Poor Mary the Maid of the Inn. BY ROBERT SOUTHEY.

Who is she, the poor maniac, whose wildly fixed

Seem a heart over-charged to express? She weeps not, yet often and deeply she sighs; She never complains, but her silence implies The composure of settled distress.

No aid, no compassion the maniac will seek; Cold and hunger await not her care;

Has the deathly pale hue of despair.

Yet cheerful and happy, nor distant the day, Poor Mary the maniac has been; The trav'ller remembers, who journey'd this way, No damsel so lovely, no damsel so gay,

Her cheerful address fill'd the guests with de-

As she welcom'd them in with a smile; Her heart was a stranger to childish affright, And Mary would walk by the abbey at night, When the wind whistled down the dark aisle.

As Mary the Maid of the Inn.

And she hoped to be happy for life; But Richard was idle and worthless, and they Who knew him would pity poor Mary, and say That she was too good for his wife.

'Twas autumn, and stormy, and dark was the

And fast were the windows and door; Two guests sat enjoying the fire that burnt bright, And smoking in silence, with tranquil delight They listen'd to hear the wind roar.

"Tis pleasant,' cried one, 'seated by the fire side, To hear the wind whistle and roar without;' 'A fine night for the abbey,' his comrade replied, 'Methinks a man's courage would now be well

Who would wander the ruins about.

'Myself like a schoolboy should tremble to hear The hoarse ivy shake o'er my head; And could fancy I saw, half persuaded by fear, Some ugly old abbot's white spirit appear, For this wind might awaken the dead.'

'I'll wager a dinner,' the other one cried, 'That Mary would venture there now.' 'Then wager and lose!' with a sneer he replied, 'I'll warrant she'd fancy a ghost by her side, And faint if she saw a white cow.'

'Will Mary this charge on her courage allow?' His companion exclaimed with a smile; 'I shall win, for I know she will venture there now, And earn a new bonnet by bringing a bough From the alder that grows in the aisle.'

With fearless good humour did Mary comply, And her way to the abbey she bent; And as hollowly howling it swept through the sky; She shivered with cold as she went.

O'er the path, so well known, still proceeded the

Where the abbey rose dim on the sight; Thro' the gateway she entered, she felt not afraid, Yet the ruins are lonely, and wild, and their shade Seem'd to deepen the gloom of the night.

All around her was silent, save when the rude

Howl'd dismally round the old pile; Over weed covered fragments still fearless she

And arrived at the innermost ruin at last, Where the alder tree grew in the aisle.

Well pleased did she reach it, and quickly drew

And hastily gathered the bough; When the sound of a voice seemed to rise on her

She paused, and she listen'd, all eager to hear,

And her heart panted fearfully now. The wind blew, the hoarse ivy shook over her

She listen'd-naught else could she hear;

The wind ceased, her heart sunk in her bosom with dread, For she heard in the ruins, distinctly the tread

Of footsteps approaching her near.

She crept to conceal herself there; That instant the moon o'er a dark cloud shone

And she saw in the moonlight two ruffians appear, And between them a corpse they did bear.

Then Mary could feel her heart blood curdle cold! Again the rough wind hurried by-It blew off the hat of the one, and behold! Even close to the feet of poor Mary it roll'd,

She fell—and expected to die. 'Curse the hat!' he exclaims; 'nay, come on, and

first hide The dead body,' his comrade replies-She beheld them, in safety, pass on by her side; She seizes the hat, fear her courage supplied, And fast through the abbey she flies.

She ran with wild speed, she rush'd in at the door, She gazed horribly eager around; Then her limbs could support their faint burthen

no more, And exhausted and breathless, she sunk on the

Unable to utter a sound.

Ere yet her pale lips could the story impart, For a moment the hat met her view; Her eyes from that object convulsively start, For, O God! what cold horror thrill'd thro' her

When the name of her Richard she knew.

Where the old abbey stands, on the common His gibbet is now to be seen; Not far from the inn it engages the eye;

The trav'ller beholds it, and thinks with a sigh,

Of poor Mary the Maid of the Inn.

(From the New Orleans Observer.) Mississippi Colonization Society.

of Africa, bringing letters, freight and passengers | are located at Millsburg, and are doing well. furnished the friends of colonization with much | may be said of those by the Swift. Of those by ments of that business, and prepared the way for of these two were drowned, so that two only have the speedy outfit of another expedition to the same | fallen victims to the disease of the climate. place. The result of this voyage, the facts and

Previous to this time the communications between this country and the colonies on the coast | upon the suggestions. of Africa, were irregular and at distant and uncertain intervals; and consequently, information, aid the United States and the colonies, arrived at societies of New York and Pennsylvania, in conand supplies to the colonists were equally uncer- rather an unfortunate juncture for making a comtain as to time, and consequently often found to be of little utility. From these circumstances, many evils have at times transpired to both colonists and the officers of the societies in Africa. purposes of commerce, much uncertainty existed pily subsiding, and we look with confidence to no new form of government for the United Colonies respecting the kind and quality of goods requisite distant day for a full revival of the trade of the have been sometimes sustained. Was it desirable for Africa, a well-built little craft. I have no doubt we hereby delegate to him the general superin-She loved, and young Richard had settled the day, to make purchases of property at any of the Afri- she will be eminently serviceable to your colony. tendence of the colonies at Bassa Cove, Edina, can islands, the best places for such purchases, and the most suitable goods for such market, were equally matter of doubt. The colonists were without most of the utensils of husbandry, and of persons removing from other colonies to yours; entirely without the labouring animals for cultivating the soil, which, though rich and easily wrought, demands more to develope its fertility | fully received. than mere hand labour. Under all these difficulties, it is not wonderful that the progress of cultivation was slow, and the amount of necessaries produced comparatively small, nor is it now surprising that the colonies did not at once become

objects of admiration for the extent of their fields,

or the wealth of the people. Great and formidable as these difficulties were, they are now either overcome, or are in the act of being so. The brig Mail, of which the above society is a proprietor, is now a regular packet, running between this city and Greenville, the site of the Society's colony in Africa, and will, from time to time, at short intervals, convey intelligence to and from both ports, and will also transport supplies, and other needed property, in both directions. The frequency of these voyages, and the certainty with which her return may be expected, will enable colonists to advertise their friends here of their needs, and to point out to them suitable articles and means for commerce with the natives. But the society possess not only this packet, they have also a schooner, built at Greenville, called the Natchez, which is a regular trader along the whole coast, and will enable the agent of the society to secure all the benefits of the commerce of an extended region of country, choosing both the time and place of trading. The late trip of the Mail, though performed under many disadvantageous circumstances, has enabled the friends of the cause to acquire all that information respecting trade at the several African islands, which was The night it was dark, and the wind it was high, desirable both for purchase and sales; especially that suitable working animals for the colonies can be obtained at them. At one of the Cape de Verd Islands, Captain Nowell, of the Mail, actually purchased and conveyed to Greenville, a considerable number of asses, (perhaps the most profitable labouring animal of the tropical regions)

> where they are now engaged in agriculture. A public farm belonging to the society, already of considerable extent, and constantly enlarging, is in a course of cultivation, by which dependence upon the natives for necessaries will be removed, and abundant supplies of grain and roots be constantly furnished. From these facts it will be evident to every reflecting mind, that every formidable difficulty existing in Africa is either removed, or else in the process of being taken

It is said above, that the expedition of the Mail was attended by unfavourable and inauspicious circumstances. This was the effect of want of correct information on several subjects connected with her trip. When she arrived at the Cape de Verds, and attempted to purchase animals for goods, it was found that they could be procured at only one or two of the group of islands, and that her goods were not well adapted to the market. Hence she was obliged to visit several ports, and make sales at disadvantage. The consequence necessarily was, much delay and expense in procuring the desired stock of animals for agricultural purposes. And when arrived at the place of her destination, the captain and several of his hands suffered much from the strangers' fever, and were in consequence delayed for some time in Behind a wide column, half breathless with fear, unloading and taking in cargo. On her arrival at Monrovia, where she proceeded in order to sell the remainder of her freight, it was in the midst of the rainy season, always a dull time, and also during a season of bloody, destructive wars among the natives, and hence a most unfortunate time

for commercial purposes. Still, with all these unfavourable circumstances, added to a long passage on her homeward course, the owners, and other persons interested in her cargo, declare themselves well satisfied with the profits of the expedition, and willing to engage again in a similar adventure, with strong hopes of being in that case still more successful. That she has succeeded in avoiding great losses, and made her trip profitable to her owners, prove most fully, that under more favourable circumstances great profits would probably be realized. These views are fully confirmed by the following letter from H. Teage, Esq. editor of the Liberia Herald,

Monrovia, July 29, 1838. DEAR SIR :- Your favour of March 29, is before me, and I sit down to pen you a brief reply. First permit me to thank you for the interest you have manifested for our little paper, and the trouble you have taken to increase the number of subscribers. The names you forwarded have been duly registered on our list, and the papers will be sent by this vessel. I received, some two years ago, two dollars from Mr. Simpson, as one year's subscription to the Herald, from Rev. J. Chamberlain, of Oakland College. The paper has been regularly sent to him since that time, and I cannot account for its miscarriage. I have accepted your kind offer, and have appointed you an agent for the Herald, and any effort you may make to extend its circulation will be duly appreciated.

addressed to the Rev. R. S. Finley. It is dated,

The emigrants from your section of the country have generally proved themselves an industrious, Africa.

orderly, thrifty people. In many instances their prudent conduct and management have deserved the highest praise. In industry they are excelled PACKET TO LIBERIA.—The return on the 7th | by no other people that have come to the colony.

Thro' the rags do the winds of the winter blow information learned, the letters received, and the made of a commercial character, by which the state of affairs in Africa, all unite to cheer the expense of transporting and subsisting emigrants On her poor withered bosom, half bare; and her friends of African colonization, and encourage might be lessened to an important extent. I have To the acting Governor, officers, and citizens of detailed the subject at length to the parent board, them in their work of patriotism and philanthropy. but they have not as yet thought proper to act

The brig Mail, intended as a packet between

mercial experiment. This is our dullest season. There is seldom much to be done in the way of governor general of all the colonies and settletrade at this time of the year. To this must be added the wars which have been raging among | vernments of Monrovia and Bassa Cove. A con-If goods were forwarded to the colonies for the the natives around us. These wars are now hap- stitution and uniform code of laws, adapted to the to be sent, and the appropriate times and places of colony. The schooner Natchez arrived to-day will be sent and carried into operation through sale, by which means many considerable losses from Mississippi in Liberia. She is a snug, and his agency. In virtue of this recent arrangement,

> whenever you may have leisure or inclination to and abolish any existing offices, in these several afford the information, what will be the privileges and any other information on the subject of your internal and municipal regulations will be thank-

Very respectfully, Your most ob't serv't, H. TEAGE.

(From the Christian Statesman.)

Mr. Gurley and Mr. Blanchard. MR. EDITOR :-- I have observed in the Cincinnati papers, a notice of a public debate between Mr. Blanchard, a talented and eloquent abolitionist, and Mr. Gurley; in which the oft repeated charge, that the Colonization Society are guilty of countenancing the slave trade, and of aiding the introduction of slaves into the United States, was made by Mr. Blanchard. Notwithstanding the utter falsity of this charge, it has been so often repeated, that many well meaning people believe it; although colonization presents the only effectual means by which the slave trade can be arrested. And, but for the hostility of those who your confidence and esteem. In showing respect oppose these means, the colonies would, at this time, have extended five hundred miles along the coast, and the slave trade for that distance, been

broken up. A few weeks since, I met with an intelligent merchant from ----, a great slave port in Cuba. He informed me that many Americans are engaged in this trade, and large fortunes made by it: 'that these traders care little for the British slaves is captured, fifty escape; and that as long as the factories on shore are not molested, the efforts of cruisers do but little to arrest the trade. This merchant, who is an American, and views this traffic in its true light, remonstrated with one of the most intelligent of his countrymen engaged in it, and repeated to me some of the reasons assigned by the slave trader in justification. He alleged that the native Africans are more miserable in their own country than in this to which they are brought; that it is a great blessing for them to be forced from Africa, where three-fourths of the people are slaves and treated with great cruelty-where the mother sells her child, the father his son, the husband his wives; a priest or festivals, or at the death of a friend. That the reptiles and insects, and abounding in wild beasts in his own station, whether private or public, unusually ferocious. From this frightful region he considered that it was an act of benevolence to take as many of the people away as he could. That, unless interrupted by other means than the British cruisers, the trade would be continued. That when the British, with their utmost vigilance, could not prevent smugglers from introducing goods into Great Britain, they could do but little to prevent the slave trade on the African

coast, where light winds generally prevailed.' Then if armed ships cannot arrest your trade there is no means by which it ever can be arrested. He replied, 'colonization only can do it, and who swarm there as far as it extends. The mis- | tion of 319 'women of the city of Wilmington and sionaries have established schools, to which the | county of New Castle,' praying for the 'abolition of kings are anxious to send their sons, and when on | slavery throughout this state,' beg leave to report:

vicinity of the colony.' any intention to favour the slave trade, or any belong to their fathers, husbands, or brothers. malevolence to the coloured man; but is it not | 'Your committee are also decidedly of the opiopposed to emigration to Africa, but in favour of emigration from there to the United States. Both consider this a happier home for the negro than the following paragraph:-

his native country.

their statements are totally opposed. colony. The abolitionist esteems him a blessing, | beria!' but believes that he could maintain his post and extend his influence without the aid of coloniza- should have added, hold the globe in a thimble. tion. The one represents the colonists as check- make a parlour pet of an elephant, control woing the slave trade; the other, as aiding and abet- man by force, or an abolitionist by reason, then ting this nefarious traffic. But however different | you may,' &c .- Boston Post. their motives, their efforts tend to the same results. They would break up the colonies of Liberiaextinguish those lights of science and the gospel, planted at so great a sacrifice of labour and life, and abandon to Pagan darkness the millions of | Who executes Book and Job PRINTING with neatness

(From the New York Observer.)

New Expedition to Africa.

Agreeably to the notice which we published inst. of the brig Mail, from her trip to the coast Very few of those by the Rover have died; they several weeks since, the ship Saluda, navigated principally by coloured men, left this port on from Liberia and the Cape de Verd Islands, has | few of them have settled in Monrovia. The same | Thursday, of last week, for Norfolk, where she will take on board Governor Buchanan, and a valuable information respecting several depart- the last named vessel all are living but four, and number of emigrants for Bassa Cove, in Africa. Previous to her departure, the friends of the cause here, we learn, contributed generously towards There is little doubt that arrangements might be | the purchase of a ship, and the promotion of the other interests of the colony. The following instructions are carried out by Governor Buchanan:

Bassa Cove, Edina, and Bexley: Respected Friends: - In consequence of arrangements which have been contemplated for some time, and recently consummated, the affiliated nection with the American Colonization Society, have appointed the Hon. Thomas Buchanan, ments formerly embraced under the separate goover which he is appointed the executive head, I shall be happy to hear from you, and to know, and Bexley; and declare null and void any laws, settlements, which may be inconsistent with the

new constitution aforesaid. Respected friends, this new arrangement has been effected with much trouble and expense on our part, and with a disinterested concern for the best interests of the colonies; we trust, therefore, no arguments are necessary for urging you to a prompt and cordial acquiescence in this new regulation of your affairs, and also that no exertion will be wanting on your part to aid governor Buchanan in the execution of the laws, and promoting in all respects the improvement of the colonies. He has been appointed to this arduous and very responsible station, by the unanimous voice of the societies aforesaid, and we feel the utmost confidence in his capacity for the important trust, and believe that he will discharge with fidelity and zeal its complicated duties. We are persuaded, also, that in leaving his kindred and native country, and entering on this remote field of labour, he is actuated by an unfeigned solicitude for your elevation, intellectual, political, and moral. We, the board of managers, therefore, most affectionately recommend him to to him, and obeying the laws which he is appointed to administer, you will promote, at once, his comfort and your own honour and interest. It affords us great pleasure to assure you that

the sympathy felt for your race, amid the injuries which you have received in this country and other countries, is obviously increasing from year to year. There are hundreds and thousands among us willing to aid in restoring you, with cruisers—that where one vessel with a cargo of your own consent, to the land of your fathers, by their prayers, and property, and influence-and we expect no other reward, we ask no other reward, in time, than to hear that these immunities are duly appreciated and improved on your part. In beholding you rising, intellectually and morally, to that rank in the family of nations for which you were destined by our common Creator, and which, by the talents he has given, you are fully qualified to sustain, we shall feel an ample compensation for all our anxiety and toil. Although our colour is different from yours, we regard ourselves as the offspring of the same father, members of the same great fraternity, and obligated by the highest considerations to sympathize in the sorrows, and rejoice in the prosperity, and king sacrifices hundreds in a year at particular contribute to the welfare of each other. It will always be to us a source of pleasure to hear from country is as barbarous as the people; producing you, individually, or as a social compact, that every thing noxious and hateful in the shape of order and harmony prevail, and that each of you.

aims at advancing the interests of the other. With these advices and assurances, we bid you an affectionate farewell; commending you to the blessing of that beneficent Being who alone can protect, and prosper, and comfort you.

By order of the board of managers of the New York City Colonization Society.

JAMES MILNOR, President. ALEXANDER PROUDEIT, Cor. Secretary. New York, Jan. 23, 1839.

Abolition in Delaware.

SHORT AND SWEET .- The following brief but the American colonies have done our trade more | significant report was made in the legislature of harm than the British cruisers. It is not only by Delaware, on the subject of abolition. We think the exclusion of the trade from the territory | the ladies! would gain much by attending to the owned by the colonies that we suffer, but by the advice contained in the latter part of the report. influence of the colonists, and the missionaries, | 'The committee to whom was referred the peti-

visits to the missionaries, they are always made to | 'That they consider the petitioning of 'women' promise to stop the slave trade and live at peace | to our national and state legislatures (which they with the neighbouring kings. Although this regret to see is becoming so general a practice) as promise is not always kept, yet it is every year | derogatory from that refinement and delicacy becoming more difficult to obtain slaves in the | which should, under all circumstances, accompany the female character, and as an unwarranted I do not intend to impute to the abolitionists | interference in subjects that should more properly

remarkable, that there should be such a coinci- nion that the petitioners whose names are affixed dence of opinion between the slave trader and the | to the memorial under consideration, would confer abolitionist, in relation to the American colonies | more real benefit upon society, if they hereafter on the coast of Africa? Both consider them as | confined their attention to matters of a domestic any thing but benevolent to the Africans; and as | nature, and would be more solicitous to mend the presenting the greatest obstacle to their own be- garments of their husbands and children, than to nevolent designs to the coloured race. Both are patch the breaches of the laws and constitution.

WHEW! WHIZ!—An abolition paper contains

Bail out the Atlantic with a tea-spoon-pierce On some points, however, their sentiments and Leviathan's vitals with a tooth pick-quench Vesuvius with the contents of a goblet—then you The slave trader regards the missionary as the may talk of wiping away the stain of slavery from greatest curse, and dependent for his safety on the our national escutcheon,' by sending them to Li-

But the writer hasn't gone far enough-he

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and accuracy.