

**LIBERIA IS TO LIGHT AFRICA WITH ITS FIRES.**

The day for the redemption of Africa we believe has at length dawned. For twelve years past the American Colonization Society has been struggling against the fears of the ignorant and the reproaches of the designing, to prepare in Liberia an asylum for our free people of colour and manumitted slaves. With the exception of comparatively a few benevolent philanthropists, our whole country has either turned a deaf ear to every appeal in behalf of the claims of the Society, or looked in pity upon its zealous supporters, as upon a set of deluded enthusiasts engaged in a scheme entirely Utopian. Even the fast friends of the slave have spurned the project, and some of them have not hesitated to brand the whole as a system of cruelty worse than slavery itself. But the scene is changing. The most skeptical begin to see their error and in some instances to acknowledge it. The enmity of most of its enemies has been in some degree moderated, and their hasty and sombre predictions refuted by well attested facts that now speak out to a world. The Society, though still weak, compared with the merit of its claims, is now gathering strength with a rapidity unknown in its former history. Public opinion has dared to speak out in its favor; Statesmen, though representing slave holding districts, have dared to do it, and the Press, that mighty mover of men, has been faithful to echo their sentiments far as our tongue is heard and read.

Much of this change has been accomplished within the last twelve months. For the cause or causes which have thrown so much light upon this subject, we need not now enquire. It is enough that they are seen and felt, and that hundreds upon hundreds who were once its bitterest enemies, are now acting and preparing to act under their influence. God speed them on, and give to their changed views a weight of influence that will more than redeem the past.

But Liberia is to be more than an African asylum. There is a light in which we may contemplate it, still more grateful to the eye of religion and humanity, and we think of far more promise to the hope of its fondest friends—a light, which we trust in God, will light all Africa with its fires. The Colony we plant there, is a CHRISTIAN COLONY. It carries in its very heart, a heaven which must ultimately "leaven" the whole "measure." Christianity cannot be inert; its nature is action, and its tendency from the centre to the circumference of the universe. It is a flame that must spread. It has in it the fire of heaven and the power of Omnipotence, and burn it will—burn it must.

Here then as Christians, rest we our future hopes for the redemption of Africa. Liberia must be our starting post. From this we must penetrate its deserts, trace the Arab's path, follow the valleys of its mighty and little rivers, traverse its mountains, nor rest until the "land of Ham" become as the Garden of the Lord. Say not that this is too much to hope. Two centuries since and America was as dark as Nigritia; and now the Gospel is heard in its farthest wilderness. Christianity & civilization have accomplished it here—Christianity and civilization can accomplish it there.

Whatever were the motives or the hopes of those who first pointed us to this "land for the liberated," or whatever may be the views of some who now advocate the claims of the colony, is of the least consequence. Nothing can be plainer we think to a Christian, than that the hand of God was in the very beginning of it, and that the hand of God is now directing all its energies. That prescience, which in prophetic influence pledged the enduring promise that "Ethiopia should soon stretch out her hands to God," has we believe, in the very means now placed in the Christian's hands at the Colony, provided for its sure and certain accomplishment. Joseph was once sold and carried to a land of strangers, but through him the truths of Revelation were preached to an African monarch, and finally with awful impressiveness to his subjects. Africans have been sold, have been torn in cruelty, with or without price, from the home of their fathers, have been brought to a christian land, and to a land that we

call free. But these Africans must return, and if they carry not with them "corn" and wine, and oil, they must be laden with that which is better—with the arts and sciences, civilized life—with the truths and power of the christian religion; and through them, and THROUGH THEM repeat it, Africa must be redeemed. Who will not say, God speed the hour, and crown every effort in cause so noble and so god-like with the most abundant success.

Already we think we see not only a sure pledge of the accomplishment of this great work, but an indication never deceptive, that the morning so blessed a day has at length dawned. Christian Churches both in Europe and America have been singularly moved upon this subject within the year that has past. God we believe hath spoken to them. He has breathed upon them that spirit which finds rest only in action—that is "refreshed" only in speaking and doing. The pillar of his cloud hath arisen, and it hath pointed to Liberia. The Young Men's Missionary Society of New York has seen it, has called, and wept as it called, for a Herald of the Cross to follow its leadings; the Young Men's Missionary Society of New England, has sent out through the press "A Missionary calls the Methodist Episcopal Church has commanded one to go, and he only waits a passage there, to enter upon the duties assigned him; and the prayers of thousands are daily going up to God, that Africa may soon be redeemed. These are signs which cannot be mistaken. The conclusion is, the spirit of the Lord commenced—hath guided this work, and what he commenced, that he will sustain.—[Rev. M. B. Cox.

**FOREIGN NEWS.**

**LATE AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.**

London papers to the 23d September and Liverpool to the 24th, inclusive, are received at New York. They contain intelligence of the death of Sir Walter Scott—the death of the King of Spain—and the rejection by Belgium, of the ultimatum of the London Conference. The commercial advices are also interesting.

**Death of Sir Walter Scott.**—We learn from Capt. Bursley and passengers, (says a New York paper,) that a letter was sent on board the ship the day she sailed, for the lady of Judge Sewell of Quebec, with an endorsement on the back of it, that Sir Walter Scott died on the 22d.

Letters have been received at Paris from Alexandria, dated the 18th July, which state that a telegraphic despatch had been received at that place, announcing the capture of the Turkish camp at Hama by the Egyptians.

**Leith, Sept. 18.**—This morning, at 10 o'clock, the United Kingdom steamer sailed from Newhaven Roads for Hamburg, having on board his Ex-Majesty Charles X Duke de Bordeaux, and suite.

**Death of Ferdinand of Spain.**—London, Saturday Evening, Sept. 22.—Intelligence has been received through France to-day, of the death of the King of Spain, which there is no reason for doubting, though some persons have declared themselves incredulous on the subject. His health has been declining for some time past, and he has lately had a severe attack of the gout. This news, if confirmed, is expected to hasten the approach of the crisis in Spain.

**Change in the Belgian Ministry.**—London, Sept. 21.—Despatches have been received by M. Van de Weyer, the Belgian minister, from Gen. Goblet, announcing the retirement of M. de Menlinaire, the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and also the appointment of Gen. Goblet to that post ad interim.—And an entire change of the Belgian Ministry is announced, but it is not yet officially stated who are to replace them. M. Van Weyer has received from Gen. Goblet full powers to treat with the Dutch Minister, Baron Van Zuylen, on the dispute between Holland and Belgium; but up to the present time, Baron Von Zuylen has received no powers from his court to treat with M. Van de Weyer on the subject; and it remains to be seen whether the King of Holland will consent to such a mode of proceeding taking

peace, and as now a direct claim for support on the British and French cabinets. The King of Holland has rejected all overtures for peace, except on his own terms; and if Belgium be abandoned by us and France, after the concessions offered by her King at the risk of his own popularity with his people, the two governments will be guilty not only of great meanness, but of great injustice; and the next thing to be expected will be a dictation to England and France, on matters directly concerning their own honor and safety, by some petty State, acting as the puppet of Russia, Austria or Prussia. [Sun.]

**Express from Paris.**—London, Sept. 22. (Evening.)—An express from Paris has arrived to-day with the letters of Thursday; and every thing indicates that France is perfectly ready to second the decision of the

Conference by a movement against Holland, should that step be deemed advisable. Troops are collected on the frontier near Belgium, and could, it is conceived, be in Brussels in a very short time. The Duke of Orleans has left Paris for Brussels in order, as it is supposed, to convey to Leopold the opinions of the French ministry, and to explain the course which is intended to be pursued in the event of the King of Holland proving refractory. The late communication from the Hague which was laid before the London Conference yesterday, was not known in Paris, but every expectation existed that it would turn out unsatisfactory as has really proved to be the case. It is perfectly understood, however, that the French troops will not move without the concurrence of the English ministry. The co-operation of England, by sending a fleet into the Scheldt, is desired by France, but failing that, the consent of the ministry to the march of the French troops into Belgium would be deemed sufficient. The funds fell about one per cent, in Paris, on Thursday, in consequence of the feeling, that an interference in behalf of Belgium had become all but inevitable.

**Arrival of the Duchess de Berri in Holland.**—The Gazette de Normandie says—"Whilst at Nantes they are breaking through the doors of convents to look for the Duchess de Berri; she has been received with regard and respect in Holland, where she has just arrived, and where she will shortly embrace her family and her children."

**An Aged Clergyman.**—Rev. Doctor Perkins, of West Hartford, Conn., recently preached his sixtieth anniversary sermon. We learn, from a Hartford print, that he informed a listening auditory, nearly all of whom could date their birth since the commencement of his ministry, that in his church there had been one thousand deaths and one thousand baptisms—that he had delivered four thousand written sermons, and three thousand extemporaneous ones, on other occasions of worship—that he had attended sixty ordinations and installations, and had preached twenty ordination sermons, twelve of which had been published by request, that he had attended one hundred ecclesiastical councils, to heal difficulties in the churches, and that he had fitted for college one hundred and fifty students, and more than thirty for the Gospel Ministry. Dr. Perkins is now eighty-three years of age—His step is yet firm, his mind vigorous, and he continues to discharge his pastoral duties without interruption.

We understand, from a scientific friend, that two spots are now visible on the disc of the sun, one of which is so large that it can be seen by the naked eye. The state of the atmosphere is particularly favorable for their observation, soon after the rising, or just before the setting of the sun. These spots, are supposed to be openings through the luminous matter that surrounds the body of the sun, which renders its dark surface visible, in the place that is thus uncovered; and the present phenomenon has appearances which confirm the theory. It is computed that the diameter of the present spot is over 30,000 miles, or three times that of the earth's diameter.—*Maryland Rep.*

**What has become of the Comet?** According to the calculations in the American Almanac, and we believe of European astronomers also, it was nearest the earth on the 23d ult., and being above the horizon in the night should have been visible then if at all. But visible it was not. Some persons have seen stars, but no one, so far as we can learn, has seen the genuine comet. The presumption is, that there has been some error in the calculations.

**Anti-Nullification.**—A meeting of the friends of the Union was recently held in Haywood county, in this State; at which Resolutions were adopted denouncing Nullification.—A letter was also read from Col. Robert Love, of that county, who was unable to attend, in which, that veteran of the Revolution, in his own strong and homespun style, exposes the inevitable consequences of Nullification.

meeting of the citizens of that county, known generally as the Forks of the Yadkin, was also held on the 6th ult. at which resolutions disapproving of Nullification, and deprecating Disunion, were unanimously adopted. Also a resolution in favor of a reduction of the Tariff, with but one dissenting voice.

A meeting has been also held in Chatham County, on the same subject, at which the doctrine of Nullification was denounced as inconsistent with the principles of our Union, and palpably absurd.

Union Meetings have also been held in the Counties of Brunswick and Rutherford.

The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church determined on Saturday, by a vote taken by States, of ten to eight of both orders, that the Diocese of Ohio is vacant. The question so much discussed, however, of the lawfulness of a Bishop's resigning, is not decided by that vote—the vacancy existing unquestionably in the present instance, by reason of the abandonment of his diocese by the Bishop. As a consequence of this vote, the testimonials of Mr. Mellvaine, Bishop elect of Ohio, were signed, and he, together with the Bishop elect of Vermont, Mr. Hopkins, of New Jersey, Mr. Doane, and of Kentucky, Mr. Smith, will be consecrated on Wednesday or Thursday next. [N. Y. Amer.]

New York, Nov. 1.

Yesterday, agreeably to previous arrangements, the consecration of four Bishops took place in St. Paul's Church. There were present nine Bishops, who united in the imposition of hands. Their appearance, together with the solemnity of the duties which they performed, gave interest to the scene, which was witnessed by a crowded congregation. After the exercises were concluded, the house of Bishops and of clerical and lay deputies, met together, and were dismissed by the venerable presiding Bishop, the Rt. Rev. Wm. White.

The following are the Bishops consecrated by the New York Episcopal Convention on Wednesday: Rt. Rev. John H. Hopkins, D. D. Bishop of Vermont. Rt. Rev. Benj. B. Smith, D. D. Bishop of Kentucky. Rt. Rev. Charles P. M'Ilvaine, D. D. Bishop of Ohio. Rt. Rev. George W. Doane, Bishop of New Jersey.

**Commerce of Liberia.**—During the last year, 59 vessels entered Monrovia for the purpose of traffic, of which 32 were American, 25 English and 2 French. The exports of the colony amounted to \$125,549 16, and the imports for the same period are supposed to amount to \$80,000. The trade is with the natives, who live in the interior and along the coast, who bring camwood, ivory, palm oil, tortoise shell, and other productions of the country to the colony, exchange them for European and American productions. [N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.]

**The Two Million Bank.**—The House of Representatives of Tennessee have passed to a third reading, by a vote of 21 to 15, the bill to incorporate the Union Bank of Tennessee. It has one provision, however, which is expected "to defeat the beneficial operation of the act." It "renders the private property of the stockholders liable for the mismanagement of its concerns."

**General Provision STORE.**

NEAR THE MARKET HOUSE.

THE subscriber keeps constantly for sale a general stock of Provisions, such as are chiefly wanted for families and vessels, viz: Bacon, Pork, Fish, Butter, Lard, Flour, Meal, Potatoes, Groceries, &c. &c. In addition to which he will have for sale (morning and evening, and during the day if wanted) *Fresh Meats and Poultry.*

Cash given for Calves, Lambs, Pigs, Poultry, Butter, Bacon, Meal, Eggs, &c. &c.

James Allen.

May 12.