us examine them. He says 'you have yet to learn, of the colonists themselves, but also in its influthat the prejudices of colour work backwards here, among those who suffered under them in

America; but here is hatred the most malignant, a renewal of the worst scenes of conquest, optimes of sickness, affliction, bereavement-if ex- with us,' exclaims, 'let them' (the coloured race) then do the citizens of Liberia, envy and fear and race, let the rod of justice be a rod of iron.' this, I did not know the want of kind, attentive christian friends to bind up my aching head, or watch around the bed of my dying friends, and that too without fee or reward. Nay, such is the confidence which the people of Liberia have caused me to place in them, that I left a wife and three little children among them for five months, during a visit to America, and my absence was only the signal for redoubled attention and kindness on the part of the citizens to my family. That they do not and will not 'cringe, fawn, and flatter,' because we are of 'fairer skins,' and have 'straight hair,' I admit; and why? simply because they are in Liberia, the land of the free coloured man, and there they have no more reason to fear our frowns, or court our smiles, or care about our contempt—not so much as we have theirs.

I will admit too that as free men, knowing and | whose testimonies are before the public. appreciating their rights and privileges, they detry,' he is thereby authorized to thrash about him | proper mission,' and therefore 'its further exislike a maniac, to compliment them at every step | tence is not needed.' with the terms 'black rascal,' and 'mulatto scouneither right or capacity to enact laws, organize | racter of the climate notwithstanding? Did yes! these are facts. And I question very much

It is not true that the 'folks in Liberia are fallto another.' It is not true of any settlement in dedly making rapid advancement in respectability and wealth. This is equally true of Millsburg and Caldwell. And in Monrovia where in 1836 My first inquiry in prosecuting the following the prospects appeared gloomy, there is a most pleasing change for the better. Men who had pursuits and had neglected the rich fertile soil around them, are discovering their error, have turned to farming, and the cultivated banks of the and laziness increasing, industry and honest effort are multiplying on every side. Take the testiwas constrained by his love of truth to say and permit to be published as his opinion, that 'the time is not far distant when our ships will be seen returning to the United States freighted with the productions of those colonies.' But go on. The white man 'heartily accords with his corresponnot only as concerns the relief and improvement

*Captain W. Waters, of Salem, Mass.

America. You may have felt disgust, or contempt, ence on the condition of the natives of the counor pity for the degraded negroes around you in | try.' 'In its practical operation it has thus far been fear and envy constantly resting against the white | pression, and extermination, presented in the hisrace, and straight hair of the Caucasian race. tory of the dealings of white men with the abo-And it is only the influence of the second feeling, rigines of the southern states.' These are high pressions of heartfelt sympathy in deed as well as | have a freeman's liberty of going where they word-if all these are evidences of 'prejudice,' think they can do best, but every where, over and the 'most malignant hatred, fear, and envy,' them as a peculiarly degraded, vicious, malignant | The name of this society explains its object; but hate the white man. But if among all savage, this man to be the judge? or shall we appeal to civilized and christian communities, we take such | the parties themselves who are the subjects of this attentions and kindnesses as marks of good feel- | relief and improvement? Ask them, and they will ing and friendship, then are the citizens of Libe- | say in ninety-nine cases out of the hundred, I ria friends to the white man. It is nearly four | had rather suffer and die in Liberia, than in Ameyears since I first landed in that country, and more | rica.' But where are the scenes of conquest, than three years since my family joined me there. oppression, and extermination, talked of? The During this period, as is well known, my house | lands claimed by the colonization societies and apwas frequently one of affliction, of mourning, or propriated to the emigrants, were purchased and every reason to feel encouraged, with the interest death. I suffered in my own person from long paid for. If subsequently, difficulties, quarrels, and lingering disease. I have seen those who and war ensued, and these have rarely occurred, the objects of this society are more generally were dear to me, sicken and fade and die. In all | there is not an instance known, but the natives of | known, many more will gladly avail themselves of the country have been the first aggressors, urged by a love of plunder so legitimately connected | board in their efforts to promote a cause of such with their sagave and barbarous state. And instead of being exterminated by reason of the emigration of American coloured people, save in a case or two where a defensive war on the part of diately commenced their operations. Orders were the latter ended in the destruction of a few natives, | given by the Maryland State Colonization Society they are improved in a temporal, intellectual, for the building of a school house at Cape Palmas moral and religious point of view by the establishment of the colonies in Liberia. I appeal to every | ficient for the necessary expenses. At a meeting gospel minister who has ever gone to Liberia as a of the board in October of the same year, a resomissionary. To every white man who has gone lution was passed stating that should the State out as an agent for the respective colonization sosocieties-to every physician, teacher, to every master of the several American, English, French, Danish and Dutch vessels that trade to those colonies-and to the naval commanders and officers

mand from the hands of those white men who visit | tains all possible contempt for the idea that the | ing it to the discretion of the board to increase or their country or reside among them, a reciprocity | coloured man stands on the same platform of natu- | diminish it hereafter. A communication was reof respect and courtesy. Hence, when a white | ral equality with us,' and who would have the rod | ceived by the committee from the Home Agent of man goes among them and thinks his 'science or of justice a rod of iron over them.' 'As to the intelligence,' or 'his devotedness to the Coloniza- proposals of the abolition scheme' being 'wild spetion Society, 'or his unquestionable integrity,' or | culative folly' I attempt not to inquire, with this I | the Ladies' Education Society, for the payment of because of his 'fair skin,' or straight hair, or be- have nought to do. The white man concludes by a school-house built for them at Cape Palmas, so cause of 'his respectable connections in this coun- affirming that colonization has failed to fulfil its

drel,' to threaten ministers of the gospel with proper mission. In prosecuting this inquiry we shooting rifle balls through their churches and shall see how far it has failed. Did colonization Benjamin Alleyne, a coloured man of very respechouses, if their religious meetings are protracted propose to effect the freedom and emigration to table character and attainments, was employed by so late at night as to disturb his slumbers—to treat | Africa of the whole coloured population of the with fisty-cuffs respectable men for fancied insults, United States, in three, five, or even twenty years? | tions, embarked with his wife in the brig Niobe, to ridicule all law, order and discipline among Did it promise that all who emigrated to Liberia them, and boldly to question whether they have | should surely live and not die, the deleterious chacourts, or inflict punishments—in such case I ask, pledge itself that every man and woman emigrat- and one hundred dollars of his salary in advance; is it a matter of surprise if such men are treated ing would certainly be industrious, moral, vir- that this money was raised principally by making with neglect and contempt? But when did such | tuous, and become wealthy—that there should be | the clergy of various denominations, life memthings ever happen in Liberia, may be inquired? in the colonies no disease, no death, neither po- bers;—that fourteen had already been so converty nor vice? If so, then colonization has failed. But if the object held out from the beginning was | most kind and polite acknowledgments to the whether the author of the white man's letters is to help such free persons of colour to do so, who not well acquainted with the individual who prac- chose of their own free will and accord to prefer ladies of their respective congregations, who had Africa to America for their future homes-to pro- | conferred upon them this mark of their regard; tect and foster them while there—to open facilities But to proceed. He adds 'distress anguish and | for their intellectual, and moral improvement, and America, from bondage and wretchedness, to becolonization has failed in that which it proposed?

said to be extensively known as 'an active and | Thos. S. Savage and the Rev. J. L. Wilson, residevoted colonizationist,' and was led to Africa friends of the colonization in America, or put dwellings, and throws widows and fatherless chil- through his zeal for the colonization cause to from both the gentlemen, saying that after a careful opportunities for judging of their claims to credi- of their benevolent fellow citizens. What has Did he go out in the employ of the society to man named above, I have, not without some | no large factories, no great internal improvements | If so, he is not a colonizationist in sextiment. No reluctance, however, undertaken to review this going on, affording occupation and bread to the genuine colonizationist 'entertains all possible influx of colonists, missionaries and others. Mr. contempt for the idea that the black man should stand on the same platform of mutual equality per work, that of a missionary to the heathen, and | charity-why distress, anguish and want are said | ner, believing all the while that her protogees were engaging in the political quarrels of the day. To | to be common, and it is ascribed to laziness. Why 'a peculiarly degraded, vicious, malignant race,' be silent in this case would be sin. To suffer are there so many poor-houses in every state and and that over them the rod of justice should be a false witness against my neighbour to pass un- county in the United States, and why are they so rod of iron? If so, what becomes of the unquesheeded, and that too when my neighbour is four | well filled? Is it all due to the vice and laziness | tionable integrity of this white man? It rather thousand miles from the spot where he is calum- of their inmates? if so, why is it remarkable in comes to us in a most questionable shape. But niated, and therefore cannot defend himself, would | Liberia? and if not, if other causes have produced | perhaps his views were changed on becoming acquainted, on the spot, with the people of Liberia, and the failure of the colonization scheme; and to the Home Agent for his uniform kindness, then let his 'unquestionable integrity,' come out | they would tender their grateful thanks. and show itself, in openly and candidly renouncing all connection with that society, and giving | board are greater than at first were anticipated; the public his reasons for being converted from a | they must therefore appeal to the liberality of colonizationist, i. e. a friend to the coloured race, | christians, and would ask their prayers, their influto one denouncing them as malignant, degraded | ence and their support, at the same time trusting and vicious, and deserving every where to be ruled | in the kindness of a superintending Providence, with a rod of iron. I conclude by remarking that | and asking his blessing on their effort. as these letters are giving as 'colonization testimony' and 'for what they are worth,' that in the first place it appears extremely doubtful whether the writer was ever a colonizationist in principle; that secondly, his integrity is rather questionable, in aspersing and slandering a community whose general industry, morality, kind feeling to the white race, and decidedly beneficial influence on the natives of Africa, so many white men of proved | great gun, T-, lecturing on temperance here! 'as to its worth'-such testimony as his is just worth all possible contempt.

JOHN SEYS. I am yours respectfully, Middletown, Aug. 21, 1838.

N. B. Editors of papers who are friendly to the people of Liberia, and the Emancipator and Charter Oak will oblige the writer by publishing the

We follow the world in approving others, but | Who executes BOOK and JOB PRINTING with neatness we go before it in approving ourselves.

First Annual Report

Of the Baltimore Ladies Society for the promotion of Education in Africa.

Knowing that associations have been formed by female exertion, in various parts of our country, to promote the cause of education among the colonists and natives in Africa, some of the ladies of Baltimore, feeling the necessity of a similar institution in this city, and anxious to take part in this deeply interesting cause, formed a society for this purpose on the - of May, 1837, called the 'Baltimore Ladies' Society, for the promotion of education in Africa,' and is auxiliary to the State Colonization Society. The officers are a president, four vice-presidents, two secretaries, and a treasurer, with twenty-four managers, to be chosen from the different religious denominations. it is the design of the board to confine their efforts at present to educating the children of the colonists, and hereafter, to enlarge their operations as

circumstances may admit.

From the depression of feeling consequent on the situation of public affairs, and distress throughout the country at the time of its organization, many were fearful that it might not succeed. The board of managers in presenting this report, have already taken, and they have no doubt that when the opportunity of supporting and encouraging the incalculable importance to the future well-being of a much neglected portion of our race. After the organization of the society, the managers immefor them, and efforts were made to raise funds suf-Society, not require during the present year, payment for the house built at Cape Palmas for the use of their teacher, then the executive committee were authorized to employ a qualified teacher to take charge of a school in the Maryland colony, allowing two hundred dollars for an outfit, and But I reject the testimony of him who 'enter- | three hundred dollars salary for the first year-leavthe Maryland Colonization Society, stating that it had been resolved by their board, not to call on long as they furnished a teacher or teachers, or provided for their support. In the report of the committee read to the board, it was stated that being This leads to an inquiry as to the nature of its | thus authorized, after much deliberation and many inquiries as to the necessary qualifications, &c. them, and after receiving the necessary instruc-November 4th, 1837. The report likewise stated, that the treasurer paid to Mr. Alleyne threehundred dollars-two hundred dollars allowed for his outfit stituted, and that the greater number had returned board and very particular remembrances to the and at the same time wishing that the laudable efforts of this society might be abundantly prosmending to the managers, the utmost diligence in endeavouring to procure annual subscriptions, as The board thought it advisable that letters should

allowed the teacher would be sufficient for the comfortable maintenance of himself and family. But with himself I have not yet done. He is Letters were accordingly addressed to the Rev. dent missionaries Answers have been received consideration of the question and having consulted the agent of the colony and a few other persons on the subject, it was unanimously concluded, that after the present year, not less than four hundred dollars would be necessary for his support, owing to the rise of native produce caused by the Wilson likewise says, 'that the establishment of your school promises much real and lasting good

colony, requesting information whether the sum

to this infant colony, and so far I am much pleased with your representative.'

The receipts of the treasurer during \$828 62 the past year have been The expenses have been

The balance in the treasury \$458 62

The ladies of this board would acknowledge the polite and liberal conduct of the board of managers of the State Colonization Society, and to them

It will be observed that the expenses of the

'I PREACH BETTER THAN I PRACTICE,' said Mr. S. who had long been a profane drunkard, and wasted his estate, poisoned and crippled his body, and led all his sons but one to become drunkards also, to the Rev. Mr. A. 'You have had your integrity have borne testimony to, and lastly that I can deliver a better lecture on that subject than he can, without saying one word. Let me only show my gouty toes and feet, my phthisicy, bloated body and my family, and neither your T---, nor any body else, would deliver half so forcible a temperance lecture.'-Sunday School Friend.

> PRINTED BY JOHN D. TOY, CORNER OF MARKET AND ST. PAUL STREETS.

> > and accuracy.