

THE COURIER
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CITY PRINTER.

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TERMS.
The Semi-Weekly Courier is issued every Tuesday and Friday, at \$5 per annum, in advance.
The Weekly Courier is published on Wednesdays, at \$4 per annum, in advance, or \$4 if not paid before the expiration of three months.

SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.
ROBERT HOWE begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to Commerce street, between Main and Franklin, sts., where he will keep on hand an assortment of SADDLES and HARNESS of every description.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the undersigned Administrators and Administrators of Peter Grist, deceased, are hereby notified that no payment will be recognized as valid unless paid to and receipted for by one of the undersigned: And no person is authorized to collect money on account of the Estate of said deceased, either for accounts due or for work and services to be performed hereafter, but the undersigned.

COMMERCIAL BANK BONDS.
BONDS of the Commercial Bank of Natchez, for sale by ROBERT COCHRAN, or in his absence THOS. HENDERSON. Natchez, Oct. 16, 1846--s&wtf.

CONNELY & RICHARDS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 62 Camp Street, Sep. 16--1y. NEW ORLEANS.

RALPH NORTH, ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office at the Lancaster buildings, Wall street Natchez, Sept. 18, 1846.

A CARD.
The subscriber has taken an office over C. McArthur's store, Main street, and proposes hereafter to attend his summers in Natchez.
Coming as a stranger, he trusts the following extracts will not be deemed inappropriate:
During a residence of four years he has justly obtained a high distinction as a Dentist, as well as the esteem of all who know him.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.
Drugs, Medicines, &c.
THE subscribers have just received per ship Excelsior an invoice of fresh Drugs and Medicines from Liverpool, in which are included the following:

- 120 lbs Wolverhampton Blue Pill Mass;
20 lbs genuine Turkey Rhubarb in Powder;
10 lbs do do do Root;
56 lbs Sal Ammoniac;
60 lbs Calined Magnesia;
56 lbs Carb. Veg.

WHITE LEAD AGENCY.
Having become the Agent of E. & S. Conkling, manufacturers of White Lead at Cincinnati, I am prepared to sell White Lead at a very low price; the qualities are No. 1 extra, and pure, in 25 lbs, 50 lbs, and 100 lbs kegs. I solicit the inspection of purchasers, as I intend to keep a large supply of the fresh article constantly on hand.

FURNISHING GOODS--Just received a large and elegant lot of the latest styles of Genes Fancy and Black Satin and Silk Cravats; Linen bordered and Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs; French Buttons, Hats, Caps, Gloves of all kinds; Dick Cases; Whips; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, &c. &c. for sale low at (dec 18) TAINOR'S.

MORNING Letter and Note Paper and Envelopes; also Black wafers and sealing wax, with a beautiful assortment of Fancy and Plain Note Paper, Envelopes, wafers, wax, &c., received and for sale low at TAINOR'S.

10 DOZ superior Corn Brooms just received and for sale by (nov 3) W K HENRY
SUPERIOR old 4th proof Brandy--2 half pipes Fine Castles &c. and Cognac Brandy just received and for sale by (jan 15) W K HENRY

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM, VIZ:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obsolete Croup, Erysipelas, Pimples or Pusules on the Face, Blotches, Chroun, Sore Eyes, Ring Worms or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Sympoms, Scintilla or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, Acetia or Dropsy, Excessive Indulgence in Life, &c. &c.
The value of this preparation is now widely known, and every day the field of its usefulness is extending. It is approved and highly recommended by Physicians, and is admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice. It is not local in its operation, but general, extending through the whole system. It neutralizes the poisonous elements in the blood, and restores the healthy tone to the organs which secrete that fluid. In scrofulous and all external disorders, the result is a rapid healing of the sores and pustules; in rheumatism, and other painful affections of the muscular fibre, a speedy removal of the pain, and in all cases, a renewal of strength, keeping pace with the retreat of the disease from the system. It is put up in a highly concentrated form for convenience and portability, and when diluted according to the directions, each bottle will make six times the quantity, equal to one quart, and is then superior in medicinal value to the various preparations heretofore used. The proprietors are at all times daily receiving testimonials of the most respectable character, testifying to its great value as an active and curative medicine.

The following interesting case is presented, and the reader invited to its careful perusal. Comment on such evidence is unnecessary.
NEWARK, N. J., March 12th, 1846.
Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands--Mr. Oliver's child, of this place, was attacked with scrofula when two years old, which soon reduced her to a mere skeleton. The disease pervaded the whole system, and in a few weeks she was unable to stand on her feet. Different physicians in Newark, Belleville and New-York prescribed for her at various times, but finally gave up the case as perfectly hopeless. At last Mr. Oliver was induced to try your Sarsaparilla, and accordingly procured four bottles, which he sparingly administered with many interruptions, yet with the most decided benefit. About two months ago I became acquainted with the circumstances of the case. The child, who is now aged four years, was one complete mass of disease, and incapable of using any of her limbs. Her body was swollen to nearly twice its natural size; the head, limbs and body were almost entirely covered with large sores. She was unable to move, and we did take no notice of any thing, only to shrink from being touched even by her mother. The disease, which at first was equally severe inwardly, attended with bloody evacuations every few hours. They procured some more of the Sarsaparilla, and before she had taken one bottle she could slip down from the chair and creep across the room. She has now just finished her fourth bottle, and is completely cured. Her all healed, the limbs are restored to their natural use, she is quite cheerful, and is fast improving in health. Very respectfully yours,
C. J. WALKER,

Sec of the N. Y. State Tem. Soc.
The following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. Bevan, who had been afflicted for several years with scrofulous Ulcers, Dyspepsia, &c., and recently with an affection of the Throat and Chest:
BALNESTOWN, Va. Dec. 13th, 1845.
Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands--Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost insupportable. I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper, and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended to my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla for some time, my hearing improved, and my throat is now well; I am as free from cough and tightness of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained of Agents gratis.
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton st. corner of William, New York.
Sold also by
W. H. FOX, Natchez.
O. O. Woodman, Fitchburg.
Sickles & Co., New Orleans, and by Druggists generally throughout the U. States.
Price, \$1 per bottle. Six bottles for \$5.

WALTERS' GRAND OYSTER SALOON
And Restaurant,
NO 46 ST. CHARLES ST., NEW ORLEANS.
WALTER respectfully informs his numerous increasing friends and the public generally, that he has just made a new effort to gratify the taste of all who may call at No. 46 St. Charles street, Natchez, Miss. In addition to the commodious OYSTER SALOON, which, he is happy to know, has thus far given such universal satisfaction, he now offers a well arranged and constantly supplied RESTAURANT which has been got up with much expense, and in a manner that cannot fail to please. He will keep on hand the best selected stock of Wines, Scotch Ale, London and Philadelphia Porter, &c.
In the Oyster Saloon will always be found the fattest and finest Oysters from Cat Island, Grand Pass, Barataria, Biloxi and Mobile, which will be served up at all hours, day and night, in every variety of style.
In the Restaurant, Game of all kinds, Fish fresh from the Lake, of every variety; Beefsteaks, Mutton Chops, Poultry, Turtle soups, etc. etc. will be found at all hours, and his table served up at short notice and in a style to suit all palates.
The Oyster Saloon and Restaurant will be under the general superintendence of Mr. J. F. Tepell, late of Florence's House, New York. WALTER, however, will be constantly on hand to render the visits of his customers pleasant and agreeable, and to see that "all goes right," and he confidently appeals to the public for a liberal share of their patronage. He is convinced that, from his long experience in Bishop's and the St. Charles, he cannot be outdone by any one in the City. (mar 26-m)

NEW BOOKS.
ARCHBOLD'S Landlord and Tenant;
GIBBINS' Travels in Mexico;
French Cookery by Francatelli, adapted as well for the Hotel as for private families;
French Fictions and other tales by Arthur;
Voyages in the Arctic Regions, by Sir John Barrow, Bart;
Mackintosh's Essays, Just opened by W. H. FOX.

WAGONS, WAGONS.
RECEIVED, per steamer "Declaration," from the manufactory of Charles Brown, Franklin, Ohio, Three Ox wagons, One two Horse wagon, on consignment and for sale low
P. G. CROIGER, Natchez Landing.

CORN MILLS.--"Barrows'" Patent Portable Mills. These mills are well known as the best, and cheapest now in use. For sale by
BAKER & LITTLE, Agents for the Manufacturer.

CHEAP HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
The stock of the subscribers being now very reduced and well assorted is offered at very cheap prices--any person wishing to buy cheap goods will not be disappointed by calling at the sign of the "Padlock," where can be had Planter's Implements, Carpenter's Tools, House Building Materials and a great variety of House-keeping articles--very cheap for cash, or punctual customers.

In the above stock will be found for Planter's use Trace, Ox, Log and 5th Chains--Weeding and grubbing Hoops, Plow Lines, Froes, Wedges, Grain Scythes and Cradles, Grass and Briar Scythes, Grindstones, Axes, Hatchets, cross-cut Pitt and mill Saws, and Carpenter's Tools, Bench Planes, Moulding Match, Bread, Sash and Flooring Planes, Hollows and Rounds, Hatchets, Broad and Hand Axes, Augers, Spur Bits, Chisels, Squares, Bevels, Rules, Brace Bits, Hand, Rip, Pannel and Tenant Saws, Emory and Sand Paper, &c.
House Building Materials--Carpenter's Scotch Spring, Cottage, Brass and Porcelain Knob Locks; Pad, Trunk, Chest, Cupboard, Closet, Desk and Till Locks; Narrow, Broad, loose joint and Congress Butts; American Round Screws; Hooks and Hinges; Taper, Round, Square and Flat Files, assorted Tools, &c. &c.
House Keeping Articles--Britannia, Tea and Coffee sets, Castors, Egg Boilers, Fry Pans, Coffee Roasters, Fire Sets, Fire Irons, Sad-irons, Tea Trays, Baskets, Tubs, Seives, Keelers, Cradles and Carriages, Poles, Fencing, Gears, Grindstones, Stew Pans, Ivory Handles, Knives and Forks, Good Butcher, Shoe, Pocket and Bed Knives; Tanner's Knives; Preserving Kettles; Combs; Hair, Cloth, Paint, Hearth, Colweb and Sweeping Brushes.
Together with Blacksmith's Tools complete and generally of articles, Solar Lamp, Damns, &c. &c. apr 30, 47. L. M. PATTERSON & CO.

DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS
AND VEGETABLE TONIC AND RESTORATIVE BITTERS.

ARE acknowledged by the hundreds and thousands of persons who are using them, to be not only the most mild and pleasant in their operation, but the most perfectly innocent, safe, and efficient medicines ever offered to the public. Those who once make a trial of these pills and bitters, never afterwards feel willing to be without them, which is sufficient proof of their good nature.

In the South, where bilious disorders are so prevalent, these medicines annually save thousands of lives. They are known wherever the medical art is practised, abroad as well as at home, but the South especially has been the grand field of their triumph. They are not only the best medicine for the most common ailments, but they are made to supersede them, by persons whose experience should have restrained them from tampering with human life. Spencer's pills remain as heretofore, the popular medicine of the South and West. It seems, indeed, as if every attempt at rivalry only served to increase their popularity, and the vast demand which has compelled the proprietor to doubt the capacity of his establishment, in order to afford the requisite supply. True science, however ignorant and envious may assail its inventions, will carry the day at last; and for this reason the medicines of Dr. Spencer are the result of philosophical research and universally acknowledged medical skill, will maintain their position in the public favour, as long as disease exists, and health is considered a blessing.

In all diseases of the liver, stomach and intestines, Spencer's Pills and Bitters, are the only reliable preparation. They cleanse the system of its impurities, give strength and tone to all the machinery of digestion, promote healthy secretions, purify the blood, cure dyspepsia and bilious complaints, and every other ailment connected with the system, and yet searching cathartics, these pills are admitted by the profession to have no competitor in the whole range of medical science.
So much for the modus operandi of Spencer's Pills and Bitters. They have been tested by the experience of years, and their extent, and the properties are now undisputed even by the most skeptical. "Hold fast to that which is good," says the sacred proverb, and we repeat it here, as a caution to those who are given to running after every new nostrum offered by ignorant pretenders. The virtues of these medicines, Dr. Spencer claims, as the result of those who resort to "untried experiments" of unscrupulous men, who are only anxious to put money in their own pockets, and care nothing for the valuable lives they may sacrifice in the process, will assuredly, perhaps when too late, their foolish credulity. The numerous testimonials in the hands of the proprietor would fill volumes, but at a time when spurious certificates are so rife in the public prints, he deems it useless to publish them. There is not an agent of this medicine in the United States who does not possess piles of such certificates from the most respectable sources, voluntarily and gratefully given.
A fresh supply just received and for sale in Natchez by
P. H. MCGRAW,
W. H. FOX,
F. J. BEAUMONT, and TAINORS, and may be found in all the towns in the State and Louisiana. [ap 20] 47-6m

THOMASTON LIME--50 barrels for sale by W K HENRY
OLD BOURBON WHISKEY--150 bbls for sale on consignment by (ap 20) W K HENRY

FRESH TEAS--Extra fine Imperial, Gunpowder and Pouchong Tea received this day from New York and for sale by (ap 20) W COOPER & CO

MAPLE SUGAR--Just received a few barrels and for sale by weight, in large or smaller quantities, at TAINORS' corner Main & Wall streets.

SALT--100 sacks Fine Salt; 300 sacks coarse Salt for sale by (ap 20) W K HENRY
FLOUR--40 bbls fresh St Louis; 150 bbls fresh Ohio for sale by (ap 20) W K HENRY

NEW NOVEL by James--The Castle of Chren stein; his Lords temporal and spiritual; his in habits earthly and unceasing; by G. James just received at TAINORS' corner main and wall streets

THACHER'S CRIMINAL CASES.
JUST received a new and complete Cases tried in the Municipal Court of the City of Boston before Peter Oxenbridge Thacher, Judge of that Court from 1823 to 1843. (ap 27) W H FOX

CHEAP TRUNKS--Just received and for sale low at TAINORS' corner of main & wall sts.
FRESH Garden Seed just received and for sale at PHY'S DAUGHTERS

Speech of Judge Bullock, of Ky., before the KENTUCKY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Towards the close of the eighteenth century, the idea of colonizing the free blacks or re-captured slaves on the western coast of Africa was first presented to the public mind. Lord Mansfield had decided in 1772 that the slave who touched the soil of Britain was therefore free. In consequence of this decision, a number of blacks in England left their masters and were wanderers upon the face of the earth. That distinguished man who had rendered himself so illustrious by the defence of Somerset, Granville Sharp, formed the benevolent design of transporting them to Africa. A colony, principally consisting of the idle, the ignorant and the dissolute, was thus planted at Sierra Leone in 1787. Afterwards, in 1793, about 1200 negroes, who had been seduced from their masters during the Revolutionary war, were landed at the same place. Up to the period of 1807, this colony was wholly dependent upon private and individual enterprise. Since that time, it has been under the patronage and protection of the British government. And notwithstanding the serious difficulties resulting from the peculiar character of the colonists, they now give the most decided and cheering evidences of moral and physical improvement. Villages and towns and settlements have risen up, and are rapidly extending the circle of their influence.

Civilization has thus obtained a foothold, and as her resources are multiplied by the growth of population and of wealth, her achievements will become more glorious and enduring. The silent yet certain effects of civilization thus introduced and thus extended, will do more in all time to protect the defenceless tribes of Africa than the combined power of the British navy.

The idea of colonization, as a practicable means of relieving the country of this evil, was also conceived at a very early period in the history of our government. In 1777, Mr. Jefferson, under a deep conviction of the enormity of the evil, recommended that some provision should be made for this object. He seems at first to have contemplated an appropriation of a portion of the public domain: but no practicable or efficient scheme was developed. The Legislature of Virginia, in secret session, instructed Mr. Monroe, then Governor of the State, to open negotiations with the President, to see what could be done. Again in 1816, the Legislature of the same State passed a series of resolutions, recognising fully the purposes and objects of the American Colonization Society. In the same year this Society was organized, composed of men of the most distinguished talents and enlightened public spirit. The work is now begun in the midst of opposition from the north and from the south. In 1819, the first agents of the Society were sent out to examine the western coast of Africa, and to report. Encouraged by the representations then made, in 1820 the first emigration from this country to Africa was undertaken. In the year following, the hardy and adventurous colonists, after triumphantly encountering the most violent opposition from the natives, succeeded in making a lodgment upon the coast. It may be truly said, however, that the first permanent settlement was not made until the year 1824. From that period down to 1835, the Society continued to gain upon public confidence. Its high claims to public patronage had been distinctly recognised by the legislative authorities of fourteen States. Emigrants applied as fast or faster than they could be sent out.

At this time the Abolitionists were aroused to a violent opposition to the scheme of colonization. They seemed to be alarmed by the success which had attended its efforts. The direct and immediate effects of their opposition to the cause of colonization, were to awaken the deepest prejudices in the mind of the free negro, and at the same time to rivet the chains of the slave. It had another effect. In the slave States amongst the ignorant and uninformed, it involved the advocates of colonization in the same indiscriminate censure with rabid Abolitionists, whilst in the free States it presented them as the abettors of slavery, and the worst enemies of the African race. It may readily be supposed that at this time and under these circumstances, the progress of colonization was greatly retarded. But in nothing has the hand of a wise and merciful providence been more signally displayed. There was great danger that the infant colony of Liberia would become burdened with a population which it could not sustain. It required time to organize its government, to mature its plans, and to increase its resources. To have been overrun with emigrants, of which there was at one time great danger, would have proved a serious calamity. But during this period the support of the parent society was partially withdrawn--they were left to stand alone, that their capacity for civil government might be more fully developed, and that they might be the better prepared, by trials and hardships, for the glorious mission to which they have been assigned.

What has been the result? The documentary history of Liberia contains indisputable evidence of high capacity in all the departments of government. Their firmness and discretion, their heroic courage and high sense of justice, as evidenced in their intercourse with the natives, command our unqualified respect. The diffusion of education, the equal and enlightened administration of justice and the free course which is given to the word of God, contain the assurance that the sacred deposit of human liberty is safe in their hands.

This colony, with its dependencies, numbers about five thousand inhabitants. It now rises to our view an infant republic. Her citizens are discussing with all the lights which history and philosophy can furnish, the expediency of taking position at once amongst the nations of the earth. There is a calm deliberation, an enlightened

forecast, and a moral intrepidity here displayed, which do honor to human nature, and cannot fail to awaken the generous sympathy of the civilized world.

This is the glorious instrumentality by which the blessings of civilization, and the truths of Christianity, are to be bestowed upon millions of the human family. African colonization constitutes a new epoch in the policy of the world. Other colonies in ancient and modern times have been planted by cupidity or ambition. But the establishment of colonies for the purposes of civilization, and based upon principles of love to God, and good will to men, is an achievement of the present age, and one of the blessed triumphs of the Christian religion.

We are not apt in making our calculation of the progress of events, to take into the estimate the silent yet wonderful force of moral causes. We can calculate the momentum and probable effects of fleets and armies, but the results to be produced by the light of truth bursting upon the awakened intellect of a nation are beyond our feeble comprehension. We are sometimes led to doubt the efficiency of such a cause, because it is silent and gradual in its operation. But this is not the induction of sound philosophy. That power which is most sensibly felt in the physical universe is the Sun, which visits us in the silence of the morning. His advent is so noiseless that he does not wake an infant in his cradle. So it is with the light of truth. It is clothed with a divine energy. Under its benign influence the mind of the nation will expand, and its faculties will be gradually unfolded, bringing forth the fruits of civilization, the blessings of liberty, and the hopes of immortality.

I have spoken of the evils which result from the existence of this peculiar class in the midst of our population, and of the incalculable benefits to be derived from emigration. But whilst it is conceded that the condition of the negro may be improved, and that Africa may be civilized by such means, it is said that the scheme of colonization is impracticable, and that its means are wholly inadequate to relieve the country from this accumulating evil. It may be said that the giant of the new world has not sufficient strength to rise under this mountain weight.

This dependency, so unworthy of the American character, is the result of a false apprehension of the nature and extent of the evil to be removed, and of the means to be employed for its removal. The annual increase of this class of population, according to the present census, may be estimated at 75,000. A wise and just system of colonization requires that none should be removed but the young, the healthy, and the vigorous. They are best prepared for the untrod scenes of a new life, and they have more time for moral and intellectual improvement. If, therefore, our resources were applied to the removal of those from fifteen to fifty-five years of age, leaving behind the extremely young, and the old who are sinking from the descending scale and sensibly reduce the annual product. Thus every year the evil would be lessened, whilst the means for its removal are increasing.

The fact should not be forgotten in this connection, that the free negro population of the United States, is comparatively unproductive. It is the free accession which it is constantly receiving from the newly emancipated slaves, which imparts to it its principal strength. It is only necessary to bring the public will to bear upon this subject, and the object is attained. The annual expenditure for such a purpose would scarcely be felt. Look at the amount of emigration annually to our shores by the poor of Europe based upon their own private means, and then compare their ability with the resources of a mighty nation. The time is rapidly approaching, when the same powerful motives, which stimulate the oppressed of Europe to seek our shores, will be brought to bear with ten fold power upon the free colored population of the United States. Every company of emigrants which lands in Liberia, is increasing and strengthening the ties which bind them to their father land. There is a steady current of thought and feeling in this one direction. The rapid transmission of intelligence, constant and increasing intercourse, and the free interchange of commodities, will bring the brethren of the two continents into close and familiar contact. All the present dread and apprehension of the dangers, which await them on a far distant and inhospitable coast, will be lost in the earnest desire to join their brethren in the land of promise. Every gale which sweeps across the broad Atlantic, will waft a message of love. The question then, will not be, who will go, but who will longer remain in captivity and in exile?

Let it be remembered also, that as Liberia is extended and grows in wealth and population, the difficulties of emigration will be proportionally diminished. Not only will the prospect of a happy home, surrounded by the comforts of civilization and refinement, present a strong inducement to the man of property, but the poor and enterprising will be tempted to seek an asylum, where industry and merit will be rewarded. Thus the wealth, the energies and enthusiasm of this entire class, will swell the tide of public beneficence and be directed in the proper channel. The notes of preparation will be heard throughout the length and breadth of our land. The strong and irresistible current of popular feeling will be in one direction. The mighty work will be accomplished.

Why should it be doubted? Is it because statesmen are silent upon the subject, and the glorious results which it contemplates have not been dreamed of in their philosophy? We must learn from the history of the past, that the course of events has not always been determined by political management. If we would judge aright, we must take our view from a more elevated position--we must ascend upon higher ground. The grand epochs in the history of man have been signalized by higher and nobler motives than usually impel the ma-

chinery of human ambition. The principles of action were embedded in the human soul and called forth by the power of God. Christianity is the mighty and durable force, which is acting upon the world. It will not be disturbed in its onward progress by the clashing interests and opposing schemes for worldly policy.

It is the spirit of christianity, which originated the scheme of African Colonization, and has sustained it from the beginning. No vindictive and persecuting spirit has marked the annals of this institution. It declares no war upon society. It does not seek to imbrue its hands in blood. No incendiary spirit is cherished in its bosom. It has not obtruded itself into the halls of legislation, to fan the flame of civil discord, nor has it impudently dared to usurp the place of the Most High within the hallowed precincts of the church. It has proposed to itself the humble but Heaven directed mission of doing good.

This is a system of benevolence, which respects the rights of property as guaranteed by the constitution and the laws. It is based upon the inviolability of private rights. It stands opposed to the wild and fanatical spirit which seeks to agitate and disturb the repose of society. It addresses itself to higher motives and follows in the path already marked out by the providence of God.

It is a remarkable fact, that whilst the Colonization Society has carefully avoided all interference with the relations of master and slave, it has done more to promote emancipation than all the Abolition Societies in the country. The reason is an obvious one, and is founded in a just and enlightened view of the subject. The emancipation which it promotes and encourages, is real emancipation. It is justified by every consideration which can move the patriot and the christian. Hence it is, that this principle has seized upon the public mind in the slave holding States. It is the only plan ever devised which furnishes to the slave a reasonable hope of removing the evil of slavery.

Besides, there is an external force, operating upon the slave States in connection with this subject. I mean the spirit of the age. The achievements of science and of art, the improvements in agriculture and the various and wonderful application of labor-saving machinery, with the overflowing and ever increasing tide of emigration to our shores from every country in Europe, are undermining the value of slave labor. The operation of these causes is sensibly felt. Every man of observation must have seen that slavery, for years past, has been sloughing off in the middle and western States. Some how or other, the idea has seized upon the public mind, that the intrinsic value of this species of property has depreciated. The tenure by which it is held has been weakened. These same causes will continue to operate with an increased force, whilst the power of resistance is daily and rapidly diminishing.

Let it be borne in mind that the causes are not local in their operation. They will find their way to the south and will there produce the same results. I speak not of probable results, but of the necessary and eternal relations of cause and effect. The unequal competition of slave with free labor, must be the same every where. The indomitable energy and superior skill and industry of the whites, with a dense and overflowing population, will ultimately deprive the slave of his employment, and render him valueless as property. The laws of population will remain the same in all time to come. We must remember that the past and the present are not the future. To-day is not forever. The value of slave property in the middle and western States, has been kept up by the demand in the south. That demand must have an end. The statesman can now define with perfect certainty, the boundary of slave territory. The growth of population in the free States, and in the vast territory from which free States are to be made, is so rapid as almost to defy the powers of calculation. The power of the government, the political strength of the nation, will be with those who shall have but little sympathy with the institution of slavery.

In this view of the matter, how important does it become to provide an efficient remedy for the evil? How forcible is the appeal to the patriot and the statesman? It is when we divest ourselves of prejudice and realize that this is a subject of deep and vital interest, the scheme of colonization rises to its true dignity and importance. It is when we are most thoroughly persuaded of the nature and extent of the evil which afflicts us, that this benevolent design points us to the way of deliverance. It assures us of the justice, mercy and wisdom of God. Our trust is in Him who delivered three millions of people from Egyptian bondage, and led them through the wilderness for forty years, with a cloud by day and pillar of fire by night. The time will come when the proud vessel of our Republic, freighted with the last cargo of American slavery, shall spread her canvass for the shores of Liberia. The rejoicing lustre of millions of eyes will be turned upon it. The blessings of Heaven will be invoked by an incalculable host of uplifted hands and all the jarring elements of party strife will be melted and mingled into one general prayer of joy, and thankfulness, and safety.

MONUMENT TO LORD BYRON.--It is stated in a Maltese paper that the owner of the ground at Missolonghi, upon which once stood the house in which Byron died, has offered to give the site for the erection of a monument to the gifted author of Childe Harold, and proposes also to add a handsome sum towards it, provided the principal part of the amount may be obtained by subscription. It is thought that the project would be successful.

It has been proposed that Mr. Folk and Santa Anna should decide the Mexican war by single combat. The Fitchburg Tribune thinks the idea a good one, and adds that the contest would be splendid--wooden leg against wooden head.--Harrisburg (Pa.) Intel.