NEW NOVELS.—The Letter Bag of the Great Western, or Life in a Steamer, by the author of the sayings and doings of Samuel Slick, &c. Memoirs and Reminiscences of the French Revolution, by Madam Tussand, edited by Francis Heve, Esq., author of a residence in Greece and Turkey, &c. in 2 vols. Also, Trials of the Heart, by Mrs. Bray, author of Trelawny, the Borders of the Tamar and Tavy, the Talba, the White Hoods, Warleigh, &c. in 2 volumes.

For sale at W. M. MORRISON'S, four doors west of Brown's Hotel. feb 15

PRATTS ARTIFICIAL NIPPLES.—The *only effectual remedy* for excoriated Nipples, when properly used it cannot fail to afford relief. The following testimonials from gentlemen eminent in their profession are submitted:

New Haven, 10th May, 1832.

I have witnessed the application of the artificial nipple, invented by Dr. Pratt, it operated well, much to the satisfaction of the mother. The instrument seems well adapted for such as one afflicted with excoriated nipples.

THOS. HUBBARD, M. D., Prof. Surgery, Med. Inst. of Yale College, Conn.

Washington, Febuary, 4th 1834.

Having examined Dr. Pratt's newly invented nipple shield, and witnessed its practical application, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady, sore nipples, a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWALL.

Philadelphia, January 13th, 1834.

Dr. Elijah Pratt;

DEAR SIR, As I feel it a matter of much public importance, to possess a means for lessining the terrible sufferings from "sore nipples," I have much pleasure in being able to say that the shield for the preventing and cure of this malady, is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our City, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours &c.
W. P. DEWEES.

For sale at
TODD'S Drug Store.

Jan. 11—2mo.

POPULAR LECTURES ON GEOLOGY, treated in a very comprehensieve manner by K. C. Von Leonhard, Counsellor of State and Professor at the University of Heidelburg, in Germany, with illustrative engravings, translated by the Rev. J. G. Marris, A. M. and edited by professor F. Hall, M. D. formerly Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Middlebury College, Vermont, and afterwards Professor of Chemistry and Minerology in Washington College, Hartford, Connecticut. First and second numbers are received and for sale at the Book and Stationary Store of

W. M. MORRISON,
Mar. 7. 4 doors west of Brown's Hotel.

BLANKETS, BLANKETS.—We have on hand a large supply of blankets, which will be sold at reduced prices—

50 heavy French Blankets, fine wool
200 Twist and Single Bed Blankets
Also—50 Wadded Comforts, three yards long
Jan 18 BRADLEY & CATLETT

BOSTON NOTION.—THE LARGEST NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD.

THE spirit of the age is utiltiarian. Improvement is stamped upon the face of every thing. All the useful arts are progressing with unparalleled rapidity; and the art of printing is coming in for its full share of the common Improvement. Determined not to be outdone in any thing that pertains to his profession, where there is a fair chance for exertion and enterprise, the undersigned has determined upon issuing a sheet twice the size of the Boston Weekly Times, (and to take the place of that paper) and will continue eight columns more matter than the Brother Jonathan. This sheet will be called the BOSTON NOTION.—and it is determined that it shall fully sustain a cognomen so full of meaning, and so interwoven with the established character of our Yankee City: It will be the largest newspaper in the world—and no exception—and will be printed on a sheet thirty seven by fifty two inches. It will be entirely filled with reading matter; and will contain three thousand eight hundred and eighty eight square inches or twenty seven square feet of print in fine type! and a single number will contain more reading than an ordinary book of three hundred pages. These great dimensions will enable the publisher to draw largely upon the most popular periodicals and magazines of the day, both American and Foreign; and as the selections will be made with great care, it is believed this paper will be a welcome NOTION to every family. Besides a new synopsis of the current news of the day (as published in the Boston Daily Times) it will contain Poetry, Popular Tales Theatrical Criticisms, Police, and other Court Reports, Humorous articles, &c. &c.

The whole world of literature will be ransacked to fill it. From the study of the Philosopher, down to the Police Court, thro' all the regions of reason, poetry, romance, wit, and the ample record of folly, we shall glean from the past and present, and from all nations, to present as pleasing and useful combination of recorded thought and current history, as the world can produce.—This is our "BOSTON NOTION."

The great amount of wisdom and fun—of wit and philosophy—of novelties and antiquities—we are enabled to offer weekly for six cents per copy—only six cents and we can do it, because of the facilities of our press and office, and the connections of daily and weekly publications. For three dollars we can sell a years volume equal in quantity of matter; with every variety also, to fifty two volumes of novels, such as are issued from the press at this day. Fifty two large volumes for three dollars! Effected all by improved machinery, and by a determination that we will not be outdone in enterprise and usefulness.

TERMS.

THREE DOLLARS a year, always in advance. No orders, no matter from what source, will be attended to, unless accompanied with the CASH. Single copies, six cents each.

Post Masters or others, remitting twenty dollars shall have eight copies sent to such persons and places as they may designate.

Mail subscribers will have their papers deposited rn the Post Office in this city every Saturday evening.

GEORGE ROBERTS, Publisher.

POSTCRIPT. The NOTION will be published on a DOUBLE SHEET, every three months and sent as gratuity to all subscribers who have paid for one year.

Publishers of newspaper throughout the country, who will give the above Prospectus two or three insertions in their respective papers, shall receive the Notion and Daily Times, for one year.

NEW NOVELS.—Just published and for sale or circulation by W. M. MORRISON, 4 doors west of Brown's Hotel, Cooper's new novel the Path Finder or the Inland Sea.

Also, Poor Jack, by Captain Marryat, part 1st.
Mar. 21.

ISOMETRICAL VIEW OF THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE, the surrounding public buildings, and private residences, &c., is for sale by W. M. MORRISON, 4 doors west of Brown's Hotel. may 22

T. F. HARKNESS, MERCHANT TAILOR,—Pennsylvania avenue, a few doors east of 11th street, has just received a general assortment of the most fashionable SPRING AND SUMMER NEW GOODS, which he is ready to make up to order at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Persons preferring furnishing their own cloths can have them made up to order, at his usual low terms
April 25—tf.

DOMESTIC GOODS, 50 PACKAGES, VERY CHEAP.—We have opened in the 3d story of our storehouse, the following imported and domestic goods, which will be sold by the piece very cheap for cash, or to punctual customers:

10 cases fine bleached long Shirtings
12 do heavy do do do at 12 1-2 cents
10 do common furniture Prints
12 do handsome style Calicoes, for 12 1 2 cents
6 bales 5-4 brown Cottons
5 do 4-4 very fine brown Shirtings
6 do Russia Diapers
3 do crash do good quality
3 do Russia Huskaback
1 cases Irish Linens, very cheap and pure
1 case Long Lawns
1 do cambric Muslins
100 dozen cotton Hose and Half Hose
100 do common Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, very cheap. BRADLEY & CATLETT.

march 4

OFFICE OF TRANSPORTATION B. AND O. R. R.
WASHINGTON, JUNE 5, 1840.

NOTICE.—On and after the 10th instant, (Wednesday next,) the Evening Train of Passenger Cars for Baltimore will be despatched from this office at 4 o'clock instead of 3 3-4 o'clock, as at present, of which travellers will please take notice.

By order: SAM'L. STETTINIUS,
June 13.—3t. Agent.

DICKENS'S WORKS—Oliver Twist, Nicholas Nickleby, Pickwick Papers, & Boz's Sketches, bound, in uniform sets, are for sale by

W. M. MORRISON.
June 13. 4 doors west of Brown's Hotel.

COOPER'S Naval History of the United States of America, second edition, with corrections, is just received, and for sale by WM. M. MORRISON,
June 13. Four doors west of Brown's Hotel.

FABLES, original and selected, by the most esteemed European and Oriental authors, with an Introductory Dissertation on the History of Fables, comprising biographical notices of the most eminent Fabulists by G. Moir Bussey, illustrated by numerous engravings designed by J. J. Grandville, is for sale at the Book and Stationary store of W. M. MORRISON
June 13. Four doors west of Brown's Hotel.

GLEANINGS OF NATURE, containing fifty-seven groups of Animals and Plants, with popular descriptions of their habits, by Robert Mudd, is for sale at the Book and Stationary store of

W. M. MORRISON.
June 13. Four doors west of Brown's Hotel.

PILES! PILES! PILES! cured at last.—This terrible complaint is warrant d cured in all cases by the use of Hays' Liniment. In case of failure, the agents are forbidden to take any pay.

*** Never buy unless it have the signature of Comstock & Co. on the wrapper.

Sold by Wm. F. Bender, Charles Stoll, and others—original proprietor Solomon Hays.
ap 11—3m

GORDON & GRAY, MERCHANT TAILORS.—*Pennsylvania avenue* (Elliot's Buildings) *four doors East of 11 1-2 street.*—Have just received a superior assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, such as CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, which they will make up to order at the shortest notice in the most fashionable style, and on very reasonable terms. Among their stock are the following articles:

Giraffe Cassimers, Gambroon
London Tweeds, Bombazines,
White and Brown Drillings,
Tippet and Summer Cloths,
A variety of Cashmere, Satin and Writing Vestings
Stocks, Cravats, Handkerchiefs,
Gloves, Suspenders, Umbrellas, Bosoms, Hosiery, &c. &c.

Having purchased all their articles for cash, they can sell on the lowes *cash terms*. Their friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to call, as they hope by deligence and attention to business, to give general satisfaction.

April 25—3m. (Nat. Int. copy 3tdp.)

LINEN GOODS.—We have opened this day some very cheap Linen Goods, consisting in part, of the following, viz.

10 pieces very fine Irish Linen, warranted pure
30 do heavy undressed do do do
Heavy Irish Sheetings, 9-8, 6-4, 8-4, 10-4, and 12-4 wide
Huckaback Diapers, fine and medium
Crash and Russian Diapers
Damask Napkins, fine
Damask Table Cloths and Diapers
feb 22 BRADLEY & CATLETT.

CARPETINGS.—We have just opened—
4-4 3-4, and 5-8 Venitian Carpetings, to match
On hand, 1,000 yards Ingrain Carpetings
All of which will be sold unusually cheap.
Mar 21 BRADLEY & CATLETT.

COLOGNE WATER.—Cologne Water, of exquisite flavor, from the establishment of the original distiller, Jean Marie Farina, of Cologne, for sale at
feb 15—6t TODD'S Drug Store.

A LARGE LOT of seasonable Dry Goods at very low prices, suitable to the pressure of the times. We have on hand about seventy-five thousand dollars worth of choice and seasonable goods, which we intend to offer at very low prices, being anxious to reduce our stock. They consist in part of the following, viz.

Mousselines de Laines; plain, printed and embroidered
A large stock of Silks, very rich, and a great variety
Painted Lawns and Chintzes, new style
Foreign and Domestic Prints
Silk and Cotton Hosiery
Silk, Mohair, and Kid Gloves
Jaconets and Cambric Muslins
Irish Linens, warranted unmixed and very cheap
Russian and French Drillings, in great variety
Mexican Mixtures and Cotton Drills, for boys' wear
Domestic Nankeens
Summer Cloths, Angola Cassimeres, and Gambroons
Damask Table Cloths and Napkins
Black and Blue Black Bombasins
Black Love Veils and handkerchiefs
Linen Cambric handkerchiefs, very cheap
Parasols and Bonnets
Marseilles and Corded Skirts

Also, a very extensive assortment of Domestics, which, with every other article usually kept by us, and not herein enumerated, we will offer at such prices as cannot fail to suit all purchasers, and to correspond with the exigencies of the times.

April 25 3t. BRADLEY & CATLETT.

ICE.—To remedy the inconveniences necessarily attending the sale of Ice by measure, I have determined hereafter, to sell only by weight. A measured bushel of Ice weighs from 50 to 60 lbs., varying according to the manner of measuring, quality of Ice &c. I shall assume 64 lbs. to be the correct standard for the bushel. Tickets representing that quantity, and its subdivisions, as low as 8 lbs. are now ready for distribution. The price will be three-fourths of a cent per pound, and this, to those who commence with the season, will be the price throughout the year. With those who use large quantities special contracts will be made.

The quality of the Ice secured by me this year is equal, if not superior, to any ever before put up in the District, it having been taken from the channel of the Potomac.

mar 14—1mo. S. J. TODD.

CONCENTRATED SIRUP OF SARSAPARILLA. For diseases of the skin, tetter, pimpled face, scald head, &c. the concentrated sirup of sarsaparilla is, when used in conjunction with "Sands's Remedy," the most effectual medicine in use. As an alterative in long-standing rheumatic affections, mercurial diseases, &c. it may be advantageously used as a substitute for the various secret remedies, as Swaim's, Potter's, &c and is recommended by the Faculty as preferable to any of that class of medicines. Carefully prepared at

Mar 9— TODD'S Drug Store.

RECOMMENDED BY THE FACULTY.—Howard's Compound Syrup of Carrageen, a safe, simple, pleasant, and effectual remedy for chronic coughs asthmas, consumptions, &c.

This syrup has deservedly acquired great reputation and the confidence of physicians, as a remedy in the cure of pulmonary diseases. It is not offered as a specific, but will be found generally effectual in the cure of chronic coughs, asthmas, &c., and will frequently relieve obstinate pulmonary diseases.

☞When circumstances admit, it should be used under the direction of a physician.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, at my Pharmacy, near Seven Buildings.

Also, for sale by most of the Druggists in Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, Baltimore, and throughout the Unitad Stetes. F HOWARD.
Dec 8

BEDS, MATTRESSES, &c.—We have on hand and are constantly making—

Feather Beds of prime Western Feathers
Do do Russian
Hair, Moss, and Shuck Mattresses

Persons wishing to procure any of the above articles can be supplied on the lowest terms by

BOTELER & DONN,
Nov 23 Penn. Avenue, opposite Brown's Hotel.

DUMFRIES' ITCH OINTMENT.—A safe, certain, and expeditious cure for the *Itch*, be it ever so inveterate, in *One Hour's Application only!* No danger from taking cold. It does not contain the least particle of Mercury, or other dangerous ingredient, and may be applied with perfect safety.—PRICE, 37½ cents a box.

For sale at
Jan 25 2m. TODD'S Drug Store.

AN APPEAL FOR TWO SLAVES.

AN APPEAL.—It is well known that the funds of the American Colonization Society cannot be appropriated to the purchase of Slaves, even for the specific purpose of transporting them to Liberia. Circumstances, however, in the execution of the great scheme of Colonization, must often take place which are calculated to enlist the warmest and tenderest feelings of our nature, and thus become a basis on which to ground extraneous appeals to the community. We ask the friends of humanity to listen one moment to the following statement: The late WM. HUNTON, of Fauquier county, and State of Virginia, by his last will and tastament, provided for the settlement in Liberia of thirty-four servants, belonging to his estate, who sailed in the last expedition of the Saluda; among them were one woman with eight children, and another woman with four children. We are, however, compelled to say that the husbands of these women are still in Virginia: a fact which did not come to our knowledge in time for us to make any effort for enabling them to accompany their families. They belong to individuals known to be unable to release them without some equivalent. This is a plain statement, and, on the ground of this statement, will not the benevolent and philanthropic give us aid in attempting to purchase these servants? Both the men are extremely anxious to join their families in Liberia. They can say with the celebrated Mingo chief, "Not a drop of our blood runs in the veins of any living creature on the continent of America." Our appeal, then, is to husbands and fathers. Many, doubtless, will rejoice at an opportunity of gratifying the feelings of benevolence in contributing to this object. Let all reading this statement think of the gladness with which these men will meet their wives and children in Liberia. They are anxious to go by the next expedition.

S. WILKESON,
Ch. of the Ex. Com. A. C. S.

I hereby certify that the above statement is perfectly true. I am acquainted with the good character of these men, and they ardently desire to spend their lives in Liberia.

THOMAS B. BALCH,
Resident of Fauquier, Va.

REV. AND DEAR SIRS,—I forward some extracts from letters just received by the Saluda from Cape Palmas. The cheering intelligence as to the health of the missionaries, and yet more of the spiritual mercies vouchsafed to those under the influence of the mission, must excite your readers to gratitude and to more of prayer. They who have exercised faith may even now feel how feeble that faith has been. Time will show the true results; but when angels are rejoicing, shall not our hearts be made glad. Let our prayer be, that as our brethren have been guided in the hours of darkness, so they may now have wisdom in these scenes of spiritual light. V.

The Rev. Dr. SAVAGE, on the 6th of April, after speaking of the health of the missionaries, including those just then arrived at Cape Palmas, says: "But what is better than health, God has vouchsafed to us a 'season of refreshing from his presence.' A remarkable outpouring of his Spirit has been given upon our schools at this point. During the last week, all school exercises were suspended, and the time wholly spent in appropriate religious services. We had for a few weeks previous, considerable seriousness among us. But a more palpable development did not take place till Monday, the 23d ult. From that time to the present there has been such a manifestation of God's presence as our souls had longed for,—a blessing far beyond our faith and efforts, however. The smallest native child has felt it; not one among us who has not wept for sin, prayed and required prayers for pardon of sin.

"We entertain hopes of the conversion of all our colonist children, in a course of preparation to become teachers, (four boys and two girls,) besides three other girls indirectly connected with the Mission. Ten native scholars, we think, have met with a change of heart. There are others also, who have expressed a hope of a similar change, but of them we cannot speak in terms of confidence. We believe nineteen souls at this station to have passed from death unto life during this gracious season. The first convert was SUSAN, in whose behalf I made an appeal in December, 1836. Now to what shall we ascribe so rich a blessing? We acknowledge ourselves unworthy of it. Is it to the prayers of that few at home?"

The Rev. Mr. PAYNE writes on the same day from Cape Palmas: "The ship Saluda arrived yesterday, bringing to us safely and in health, brother MINOR and wife, and the Rev. Mr. SMITH. As the vessel sails this afternoon, and Dr. SAVAGE has already communicated to you the most interesting intelligence from our Mission, I will only add a few lines. And I cannot but talk, my dear sir, of the gracious influence with which God has been pleased to refresh and encourage us during three or four weeks. This work commenced at this station under the faithful labors of our dear brother, Dr. SAVAGE, and his devoted associates, Mr. and Mrs. PERKINS. I had been apprised of it some days previously, but could not, consistently with my duties, leave my station, till after morning service on Sunday before last at Cavally. The attendance on the occasion, was peculiarly good, and never before did I see so much solemnity rest upon these poor people. We seemed already to be participating in the blessings granted to our brethren at Mount Vaughan. After service I was followed to my home by the most intelligent and hitherto the most wicked Krooman at Cavally. After sitting some time in silence, and with a downcast countenance, he then gave vent to his feelings: 'PAYNE, I must leave my people! All the words you speak are true,—I know they be true,—my heart wants to do them,—I *must* do them; but my people are *so bad*, and I have been so bad I can't please God between them.' Heretofore I had observed his concern about his soul, his consciousness in observing the Sabbath, &c. He had evidently been trying to conform outwardly to the requisitions of God. The object of my sermon this morning was to show, that by the deeds of the law no man living could be justified, and my remarks seemed to have led him to the conviction that something more must be done than he had before thought necessary. I determined to take him with me, not doubting that what he would there see, would fasten upon him the impression already made.

"As the evening shades appeared, we proceeded with slow and solemn step to the house of public worship. I never worshipped in such an assembly before,—never heard such, may I not say, angelic singing,—such fervent prayer;—and when I spoke to the listeners, and to a great extent regenerated multitude before me, from the words, 'Praise the Lord O my soul!' I felt that God had more than ten thousand times repaid me for all I had feared and suffered. O yes! to feel that I had been in any degree instrumental in turning to God the immortal souls before me, is cause for unspeakable gratitude,—for everlasting love and unreserved devotion to the service of Almighty God.

"But I must leave this delightful theme to be more particularly described by Dr. SAVAGE, and tell you something more about GNEBUR, the young man of Cavally above mentioned. Since his return he has been a *daily* and *all day* visiter at our house, both 'hearing and asking questions.' Yesterday I asked him, for the first time, if he thought God had given him a new heart? He replied, 'I know not if God has given me a new heart, but I do know what I hated at first I now love. I want to keep all God's laws as long as I live.' GNEBUR, said I, do you love to pray? 'I do,' was his reply. What do you say? 'I say, O God, I know first time I be bad too much, I tell lie, I no keep Sunday, I want to steal, I take tother man's woman, but I no want do so any more. I beg you, because Jesus died for me, to give me a new heart, so I can love God, and when I die, go to God's place.'

"Tell me, my dear brother, have we not reason to hope in this man. And if God in mercy convert him, I know of no man whom intelligence and influence would promise more for the Gospel than he. Oh! I begin to expect great things for poor Africa. What God has done for us has made us ashamed of our want of faith in God. We now see that he can convert as easy as make his sun shine, and if we are not faithless, we shall see yet 'greater things.'"

ON the 23d instant, we were cheered with the announcement that the United States brigantine Dolphin, so long and anxiously expected, had at length arrived in our harbor. The Dolphin is commanded by Captain BELL; will cruise six months in the vicinity of the colony for the protection of American commerce, and for the suppression of the Slave Trade, and will act, as far as circumstances will permit, in concert with the Governor of the Colony. We hail her arrival as an epoch in our history, and look forward with confidence to a steadily progressive improvement in our Colony. The Grampus is hourly expected to join her, and probably another vessel will be added to the list. We are pleased with the urbanity and gentlemanly deportment of Captain BELL and his officers, who seem in turn to be pleased and gratified at the improvement made in the Colony. We wish them success in their enterprise, and do most sincerely hope they may be spared to return to their happy country, and the bosom of their families. We may consider the gun that announced their arrival, the knell of slavery on this part of the coast. A few slaves may perhaps be purchased and conveyed along shore in canoes, or marched by land to some distant place of safe embarkation, but the trade can never again be carried on to an extent to disturb the operations of honorable and lawful enterprise. Then in our borders we shall enjoy peace and plenteousness within our gates. We think the present a favorable time for the colonial authorities to renew our commercial relations with the native authorities of Cape Mount, and perhaps to secure a permanent right of jurisdiction to the soil.—*Liberia Herald, February* 29.

The weather in this city, at this time, is excessively warm.

LIBERIA is one of the greatest Coffee regions in the world. The colonists have succeeded in raising three crops a year. It is indigenous to Africa. In a few years time we have no doubt, we shall receive all our Coffee from Liberia, for these negro-American colonists will want the very articles which we can send in exchange. We look upon the Colony establishments on the west coast of Africa, in a more important light than they are generally regarded. They are destined to revolutionize Africa, and pour her rich treasures into the lap of American commerce.—*N. O. American.*

"*Resolved*, That the success which has attended our missionary efforts in Africa, and the present prosperous and promising state of the African mission, are indications which place it beyond all doubt that God, whose set time to favor that long neglected people has evidently come, designed to effect great and glorious things for that vast continent, by the instrumentality of our missionary labors; and that it is a duty which we owe to that people, not to relax our efforts, but diligently persevere in the good work, until the Gospel, with all its saving benefits, shall be sent to every tribe and clan of the natives to whom our teachers and missionaries can gain access; and it is affectionately recommended, that all prudent means be employed to enlist the feelings of the free colored members of the Church in this country in the cause of evangelizing Africa, as proposed by Dr. BOND in his address to this General Conference."—*From the Minutes of the Methodist General Conference.*

"PALM OIL.—It is said that this oil is now generally used in Great Britain on railroad machinery, and that it is found superior for that purpose to every other kind. Why is it not used in the United States? A. B."

We believe that it is used on some roads, and that when the value of African commerce is appreciated in this country, this article will be extensively imported.

Extract of a Letter from Augusta, Ga., dated May 3.

"I rejoice in the growing prosperity of your cause, and congratulate you on the success of your efforts. I hope one day to have it in my power to give some substantial evidence of my attachment to Colonization; meantime it is continually on my heart and the subject of my prayers. May God bless it, and all engaged in its promotion."

Two newspapers are published in Liberia—the "Liberia Herald" and the "African Luminary." The first is edited with ability by the Rev. HILARY TEAGE, a negro man who emigrated in his childhood from Virginia; the latter by the Rev. JOHN SEYS, principal of the Methodist Mission. There is a missionary press also at Cape Palmas. We wish success to both, but, having seen more of the Herald, which first appeared in the days of ASHMUN, and knowing its value, and the sacrifices Mr. TEAGE is making to sustain it, we would rejoice to see the friends of Colonization extending to it a more generous patronage.—*Nat. Int.*

FAIRFIELD, (CONN.,) JUNE 19, 1840.

DEAR SIR,—The present is an interesting crisis in the affairs of the Colonization Society. For the accomplishment of its great objects, the speedy extension of colonial territory is essential. The condition of this country, in regard to its colored population, renders our connexion with Africa, more than that of any other nation, important to the interests of the colored race. We have other motives than those of ambition or cupidity, to induce us to engross, in exclusion of Great Britain, as much as possible of the western coast of that country. The Colonization Society, by reformation in economy, and from other causes, is becoming more popular, both at the North and South, and we have just reason to expect a great increase of its power. If it receives the patronage which it merits, its just accommodation will demand a vast extent of territory.

I admire the character of Governor BUCHANAN. He is a great man. He seems to possess the wisdom and firmness of WASHINGTON. So long as the Colony enjoys his superintendance, its affairs *must* be managed in the very best manner. Yours, with great respect,

ROGER M. SHERMAN.

Hon. S. WILKESON.

From the Spirit of Missions.

WESTERN AFRICA—ASHANTEE.

"Ashantee is a powerful kingdom contiguous to the Gold Coast, in Western Africa. Goomassie, the capital, it has been calculated, is more than one hundred and thirty miles from Cape Coast Castle, in a horizontal direction, but the distance is considerably greater by the pathway through the forest. The inhabitants of Coomassie alone have been estimated at seventy thousand; and the capital is surrounded by numerous towns and villages, which contain a large population. Juabin, at the distance of a day's journey, is said to be one third of the size of Coomassie. The entire population of Ashantee, with all its dependencies, is upwards of four millions. The martial exploits of the Ashantees in the countries on the coast, since the commencement of the present century, have rendered their national name familiar in Europe. The Fantees, who were originally an inland people, subject to the Ashantee crown, having, in the year 1807, afforded protection to CHEEBO and APOUTAI, two of the vassal chiefs of OSAI TOOTO QUAMINA, king of Ashantee, who had rebelled against his authority, the king invaded Fantee with a powerful army. In the first instance, he appeared solicitous to obtain possession of the two rebel chiefs by amicable means, but he became so exasperated by the insults and indignities which were offered to him, that he formed the resolution entirely to extirpate the Fantees. Orders were accordingly issued to spare neither man, woman, nor child; and the country in the rear of the advancing army became, in consequence, a scene of utter desolation. Having signally wreaked his vengeance upon Abrah, the seat of government, where his messengers had been barbarously murdered, the king, with one-half of his army, pursued the retreating enemy towards the coast; while the other half was employed in destroying the towns as they passed along, leaving none of the people alive except some of the highest rank, who were reserved to experience more refined cruelties on the return of the conqueror to Coomassie.

"In the year 1811, Fantee experienced another invasion from the Ashantee, and a third in 1816, when Cape Coast underwent a long blockade. These repeated attacks inflicted great miseries upon the Fantees, and thousands were dragged into the interior to be sacrificed to the superstitions of the conquerors. To avert a continued succession of such calamities, an embassy was sent to Coomassie, and Mr. BOWDITCH, who was placed at its head, after the recall of Mr. JAMES, concluded a treaty with the king. Mr. HUTCHINSON was left behind as resident at Ashantee, but returned to Cape Coast on the eve of the war with GAMAN. After this, Mr. DUPUIS was sent by the British government to Coomassie, invested with consular powers. He concluded a second treaty, and returned to Cape Coast with numerous presents, accompanied by ambassadors to the king of England. New misunderstandings, however, arose; and an Ashantee army again marched towards the coast, at the close of the year 1823. Sir CHARLES MCCARTHY took the field against them, with the most encouraging prospects of success; for, besides a strong body of regular troops which was under his command, many chiefs threw off their allegiance to Ashantee, and all the districts on the sea coast, west of the Volta, were in arms, to the amount of thirty thousands warriors. But disastrous was the result of the first campaign. The Governor, with a division of the army, having crossed the Praa, advanced into the Warsaw country, were he engaged the Ashantees, and experienced a complete defeat. Sir CHARLES himself, after having been severely wounded, fell into the hands of the enemy, who cut off his head, and preserved it in the usual manner. His heart was eaten by the principal Ashantee chiefs, in order that they might, as they imagined, imbibe his bravery; and his flesh, having been dried, was divided, together with his bones, among the men of consequence in the army, who kept their respective shares about their persons, as charms to inspire them with courage.

"In the month of May following, the new king, OSAI OCKOTOE, (the brother of OSAI TOOTO QUAMINA, who had died soon after the commencement of the war,) came down to his army, at the head of a strong re-inforcement, with the avowed intention to destroy Cape Coast Castle, and drive the English into the sea. After some hard fighting, and when the Ashantee army had suffered the loss of many thousands of men, by the ravages of disease, and the want of provisions, the king drew off his forces, in the direction of Annamaboe. The last and decisive battle was fought about the middle of the year 1826, twenty-four miles northeast of Accra; when the British and their allies gained the victory, and took the Ashantee camp and baggage. After this battle, negotiations were commenced; but, owing to various causes, it was not until the month of April, 1831, that a treaty of peace was signed, when the king sent one of his sons, and a son of the preceding king, as hostages, with six hundred ounces of gold, to be lodged at Cape Coast Castle, as a security for the performance, on his part, of the conditions of the treaty, for the term of six years. At the end of six years, the gold was returned; and the present king, QUACOE DUAH, who had in the meantime succeeded his brother OSAI OCKOTOE, consented that his nephews, who had been given up as hostages, should be sent for education to England, where they at present remain.