

SELECTED POETRY.

O! SING TO ME.

O! sing to me one song of thine,
One song before we part,
That I may bear away with me
Its music in my heart—
Let it be a gentle one,
A song of early joy,
Such as the fair haired maiden sings
To win her much loved boy.

O! sing to me the song I heard
The other day at noon—
When it came to me like a warbling bird,
And ceased as short and soon—
Bashfully that song was still,
For I started out from the trees;
So the bird is hush, when the bramble bush
Stirs with the wandering breeze.

Turn not so tearfully away—
I cannot bear to part
With any thing but hope and joy
In the swelling of my heart
Look up to me with laughing eyes—
We shall meet again ere long,
And then the greeting I shall have
Will be thy gentle song.

So sing to me that song of joy,
That song of summer bowers,
Murmuring like the soft warm breath,
Of a south wind over bowers;
I will kiss thee as thou warblest on,
My token as I part,
And so will bear away thy love
And its music in my heart.

REPUTATION.

The purest treasure mortal times afford
Is spotless reputation. That away,
Men are but gilded loam or painted clay.

Shakespeare.

CONTENT.

In vain we drudge, in vain we fondly toil,
For true content is only found at home;
In our own breast the happy goddess lies,
And freely grants her favors to the wise.

Turnell.

Degraded Character of the Coloured Population.

No argument we believe can be offered in favour of the American Colonization Society, more impressive or affecting, than that which is impressed by the following statement of the last annual Report of the *Penitentiary Discipline Society*. It must, we think, awaken, in behalf of our institution, every human and patriotic sentiment:

The first cause, existing in society, of the frequency and increase of crime, is the degraded character of the coloured population. The facts which are gathered from the penitentiaries, to show how great a portion of the convicts are coloured, even in those states where the coloured population is small, show most strikingly, the connection between ignorance and vice.

In Massachusetts, the whole population is 523,000

The coloured population less than 7,000

The whole number of convicts 314

The coloured convicts 50

that is 1 7/10th part of the population and nearly 1 1/3th part of the convicts are coloured.

In Connecticut the whole population is 275,000

The coloured population about 8,000

The whole number of convicts 117

The coloured convicts 39

that is 1 3/4th part of the population is coloured, and 1 3/4th part of the convicts.

In Vermont the whole coloured population is only 918 souls, from whom twenty-four have been furnished for the penitentiary.

In New York the whole population is 1,372,000

The coloured population 39,000

The whole number of convicts in the state prison in the city is 637

The coloured convicts 154

that is 1 3/5th part of the population is coloured, and about 1 4/5th part of the convicts.

In New Jersey, the whole population is 277,000

The coloured population 20,000

The whole number of convicts 71

The number of coloured convicts 24

that is 1 1/3th part of the population is coloured, and 1 3/3th part of the convicts.

In Pennsylvania, the whole population is 1,049,000

The coloured population 30,000

In 1816, the whole number of convicts was 407

The number of coloured convicts 165

In 1819, the whole number of convicts was 474

The number of coloured convicts 165

that is 1 3/4th part of the population is coloured, and more than 1 3/4th part of the convicts.

It appears from the above statement that about one fourth part of all the expenses incurred by the states above mentioned for the support of their criminal institutions, is for the coloured convicts.

We will, therefore, look a moment at the amount of the expense thus incurred.

In Massachusetts, the whole expense of the state, for the support of its convicts in the last ten years, has been \$106,405 of which, one sixth part, or, 17,734 has been expended for the support of its coloured convicts.

In Connecticut, the whole expense of the state, for the support of its convicts in the last fifteen years, has exceeded \$113,500; of which, one third part, or \$37,166 has been expended for the support of its coloured convicts.

In New York, the whole expense of the state, for the support of its convicts, at the city prison, in the twenty seven years ending December, 1823, was \$437,000; of which, one fourth part, or, \$109,166, was for the support of its coloured convicts.

The whole coloured population of the three states above mentioned, viz: Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York, has been less than 54,000, and for the support of the convicts from this small population, in the time specified above, the three expended \$164,055.

Could these states have anticipated these surprising results, and appropriated the money to raise the character of the coloured population, how much better would have been their prospects, and how much less expense to the states through which they are dispersed, for the support of their colored convicts.

The expenditure of \$164,000, in so short a time, for the purpose of education, among a people consisting of only 64,000 souls, would very soon raise their character to a level with that of the whites, and diminish the number of convicts from among them, about ten fold.

It, however, their character cannot be raised, where they are, a powerful argument may be derived from these facts, in favour of colonization, and civilization states ought surely to be as willing to expend money on any given part of its population, to prevent crimes as to punish it.

Although the free blacks are thus degraded, they are yet susceptible of improvement.

Among the most formidable prejudices, that have tended to repress all exertions for amelioration of the Slave, has been the strange notion, that the African was incapable of improvement; that there was an indescribable something about his natural and moral transformation, that forbade all hopes of his elevation—that in truth he was born to be a slave. Not only have the partial and imperfect experiments of philanthropy repelled this calumny upon Providence, but permit me to inquire, what has occasioned any discouraging symptoms on this subject?

We enslave, degrade, and oppress a people through many generations—shut out from them all avenues to skill and science—let scorn point its steady finger at the whole race—and then we merely say to them, “now live and breathe for yourselves without our aid or countenance;” and because they cannot enter upon and maintain a career, which white men have learned to pursue by unremitting care & labours of humanity, the school, and the college, they are put down as blacks in creation. It is as unjust as it is unreasonable.

Violently forced away from all their privileges, and to run a nearer parallel in the disruption, break the dearest ties of nature and friendship; lead them with chafes, hunt them down as outlaws; let the system of their education and domestic economy be studiously directed to break their spirits, enervate their minds, and frown away all generous emulation; and in what rank in the scale of moral excellence, think you, five generations would place them?

Give the African fair play. Let his functions have full scope; enlarge his sphere of enterprise; open to his elevated views, the road to fame and honorable distinction; and then judge, whether his head or his heart be below our standard.

Let Toussaint, Christophe, Petion, and others of other distinguished men in science, let the flourishing colony of Sierra Leone, where fifteen thousand souls are now living under the influence of Gospel Light and rational liberty, enjoying the privileges of the most favoured civilized societies; and exhibiting in domestic and public life, talents and virtues, that would not disgrace any village in America; silence for ever this cruel prejudice.—Dr. Frelighausen, of New Jersey.

Honesty of the Swiss.—The traveller in Switzerland should remember, that a solitary female, alone and unattended, will be perfectly safe throughout the whole country, and in the wildest and most lonely passes of the Alps, by trusting to the native guides, upon whose fidelity and honesty the most perfect reliance may be placed. All the Swiss themselves, from the highest to the lowest, will confirm this statement. The author is well acquainted with a Swiss lady of a high character and

respectability, who every summer mounts her mule, and without any servant of her own, makes a new tour (always varying the route) among the mountains to indulge her passion for botany. No injury, insult, or impertinence has she ever met with nor will any be offered to the most unprotected stranger. Robbery and murder are wholly unknown, though there is no country in the world which affords the same facilities for their successful perpetration, both from the inexhaustible retreats for banditti, which its forests, its mountains, its rocky caves and impregnable fortresses present, and from the extensive foreign frontiers which invest it on every side.

Austria, Italy, Sardinia, France, Bavaria, and numerous German States, lie ready to receive the fugitive and the outlaw.—As some body once said of a different country “One good thing about Switzerland is that wherever you are placed in it, you can very soon get out of it.” With such temptations and security to the robber, it surely says much for the morals and character of the people that robbery is unknown.

Continental Adventures.

Extraordinary instance of natural affection and ferocity of a Cat.—The following facts are well authenticated:—A family in the Lower Town of Quebec, had a Cat with kittens about two months old; one day the mistress of the house had occasion to open a cupboard where provisions were kept and on shutting it a kitten got squeezed by the door, and uttered a loud and piercing cry. The mistress of the house, after seeing it disengaged, apparently not much hurt turned to go to another part of the room. Presently the mother of the kitten came in, went up to it, and then flew furiously at the mistress of the house, first biting and scratching her legs, thighs and arms, and proceeding to her neck, upon which she fixed; the woman used her hands to preserve her eyes, lowering her head to save her throat; her cries alarmed her husband, who came into the room to her assistance, the cat then let go her hold received a kick, passed under the stove to the other end of it, where she was followed by the man; she then repassed, making a gain at the woman; but being pursued she went out of the door, which was immediately closed. She then began to fly up against the door uttering hideous cries; the family was so much alarmed that assistance was had, and finally the cat was killed on entering the door, partially opened for the purpose. The woman was much hurt but her wounds are nearly healed. The cat had frequently shown symptoms of boldness and ferocity when irritated, but never before in a way to excite alarm in the family.

From the Casket.

HOME.—There is no trait, perhaps more common, or more amiable in the human character, than the attachment which each individual feels for his native place—with what resistless, tender and soul-subduing influence does the remembrance of past scenes and pleasure frequently rush upon our mind? Our native hills & valleys, the murmuring rills, the groves, the meadows, & the fields which witnessed the innocence and sporting of our youthful years, arise before the imagination arrayed in all their beauty. We lonely look back with tender affection to the sacred spot where repose the sun-buried ashes of our departed kindred and friends. In this chaste and pious meditation, we feel a pleasurable melancholy steal over our souls which we would not exchange for all the sparkling joys of transient and unsubstantial amusements—But awakening from this pleasing reverie, we find that we are in a distant land, surrounded by strangers. In vain do we look around for the friends and companions of our youth—but all is sad, lonely and disconsolate. Tell us not that the gales which fan us are perfumed with odours, that the gentle zephyr brings health and bloom on its wings; that roses and jessamines fill the soft air with fragrance, and that the verdant mantle of nature is spangled with flowers of the richest dyes. For neither the spicy gales, zephyr, nor the rose, nor the jessamine, nor nature's fairest liveries, equals the air, the beauty and enchantment of our native land. To us the whispers of parental love, tenderness and affection, would be more grateful and soothing than the gentle fanings of the south wind, or the spicy breeze. To us more pleasing would be the sight of our parental mansion, though hung with icicles, and surrounded with the desolate emblems of winter, than the beauty and verdure attached to distant land.

Animals of the Cape of Good Hope.—No country in the world has a greater variety of animals, than those found within the narrow compass of eight degrees of latitude from the Cape. In it exist the largest, as well as the minutest, in numerous classes of zoology. The ostrich, the far-

gest bird, and the creeper, one of the smallest known to man, the elephant, one of the black streaked mouse, the one weighing 4,000 pounds, the other about four bart of an ounce; the elephant, the pardalis, the tallest of quadrupeds, and the astonishing height of seventeen feet, and the little elegant zemic of three inches, are found here. In this district are called the menagerie of Africa, the hippopotamus, the rhinoceros, the antelope, the beautifully striped zebra, the leopard, the panther, the tiger, the hyena.

Anecdote of Com. Tucker.—The Register relates the following anecdote of Commodore Tucker. “I remember of hearing this venerable man relate, receiving his first commission in our navy. He was at Marblehead soon after his return from England, and at the time Washington was at Cambridge. Tucker, a young man, was cutting wood before his mother's door, when a gallantly dressed officer, rode down the street. It was in the evening & the officer, seeing Tucker thus employed, rode up to him and asked him where the honorable Samuel Washington resided. Tucker, astonished, answered him in the negative, saying there was no such person as Sam Tucker in this town but me. Immediately on hearing this, the officer raised his beaver and bowing low, presented him his commission in the navy.

PROFITABLE TRAVELLING.

A Yosee, who had settled in Vermont by illness, dissipation or horse偷窃, got rid of his worldly substance, and taking a wife and seven children, took up his residence in the Western Country—and started off his whole family on foot, carrying his baggage in a hand barrow. He found his situation excited great sympathy was everywhere bestowed, and so well received that he reached New Orleans in time he had collected between three thousand dollars. He took passage with his family for New Orleans, where he obtained another wife, and is now going over the ground again in the same way, finding more profitable business than mowing grass and digging potatoes on the green mountains in Vermont.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received a large assortment of GOODS, that have been selected and purchased with care, in New York and Philadelphia, which they are now disposed of at their old stand,

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

As cheap as they can be purchased by the mountains; among which are—
Real superfine black, blue, olive and drab Broad Cloths.
Double mill blue Cassimere Cloths, Blue, brown and plum colored Broad Cloths, Camblets, Tartan Plaid, Fancy Vestings, Figured black silk ditto, Plain and figured Bombaz Cloths, Bombezines, Plain and bordered Water Cloths, Merino Shawls, Crape ditto, Plain and figured silk ditto, Black and light colored figured Sables, Black and light colored Laces, Plain Gauze, Black and white Saffron, Black, white and green Saffron, Green, black and white Italian Cloth, Plain and figured Canton Crapies, Crape Robes, Flag and black Silk Handkerchiefs, Cotton and Silk Gloves, Silk Umbrellas, Plain Swiss Muslin, Ditto, figured, Plain and figured Book, Figured Muff, White Robes, Cambrie Muslin, Irish Linens, Straw Bonnets, English Straw Bonnets, Ledgeon Hats with extra combs, Ditto, Bonnets, ditto. Belts, Bleached and brown Sheetings, Sattinets, Casinets, Checks, Tirkings, Ladies' high-heeled Pumps and Shoes, Boots ditto, AND a general assortment of
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
SADDLERY and QUEENSWARE,
CROSS CUT and MILL SAW,
E. L. & P. H. F. Richmond, 11th mo. 24, 1825.

BLANK DEEDS.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE