## (From the Charleston, (S. C.) Courier.) A Sweet Morsel for the Abolitionists.

We invite attention to the following letter, addressed to a gentleman of this place, by an intelligent free coloured man, a native of this city, and postage. well-known here, who, for a number of years past, has resided in Philadelphia, it contains conclusive evidence of the mock philanthropy and real diabolism of the abolitionists, who, while proclaiming the creed of universal emancipation to the slave with their lips, yet leave the condition of the already freed, who live among them, so debased and miserable, that they sigh for a return to their homes in the slave-holding south. Indeed, we have no doubt, as well from other testimony, as that contained in the subjoined letter: that the false philanthropists of the north shrink from the coloured race as from contagion, and are their the cause that some such system must be adopted ledge in the great department of philanthropic acworst enemies, while professing to be their best friends. The remark of the letter writer, as to the respectable character of the free coloured population of this city is correct. They are generally a decent, orderly, and industrious class. The appeal of the writer to be permitted to return, like a repentant prodigal, to his 'dear native home,' is very touching, and we verily believe, that to grant at their annual meetings, be enabled to take such standing, we do in the main greatly respect and him the prayer of his heart would be attended with no evil, but, on the contrary, restore to our city a useful and grateful inhabitant.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1839. RESPECTED SIR:-I claim the privilege of a South Carolinian to address you, and to beg, sir, that you will interest yourself in behalf of many respectable coloured people, natives of South Carolina, who are digging out a miserable existence in the northern cities; very few of them are comfortable, and most of them are anxious to return home, sweet home, to our dear Carolina, but are prevented by the enactment of law. From careful observation and acquired facts, permit me, sir, to state that I believe it is the interest, as well as the dictates of humanity, that the laws be repealed, which prevents the native Carolinians returning to their home, if they desire it. I am free to say, that not one of us, who left Charleston with high expectations to improve our condition, in morals, virtue or useful enterprising pursuits of industry, but have entirely failed in their expectations, in fact, so different is the living at the north from that of the south, (I never had the most distant idea of depravity, in all its most varied and complicated forms of wickedness, until I settled in New York and Philadelphia-there is no such wickedness in Charleston.) That Carolinians cannot live comfortably at the north, for this very plain reason: The manners, habits, and pursuits of the people are so vastly different. The Carolinians, at home, are engaged in pursuing some respectable occupation, sometimes is grieved that he is not sufficiently protected by law-he removes to Philadelphia or New York, for the enjoyment of privileges there, which are denied him at home. But, alas, he fails to acquire by removal the reasonable desires of his heart. He does not find happiness in these cold regions, where prejudice against the coloured complexion reigns triumphant, no matter what a man profess himself to be, he keeps far off from coloured people; most of us are without employment in winter, and the spring and summer, however careful we may be, are entirely too short, with the little business we have, for us to live and provide against the long, tedious inclement winters of the north; I do humbly think, sir, that it becomes the duty of every christian, patriot, and philanthropist of South Carolina, especially, at this particular time, when there is no cause whatever to reject us, the repenting prodigals, from sit down to return our thanks for your present by the privilege of returning home. I repeat my the hands of brother Stewart, as well as to apprise most solemn conviction, that I believe it is the in- | you that our health is as good as could be expected terest, as well as the dictates of humanity, that all under circumstances like ours. In addition to of us who are anxious, be permitted and encou- the little boy of whom Stewart informed you, we raged to return home. In this matter I speak the | had when he arrived home a little girl of six days language of a South Carolinian, who loves the soil old. Amelia and the babe are both doing very where first he learned to lift up his feeble voice in | well, indeed. praise to God and his country. Besides the repeal of the law, will disarm the north of a very impor- stormy in political and civil affairs, but they are tant and powerful weapon, now wielded against | gradually obtaining now more stability and conyou; this very law which denies to us native born | sistency than I have hitherto observed in this South Carolinians the privilege to return within | colony. I hope they will soon acquire that reguher borders, and that too, without crime, operates | lar and systematic appearance, so certainly preagainst you, can do you no possible good, whilst it | dictive of future safety and comfort. There is inflicts a very serious injury upon us-we are your | much more quiet and independence now than friends. When any of us stand up in defence of when I arrived at this place, in 1836. More inour state, which is often the case, we are calmly | dustry and economy and a more careful husbandry asked if the custom and privileges are such as of time would most unquestionably add still more you represent them to be in Carolina, why do you to the facilities of living a happy life. I undernot go back to Charleston and enjoy them, why stand by Stewart that you intend at no very do you remain with us? if South Carolina repeal | distant period to return to some part of the coast. the laws which bears heavily upon us, without | You may do so, I think, without the least appredoing good in any one single instance, the world hension of suffering, as I learn you did while here will sing praises to your magnanimity, your own | before. You have been here, you know what is approving conscience will cheer you for the part | necessary to render one comfortable in his ciryou might take to effect its repeal, besides the cumstances, and can provide against most any blessings of many honest hearts, who will return | thing you may think peculiar to the country and to the sweet embraces of long separated friend- climate. The expedition came safe. It is a time

away from home by offers of large salary, &c. for | tances. Affectionately yours, Francis Burns. missionary services, all the promise has proved to be base imposition and cruel cheat; it is true that I had some privilege to travel, which I improved carefully, looking out for a home and in reviewing the condition of the coloured people. In this also I have been sadly disappointed, although I have I visited almost every city and town, from Charleston, South Carolina, to Portland, Maine, I can | place, though we hear nothing from you, but that find no such home-and no such respectable body | you are in the office actively engaged in promoof coloured people as I left in my native city, | ting the cause of colonization, and affording every Charleston. The law in my adopted city, Phi- facility in your power to render those disposed to the chimerial experiment. It seemed that the out within that brief period alone, upward of 600 ladelphia, when applied to coloured people, in emigrate comfortable and satisfied. opposition to white people, is not as good as in | We heard before the arrival of this vessel (the | but instead of them, oars were used, which work- of objection, once taken against the Colonization Charleston, unless the former has respectable | Oberon) that you were coming out again to Africa | ed in frames. He was confident of success; and | scheme at the south and the north, but objections white witness to sustain him. Property coloured and hoped to see you at Palmas, but were disap. when the boat was ready for the trial, she started on all sides seemed now to be yielding, and the people generally transact their business through | pointed in our expectation. I did not think of | off in good style for Burlington. Those who had | plans of society received more and more, the apthe agency of white people. They cannot rent a writing to you till just now, or I should have tried sneered began to stare, and they who had smiled probation and cordial good wishes of the sober, house in a court or square occupied by white to send you something that would have added to in derision, looked grave. Away went the boat, discreet, and reflecting portion of the whole compeople unless it is with the consent of his white | your museum of curiosities, as I understand that | and the happy inventor triumphed over the scep- | munity. It now stood before the world and proneighbours—we are shamefully denied the privi- many things of no seeming importance to us, are lege to visit the Museum, &c .- all the advantage | valuable to you. But you will pardon this omis- | formed her trip to Burlington, a distance of twen- | From the beginning the undertaking had been that I can see by living in Philadelphia is, that if sion, and should I be continued here longer, I but unfortunately burst her boiler in but an experiment; yet, from the very outset, it my family is sick, I can send for a doctor at any should take pleasure in sending you from time to rounding to the wharf at that place, and the next | had had for its ultimate object not only to bestow time of the night without a ticket.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't, linian to have an exalted ardour for his native with it. of the first stamp, you will do me the fa- another trip to Burlington and Trenton, and re- Africa, and eventually to free our own country state,' permit him to live a few years in Philadel- | vour to procure me a copy and send it directed to | turned in the same day. She is said to have | from one of the greatest evils under which it laphia, New York, or any other northern city, and the care of some person here that knows me, so moved at the rate of eight miles an hour; but boured. This has been the view avowed and

men who compose the Charleston delegation in | merely, but for that which informs while it sanctithe legislature of South Carolina-and if I did, fies the mind. Any trouble or expense created by my time would not permit me to address every so doing, I will most cheerfully pay for. individual member, unless I had a printed circu- Most respectfully yours, FRANCIS BURNS.

lar, and do not know if it would be advisable for me to do so whilst I am living in the north. Still, sir, I will be glad if you will furnish the names of the whole assembly-please put it on board one of the Philadelphia packets, it will save the

## (From the Christian Statesman.) Colonization Society.

for ten years!—We are glad to learn that this plan | despite of obloquy and contempt from those who of securing a regular income to the cause of colonization, meets with much favour in the cities them a very respectable number of subscribers

have already been obtained.\* throughout the country, in order to carry on the | tion, to which he has, as under the solemn vows operations of the society free from embarrass of a spiritual consecration, devoted himself. We ment, and with the greatest economy. When all | do not take upon ourselves to assign to Mr. Cresthe counties and towns in the Union shall have son the precise rank in the scale of christian welladopted this plan, and enrolled every friend of the doing, to which he may be entitled, or to say that scheme, who will pay promptly on the 1st of July he is so entirely unworldly in his motives as to or 1st of January, then will the board of directors, be profoundly indifferent to that rank. Notwithmeasures as will be most successful in building honour his apparent motives; and we cannot help up the colonies, and extending the blessings of remarking here, that we have known few men colonization. A work of such magnitude as this, should not be left to mere contingencies for means to carry it on. All the other great benevolent more than will be remembered with gratitude by of attention. societies have their systems so well devised, that they can estimate, at each annual meeting, how | Cresson's career is an animating illustration of much can be done. Their revenue comes in as surely as the revenue of the United States go-

We are constrained to believe that there are 20,000 persons in the Union, who are not only able, but who will cheerfully put down their names to this plan, if it is only presented to them. But, then, one or two active friends of the cause in each town and village must take upon themselves the trouble of presenting it to their fellowcitizens. And this is a work of such benevolence and mercy that LADIES can engage in it with the greatest propriety-whose appeals for such purposes melt all hearts, except those encased in supreme selfishness. A small book for entering names may be carried without inconvenience, and presented to people when they meet, either for business, pleasure, or religious devotion; also, dence. in making a morning call on professional men and merchants, dropping in at the workshop for a moment, and meeting the farmer while he is taking 'evening's balmy air.' We have known much done in this way, without noise, bustle, or excitement.

Yearly subscriptions of a less sum can also be taken at the same time. Many who cannot afford to give ten dollars will cheerfully give five, and many three a year.

Fourth of July, the whole 20,000 subscribers will be obtained.

on this plan.

Letter from the REV. FRANCIS BURNS, Missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, CAPE PALMAS, to MR. CASSELL.

MOUNT EMORY, January 18, 1839. DEAR SIR: -At the instance of Mrs. Burns, I

Times here the past year have been something of general health. Stewart's family are all well. So far as regards myself, who was deluded | Amelia joins me in love to you and her acquain-

> Letter from REV. FRANCIS BURNS, to OLIVER HOLMES, Esq.

MOUNT EMORY, January, 1839. My DEAR SIR:-I take the liberty of saying to you that you are not forgotten by many in this

time such articles as might be gratifying to you. | tide floated her back to the city. Fitch perse- upon the free people of colour greater good than

Charleston, the process will make a perfect cure. particularly those of high literary character. N. B .- I do not know the names of the gentle- presume, sir, you know my taste is not for reading

Letter of Bishop Brownell, on the subject of a

Missionary Station and Mission School at Bassa

In the proposition of Mr. Cresson to establish

a Protestant Episcopal Mission and Mission School at Bassa Cove, one of the most promising of our colonial settlements of the western coast of Africa, we cordially sympathize. We bid this zealous philanthropist a most hearty 'God speed' in this, as in all his efforts to ameliorate the con-Twenty thousand subscribers at ten dollars each, dition of the coloured race. To 'this one thing'entertain different views as to the best means of benefitting the American Negro and the native and villages of the west, and that in several of African, are this man's heart and soul and purse consecrated.—Who shall say that such proof as plan, which, in his hands, failed only for the want he has given are not to be held good and sufficient A little reflection will convince the friends of in evidence of a zeal that is according to knowwho by patient and persevering continuance in well doing in this one thing, have accomplished those whom they have laboured to bless. Mr. what with given powers in a given single field, may be accomplished by an earnest, untiring and | ted in a French paper, that a company is forming intense industry—a devotion of the whole man to at Marseilles, for colonizing and cultivating the a proposed work—and to that alone.

> We do sincerely hope that his generous proposition will be promptly and efficiently responded to. - Gambier Observer.

> LEGACY.—It is stated that George E. Harrison, of Virginia, who recently died, bequeathed five hundred dollars to the Colonization Society. Mr. Harrison was a wealthy planter, and most estimable citizen. He was, we believe, the lineal descendant of Benjamin Harrison, of Brandon, one of the Revolutionary worthies of the Old Dominion, and a signer of the Declaration of Indepen-

The editor of the Richmond Enquirer, whose daughter Mr. George E. Harrison had married, in day evening in the Middle Dutch Church, which noticing his death, relates the following affecting large building was crowded in every part by an incidents: -African Repository.

On Sunday last, we saw the bed on which his remains were resting, surrounded by his slavesnot the domestics of his house, who were all devoted to him, but by his field hands. They were a hymn suited to the occasion, was sung; and dissolved in tears, and pouring forth their most | the 72d Psalm was then read by the Rev. Moses piteous wailings. A very intelligent slave, in Chase, of Oneida, and the throne of grace ad-We sincerely hope that the friends of coloniza- whose arms his master accidentally died, and who tion, in all parts of the country, will feel the im- spoke of it with an intensity of feeling which portance of immediately taking an active interest | would have done honour to any man, was addresto forward this plan, so that by the approaching | sing his brethren in the most plaintive termswell may you weep-you have reason to weep. his regret at being unable to attend, but express-You have lost not only your master, but your ing warm wishes for the success of the Colonizafriend and father.' The interment scene of the tion enterprise, seconded, in the case of Judge \*At Springfield, Ill. \$1,600 have been subscribed next day baffles any description of which we could Paine, by a donation of \$1,000. give of it. The negroes of his own and his brother's plantations, of both sexes, and of all ages, flocked around the grave. Tears, groans, and all the manifestations of utmost distress, were poured forth over the closing grave of their master. They bade him 'good bye'-they called him their friend and their father.

Mr. H. remembered them in the kindest terms in his will. It speaks of them by name-makes the most humane and liberal provisions for them especially, and enjoins his executor to treat them all with every kindness, and points out the manner in which it was to be done.

AROLITION IN MASSACHUSETTS .- Rev. A. A. Phelps, has resigned his office as a member of the board of managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, and also as recording secretary. He says:

of the board, on particular subjects, as changing were training for heaven; 18 christian churches entirely the original character of the society, and | where twenty years since there was no worship the principles on which its meetings were origi- but that of the devil; in a word, an extensive nally conducted. The society is no longer an | negro community blessed with republican institu-Anti-Slavery Society simply, but in its principles | tions, framed on the model of our own excellent and modes of action, has become a woman's rights, non-government, Anti-Slavery Society. While it such an undertaking, made, as many of them remains such, I cannot. consistently, co-operate with or sustain it. When it shall have returned names to their assertions, could ever convince the to its original character and principles, I shall rejoice to do so. Meanwhile I must seek other by this society. Had they effected nothing more

Poor John Fitch .- In Judge Hall's 'Notes on the Western States,' is the following interesting account of John Fitch, who in steam navigation, long preceded Fulton.

delphia, conceived the design of propelling a boat | stature, till it had almost reached the age of manby steam. He applied to Congress for assistance, hood. It was nearly 21 years old. Within the but was refused; and then offered his invention | last two years, more had been done in this city to the Spanish government, to be used in the alone, than had been done in the whole Union navigation of the Mississippi, but without any during the first ten years of the existence of the better success. At length a company was form- | society. During the first five years of that time, ed and funds subscribed, for the building of a not \$7,000 had been contributed; nor within the steamboat, and in the year 1788, his vessel was | first ten years had as many as 500 emigrants been launched on the Delaware. Many crowded to sent out; but now, within the last two years, see and ridicule the novel, and as they supposed, thirteen expeditions had sailed for Africa, carrying idea of wheels had not occurred to Mr. Fitch; colonists. Mr. P. adverted to the opposite grounds ticism of an unbelieving public. The boat per- | claimed that the experiment had succeeded. I hope, should any new works appear upon | vered, and with great difficulty procured another | they could otherwise obtain, but indirectly to con-P. S.-A good remedy-if you desire a Caro- theology or any subjects intimately connected boiler. After some time, the boat performed fer great and invaluable blessings on injured depend on his daily exertions for his daily bread, that whether I am at this place or not it will find | something was continually breaking, and the un- published, of Bushrod Washington, Henry Clay, and I will warrant, if he is permitted to return to me. Also any periodicals of merit, magazines, happy projector only conquered one difficulty to and Charles Fenton Mercer, its early and zealous encounter another. Perhaps this was not owing advocates. From this, its original aim, the soto any defect in his plans, but to the low state of | ciety had never for a moment deviated. It had the arts at that time, and the difficulty of getting | done a little, and in proportion to the means consuch complex machinery made with proper exact- | fided to its hands, it had done much. Much more ness. Fitch became embarrassed with debt, and remained to be done; and the success of the comwas obliged to abandon the invention, after having paratively few and feeble appeals thus far made,

satisfied himself of its practicability. This ingenious man, who was probably the first inventor of the steamboat, wrote three volumes, which he deposited in manuscript, sealed up in the Philadelphia library, to be opened thirty years after his death. When, or why he came to the west we have not learned; but it is recorded of him, that he died and was buried near the Ohio. His three volumes were opened about five years ago, and were found to contain his speculations on mechanics. He details his embarrassments and disappointments, with a feeling which shows how ardently he desired success, and which wins for him the sympathy of those who have heart enough to mourn over the blighted prospects of genius. He confidently predicts the future success of the of pecuniary means. He prophecies that in less than a century, we shall see our western rivers swarming with steamboats; and expresses a wish to be buried on the shores of the Ohio, where the song of the boatman may enliven the stillness of his resting place, and the music of the steam engine soothe his spirit. What an idea! Yet how natural to the mind of an ardent projector, whose whole life had been devoted to one darling object, which it was not his destiny to accomplish! And how touching is the sentiment found in one of his journals-- the day will come when some more powerful man, will get fame and riches from my invention; but nobody will believe that poor John Fitch can do any thing worthy

COLONIZATION OF NORTH AFRICA .- It is stanorth of Africa, and promoting its civilization by the introduction of christianity. It will be parcelled out to different families, who will be formed into villages, where the natives will also be invited to settle. The (Romish) Bishops of Algiers and Marseilles give their countenance and encouragement to the plan. Model farms are to be established, upon which will be admitted orphan children, who are to be religiously brought up.

## (From the New York Observer) New York Colonization Society.

The seventh anniversary of the New York Colonization Sociery, was celebrated on Wednesattentive and respectable audience. The chair was taken about 8 o'clock, by the Rev. Dr. Milnor, who introduced the exercises of the evening with a short congratulatory address; after which dressed by the Rev. Dr. Van Pelt, of Staten Island.

Letters were read from gentlemen who had been invited to the meeting, and among them one from the Hon. Elijah Paine, of Vermont, stating

The treasurer's report was then read, from which it appeared that the receipts in cash, during the last year, had amounted to about \$11,600, and that a subscription had been made but not yet collected, of nearly \$6,000. The expenditures were \$11,574 70.

Extracts of the annual report were then read by the Rev. Dr. Cone, of the Baptist church, after

The Rev. Mr. PINNEY, late governor of Libe-

ria, in moving the acceptance of the report, said that difficulties were inseparable from all great and good enterprises; but every one who looked at the coast of Western Africa, and saw it for 250 miles, occupied by nine settlements of emigrants from this country, all now the abodes of civilization and growing prosperity; when he saw the blessings of our own happy land transferred to a land so lately barbarous; school-houses in which more than 500 children were receiving the 'I regard the recent action of the society, and | light of knowledge; Sabbath-schools where they government, must be satisfied that no assaults on were, in the dark, by men who dare not affix their American public that good had not been effected ways of making my influence felt for the slave.' | than thus far turning the desert into an Eden, it was nearly enough to excite the joy and gratitude of every genuine philanthropist. The society did not consist of men who resolved instantly to accomplish all the good they hoped ultimately to effect. When they planted they did not look for all their fruit immediately. The society had pro-In 1785, John Fitch, a watchmaker in Phila- | ceeded step by step, and had gradually grown in