intervals along the whole coast of western intervals along the whole coast of western-Africa, by men of the same completion and ancestry with the natives, and who, having suffered, themselves, can commisserate their afflicted brethren, who consenting and assisted to emigrate, not from mere selfish views, but by the holier motives of philantropy and religion, that such colonies will erect impassable barriers between the parties in the slaw trade, and by opening to the African tribes the sources of a better commerce and communicating to them a knowledge of the Christian nicating to them a knowledge of the Christian faith, win them over to the love and practice of truth, and social yirtue, may be as confidently expected, as that any moral means, well directed, will reform a debased and un-

ivilized people.

True it is asked, will the ignorant and deraded men of colour of this country become the best missionaries to enlighten and regenethe best presidences to enlighter and regas-nate Africa? To this we uply that there are men of colour in the U.S. who are well ma-formed and exemplary christians, that such as these have founded our present African to da-ny, that the very week to which they are cal-bed will develope their powers, and give cle-vation to their character, and finally, it or plans for education and improvement co-mensurate with the necessities of every s lement which may be made, enter essenting into the views of the society.

If in a little more than two conturies, or

ow a country has by colonization been changed from a will cross into a fruitful field, if a tree and colightened Nation of twelve millions as spring up here, where but lately, the will and savage rouned unmalested amid bound-less forests, where nature looked wild and less forests, where nature looked wild and rude as they; if beautiful villages, and rapa-lous cities. Halls of Legislation, magnificial Edifices, Temples of justice and a thousand Churches, stand before us the monuments of our greatness; what may we not anticipate for Africa from the settlement of civilized and christian men upon her shores? And by when an such settlements be so well founded, as by the free people of colour of the United States? Does not Providence clearly invite them to a work of unexampled promise, to their posterity and mankind? And is not the nation urged to assist them by the same Prividence not less manifestly, and by motives

as numerous and great as ever wrought op a The Managers feel that the time has come. when it were criminal on this subject, to be silent. They feel that something should be done, compaced with which all that has been is nothing .- They know that a spirit should go abroad throughout all the hard rs of the land, like that which kindled in the hears of our fathers, when they staked their all for independences that every lover of man and o God, is called, as by a mandate from Heaven. tribution to effect an object, the doing which, will in all after ages, be deemed our Nation's chief glory, while Africa will record and celebrate it, as the great moral revolution in her history. True, the work is a great ne; and therefore, worthy of a nation like sired, is as evident as that it is great. York, by the partial reformation from inter-perance, would transport to Africa the annu-al increase of the whole coloured population of the U.S. And shall we, the most presperous people in the world, who are legislating not to ncrease, but reduce our revenue, want fer such an object, a mere pittance of that whi his, yearly, by luxory and intemperance worse the experience of the work, and the expense to be incurred in its accomplis'. nent, constitute no valid objections to it, because the importance and glory of it exceed the former, and our means the latter. And that history gives no precedent for such a work, will prove but a miserable apolegy for neglecting it, unless it be reasonable to make the standard of our duty and the measure of our renown correspond to those of long buriet nations, rather than to the greatness of our obligations to God, of our opportunities and means of usefulness and the height of christian charity. Surely the people of the United States cannot forget how God hath delivered and exalted them by his own right hand, that the list of the control of the contr that the light of their example might bless the world; nor will they sacustice both duty and renown, for fear of showing to manking that it is possible for nations as well as individu-

Is to be magnanimous and illustrious for vir-The Managers appeal then to the clergy of every denomination, and invite them, consulty, on or near the day consecrated to the memory of our Independence, to bring the claims of the Society before their people, and to receive, in furtherance of its object, such hil- free-will offerings as gratitude to

They appeal to the Auxiliary Societies and urge them to come forward with increased urge them. nower to the work, to assist in forming other kindged associations, and by widely diffusing information to excite the whole American community, duly to consider and promote the

To their fair country-women, who are ever first to feel for the wyetched, and forement to administer relief, whose moral influence in society, though their own modesty may under value it, humanity and religion acknowledge to be of vast power and unspeakable worth.

Africa, darkee in her moorning than her complexion, offers in silent grief, her ples, which there impossible to the plession of the plession. it were impossible to reader more convincing by argument or touching by elaquence. She looks to American benevolence as to that is which all her precious hopes are treasured up and for their fulfillment, nature itself will plead more strongly than we can, in every fe-

male heart. Mor would the Managers omit to say to those who control the public press, that a most omnipotent engine for inoving huma minds to action, that to them, belongs the power of securing to the design of this Society, the amplest means for its speedy consume

mation. Let every Editor in the emetry, freely himself responsible to make known iterations of the following the political control of the Society of the States and the complex of the Society of the States and the control of the Society of the States and the control of the Society of the States and the control of the Society of the States and the control of the Society of the States and the control of the Society of the States and the control of the Society of the States and the control of the Society of the States and the control of the States and the control of the States and the control of the Society of the States and the control of the States of the States and the control of the States of the fulness, and the death of his own Son, at lich nature trembled, the means of human edemption, will-finally change the evils which are carsed Africa, into ble-sings; that the dive trade and stavery, which have been to ter a torrent of wrath, laying waste all her rniness and hopes, will end in a tide, deep, and gladness in all her wildernesses and tary places, and to make even ber deserts but and blossom as the rose. By order of the Brard.

R. R GURLEY, Secretary.

CHOLERA INTELLIGENCE. BOARD OF HEALTH-PHILADEL-

PHIA. New Cases 40.... Deat'rs 15.
REALTH OFFICE, Aug. 2, noon,
SUMMARY REPORT. New Cases. Deaths. Arch st. Prison, Alas House, Private Practice, Hospitals. By order, WM. A. MARTIN, Clk.

THE CHOLERA AT NEW YORK. 81 New Cases and 34 Deaths. BOARD OF HEALTH. August 2, 2 o'clock, P. M.

New Cases. City, Private Prac-City Hospitals. Yorkville & vicinity, 10

PHILADELPHIA. Health Office, Aug. 3, SUMMARY REPORT.

Private Practice, eritals. Almshouse, Surgical ward, Arch street Prison, Almshouse, Medical ward, Do Infirmary, Broad st.

By order, WM. A. MARTIN, Cik. PHILADELPHIA. - Report for the 24 hours adding on Saturday at noon. New cases 45,

Chilera on the increase. The cholera is lettering rapidly in this day. On Saturday, the fire new cases and this need deaths were ORED AND TWENTY-FIVE new cases, and FORTY-ONE deaths reported.

NEW YORK. BOARD OF HEALTH. ity Hospitals, orkville, arlæm & Yorkville villages 3

and all E cope have fixed their vest, we cannot be a control of the state of the st The London Confer contains advices from Paris to the 18th, giving the intelligence of the arrest of M. de Chate contin I. the Baton Hyde de Nonville, and the dake de Frzijines. The proteculars of these arrests are given in the extracts below. It is said that the French Ministry, encouraged by the fit yourside demonstrations of public opinion, have resolved on a dissibilition of the chamber of Deputies. It had been expected that the Protect in South the Latest runner less that the National Guard, had been expected that the National Guard, had been tred on relarge of firing on the troops, and had been around ted.

It is now stated that St. Jean devers surrendered at discretion to Ibrahim Parla, on the 26th of April, and that a safe residence in Egypt, with an annual income of 750,090 pastres, has been assigned to the governor of that fortress.

The Lish Reform Bill was under discussion in the House of Commons, and it postated some warm debates between Mr. O'Contel and the ministers. The London and Birmers han Rail road bill was read the third time in the House on the 19th, and passed.—Earl Grey had been ill, but was said to be considerably better.

There is no confirmation of the report of

his fluir road bold was read the third tene in the Hustes on the 19th, and presed, — Early Grey had seen the 19th, and presed, — Early Grey had seen the 19th, and presed, — Early Grey had seen the 19th, and presed the tempt of the 19th of the 19t

pers of Signals, which arrived this morning, amounce the arrest of three distinguished persons and deaths by the state of the 2st hours, up to 10 o'clock, disday:

New Cases. Deaths.

Ne

Gilpaltar popers to the 15th June, were recool by the Daily Advertiser New York.
MADLINA—Letters from Funchal to the 3d
of Fine state, that the blockade was ruised
in the 23d of May, and Porto Santo excurated two days after, that on the first of June,
the stag and the French fagure Heroine, alo left the waters of Madeira.

FURRILIERANDER OBITUARY.

D parted this lite on Thursday last, after on illness of nine months, Mr. REBECCA STALLINGS, in the eightieth year of ther

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, Class No. 11. For 1832:

On FRIDAY, the 17th August, 1832, AT SIX O'CLOCK, P. M.

Fifty four Number Lottery-Bight drawn Unf-

HIGHEST PRIZE, 16,000 DOLLARS.

SCHEME: 1 prize of 1 prize of 1 prize of 1 prize of 5 prizes of 5 prizes of 10 prizes of 500 10 prizes of 200 10 prizes of 150 12 prizes of 100 46 prizes of 50 46 prizes of 49 46 prizes of 30

1,053 prizes of 8,280 prizes of 9,624 prizes. Tickets 85-Halves 82 50-Quarters

92 prizes of

81 25. For sale in the greatest variety of numbers at

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE. (Opposite the Farmers' Bank of Maryland,)

SPLENDID.SCHEMES. . I you want fortunes don't forget to direct your orders to

J. CLARK.

Lottery Vender, Baltimore.

Who has odd and paid more proces in the last few years that at all the other offices in the State toge-UNION CANAL No. 16. To be drawn August 11th.

HIGH PRIZES. \$25,000 15 orders of \$1000 10,000 20 506 1 prize of

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED Lottery. No. 29. To be drawn August 22. HIGH PRIZES.

HIGH PRIZES.

1 prize of \$30,000 15 prizes of \$1000

1 15,000 15 5 50

1 7500 75 500

1 2300 71 200, &c.

Tickets \$6, phares in proportion.

The cash for all these can be lad any wirre.

[Please continue c.pying the above, till further order, dropping each Lottery as its time for drawing expres.]