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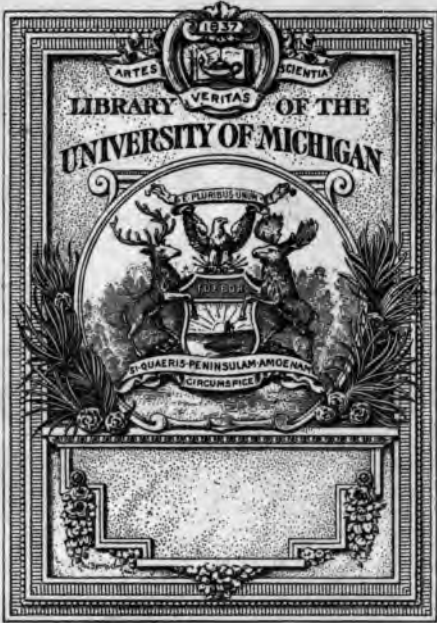
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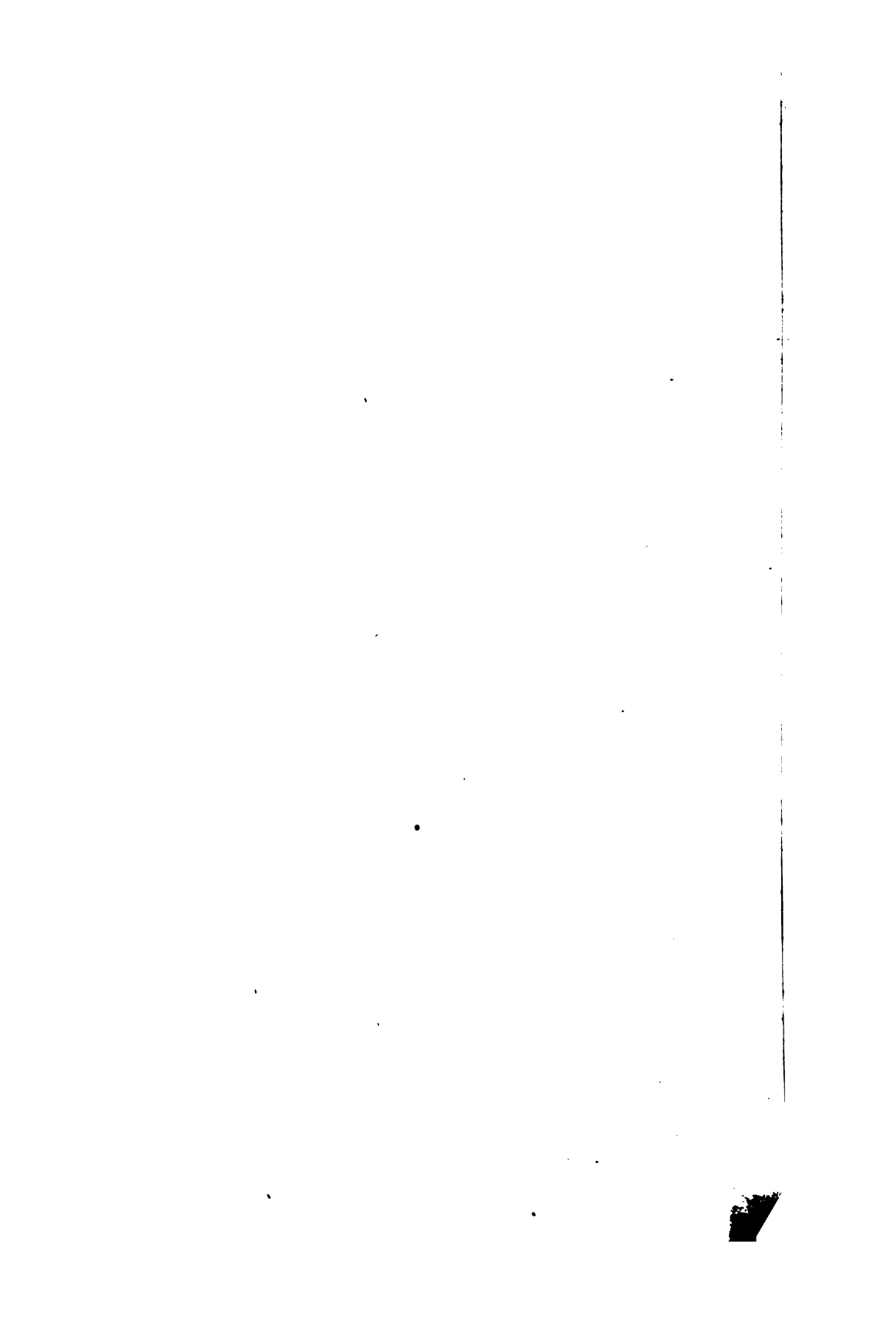
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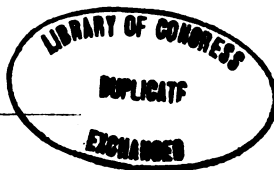
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### Encouraging Thoughts.

IN entering upon the thirty-fourth volume of the **AFRICAN REPOSITORY**, the Editor cannot forbear an allusion to the changes which have occurred since, thirty-three years ago, he wrote and sent forth the prospectus of this work, the first number of which appeared in March, 1826.

Thanks to the Father of Mercies, that while so many of the early and able friends of the American Colonization Society have gone from this to a higher life, the writer is permitted to see the great benefit of their labors, and the opening prospect of far higher and more beneficent results. Then a small solitary village of colored emigrants, (probably less than four hundred,) alone represented freedom and christianity on Cape Mesurado. Now, from this spot, the independent Republic of Liberia proclaims the authority of law, and extends the combined influences of civilization and christianity over numerous native tribes along nearly five hundred miles of the African coast. Then, the friends of this Society were few, and its resources small; now a great

majority of the wise and good are disposed to contribute to its success. Then, Missions were hardly begun in Africa; now numerous stations adorn the western and eastern coasts, and are planted among populous nations of the interior; while hundreds of missionaries are founding christian churches, and educating many thousands of Africans in the lessons of civilization and the doctrines and duties of christianity. Then Africa was well-nigh abandoned to rapine and piracy, and her principal commerce in men; now, the friends of humanity stir themselves for her deliverance; lawful trade is awakening her industry, bringing to view her resources, and her rich commodities into the markets of the world. Our knowledge of this continent then was mostly confined to regions bordering upon her sea-coast, and this partial; now enterprising and scientific travelers have explored her deserts and her wildernesses, and made accurate reports of her geology, natural history, and ethnology. The intelligence

and comparative civilization of her populous central kingdoms; their geology and botany; the variety and value of their agricultural and commercial resources, have astonished the more cultivated nations of the world. The works of Denham and Clapperton, of the Landers, and very recently the explorations of Richardson and Barth, of Bowen and Livingston, and their published journals and observations, have thrown light upon countries hid for ages from the knowledge of three-quarters of the globe, and caused the scientific, philanthropic, and pious, to consider how these countries with their inhabitants can be made to contribute to the welfare and share in the prosperity of christian nations.

Signally favored by Divine Providence are the people of these United States, but especially in this, that they possess the means and instrumentalities for accomplishing a work not surpassed in beneficence by any which remains for men to do—the civilization and christianization of Africa. England has done much: Sierra Leone is a noble monument to her philanthropy. But Liberia is animated by a higher freedom and a wider prospect.

One month before the first number of this work was issued, in February, 1826, the illustrious Lafayette attended the annual meeting of the Society, (where a young but even a distinguished Virginian, the

virtuous and accomplished W. H. Fitzhugh, Esq., as Vice President presided.) in the Senate Chamber of the Capitol, and on motion of G. W. P. Custis, Esq., was unanimously elected a perpetual Vice President of the Institution, and expressed his gratification, and said, that to be a member of the Society would be "accordant to the principles of his whole life." In the speech with which our eloquent friend, Mr. Custis, (who, alas! the last of the family of Washington, has just descended to the tomb,) accompanied his resolution, is this memorable passage:

"The object of the Society was no affair of a moment; it was one which spread itself through a wide period of time. If the Society would ever effect it, they must persevere; they must labor; they must endure disappointment; they must combat difficulties; they must put their shoulders to the wheel, and then pray to Heaven and hope for success. Who knows but *what this Society may yet behold a great and flourishing Republic rise on the shores of Africa!* Who knows but the Society may hear that Republic saying to the world, 'it was America that founded me: In me the New World taught the Old. The chains that once bound my children are now broken in sunder, and from a feeble colony I am become a great empire!' He asked, was not this worthy of Americans? Was this a prospect to be abandoned? Would they desert the helm and go below because they saw difficulty or danger? No, let us brave the gale; let us never give up the ship while we can keep the sea!"

**Latest from Liberia.**

WE have received intelligence from Liberia bearing date as late as October 27th. In his letter to the Financial Secretary, President Benson says:

"Though I have nothing of much importance to communicate, yet I feel unwilling to allow the present opportunity (the departure of the ketch *Mary Atwell*) to escape without at least half a dozen lines.

"I hope the *M. C. Stevens* has long since arrived; by her you have all the important news from here up to late in August.

"Commercial business continues dull, but will revive, it is supposed, next month, the commencement of the dry season. Domestic provisions (excepting rice) are plentiful and cheap, and have been for the last two months—the supply exceeding the demand. Though we have been much pecuniarily pressed, and in fact are now, and provisions have been very scarce several months of this year, yet so far as I can learn, affairs are moving on harmoniously, and our people are being disciplined by Divine Providence in a way that will prove very salutary. There are some in all countries who must be made to feel keenly before they will consent to see and understand where their best interests lie."

From Greenville, Sinou, Mr. B. A. Payne gives information that the three houses sent out for emigrants by a former expedition, "are completed with the exception of painting, which the rainy season prevents. I hope to have all complete in a month's time, if the weather will permit."

The agent at Robertsport, (Cape

Mount,) Mr. Richard L. Stryker, writes to the Financial Secretary October 3d:

"So far, we have encouraging prospects for the health and prosperity of the immigrants. Their illness has been comparatively little, and many are nearly ready to go into their new houses on their own lands. We have had no deaths among them, since my last letter to you."

We add the following extracts from a letter of October 12th, addressed, by Mr. J. H. Paxton, (in charge of the settlement of Careysburg,) to the Rev. John Seys, and kindly communicated by him:

"From the date of my first of the 15th ultimo, to the present, nothing has occurred derogatory to the prosperity of the settlement: peace and harmony prevail. The rain continues to pour in torrents, and our progress in planting is not as encouraging as we desire; nevertheless, every fair day is seized upon with avidity, and the hoe and axe are applied industriously.

"I am pleased to inform you, that I have nearly succeeded in clearing and planting the whole tract that was cut down, and think that at the end of November, if nothing prevent, to be entirely through with that duty.

"I formerly mentioned to you the progress made towards having the Receptacles completed. We hope to be through in about four weeks. Connected with the Receptacles, I have some of the laborers employed in clearing the ground annexed thereto of stumps and roots, leveling up the same, preparatory to having the premises fenced for garden and other purposes. In this labor, though arduous, we have suc-

ceeded very well, at which I am sure you will be pleased.

"I beg to inform you of my having the large tree, near the Agency House, sawed into lumber to be shipped by the M. C. Stevens on her return voyage. I am confident it will reward handsomely for the pains and labor of shipment.

"I beg again to call your attention to the necessity of having a good road from this to the water-side, and other facilities needed for easy communication. This is indispensable to the prosperity of Careysburg; the character of which, for health, variety of scenery and prospects in the distance, excels all that we know of in Liberia.

"You will be pleased to learn, that the surrounding natives continue to be as peaceful toward us as ever, and that I spare no pains to keep on friendly terms with them.

"You will not be surprised to hear that on the morning of the 9th the thermometer was at 68°."

In a letter of the 15th of October, Mr. H. W. Dennis, agent at Monrovia, among other things says:

"Cape Mount and Careysburg are important places, as well as healthful; and I do hope the Society will be able to sustain them by sending large companies to each place annually. In reference to the latter, I may here say, that before we can have emigrants and their baggage and their six months' stores transported there with regularity and safety, it is important that a good road be made and proper vehicles be secured for transporting them and their effects. Having visited the place, I can see the advantage this would be over the present mode of conveyance."

#### The Pessay or Pessa Country:—New Mission Station.

NOBLE ENDEAVORS FOR THE INSTRUCTION AND CIVILIZATION OF INTERIOR TRIBES.—VERY IMPORTANT LETTER FROM REV. GEO. L. SEYMOUR.

THE writer of this letter has resided in Africa for nearly twenty years, having emigrated with his family from Hartford, Conn., and settled at Bassa. With an excellent understanding, and warm and generous affections, he devoted himself for several years to the interests of the community in Bassa County, and discharged important public duties. But an apostolic spirit kindled in his soul, and he resolved to penetrate the interior and preach Christ among ignorant and barbarous men. The letter which we now publish, is not less interesting in the spirit that pervades it, than in

the scenes and facts and prospects it reveals. The statements of Mr. Seymour will have weight with thoughtful men. The influence of this letter should be great. The religious free people of color of the United States should consider this appeal. We trust there will be found among them men resolute to do good, ready to engage in the great work of African Missions, and go forth to sustain and urge onward the holy enterprize in which Mr. Seymour is engaged. And will not some of our missionary societies, and other benevolent societies for the diffusion of Christian knowledge,

extend to this devoted and self-sacrificing preacher among the untaught heathen of Africa, some encouragement and aid? Or will not benevolent friends of Africa send to Mr. Seymour some substantial evidences of their regard. We shall rejoice to communicate any bounty, either of individuals, churches, or societies, that may be dedicated to further the benevolent object of the author of this letter.

The friends of the American Colonization Society will be pleased to notice the earnest letter of invitation, (from three of the native chiefs or kings, near Mr. Seymour's station,) that a settlement should be made by colored men chosen by this Society upon their territories, with the assurance that land shall be granted for the purpose, and earnest and generous aid be given by them to the enterprize. It is time for the good people of the United States to hear the call from Africa.

PAYNESVILLE, PESSAY COUNTY,  
July 2d, 1857.

*Rev. and Dear Sir:*—I received your kind favor of the date of February 23d, to-day, by the hand of a good brother, Peter Adams, in which you mention the publication of the journal of my tour to the Pessay County, at the time I was impressed to seek a station among this tribe, as a place to plant a mission;—which journal, I regret to say, was not as full and concise as it might have been; but if anything like a satisfactory answer to your very reasonable inquiries can be given by me, I shall be very happy to make the at-

tempt. But before I begin to do so, I will say, that my object among this people is purely of a missionary character, and nothing more; let me do what I may to advance the cause among them, that may be out of the ordinary line of mission work, that is to say, out of the line of Liberian mission labor. We have suffered temptations, crosses and afflictions, hunger and hardships for the cause of Christ among this people, since we began, (which was about eighteen months ago,) with little or no aid, except a small donation by the good people of the city of Buchanan, who, to their credit, came nobly to our assistance, especially at the time I moved out my family, wife and infant child. What has been done at this station has been accomplished by private means, and very little of that; for the labor of timber getting, fitting, framing and raising, &c., has been accomplished by two or three men of us only, except the little that the people could do; yet we had faith, and God blessed our labors, and our faith remains firm—for we look upon the promises as belonging to us, for in reality we have forsaken all for our Savior, and he has not left us alone at any time. Notwithstanding we have been sometimes with but little to eat, and often without salt to season our food, and many other of the like privations, &c., (lack of food, however, was not on account of a scarcity, but rather a want of means to purchase it,) we have made sacrifices of magnitude by leaving the sea-coast for the interior, yet we count it all nought for souls. Our number now stands four, two males and two females, actual members of the mission. We have up a comfortable dwelling, 12 by 28 feet, and when completed it will have a back shed for bed-rooms and a front piazza 8 feet wide each; the house is two-story and attic, three feet from the ground; the timber procured near about where it is erected, and it stands about

three hundred paces from the native town, on an eminence which enables us to overlook the town. I should not forget to mention that this hill is composed of a kind of rock, well-adapted for building purposes. We have a smith's shop, and have among us tools of various kinds, all of which when first used excited the wonder and amazement of the people, and every piece of work performed or accomplished was a step backwards in their own estimation of what they had been in practice of for ages.

Thus the work of reform has begun; we preach the gospel in as plain a manner as possible, for we regard them as children, and must take them by the hand. They begin to observe the sabbath, and will in the future become christians. But that is not to be looked for at once, for we must labor like the Moravians in Greenland. I shall put up my turning lathe, bench saws, cotton-gin, and sugar mill; for our object here is to give a practical proof of what civilized life is. We have introduced many valuable products, such as beans, corn, peas, tomatoes, yams, sweet potatoes, and the silver and red banana. Thus we have at this station the following kinds of that genus: 1. The elephant plantain, the fruit of which is about five inches long and an inch and a quarter in diameter:—whence the name, from the enormous size of the bunch, which will, if well cultivated, weigh nearly a hundred pounds. 2. The purple plantain is of a very dark color about the upper part of the stalk, nearly black, the fruit (which I have never seen) I am informed by the people is of a very superior quality. 3. The horse plantain, the fruit of which is about nine inches long and nearly two inches in diameter, but not many on a bunch—will commonly weigh about thirty-five to forty pounds. 4. The sugar plantain, the fruit of which resembles that of the elephant plantain, except that the bunches are not more than

half the bulk, yet very sweet. 5th, is the common large yellow banana, with the black spotted stalk, fruit about five inches in length and from one-half inch to two inches in diameter—bunches will weigh with good culture sixty to sixty-five lbs. 6th, is the red banana, which has an appropriate name, for the stalk, fruit and all are red; the stalks of which grow quite large; the fruit five and a half inches long and one and a half inch in diameter—very delicious, have a blackberry flavor when ripe. 7th, is the silver banana, a delicate and sweet fruit, the smallest of all the banana tribe with which I am acquainted, it being between four and five inches long and only about an inch in diameter—quite white in color—whence its name. There is one more sort of banana, at Monrovia, which I wish to introduce, viz: the dwarf; but of its qualities I am unacquainted. I will remark, that as far as I have any acquaintance, our people on the coast have no knowledge of the two first kinds of plantain; for I found them in the Pessay Country only, and have forwarded them to the coast. The third and fourth are commonly known and raised extensively by our citizens, as also the yellow banana. But the red and silver banana were introduced by myself in the County of Grand Bassa, from Monrovia, out of Col. Yates' garden, who I think obtained them at Sierra Leone, and of course I have them in Pessay also; the latter of which has spread through the country pretty well already. As it is our object to sow all kinds of good and valuable seed broadcast, as also to have our farm or garden as perfect a model as practicable, exhibiting order and displaying plenty, we shall be very thankful to any kind friend to send us some good fresh seed from the southern part of the Union, as that of course is best adapted to this climate.

You will begin to think that I have forgotten the principal object of this



letter; but I will begin the important task, and in answer to the first question, I herewith give you a copy of our constitution, which expresses as fully our views as perhaps anything else I can say.

[We omit the publication of the fourteen articles of the constitution, (which relate very much to the details of management,) with the exception of the preamble and first three articles which declare the purpose, name and officers of the organization.]

“MAY 25, 1851.

“*Paynesville, Pessay Country.*

“PREAMBLE.—Whereas it appears that the time has come for the returned sons of Africa to do something for the recovery of their heathen brethren from a state of darkness, especially those interior of the Republic of Liberia, and we the undersigned, feeling deeply impressed with a sense of duty, have pledged and bound ourselves to be governed by the following constitution, being anti-sectarian in its principles.

“ART. 1. This Mission shall be called, or denominated, the Interior Mission—extending from the Republic of Liberia, its starting point being the city of Buchanan.

“ART. 2. The object of this Mission shall be to preach the Gospel of Christ to the heathen population, and to introduce among them arts and sciences and the blessings of civilization.

“ART. 3. The officers of this compact shall consist of a superintendent and two assistant superintendents, a secretary and treasurer, and three directors at each station, and the above named officers shall constitute a board of managers, two-thirds constituting a quorum for the transaction of business.”

[The subsequent articles describe the duties of the superintendent, secretary, treasurer, and directors,

but the ninth article is too important to be omitted:

“ART. 9. All the real estate and improvements, as also personal property belonging to the Mission, will be turned over into the hands of any society or institution that will patronize the Mission in its operations, as the actual and real property of said society or institution, for mission purposes only.”]

Thus, dear sir, you may be able to see our plan. I am anxious for some good, faithful colored brother to come and take possession of this station, and let me penetrate the interior yet further: for one of the important objects of our operations is the penetration of the interior indefinitely. I feel a full consecration to the work of God, and expect to push the work on from point to point, until we have encompassed a large section of country.

Another object we have, viz: to trade in barter with our people in aid of the work. Wherefore, any intelligent mind can see and discover that Africa has the means of her own redemption within her own grasp; but it will be worse than useless if not directed in the proper channel, which is our object. Thus there is a difference between us and the Liberian missionary in general; for some collect to house, but we wish to collect to scatter. Again, we wish our colored brethren in the United States to take this thing in hand; for as the preamble states, we believe the time has come for them to begin to send some blessings to their brethren in darkness. I have laid this matter before them, but heard no answer as yet; perhaps, however, you can get some good colored divines to look at the work, with a zealous desire of entering into it for the good of souls and the blessing of their fatherland.

I shall propose a union with the Young Men's Literary Institute of the city of

Buchanan; but such union will not exclude the co-operation of any society of good brethren of America. We want a start, and the means of continuance we will find in the country—for it is to be obtained, as we intend, under God, to produce our breadstuff, as also meat provision, on the soil:—it can be done, and must be done. And we further intend to produce our cotton for wearing apparel, which can be accomplished, and must be. I have a respectable cotton patch for trial, for this part of the country produces cotton to perfection, the staple of which is pronounced superior to American by those reared up in a cotton field from infancy. Our idea is, if a suitable number of the right kind of persons can be got and enlisted in this work, that Africa, dark, bleeding Africa, may not only hope, but see a bright day. And cannot Christians of every clime and name drop a tear, that her sins be blotted out! Pray, my dear friend, call mightily upon God for her still; your prayers have been heard—I am the result of one single answer. Faint not; if no better are sent, some good will result; your pathetic appeal for Africa, years passed by, made the first awakening impression on my heart, delivering me from the pangs of halting and doubting as to a decisive mind about Africa. Is it too much to expect that I shall still be encouraged on to works of faith?

Sir, pardon me for wandering so far from the point; for I should have been to the promised task. Therefore, I proceed to the second answer, which regards our prospects.

I am happy to inform you that our prospects are as flattering as can be desired; for we expect an abundant harvest in due time. I doubt whether a mission was ever commenced with a brighter prospect—a general invitation is given—knowledge is wanted—the native mind is easilyivated or trained, and a great anxiety

is manifest for civilized men to reside among these people. And thirdly;

As to the country, I would remark that I have seen and heard of no better. In this region the face of the country is undulating, presenting a most healthful aspect; heavily timbered, good for house and mill purposes; and every thing, in short, where timber is called into requisition; soil mostly of a sandy loam, productive of all tropical vegetation, as also varieties from the temperate zones; water as good as the best in the Union;—except your mineral, *their* equal doubtless may by discovery be found in this land of mystery.—The rock or stone consists principally of three kinds: 1st, the blue granite, like that at Monrovia; 2d, the gray or sand mixed formation; 3d, the iron ore:—the first two good for building, and in fact the latter may be employed in that way if persons have a fancy for that kind of material. I add, in answer to another question, that the following productions thrive well, viz: indian corn, rice, millet, or a kind of breadstuff having a stem like the corn stalk, with an ear on the top like puss-tail flag; and another kind much like the broom corn; sweet potatoes, yams, tania, egg-plant, cucumbers, arbor beans, tomatoes, radishes, mustard, pine apple, plantain, banana, guava, papaw, granadilla, orange, lime, lemon, cotton plant, indigo—common to this part of the country. The cola tree, (which acquires an enormous bulk, and produces abundantly a bitter nut much in request as an article of commerce, and an article, as I am informed, with which the long-horned bullocks are procured in great numbers interior of us, some six or eight days' travel;) peanuts, ———, blackeyed peas, coffee, cocoa for chocolate, a variety of pepper, some five or six different kinds of which may be found on the mission premises, and yet they are not all the country affords by many sorts, all of which I shall strive

to procure; shilots, or onions, are found in the country, better than I have seen raised on the sea-coast, some of which we have in our garden; there are many little herbs for salad, &c.; have no names by which I can give an idea, being no botanist; yet what I have said is enough to give an idea of an extensive variety. Therefore, in the fourth place—

I wish to say, that the people are a kind and peaceable race, industrious and ingenious, hospitable to strangers, but like all savages, revengeful to their enemies; yet for all that the headmen are very considerate about entering into important measures, easily governed, and quite affectionate to each other; while at the same time they are disposed to tricks of dishonesty to each other, and will take the advantage of strangers if they have an opportunity. In body they are robust, and much better proportioned than the Bassas; of about the same stature, wearing very little cloth as a common thing. I should not forget that their color is more generally inclined to a light brown than that of the Bassas; and those interior of us are still more so, as they are from a more northern district. Their food consists of rice principally; of course they make use of palm-oil, the palm tree being found throughout the country, so far as I have traveled. As it regards their knowledge of God, of course it is very indefinite; yet they all have some confused idea of a great first cause. But one thing I have observed very favorable to the spread of the gospel is, that this tribe are not given up to the use of the gregree or fetish, like the Bassas; and I have been in many a Pessay town and have yet to see a gregree house, while at the same time you hardly see a Bassa town without one, and many of the people having horns and trinkets about them, while it is a very rare occurrence to meet such things among the Pes-

says. A favorable omen, indeed! Some of them tell me of the Mohammedan worship among the tribes more to the north and east.

The Pessay is the only tribe that manufacture the iron, so far as I have seen, though it is said that some other tribes also work it. They spin the cotton and weave it into cloth many samples of which you have doubtless seen on the coast while on your friendly visits among us. They make their clay bowls and pots also pipes; all of which answer very well the purpose intended. Their habitations consist of mud-walled huts, very low, not allowing you to stand erect in them below, with thatched roofs, some square and others round, with projections, having the appearance of a huge mushroom. They are agriculturists in their general occupation; and they engage in the slave trade to a limited extent, as the chance of shipment is too uncertain for those on the coast to make a large demand; and in that one particular the Republic of Liberia has worked a revolution that is felt a great distance interior of us. Polygamy is practiced by this tribe, but they do not treat their women as uncharitably as the Bassas, but do more for them in the way of farming, for they cut the brushwood and after burning char it up for planting in all cases, which is not done by the Bassas, except when the farm burns badly they also cut the same farm over the next season, and sow rice and plant cassada,—a thing not done by the Bassas, except those near the Pessay tribe. In the circumstance of a person dying, they do not burn up the house of a dead person like the Bassas, nor do they remove away but reside for many years in one locality, and for that purpose they build more substantial dwellings. Their implements of husbandry are the bill-hook, axe and hoe, and with these simple articles they do a great amount of labor.

I have seen here farms of many acres, cut and planted in rice, corn, cassada, &c.; and the largest farm I think would measure about forty acres, belonging to one or two persons of a town. The people about us trade in rice, camwood, and colas—fowls, sheep and goats, bullocks, some peanuts; they make palm-oil for their own use, but not for sale, except the little for us, which is much less than we want for table purposes; and the people interior of us trade in bullocks, cloth, sheep, goats, iron, &c., and take in exchange guns, powder, tobacco, crockery-ware, beads, cutlasses, foreign cloths. The European goods are best liked by both Bassas and Pessays, not on account of texture so much as their width, dye and figure or print, and in fact (strange as it may appear) they do not fancy the American goods as well as those above mentioned; and one reason they give is that the American goods are too heavy and strong, but the American musket, powder, and tobacco, and many other articles of trade are eagerly sought after by the tribes interior of the Republic. The habit of the African in general to wash frequently is proverbial: there is but little sickness among them, and they are quite expert in herb medicines; have their doctors, and they appear to be persons of considerable note, yet not to that degree as to assume the aspect of superstitious assurance. As I have intimated before, they have no form of religious worship, of course no priest.

As instruments of hunting and war they use the musket, arrow, spear, and knife or cutlass. For both hunting and war the arrow point is dipped in a deadly poison, the slightest scratch of which I am informed causes death; and they shoot with such precision and at such a distance that the victim is sure of a mortal wound, and this fact is too well known by the Bassas on the borders of the Pessay Country, to encourage them to provoke a war.

I should have mentioned before that this tribe cultivate a good quality of tobacco, the leaves of which I have measured and found them nine inches wide by eighteen long.

Thus upon the whole I consider this people an interesting tribe—for their aptness to learn is much in advance of the Bassas; and their dialect is peculiarly adapted to the articulation of English, and they speak it with a clearness that would deceive many an ear, not having that roll and grumble about it which belongs to the Bassa dialect, and they pride themselves in making efforts to speak the English, and are attentive at religious worship. The children acquire the knowledge of letters very fast.

So much, dear sir, for the people, and if you can collect an idea from these wandering remarks, I shall be compensated for the trouble, which is little in comparison to the design. Wherefore, I proceed to the fifth point:

The place of our residence, which is in and near about the centre of King Darply's dominions, some six hours walk from the last Bassa town on this route from the coast, and about a two hours and a half walk from the camwood forest—that is to say the wood between us and the said Bassa town, for there is no camwood growing immediately about this place, so that we have to go towards the sea to get the article, and take it on to market;—and we are about one day's walk from the first elephant range. Thus we have the ivory and wood behind us: and there are large numbers of elephants, as also other wild animals, of which I should have made mention before. Our dwelling, as I have said, is situated on a hill near the native town, but not near any water-course; yet we have a good spring, which affords an ample supply the year round. What I have before said of the soil, will satisfy you that our prospects are good for gardening and farming; and around us the

country is quite open, being cut down for farming purposes quite recently. This place is a good situation for a mission station only, for the simple reason that the supply of water is too scant. But I will remark at this period, that there are some of the most delightful locations for settlements that I have ever seen, in this king's domain, and some not more than three or four miles from our station, affording good water in abundance for all purposes, mills not excepted; as also timber of all dimensions and qualities that can be reasonably required. And may I add, that the country is well watered, but none standing in the condition of stagnant swamps, as near the sea-coast, being, as I have said before, rolling and of a mountainous character. The native town (the king's residence) is not large, but contains about a hundred inhabitants: this may appear strange, but it is accounted for when we remember the effect of the slave trade and continual wars of this region before the influence of the Republic extended so far; but the number of half-towns make good the defect, the inhabitants of which may by proper government be incorporated in one large town in the future. I hope in answer to this question I have anticipated your meaning and desires. Therefore to the SIXTH, as to distance from Monrovia and Bassa and Careysburg:—the distance from the two former places, as near as I can judge, in a direct course, is about a hundred miles—for to either place we can go in four days hard walk, but five or six days are commonly occupied in going to either. But from the latter place I can speak with less certainty, yet from the best information I can gather, we must be about two and a half to three days' walk from that place in an easterly direction—no one having come to our place from there as yet; still I shall not contend that my estimate of the distance is correct; I leave that to those more

competent to judge. I will add at this point of my communication, that we are further from the New Jersey Purchase than either of the former mentioned places, as we travel to the northeast leaving it entirely to our right, and receding from it at every step. The accompanying draft is an imperfect map of my route. As it regards the travel of a company of emigrants to our station, I think it could be accomplished in about six days if there were no feeble persons to be carried in chairs or hammocks. As it relates to the climate, I know the contrast to be great: here the climate is cool and salubrious, and considerably behind the seasons at Bassa—say some six or eight weeks,—and as I have intimated before, a healthy region; and what is desirable, the rainy season is not so heavy by one-third what it is at Bassa or on the coast, at any place I am acquainted with. The thermometer stands on an average at Bassa about 87° in the shade the year round, but here I am sure it would be much lower; for the same kind of clothing as is in use the latter part of the fall in New England is very acceptable at this place a good part of the year:—the coolest of which is experienced in the hammattan season; for speaking the truth, I do believe that a few degrees lower and we must have had frost. The hail-stones of this region are about the size of a pigeon's egg, and they cut the crops considerably. Such cool weather and large hail-stones, and so frequently, are not to be seen in Bassa: never did I see such cool weather, and but one or two instances of hail, the whole thirteen or fourteen years of my residence there. I am much in want of a thermometer.

It is my candid opinion, that a company of emigrants this distance out, would experience little inconvenience from the fever if they were prudent.

As to the country beyond us, we may travel any distance in safety, as far as we

have learned from our people, and they are acquainted with three other tribes interior of themselves and it is a well known fact with us in this region, that the native African hails with joy the approach of a stranger to his country or possession.

You may have seen before this the passage of an act by the Liberia legislature at its last session contemplating explorations and roads into the interior; which act was prompted, as you may have heard, by a petition from Bassa, which petition I penned and circulated and forwarded to the legislature, with the hope of a favorable notice by them—which hope was grounded upon a knowledge of the encouraging facts that there are no obstructions in the way. And I thank God I am hoping still further to be one in the grand contemplated scheme of interior exploration to begin next November: still I do not presume to be able to give that satisfactory detail that could be reasonably looked for from a scientific individual. I make no pretensions to scholarship, being blessed with a spattering of common education and that not to an enviable degree.

I now say, as it regards cloth manufactures, that I have never seen them, while it is a fact that there are many country or native weavers about us, and every weaver is a spinner I believe, but the reverse not so. No operations of the kind have been carried on since we have been here, so far as we could learn; and the only reason I can give for it is, that they find it much cheaper to take a half bushel of rice or a stick of camwood to the coast, and purchase foreign goods, which they like better, as I have said before, notwithstanding the texture is not as good by fifty per cent.; but the king informs me that there will be some weaving carried on soon, and that he will inform me and let me see the process, which I shall fully detail; but according to the information I can get from him it is much after our plan

of hand-weaving. The breadths of the cloth are about five inches—some plain brown, others variously striped, and some checked.

The horse is to be found within three days' travel of us, but the long-horned bullock much nearer, less than a day's walk but within eight or ten days, they are to be found in enormous herds, as we are informed, and that too on a kind of prairie land. As to the asses, we can get little or no clear account:—that is one of the points of information left for ascertaining to the explorers. My mind is directed in that channel, for without animal power we shall ever be weak-handed. The wild ox or buffalo is about us the tracks of which I have observed. They are considerably larger than the tame ox:—the bullocks can be purchased for about twelve dollars, and would weigh about two hundred pounds when dressed. The price of the horse I have not been able to ascertain, as none of those animals have been brought to this place or purchased by these people.

I will add that the face of the country is not so uneven as to require cutting down or filling up for the purposes of a road, and an American path (as it is termed by the natives would revolutionize the country if worked with energy and enterprise; for now the native population are but half supplied with the manufactures of other countries, and a small fraction of the valuable products of this country are taken to the sea-coast by the natives (the only beasts of burden in use now in this part of the country;) and all persons are acquainted with the indolence of the native African, and must from that knowledge, draw a conclusion not favorable to the growing enterprise of the age. I need not inform you, sir, that the repeated failures on the coast are the result of native management in the interior: whereas but reverse the thing, and the astonishing

change would seem a miracle. You may be assured that the Colonization plan could be carried on to an extent beyond the most sanguine expectations of its patrons, if they would but operate interior among the vast wealth of the country.—The single article of wood alone would far exceed the outlay of the Society:—and which is, as I have informed you in another place, between us and the coast: and if you had it to purchase, you could have it at your own price in almost all cases, for the difficulty and expense of carrying it to the beach on the backs of men, would induce them to take a pitance for it on the ground where it is cut, which would about pay them for the trouble of cutting it, or for the trees as they stand in the forest: for were I to have the transportation of it to the coast, I should prefer it longer than they cut it for market. I assisted some time ago in cutting up a tree, that made tolerably good turns or luggages for nineteen or twenty persons, which could be procured for about two dollars at the stump. This circumstance I mention to show the vast advantage an enterprising company of men could enjoy, provided with every necessary to prosecute the work with vigor:—And why not the Society enter into the plan with good faith? But perhaps you inquire whether the wood forest would in extent justify the requisite outlay. I answer, with confidence, Yes, sir; for I see the forests, and years will be required to exhaust them; for soon after the article is cut down, up it shoots again—(if a live tree.) If civilized men enter the business, they are but to cut the whole forest of other timber and let the camwood grow, which it would do much faster, and set out shoots of the tree, or young plants, in the spaces between the stumps, thus composing a valuable forest, and a good pasture for years—and for the first five years a good productive farm; for the soil

producing camwood presents the best character for fertility.

Again, there is the iron trade, which would be carried on to an extent in the interior that would justify a respectable investment; and the principal reason is, the cheapness of living and the great demand for iron ware, as also for tools, &c., and these articles are now supplied by foreign trading on the coast, to the coast tribes. In the third place, the article of breadstuff could be abundantly supplied to our citizens on the coast, to an enormous advantage; for at this present moment rice (the article referred to) is selling at four dollars per bushel, and every dollar on the coast is equal to two and two and a half bushels in the interior or at our place here; and perhaps it can be had cheaper still; for we have an established price, rating a certain quantity at fifty cents out here, but which cost on the coast about twenty-five or thirty, and in a majority of instances much less, as in the case of tobacco, pipes, beads, brass nails, brass and copper rods, powder, &c.; and as our people know nothing of dollars and cents, we have to deal with them to their understanding:—wherefore the native *bar* or *barr*, which in cloth is two yards, powder three-quarter pounds, tobacco, fifteen to twenty leaves or five heads, five pipes, twenty-five or thirty brass nails, (viz: trunk tacks,) one copper or brass rod, &c., from twelve to twenty strings of beads. Thus, sir, you may determine the gains and losses, and estimate pretty accurately the expenditure of the whole business; and, sir, let enterprise, industry, economy and honesty, be observed through the whole line of the work, and it must be a vast propelling machine to aid on the work of colonization—not to mention the cotton, peanuts, palm-oil, dye-stuffs, limes, hides, and very likely copper-ore, with the more fascinating article, gold—which God grant may be kept hid a little longer, until moral power has a corrective preponderance in Africa, on this

part of it. Our ivory is not to be forgotten, nor bullock and horse trade, which would of course receive an impetus that would electrify the whole coast; and thus the wealth—now drained out of the Republic—be devoted to her redemption. And then, sir, could we not hope to perform noble deeds that would immortalise our names, and leave behind us monuments as lasting as the pyramids of Egypt.

Sir, let your tears dry with a hope that Africa shall be reclaimed, for God has proclaimed it, and Hell has disputed the claims of the conqueror to no purpose, for His army is on the glorious march; darkness is receding before the light; the bands of the strong-holds are giving way; her star has appeared and it foretells the approach of a glorious day, a happy period, a time when a nation shall be re-established, a time when the oppressor's cruel yoke shall be broken, a time when millions shall raise their voices high in praise to God, for raising up the Colonization Society. Therefore, sir, go on, and let your prayers be incessant at the Throne; let your faith, mighty faith, nerve you for double work, and take hold on God, and know that he is able to strengthen you for greater undertakings; and as you feel the pressure of labor, lean on Him that has sustained you for years, and feel the assistance of that faith which sends a glowing thrill through the whole soul of a benevolent man.

I will now stop this train of expression, for I find language too inadequate for thought, and proceed to my task; therefore, for the next consideration, relative to a road—in answer to which (having revolved the matter over in my mind) I have come to the conclusion that about three thousand dollars capital in America or Europe, expended at the rates before mentioned, in those articles, with the following addition, viz: as to these prices—American muskets, \$6; wash bowls, 50 cents; cutlasses, 40 cents; tobacco, \$20 to \$30 per hundred pounds; powder, \$25 to \$30

per barrel; and everything else in proportion—would, I consider, prepare a good road; for, as I have said elsewhere, that it wants little or no lowering or filling in the face of the country through which a road could be carried; and perhaps one bridge only, and that not longer than about four hundred feet. A large portion of the labor could be performed by the natives, at a small but just compensation, under—as it is useless for me to remark—the supervision of judicious managers; and the annual expense of repairs would be comparatively small, as the teaming would be performed mostly in the dry season, at which times the soil is dry and firm. The present foot path passes through a great flat of gravelly soil, which washes but little; and as the road could be directed through the forest, it would not grow up fast, and when once cut out, comparatively very little labor would cut it again—that is to say, if the grass, small bushes (sprouts of stumps) and weeds should spring up in the course of the rainy season, the amount of three to four hundred dollars would clear that away, and the progress of time would lessen the expense, as the passing to and fro of animals and wagons would destroy much vegetation.

As it relates to coffee, I am unable to judge as yet fully, but from the appearance of the few plants I have set out in our garden, I should conclude that coffee will do well here; for there are many forest trees that should be classed with that genus that thrive well; still I am not well enough acquainted with botanical science to come to a satisfactory conclusion on this subject. Suffice it to say, that every thing we have sowed or planted grows finely, and creates a wonder in the eyes of the beholder. I have already spoken of corn, and will just add that such is the flattering prospects of that article that we have concluded to put in a respectable crop. We have introduced seed, but none much better than we find in the country; as most of



our seed was from the north, whereas some from the south doubtless would be found better adapted to this climate.

I will now proceed to offer some few remarks upon the different topics that follow:—

1st, Missions; 2d, Interior Settlements; 3d, Agriculture; 4th, Commerce; 5th, Roads; 6th, Slave Trade.

As regards the first, I am happy to remark, that Africa presents to the Christian Church a vast field for mission enterprise, and the operation must be associated with the idea of hardships, privations, hazards, dangers and perils, with a fixed determination to meet all and brave them as sworn soldiers of the Cross, with a glorious view of certain victory; notwithstanding you may be as but a link in the chain of Providence to bring about the predicted event, that Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands to God. You may fall in the field, but you have the shield of faith by your side; you die without the prospect or sight, but the great transaction is in view, hung up on the promises of God—facts sufficient to support the feeblest of God's children in the great conflict with the powers of darkness. Therefore I cannot understand why the various mission boards in the Union do not send their laborers out into the highways and hedges, and call and invite the lost of Israel. How is it that so much is given for the poor African, and so few of the poor Africans get it directly; and the number that get it indirectly, is too small to justify the present position of things, and allows the almost inactive life of some of these men justifiable, in view of the vast hordes of ignorant native inhabitants whose condition calls loudly for the bread of life. I inquire again, how it is possible that they can solicit donations on the plea of the native Africans, at the same time that the African never hears or sees him or them who should be sent by these means. Again, sir, has not the time come when the christian world should

know how these mites are disbursed? Is the question out of place to inquire if Africa is yet to be the pretext for ease and luxury? is it a fact that one mission board alone has some twenty-two or three men, or more, and not one of that number is beyond two days' walk from a civilized settlement? Whereas if they were some three or four or five days interior, they would be beyond many bad influences, for they would be situated among what may be termed the primitive inhabitants, simple and kind, unused to many vices too well known among those on the coast—and they would be more central; thus the rays of light would expand either way: they would be more disposed to industry. The Liberian mission cottage or dwelling is now too much the nursery of idleness; notwithstanding they will give a flourishing report, but in many cases I am apprehensive that it is a report like a shell without a kernel. By their being interior, they would exert an influence against the war-like disposition of the sea-coast tribes: thus a great saving to government; and in the second place, they would aid the commercial interest of their fellow-citizens. [There is, at least, implied here a censure which we trust is not deserved. It must be set down to the writer's zeal for missions to the interior.] If they were interior, the native would be instructed as to the fact that we are one people, and his mind would begin to expand rapidly at the sight of a living proof of his own capability. If they were interior, they would be acting in obedience to the great commission: Go and preach my Gospel to every creature; which has the same force and meaning now that it had the day it fell from the lips of the Son of God; and the like condition of men make it as imperative a duty now as then; and His promise that he will be with them unto the end is yet good—Glory be to God—and his spirit will accompany their labors as much now as then, and they will have the aid of his

grace now as then; and it requires the same kind of apostolic zeal now as then—particularly for Africa—the want of which may be a reason that no more is accomplished for this land of death-like shadows by the professed disciples of Jesus. Dear Sir, you may begin to conceive a notion that I wish to find fault with my brethren in the ministry in Liberia; but, sir, not so; yet I would have them to arise in one unbroken phalanx, and possess the land; It can be done;—let us have the men and a little means, and Africa shall be beset on every side with heralds of the Cross; but they must be men fully devoted to the cause, fully consecrated to the work; men like some of the modern worthies that have passed to their reward above, from India and Greenland, or the Isles of the sea. Sir, there can at this instant be found thousands of mission stations, and they can be occupied on the same self-sacrificing principle of our mission here; and who cannot at once discover the important result? The set time to favor the interior of Liberia with missions has come; the people are calling for the man of God; their arms are extended to receive their brother. The call is universal; and will not the church heed the sign?

In the second place, relating to Interior Settlements, I would urge almost the same reasons as those for missions, with the addition, that it will be a powerful preventive against our people running into extremes of idleness, vice, and perhaps crime in the long run. Every settlement could be the place for a mission station or stations:—and by the bye, the settlement could be a large mission operation, on a self-supporting principle:—in the settlement the shuttle could be worked, and the anvil made to disturb the stillness of the African vales, the furnace compel the mountains and hills to disgorge their rich treasures of everlasting deposit;—the churches send up their spires amidst the towering forest in bold relief, and in

demonstration of the fact that God designs to dwell in this land of death. Sir, this can be done, but it requires faith and works to go hand in hand; judiciously united it will be accomplished. Therefore, in the first place, let a few select men come interior—say a hundred and fifty or two hundred miles—begin the foundation in some choice location, in the long-standing undisturbed forest, where of course they can have every advantage of a choice in timber, &c., having regard to good water privileges— not to say good water, for there is none other in the interior that I have met with. Let them put up a block house of good dimensions, for the tolerable accommodation of the first band of men, who of course would reside in it until they get up their own dwellings, into which they would go, making room for a reinforcement; and so on, company after company, until the settlement assumed the aspect of an interior town. Let the settlement be laid out so as to allow each person—head of a family—a town lot of one acre, (for less would cripple their operations, as it would require all of that much land to afford the proper aid to a settler, so that he would not be obliged to go a great distance for land to cultivate, by which means of course the place must be weakened if they scattered.) Let the streets be shaded with ornamental and fruit trees; enclose the lots with growing fences; reserving the lots for vegetables for table use, it being a great saving to the owner. The town to be of that size to give it the appearance of a city in the process of time; for it will be a place of common resort for many of our people on the coast who are now in a destitute condition: it will create the necessity of a good road, and be an influence to keep the road open, as it will of course be a place of much commerce. The residence will be in the region of the long-horned bullock and horse, so that they would of course procure them as soon as practicable, and subject them to draft. The native

population would have multiplied demonstrations of the feasibility and blessings of civilized life:—thus life and light would spread, from such a centre, with such power that they would not be able to withstand; their heathen rites and practices would give way, and improved habits take their place;—and who cannot see the savage converted into a man of reason and justice. But, sir, do not forget that the founders should be, if possible, praying men—men who fear God, who feel bound to do justice to their fellow men irrespective of his condition or character. A city or town that distance interior would be in one of the most healthy locations in the world; and therefore there is every thing to promise success.

In the third place, I would remark, that the agricultural interest of the Republic would be enhanced by interior operations: for, in the first place, the resident is beyond the inducements to enter into trade, as encouraged on the coast; for every intelligent mind can see that it will require an outlay beyond the ability of ordinary individuals, and that very fact will secure that branch to a few who may be capable to prosecute it with vigor—a condition of things that should characterize every prosperous community. In the second place, they would be in that part of the country where the cotton-plant grows most luxuriantly and assumes the character of a good sized tree, producing the best staple in the world:—and who does not know that Liberia must be a manufacturing country before she can be out of the bounds of imposition; and the whole world may send their surplus cloth goods to Africa for many years yet, and still the cry will be, not enough. Agriculture, as conducted in Liberia at this period, taxes the energy of but a few; whereas, to be profitable every thing should be cultivated that will add to the comfort of a people—and for two important reasons for Liberia: and that is, first, it will save a very heavy outlay for foreign articles an-

nually; and in the second place, it will afford the means of public improvement. Whereas, the present state of affairs is an inducement to indulgence, and in process of time perhaps to crime; and nothing will, in my humble opinion, so soon and so effectively revolutionize the present condition of things in Liberia as the pursuit of agriculture in the interior. These elevated, healthy, cool, and salubrious regions are well-adapted, very likely, for the introduction of a large variety of grains, vegetables and fruits: for it is admitted that Africa is one of the garden spots of the world; and that every thing can be procured from the soil, that a reasonable body can want in this climate, is beyond dispute, and that too in superabundance.

In the fourth place, I would remark, that the commercial interest of Liberia is in a precarious state, and the causes of the present condition of things have indirectly been mentioned in one or two places in this communication; but here I will notice them more particularly. You must be aware, sir, that our citizens are too generally disposed to mercantile pursuits, and that, too, to the almost total neglect of the soil; thus their dependence has been on foreign enterprize, which of course has had its fluctuations, both as it regards missions and commerce, and many of our people have been schooled so as to pay homage to the fountain, while they have in heart become considerably detached from their own country; and the consequence is that many good meaning men have become effeminate and weak about home interests and welfare; and this kind of influence is becoming the mould in which a young Liberian mind is impressed, and the result will be of course foreigners in sentiment (in a greater or less degree) in and among the body of our citizens. And do you inquire the reason that the imprint is so easily made? I answer, that the young have had so little to inspire their hopes, but left dependent upon a barter trade,

they want means of beginning business, and little is accomplished by our best young men; which adds another regretted result, viz: the waning of our commercial interest in the estimation of our foreign friends; and this is about the state of things as it relates to commerce in the Republic, and the suffering must be in proportion to the time this state of things is continued; unless we go into the soil for relief, or into the interior to recover from the powerful back-set in commerce. And shall I say too much if I add the remark, that the Colonization Society has it in her power to apply a remedy, a conclusion to which I arrive from the numerous facts, which show my opinion is not unfounded, and the prosperity of Liberia must for years to come rely mainly upon emigration, and directed to the interior, where necessity will act as the mother of invention, indeed, and they will be out of the influence of foreign competition, which is now creating distress on the sea-coast, simply because our citizens will not begin to produce for themselves in some instances, and in others they are unable to meet the demands made on them.

Thus we may see the great importance of a road interior for the purpose of speedy transportation; and in the first place, let the present foot-path be selected, and run the road with it, making a cutting and clearing of about twelve to fifteen feet wide, and the co-operation of the various headmen on the road through whose dominions it would run, can be secured by establishing a family at the head men's towns, and at the same place put a trading-house, to monopolize the trade of the country, which of course will aid in defraying expenses, if not wholly supporting the system; and in case of emigrants, each station will be a resting-place, as also a lodging accommodation: as doubtless you would erect a comfortable dwelling at each depot, and furnish each depot with an ox or horse team, that luggage might be passed through

the line with speed, and that, too, on the stage route plan; or, to speak more plainly, have a fresh team every day: therefore of course a deal of labor could be performed in a short time. Let every station be a mission residence; let your men cultivate the soil, and let them do all the good they can for the welfare of the heathen, and then they will secure the good will of the native inhabitants—secure peace to the surrounding country, give life to agriculture (as you will require a large quantity of rice,) as also advance commerce. And why not each place, so begun, be the beginning of a flourishing settlement? I wish to inquire, if it is not possible to make a selection of a number of about twenty-five or thirty men with families, to engage expressly in this work, with and under a judicious leader, giving them an interest for a certain length of time, at a small salary a year, and percentage on trade, perhaps; find them in food and clothing; let them be furnished with implements and tools of every kind, for the purpose of prosecuting the work; and if they are distributed along the line for the term of service, and wish to go to the interior settlement, let others take their places. Thus keep up a line of operations for a few years, and the Society will begin to make Africa aid in the removal of her own children, (for the work is great,) and if the Society should adopt such a plan, it would be well to have the company of men chartered, with exclusive privileges, with a capital of fifty or a hundred thousand dollars, which capital may very soon appear in good dwellings and improvements at each station, upon which a proper estimate should be put. The character of the Society would assume a different aspect to the world, and commence a new era in its history; and this large amount can be secured in a very short space of time, if the proper kind of men can be employed; and who cannot see but that it must add to the strength of the Society, and also do for Liberia what she perhaps feels too weak

to do for herself, yet if the example is once set she will soon follow—for Liberia's hope is interior and in the soil.

In the sixth, and last consideration, I will remark, that the supply of victims for the slave trade goes from the interior, and every person must see that if any influence can be exerted to check it on the spot, that it will do be t; and I know of no step to be taken so effectual as to substitute legitimate commerce for the dreadful traffic. \*

\* \* \* Civilized settlements in the interior will have a lasting influence on the trade towards checking it; and I would, for that one thing alone, be willing to spend my days (if I had a hundred lives) in the interior of Africa, for it is the very work that calls for all the tender sympathies of humanity. On its account I have lost sweat and blood, and now shall my prayers constantly ascend the skies.

I have sketched off something which I am fearful will give you no adequate idea of what you seek after, and if it does not, please to be plain, and let me know, and I will renew the effort in future. \* \* \*

I have informed the head-men of my purpose of writing to you, and requested them to do the same, for missionaries and people to make a tour to their place; and I feel confident to recommend those whose names are attached to the document, as possessing situations or locations suitable for settlements; and do hope that the step taken by them will aid the cause, as the Society must see the disposition of the aborigines to welcome their brethren home again. I will drop the hint that a piece of tobacco, or beads, or brass nails, or any kind of crockery ware, iron pots, tin ware, second hand clothing, or cheap cloth, will be an acceptable offering to our mission in aid of the work of God; for at this time, we are unable to maintain any children for schooling on account of want of means, which will take much less, however, than nearer the coast—a circumstance worthy consideration as an argument for interior

work. Our colored brethren can do much for us if they would, for they need not confine themselves to new articles alone, as anything is passable out here; and they should be interested; and the little that might be given by young men and women at service, would not be felt by them, while it would swell to a large bulk, and accomplish much for Africa. Those in employ would give their many articles which they may consider useless, but which will perform a good act at our place, for with us gold and silver are of no value until taken to the coast again. Thus may I not hope for your influence to begin a little society of choice men among our people in Washington, for the aid of this interior work; as the business of missions here can only be prosecuted by men whose constitutions are adapted to the climate. A country without the christian religion interwoven into all its pursuits, is on precarious ground.

And now, dear sir, I do not know that I can add more of the like rambling stuff; thus I close with a prayer, and hope that a thought, an idea, or conception, may be the result of the perusal of these sheets; and that you will make due allowances, pardon all mistakes, and feel free to give me your advice and good counsel.

I therefore subscribe myself your humble and obedient servant,

GEORGE L. SEYMOUR,

*Super't of the Interior Mission.*

Rev. R. R. Gurley.

P. S.—I herewith enclose the petition of the head men as mentioned above.

CAMWOOD FOREST, PESSAY COUNTRY,  
August 13th, 1857.

Dear Sir:—Hearing of your kind wishes and desires for our much injured country, and your expectations to send some good Americans among us to reside, we felt it but duty to say, that we shall hail the event with joy and gladness; for we are destitute, and it appears that no man has

regard for us except a good man now residing among our Pessay brethren, who feel blessed by his presence, and he is a blessing to them. We, your humble servants, think and feel that a similar person among us will be a blessing to us also. We, your humble servants, are willing to do all we can to aid in the matter, to the full extent of our ability. We have good land, with good timber and water, and rock for buildings for Americans; and we are willing to give a tract of land for an American settlement, and aid in getting the people out, and have our people raise rice, corn and cassada, that they may purchase produce cheap. As for wood, bullocks, sheep, goats, and fowls, we will try and put them in the way to be supplied. We want Americans with us to learn us and our people in arts and sciences and letters, and above all, the Christian religion.—Therefore we hope you will take our case into consideration, and give us a favorable answer; as prays your humble and obedient servants, the undersigned.

his  
BARBER X TREE,  
mark.

his  
KAPAWGOODY X  
mark.

DARPLY PESSAY KING.

P. S.—The above names are men of reliable character, as far as I have known them, and have had many transactions with them, and I know that they are able to perform what they promise, and have confidence that they will perform what they have promised. Their locations are so similar to what I have described, that you may be satisfied without further information on the subject; they each have people enough to move out a small emigration, with all their baggage, at once; and they reside three days and three days and a half from the coast; and all are Bassa men, except King Darply, with whom I reside. By reference to the map, you will see their places marked with a cross; and I do hope that if the Society can give a favorable notice that they will do so. You shall have the little influence I can exert.

Believe me your humble servant,

G. L. S.

N. B.—I have inquired of Kapawgoody, and he informs that he is ready to erect six good comfortable country-constructed houses, for the accommodation of a small company of emigrants, if he is favored with very little aid, say about ten or twelve dollars each. Of course they would require doors and windows, which would have to be furnished by Liberian labor, but the bulk he will do.

[Continued from page 365—Vol. XXXIII.]

### Voyage to Liberia.

BY DR. JAMES HALL.

#### VOLUNTEERS FOR THE NEW SETTLEMENT—ARRIVAL AT MONROVIA.

As said in our last, we left Cape Mount on the evening of the 22d January; we left there some eighty of our two hundred emigrants, and there also we left the hearts of some eighty more—for never were any poor wanderers for a home more fascinated with a place, than were our emigrants with Cape Mount. Of those whom we did leave there, several had been manumitted on

condition of going to Liberia, and they embarked not with the view of permanent settlement, but to gain their freedom, and determined on remaining on board the ship, and returning to the United States. But when they had spent a few hours on shore, they changed their minds and decided on permanent settlement. We found it very difficult to persuade many who were destined

for Monrovia to remain on board till we reached that place, so much were they charmed with Robertsport and the surrounding country. This was particularly the case with those intended for the interior settlement, of which it will be necessary to speak, as that formed one of the main features of the voyage.

Those familiar with the operations of the Colonization Society for the past two years, will remember, that an interior settlement had been decided upon, to test its salubrity in comparison with that of the coast towns. The Rev. Mr. Seys, so well known, from his long connexion with the African Missionary and Colonization Societies, was appointed by the Board of Directors to visit Liberia, and select some suitable point in the interior, within the influence of its government, and prepare for the accommodation of a certain number of unacclimated emigrants. He left the United States in May, in the ship *Elvira Owen*, and it was expected that he would be ready to receive emigrants at the point selected, by the arrival of our expedition. After leaving port, among sundry resolutions of the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, transmitted to us, we found one, authorizing us to select a certain number of suitable persons from among the emigrants for the new settlement. This was very good, so far as the *authority* went, but the time had gone by, in which these people were to be *selected from* or *penned up*, or disposed of in any way. They had all been told that, when once in Liberia they would be free, and their first idea of freedom seemed to be, to go just where they pleased—and a very natural idea too. With the view of carrying out the wishes of the Society, we made it our business to study

the people on board, their characters, capacities, habits, hopes, associations, &c. We found most of them with large family connexions, at least the better part, those whom we might hope to persuade to a good thing, or who were fitted to form the nucleus of an isolated settlement. And for a time, we had little hope of being able to separate different members of any family, particularly to remove from it the young and healthy males, who alone would answer the purpose. Fortunately, Mr. Rives of Albemarle County, Va., had given two of the principal men of the family from his neighborhood, letters of introduction to us; without this, most likely, we should have failed in inducing any sufficient number of suitable persons to engage in the desired enterprise. As it was, we gained the confidence of these men, Doughlass and Walker, who might be termed the heads of this family. Doughlass had for years acted as the overseer, agent, and in fact general advising friend of his master, and was a man of no common order: unfortunately, however, without even the rudiments of education. After many and earnest consultations, Doughlass agreed to go if it would be safe for his wife and children, and if another woman could also be induced to go with her. Walker consented that his boys and others of their associates, over whom he had great influence, should go, Doughlass being leader. Another man of the same family, Barrett, concluded to go with his wife and two children, also a very gentlemanly and pious old man by the name of Garner. But it was not until the morning after we left Cape Mount that the business was concluded and the party willing to give in their names and bind themselves to the contract. The conviction that all was *fair* and

true in the Society's dealings with them, was only produced by a visit to Cape Mount, and witnessing how the people were taken care of. The settling of this business was a great relief to us: its failure would have involved great useless expenditure and disappointed the anxious wishes and expectations of many friends.

This matter off our minds, and Cape Mesurado but a few hours distant, we soon became absorbed in the past. The first voyage we ever made to Liberia became most prominent in our recollections. It was twenty-five years since, in the little schooner *Orion*, with a small band of emigrants. As strange as it may seem, we then visited Africa for health. We had been for years an invalid, had spent two seasons in the West Indies—had come to the conclusion that we could not live, certainly not enjoy life, out of the tropics; and finding no place where we could more likely be useful than in Liberia, determined upon making that our home for a season, or, as we then thought, for life, which promised not to be of long duration. It may therefore be reasonably supposed, that the mere prospect of again visiting this scene of our early or long past labors, was a period of the deepest interest to us, that it stirred us up from the inmost: but we will not sentimentalize. We must, however, both now and all along, speak of Liberia, of men and things, comparatively having long been so intimately connected with it and its people, that we cannot be supposed to speak as a stranger, to give first impressions of any thing, but of the present in comparison with the past. The view of Cape Mesurado, from whatever point is extremely beautiful and imposing—from some, particularly in the moonlight and a few

les distant, it presents the appear-

ance of a crown or elevated walled city. Fronting on the harbor or roadstead, westerly, it is bold and abrupt, the highest part elevated some three or four hundred feet from the water; although rocky from the base, it is yet covered with heavy forest timber, interwoven with thick undergrowth and creeping parasites. The Cape itself appears very much as it did a quarter of a century ago. The old block houses of Ashmun are at present merely supplied by a poorly constructed lighthouse. The north and easterly sides of the Cape are covered with the town of Monrovia, much of which can be seen from the inner anchorage and is vastly improved since our first visit, although it seems but a forest town as yet, owing to the many fruit, forest and shade trees intermixed. But the condition of things in the harbor or roadstead presented the greatest contrast. Now, there lay here some four or five regular foreign traders, making this their main port of business, also two good-sized merchant vessels, or coasters, under the Liberian flag; and here, too, was the national vessel of war or *Garda Costa*, the *Lark*. In the river, too, lay several small Liberian coasters. On coming to anchor here in 1831, we found only two vessels, half dismantled, apparently deserted; and so they were—most of the crews having gone to that country whence there is no return. They were vessels trading up the rivers *Nunez* and *Pong s*, and only came down to the then new American Colony for medical aid and relief of various kinds. At the request of the captain we visited one, and found only himself, two men and cabin boy, alive, and they in a state of great debility. The vessel had just arrived in port, and not yet received assistance from shore. The cabin boy



seemed to be suffering most, giving indication that something under his body caused him great pain. On turning him over, we found near half a pint of black ants, with which the ship was filled, embedded in his flesh, on which they were feeding. A more shocking sight we never witnessed, and only mention it to show what African traders endured in olden times, when the love of gain tempted owners to send their vessels into the rivers. We are glad to say, this trade is almost entirely abandoned now, or made less hazardous by the relief readily obtained from Liberia. We remember, too, a few days after we went on shore, seeing a vessel in the offing, with sails flapping, and apparently not under strange-way. The governor dispatched a boat, and found her to be a Philadelphia brig, under command of Captain Sharp. He had lost all his crew in the rivers, and attempted to reach Monrovia by aid of Kroomen alone. He kept up till within sight of the Cape and then dropped at the helm. The vessel was brought into port, the captain saved, and a new crew shipped. Such were some of the features of the *legitimate* African trade, a quarter of a century since.

On coming to anchor about 11 o'clock on the morning of the 23d January, we soon found that our arrival had been long anticipated, as boats from the vessels in harbor and from shore at once centred upon us in numbers, among which we soon noticed two bearing insignia of office: one containing the boarding officer from the custom-house, and the other an officer from the Government cutter Lark: each mounting just enough of yellow buttons and lace to indicate their official capacity. We were pleased to note the etiquette observed by the masters of the other boats; no one

presumed to mount the sides of the ship till the boarding officer had been received, and then one, who was looking for a long-absent friend on board, was ordered peremptorily off, till the officer had left the ship or dispatched the mail on shore, that being one of their custom-house regulations.

But little time was lost in observing officials, or even in receiving the greeting of friends. It was Saturday afternoon, and we had predetermined that the emigrants should be on shore before Monday morning, bag and baggage. We had advised Mr. Dennis, the agent of the Society, by note, of our intent, while running in for the anchorage and received an answer informing us of his readiness to receive them. Accordingly, as soon as the boarding officer gave us liberty to land, the boats were all manned by the first Kroomen we could secure, and under-way for the shore, with Africa's returning children—and happy, joyous children they were: for no one ever yet left the side of a vessel with regret, after a six weeks' voyage. The captain of the ship being on shore to undergo the regular form of entry, we took charge of loading the boats with emigrants. It seemed like old times, this driving, scolding, and shouting to the Kroomen and emigrants, now coaxing this timid female over the vessel's side, now slinging down that urchin by one limb to his expectant parent, half agonized for fear it will fall into the water. Now hallowing to the Kroomen to keep the boats clear of the side, now pitching some reluctant gawky into the boat, who had blocked up the gangway a half hour to be delivered of a few last words. It was an afternoon of hard work, bustle and excitement; but by sunset the coast was clear, the emigrants ashore and the boats

hauled up on the beach or anchored inside the river; and the first time for many a long day and evening, quiet reigned on board our good ship: the few that remained, destined for the interior settlement, tired of the noise and bustle, soon disappeared below. To most on board it was an evening for reflection, and the night one of repose—but not so the latter to us. Although fatigued with the bodily labor of the day, there was too much of mental excitement, from causes many and various, to allow of the balmy influences of sleep. Independent of unpleasant tidings which had reached us of the war at Cape Palmas, and other matters of the like character, the first night under the shadow of Cape Mesurado, after an absence of fifteen years, could not be devoted to sleep. The mind had a long range of time to traverse and a countless multitude of events to recall, and many scenes of general and personal interest to live through again, during the early hours of the night. Towards morning, in a kind of half somnambulistic state, we went through nearly the same process, each event accompanied with many fantastic variations, all no doubt greatly condensed in time, although it seemed ages to us.—With these imaginings we will not trouble our readers; it is sufficient to say that we woke out of them in a violent struggle with old King Freeman and Yellow Will, demanding their town back which our people had burned; Mr. Seys engaging in the scuffle to hold on to his new town of Careysburg. However, the morning dawned hazy and lazy, as every thing else dawns and yawns of a Sunday in Africa. For the first time since leaving America we failed of punctuality at breakfast, and were rather late getting on shore, enduring as compensation a long

hot row at the hottest part of the day, between the land and sea breezes. As said above, we must, almost of necessity, speak of things comparatively—not a step could we take in all our visit to Liberia, without being reminded how this was a quarter of a century since. This Sunday we were at liberty to go on shore and greet our friends. The Sunday which first dawned upon us in African waters twenty-five years ago, we spent in that roadstead, assisting one of our emigrants in tendering to her new country a pair of healthy returning Africans, and attending to the poor ant-eaten boy and other sufferers on board the brig. As we entered the river on our first visit, only one or two houses on the top of the hill appeared in view—Ashmun's old fort with the three "Martello towers" crowned the summit—not a shanty under the hill, or even an apology for a wharf to land on. Now the hill-side was adorned with many dwellings and stores, some very imposing: the old fort had given way to the Wesleyan High School—and the water-side was lined with wharves and warehouses. We were greeted on landing by our old friends, the Messrs. McGills, and others, and conducted to an elegant and costly mansion, the residence of one of the brothers. After an hour's rest, which we all really needed from the long pull through the bar, the hill and the sun, we put forth for church—"The Protestant Episcopal Church of Liberia," we presume, at any rate the edifice was Liberian enough, and the service Episcopal. We have an impression that the church was of stone, very roughly built, of one story, and nothing to distinguish the exterior from an ordinary dwelling. The interior consisted of one room, not exceeding in dimensions 20 by 30 feet, very likely not that, •

furnished with a few wooden benches with backs, very plain but comfortable, presuming each one to be supplied with private cushions.—The room was Episcopalized by a wooden screen, behind which the pastor could do whatever is usually done in church vestrys. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Alexander Crummell, a well educated gentleman, and a coal-black man. Our Liberian readers must excuse our allusions to the color of the skin, which we shall often have occasion to do, as the uniform inference among Americans is, that in case any one is found in Liberia possessed of even ordinary intellectual powers, he must, of necessity, have *some* white blood in his veins. Mr. Crummell read, or performed, or conducted, which ever may be the more proper term, the Episcopal service *well*. *Well* is the word, but in a sense admitting of no *better* or *best*. His sermon, too, was one of the best we ever heard, and delivered, as he read the service, well. The number in church was 26, of whom three were passengers by our ship, our own party; so that the inference is, Mr. Crummell's preaching, good as it is, from some cause, is not destined to affect many in Liberia. After church, we took a stroll through the town of Monrovia, with the first view of which, we must confess, we were not a little disappointed. Hearing for fifteen years of the great improvement of the place generally, and of this and that dwelling or public edifice in particular, we were led to anticipate a better and more city-like appearance. The main difference in the general features of Monrovia now and on our last visit in 1840, consists in the substitution of some ten or a dozen expensive brick dwellings for about as many less expensive ones of wood and stone: of

several stone fences or walls for gardens and lots, instead of wooden ones; a few good public buildings, the principal of which is the High School before mentioned. The town has extended considerably down the hill towards the river, and also westerly on the Cape, but it seemed to us rather to contract in other directions, certainly not to extend. We missed many dwellings on several streets, the places of which have not been supplied by others. To a stranger, we should think Monrovia would present an untidy, unsocial, unvillage or uncitylike aspect. The streets are very wide and much overgrown with grass, weeds, and even bushes, through which there are winding paths worn into the turf, by man and beast; in the rainy season or in morning's dew, it must be difficult for females to walk with dry skirts, certainly if hooped. In olden times, when riding an ass, performing our professional duties, we were obliged to elevate our limbs when either dew or rain saturated vegetation. Although the place may be said to be new, or comparatively so, yet, from the continued heat and extreme moisture of the climate, there is an air of decay on almost all wooden structures, and even on those of stone. The condition of many slightly made fences and old rented and uninhabited houses, add much to this appearance. What is strange, too, for so new a place, we noticed several walls of stone houses either unfinished or the wood part burnt out—covered with vines and mosses, apparently relics of centuries. Fortunately for the Monroviaans, most of the town was well paved when the Cape was upheaved from the ocean, so that they are not incommoded by mud; however that could easily be avoided by walking on the grass, which almost entirely

covers the unenclosed ground, called "street." Some parts of the town admit of a more favorable description, say the few squares in the immediate vicinity of the President's mansion. On approaching this spot, we missed the old Government House, the residence of all the United States and Society's agents, from Ashmun down to Buchanan. Here we found Mechlin and Russwurm domiciled, and here we spent near three years of our invalid, professional life. It pained us somewhat not to see the old broad-spreading roof and double piazza. It seemed as if half of the Liberia whom we once knew, had departed. The lot on which it stood, and several adjoining ones, form a public square, in the centre of which is a neat and substantial monument, dedicated to that old able counselor and brave soldier, Elijah Johnson, the man on whom the colony depended for defence in its early years, more than on *any other one*

*man.* Speaking of Mr. Johnson's monument, reminds us of an idea which struck us very forcibly while in Monrovia, and that is, the erection of a Battle Monument, or a monument commemorative of the first battle between the colonists and native tribes, on Cape Mesurado: when a handful of brave men, under Ashmun, repulsed and put to flight some thousands of ruthless barbarians, determined upon the destruction of the then infant settlement. It should be a national monument, and on it should be inscribed the names of all those who there battled for freedom. No place could be better fitted for it, than on the very highest point of land or rock in Monrovia, at the crossing of two principal streets, within a few feet of the battle-ground, on the very spot where old Johnson regained possession of the big gun the savages had captured. Something of this kind should be done.—  
[Md. Col. Journal.]

[From the Maryland Colonization Journal.]

#### A Lawyer for Liberia.

ON the sailing of almost every expedition we have had occasion to chronicle the departure of missionaries, teachers, or a physician, but not until the present time, that of a lawyer. The souls and bodies of the emigrants have been well cared for; now, it is no doubt supposed, they require assistance in guarding their money, civil rights, &c. Most professional emissaries have been educated at public expense, either by Missionary or the Colonization Societies, but the first lawyer goes out independent of any associated aid. Mr. Garrison Draper, a colored man of high respectability, and long a resident of Old Town, early determined on educating his only son for Africa. He kept him at

some good public school in Pennsylvania till fitted for college, then sent him to Dartmouth, where he remained four years and graduated, maintaining always a very respectable standing, socially, and in his class. After much consultation with friends, he determined upon the study of law. Mr. Chas. Gilman, a retired member of the Baltimore Bar, very kindly consented to give young Draper professional instruction, and for two years he remained under his tuition. Not having any opportunities for acquiring a knowledge of the routine of professional practice, the rules, habits and courtesy of the Bar, in Baltimore, Mr. Draper spent some few months in the office of a distinguish-

ed lawyer in Boston. On returning to this city to embark for Liberia, he underwent an examination by Judge Lee of the Superior Court, and obtained from him a certificate of his fitness to practice the profession of law, a copy of which we append hereto.

We consider the settlement of Mr. Draper in the Republic as an event of no little importance. It seemed necessary that there should be one regularly educated lawyer in a community of several thousand people, in a Republic of freemen. True, there are many very intelligent, well informed men now in the practice of law in Liberia, but they have not been educated to the profession, and we believe, no one makes that his exclusive business. We doubt not but they will welcome Mr. Draper as one of their fraternity. To our Liberia friends we commend him as a well-educated, intelligent man, of good habits and principles; one in whom they may place the fullest confidence, and we bespeak for him, at their

hands kind considerations and patronage.

—  
STATE OF MARYLAND,  
City of Baltimore,

October 29, 1857.

Upon the application of Charles Gilman, Esq., of the Baltimore Bar, I have examined Edward G. Draper, a young man of color, who has been reading law under the direction of Mr. Gilman, with the view of pursuing its practice in Liberia, Africa. And I have found him most intelligent and well informed in his answers to the questions propounded by me, and qualified in all respects to be admitted to the Bar in Maryland, if he was a free white citizen of this State. Mr. Gilman, in whom I have the highest confidence, has also testified to his good moral character.

This Certificate is therefore furnished to him by me, with a view to promote his establishment and success in Liberia at the Bar there.

Z. COLLINS LEE,

*Judge of Superior Court, Balt., Md.*

#### **The Ashmun Institute.**

We have observed the rise and progress of this seminary with pleasure, not only because of our attachment to the name it bears, but from a deep sense of its importance to the improvement of our colored population and to the civilization of Africa. The great need to Africa is for intelligent and well educated men of color, cherishing an apostolic spirit and willing to go forth and consecrate themselves to the instruction of her people. For such men of color there is open, in that country, a boundless field of honor and usefulness. Such men, inspired by heroic desires and the spirit of Christ, will achieve the noblest triumphs. There is room for many such in Liberia, in her schools and in her professions, but far beyond her present (not her future) limits are the populous districts they are destined to enlighten and bless. We trust, the President of this Institute, to whom we are indebted for the following encouraging

view of its prospects, will be sustained in his labors and live to rejoice in the benefits it may confer on Africa and her children. We hope pupils from Yoruba and other countries of Central Africa may yet be sent for education to this Seminary. Thanks are due to its founders, and may it receive the generous patronage it so well deserves!

—  
ASHMUN INSTITUTE, Nov. 14, 1857.

*Rev. and Dear Sir:*—Your esteemed favor of the 10th inst. was duly received.

It affords me very great pleasure to reply to your inquiries respecting the Ashmun Institute: an enterprise, to which, when understood, no true friend of the African race can be indifferent. And I the more readily reply to your note, as it introduces me to the acquaintance of one whose reputation as a devoted and self-denying laborer in the African cause, occupies an enviable position on both sides of the Atlantic.

The Ashmun Institute was founded by the Presbytery of New Casile, under the immediate supervision, and at the pecuniary risk of Dr. J. M. Dickey as President of the Board of Trustees. The buildings consist of a College edifice for the accommodation of forty students, or more, and a separate house for the President. These with 30 acres of land, cost about \$8,000. Of this sum, only between \$3,000 and \$4,000 have been received in miscellaneous contributions, to the present time. We have no endowment, or invested fund, for the support of the Institution. The boarding, &c., of each student, amounts to \$85, or \$110 for a session of eight months. This is to be paid by themselves, or by their friends sending them to us.

My salary, which is only \$700, and the house, etc., is paid partly by the Trustees and partly by our Board of Education. We therefore depedd for all things needful to conduct our enterprise, upon the bounty of the friends of the African race throughout the country. The cause of African Colonization I have deeply at heart. But it must be a *Christian* colonization, to be ultimately successful. And to accomplish this, some, at least, of those who are to be the teachers and missionaries of Africa, should be colored men, and *they must be educated in this country*. I have at present four students of theology, all of whom intend going to Liberia when they are through their course of study. We do not require them to pledge themselves to go there, in advance; but leave it to their conscience to decide what is duty, on a full and impartial examination of the subject. And although our Institute is Presbyterian, we do not require a theological student to profess our faith. We have at present one of the circuit preachers of the African M. E. Church, studying theology with us. We have also a young man from Liberia, Armstead Miller, recently under the tuition of Rev. D. A. Wilson in the Alexander High School, Monrovia. But he found it next to impossible to prosecute his studies there, on account of his own and Mr. Wilson's frequent ill-health;

and he has been sent here to complete his theological course, and to return to Liberia.

Mr. Bowen's idea exactly coincides with my own theory on this subject: I am fully satisfied that the work of foreign missions will be greatly facilitated by selecting proper subjects among the heathen and bringing them to this country to be educated. This is especially necessary with respect to Africa—a country in which God, in His holy Providence, does not permit the white man to live long enough, except in some rare instances, to do more than to show his willingness to *die in the attempt to evangelize her benighted millions*. I should welcome with peculiar pleasure ten or twelve well and PRAYERFULLY selected Africans, from as many different interior tribes—to become pupils in the Ashmun Institute.

And benevolent masters cannot do better by the slaves they propose to liberate as Liberian colonists, than to send them here to be educated. If you have the opportunity of recommending any such to us, you will be doing them a great favor, and promoting the best interests of African Colonization.

We wish to be rightly understood by the friends of the African race of all sections, but particularly so at the South. Our aim is, by God's blessing, to prepare the African for his home and for his work among his own people, *as a distinct people, and in Africa*.

Whatever you can do for us through the medium of your periodical, and by your personal influence, will be thankfully acknowledged.

I send herewith a copy of the Address delivered at the opening of the Institute, and also a circular stating terms, etc.

Hoping to hear from you frequently, and with my sincere wishes for your health, and the prosperity of the great cause in which you are engaged, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

JOHN A. CARTER,

President, &c. &c.

Rev. Dr. Gurley, Sec'y, &c.

#### Yoruba.—Rev. T. J. Bowen.

It will be seen, by the following letter, that the Southern Baptist Board of Foreign Missions have resolved, in accordance with the earnest wishes of their able missionary, the Rev. T. J. Bowen, to establish a seminary for the training and education of native preachers and teachers in Yoruba. Having completed his important

works here, his book on Central Africa and his Dictionary and Grammar of the Yoruba language—the last two to be published by the Smithsonian Institute—Mr. Bowen intends to return to his great work in Africa. We observe that his views of the importance of commerce and civilization as mighty auxiliaries to Christianity,

agree with those of the great traveller and missionary, Dr. Livingston. We hope our Government will avail themselves of his counsels and energy for the exploration of the Niger, and the establishment of friendly commercial relations with the powerful African tribes and nations near the outlets of the Niger, and in the vast interior districts of Central Africa. Nor should it be forgotten, that in the vicinity of Mr. Bowen's African home, is a large extent of country, fertile and eligible, deprived of inhabitants by civil war, which invite colonization, and will doubtless be required for the purpose.

[From the Southern Baptist, Dec. 22d.]

REV. T. J. BOWEN.

The following portions of a letter from Rev. T. J. Bowen, we take the liberty to publish, although not so intended by the writer, whose letter relates to a personal and practical matter. But Mr. Bowen's views concerning his training school should be at once before the public.—*Ed. So. Bap.*

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 12.

Rev. J. P. Tustin,  
Charleston:

My Dear Bro:—At their last meeting, the Foreign Mission Board resolved to establish a school in Yoruba for the training of colored preachers and teachers, both Americans and natives, to labor in Central Africa. They have also requested me to collect funds, and to seek for a few godly and sensible men to go out with me when I return to my field of labor. I hope to return in July.

Our success will very much depend in the hearty and prayerful co-operation of the brethren.

We are much encouraged in regard to this school by the fact that some of our best missionaries, as Jones, Day, Crowther, (a native,) and several others are colored men. An account of these missionaries would be one of the most interesting and astonishing things that we have yet seen from Africa. Our training school, with God's blessing, will send forth many such men to labor in Yoruba and the countries beyond it.

One leading idea of the enterprise is to make the school, as nearly as possible, self-supporting. To this end we will have shops and a farm, in which we will labor from one-fifth to one-seventh of our time. But the saving of expense will be one of the least advantages accruing from this industrial feature of our work. The self-denial, and our exact and orderly attention to religious exercises, study and manual labor, will be an excellent discipline for the mind. It will promote a spirit of manliness and self-reliance. It will supply ourselves and the people who purchase from us with many useful articles. It will make us healthy. It will qualify our students to instruct the people in all that pertains to christianity and civilization. It will exhibit an example of industry, economy, purity and success, which the present social condition of the Yorubas will enable them to appreciate.

I expect to remain in this city, engaged on my Yoruba Dictionary and Grammar, till about the 20th of January, when I hope to visit Charleston and many other places.

Truly yours,

T. J. BOWEN.

### Intelligence.

THERE are in the city of Philadelphia, eighteen churches for colored people. Of these, ten, or more than one-half of the whole number, are in the Methodist connection; three are in the Baptist connection; two are Episcopalian, and three are Presbyterian. These churches are capable of accommodating about eleven thousand people, and comprise 4,354 communicating members. The estimated value of the church property is \$227,200. Favorable as this account is, much remains to be done for the colored population of that city, which is supposed to amount to 30,000.—*Richmond C. Advocate.*—

SLAVE TRADE UNDER A FREE NAME.—The Rev. Henry Townsend writes from Tsein, in the Yoruba country, giving some account of the working of the French negro

“emigration” scheme along the African coast. Under date, Lagos, Aug. 20, he says:

“There is a vessel ready to ship 1,200 at Whydah, taking in her living cargo, and the British cruisers can do nothing against it. It is a covert slave trade, and British Christians must stir themselves again, or the land will be again deluged with blood. As regards Africa itself, it is one and the same what is done with the victims. The slave trader asks not, cares not what becomes of the slaves he sells. People may call them what they like, make of them what they like. Calling them emigrants may stop European indignation, but will not alter the state of things in Africa.” In a second letter, Mr. Townsend reiterates these opinions, and states that so far from the “emigration,” proposed under the most advantageous terms, being advanta-

geous to the African, he is far better off in his own country, where, if he chooses he can reap a net, per cent, on his outlay in labor.—*N. Y. Observer.*

**MISSION.**—The last will and testament of the late George W. P. Custis, of this county, was admitted to probate at the December term of the County Court, and by it, we learn, that he directed that all his slaves, on his different plantations, be set free within the next five years, leaving it to his executors to provide the necessary funds from his estate, to remove them from the Commonwealth. There are, probably, some two or three hundred slaves thus set free.—*Alex. Gazette.*

**FRENCH NEGRO EMIGRATION SCHEME.**—The new French system of procuring negro labor for the French West India Colonies seems to have already produced bad effects in Africa. A letter from Mr. Campbell, British Consul at Lagos, has been published, stating that the example of the French in purchasing "slaves" at Whydah has been followed by a host of Spaniards, Portuguese, and Americans, and that, to supply the demand, the native chiefs have begun to go out hunting for slaves. Mr. Campbell fears that if the French system be continued "we must say good-bye to cotton from that part of Africa."—*London Record.*

**LIBERATED.**—The will of Mrs. Lucy Fine of Louisville, Kentucky, who liberated all her slaves, nine in number, was registered on last Monday. She gave to each of them one hundred dollars in cash, and made them equal heirs to her real estate in Jefferson street at the death of an aged brother. The slaves are to be sent to Ohio.

**REVIVAL AMONG THE NEGROES.**—The *Lynchburg* (Va.) *Courier* says:—"One of the effects of the great revival among colored people has been the establishment of a regular system of prayer-meetings for their benefit. Meetings are held every night during the week at the tobacco factories, the proprietors of which have been kind enough to place these edifices at the disposal of the colored brethren. The owners of the several factories preside over these meetings, and the most absolute good conduct is exhibited."

**Religious Slaves.**—In Newbern, N. C., the slaves have a large church of their own, which is always well attended. They pay a salary of \$500 per annum to their white

minister. They have likewise a negro preacher in their employ, whom they purchased from his master.—*Southern Monitor*

And Newbern in this respect is not isolated. For in nearly every town of any size in the Southern States, the colored people have their Churches, and what is more than is always known at the North, they sustain their Churches and pay their ministers.—*Express.*

**COLORED DOCTORS.**—The Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, Mass., has just graduated two colored students, educated gratuitously for the Colonization Society, to go to Liberia. The graduating class was, however, thinned on account of it, and one of the Professors, Dr. Dalton, of New York, resigned his chair.—*Vt. Chronicle.*

**SERMON BY A SLAVE.**—The Rev. Wm. S. Eisey, a Maryland slave, preached a sermon at Jayne's Hall last Sabbath afternoon, from the text, "And never man spake like this man." John 7:45. After a neat and commendable introduction, he spoke more particularly, 1st, of the teachings of Christ; 2d, the manner of His speaking; 3d, the effect of his speaking.

At the conclusion he stated that he was a slave, that he was born in Somerset county, Md.; that at two years of age he was bought by Mrs. Bayley, at Cambridge, in Dorset co., Maryland; that he is now 51 years of age; that his mistress, who was fond of him to the extent of \$1000, had died intestate; that her daughter had him appraised; that his price was set down at \$350; that she was now in abject circumstances, and he wanted to relieve her by paying her the sum he was worth, and be conscious that he had done an act of charity to a poor woman, and given himself freedom. The collection was taken and amounted to \$30. He will remain in the city during this week, for the purpose of soliciting further aid. He is in the hands of several Methodist Episcopal ministers in the city.—*Philadelphia Evening Journal.*

**COLORED SETTLEMENT IN CANADA.**—Some years ago the Rev. William King, a slave owner in Louisiana, manumitted his slaves and removed them to Canada. They now, with others, occupy a tract of land at Buxton and the vicinity, called the Egin Block, where Mr. King is stationed as a Presbyterian missionary.

A recent general meeting was attended by Mr. A. H. Spencer, &c.



members of the British Parliament, who made addresses. The whole educational and moral machinery is worked by the presiding genius of the Rev. W. King, to whom the entire settlement are under felt and acknowledged obligations. He teaches them agriculture and industry. He superintends their education, and preaches the gospel on the Lord's day. He regards the experiment as highly successful.

**Cost of the Clergy.**—It is calculated that the clergy cost the United States \$12,000,000 annually; the criminals, \$40,000,000; the lawyers, \$70,000,000; and liquors, \$200,000,000.

**Anthony Burns**, the fugitive, whose capture in Boston produced such an excitement a few years since, it is stated, is now a student in the Fairmount Theological Seminary, near Cincinnati. He has been studying a year or so past at Oberlin.

**INSTRUCTION OF THE COLORED POPULATION.**—Resolved, That the religious instruction of our Colored population be affectionately and earnestly commended to the ministry and eldership of our churches generally, as opening to us a field of most obligatory and interesting Christian effort, in which we are called to labor more faithfully and fully, by our regard for our

social interests, as well as by the higher considerations of duty to God and the souls of our fellow men.—*Synod of Va.*

**NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN WISCONSIN.**—In Wisconsin, as well as Iowa, a proposition to extend the right of suffrage to negroes has been rejected. The vote in its favor was much less than that for the Republican State Ticket.

**Underground R. R. Return Trains.**—The steamer Telegraph brings back from Canada on every trip, families of negroes who have formerly fled to the Provinces from the States. They describe the life and condition of the blacks in Canada as miserable in the extreme. They are principally from Canada West. Ohio and Michigan are likely to have large accessions to their negro population from that source. The Canadians have shown a disposition in their Parliament and in every day transactions to discourage the negro population coming to or remaining in the Provinces.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

Inadvertently we omitted in our last number to mention the departure in the M. C. Stevens of the Rev. Mr. Weir and wife, colored missionaries of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, destined to Cape Mount.

**Receipts of the American Colonization Society;**

*From the 20th of November to the 20th of December, 1857.*

<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE.</b>	
<i>West Lebanon</i> —Collection in Congregational Church, by Rev. Rufus Case.....	14 00
<b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b>	
A friend, to constitute Franklin P. Suedecor a life-member....	30 00
<b>NEW YORK.</b>	
New York State Colonization Society, by Rev J. B. Pinney, viz: balance of goods per L. Martine, reported by Dr J. S. Smith.....	153 59
"Sundry expenses for Emigrants paid by our treasurer, N Hayden, Esq.".....	769 31
	<hr/>
	922 90
<b>MARYLAND.</b>	
<i>Baltimore</i> —Mrs. E. A. W. Riggin, in part for colonizing her people.....	1,000 00
Maryland State Col. Society, for passage of 38 persons to Liberia, \$1,119; and for freight, \$50;	

charged to them on account of their loan to help finish and furnish our ship.....	1,054 50
<i>Rockville and Bethesda Church</i> , to constitute Rev. W. T. Eva and Wife life-members.....	60 00
	<hr/>
	2,124 50
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.</b>	
<i>Washington City</i> —From freight and passage in ship M. C. Stevens, voyage B.....	1,769 15
Ditto, ditto, voyage C.....	1,336 97
Interest on investments.....	634 00
Collections by Rev J. N. Danforth, D. D., in part to constitute James Buchanan a life-Director—viz: Franklin Pierce, \$100, W. W. Corcoran, \$100, John Slidell, \$50, W. Wright, \$50, A. F. K., \$20, J. C. R., \$50, C. M., \$10, A. O. D., \$10, T. B., \$10, J. P., \$10, J. M. C., \$10, T. H., \$10, J. W. D., \$10, T. J. D., \$10, J. L.,	

\$10, Dr. W., \$10, Gen. J., \$10, J. M. J., \$10, M. McC., \$10, G. C. W., \$5, C. B. M., \$5, T. B., \$5, J. L. S., \$5, M. H. M., \$5.....	525 00	T. W. Carpenter, G. F. O'Harra, J. S. Abbott, each \$1.....	60 25
Collection in 4th Pres. Church, Miscellaneous collections, \$38, J. J., \$5; C. W. Pairo, \$30.	32 69 73 00	Dayton—Henry Stoddard, \$50; Rev. J. Orcutt, (avails of half day supply) \$10.....	60 00 5 00
	4,370 81	Cleveland—Leonard Case.....	154 75
INDIANA.			
<b>VIRGINIA.</b>		<i>Indianapolis</i> —Hon. H. O. Smith, Harvey Bates, James M. Ray, each \$5; Jer. McLere and Cash, each \$2.....	19 00
<i>Trindelphia</i> —Mrs. Mary Brown..	10 00	<i>Lafayette</i> —Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, \$5, J. Spencer, W. J. Snoddy, J. K. Snyder, each \$1, by Rev. J. Orcutt.....	8 00
<i>Hampstead</i> —Mrs. M. C. Stewart,	10 00		27 00
<i>Romney</i> —Foreman Inskip, Exe- cutor of Sarah Inskip, de- ceased, for passage of one man to Liberia.....	35 00		
<i>Lynchburg</i> —Samuel Miller, for colonizing one person.....	70 00		
<i>Prince Edward Co.</i> —Jos. Dupuy, Executor of John Watson, de- ceased, for colonizing 66 per- sons.....	3,850 00		
Virginia Colonization Society, by Rev. P. Slaughter, for colon- izing 22 persons.....	1,100 00		
	5,075 00	Total Contributions.....	14,223 66
FOR REPOSITORY.			
NORTH CAROLINA.			
<i>Perquimans Co.</i> —Nathan Wins- low, by Rev. W. H. Starr...	10 00	<b>MAINE.</b> — <i>Portland</i> —Asa C. Tut- tle, to 1 Dec. 1858.....	1 00
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
<i>Charleston</i> —Wm. Hazzard, for 3 Nos. Repository.....	20	<b>VERMONT.</b> — <i>South Rygate</i> —John McLure, to 1 Jan. 1859, \$2; Wm. McLure, to 1 Jan. 1858, \$1.....	3 00
KENTUCKY.			
Kentucky Colonization Society, by Rev. A. M. Cowan, for passage of one man and part support.....	60 00	<b>RHODE ISLAND.</b> — <i>Woonsocket</i> — Arnold Spear, to Jan. 1859, <b>NEW YORK.</b> — <i>Jonesville</i> —Mr. Jones, <b>VIRGINIA.</b> — <i>Broad Run</i> —Thomas H. Boswell, \$1. <i>Pine View</i> — Miss Mary I. Skinker, each \$1, for 1857.....	2 00
For two Cottage Receptacles, freight, &c.....	700 00	<b>NORTH CAROLINA.</b> — <i>Elizabeth City</i> —G. W. F. Dashiell, \$1. <i>New- by's Bridge</i> —Dr. Wm. Nichol- son, \$1. <i>Edenton</i> —Rev. C. B. Reddick, Wm. R. Skinner, and F. S. Roberts, each \$1, by Rev. W. H. Starr.....	5 00
<i>Christian County</i> —Robt. McKee, Executor of Thos. Coleman, deceased, for colonizing nine persons.....	630 00	<b>GEORGIA.</b> — <i>Albany</i> —Rev. C. D. Mallory, for 1858, \$1. <i>Augusta</i> —Mrs. M. Moderwell, for her- self and Mrs. S. D. Hutchison, for 1853, \$2.....	3 00
	1,390 00	<b>OHIO.</b> — <i>Palmyra</i> —Stephen Ed- wards, for 1858, \$1. <i>Colum- bus</i> —Thomas Moodie, in full, \$7.....	8 00
OHIO.			
<i>Xenia</i> —Collected by Rev. J. C. McMillan and G. J. Vaneaton,	20 50	<b>TENNESSEE.</b> — <i>Cleveland</i> —J. Nat- ches, for 1858, \$1. <i>Boyd's Creek</i> —Charles Chandler, for 1857, \$1.....	2 00
<i>Cedarville</i> —Auxiliary Col. Soci- ety, by H. M. Nisbet, Tr.....	5 00	<b>TEXAS.</b> — <i>Austin</i> —Rev. B. O. Wat- rous, for 1857.....	1 00
<i>Palmyra</i> —Steven Edwards.....	4 00		
<i>Columbus</i> —By Rev. J. Orcut, viz: Dr. Goodale, \$10, in part of life-membership; M. J. Ridg- way, Robt. Neil, D. J. Wood- bury, ea. \$10; Mrs. C. Swayne, Mrs. J. S. Ridgway, each \$5; P. B. Doddridge, Mrs. Judge Buttles, each \$2; Mrs. M. Sullivant, \$1.25, Mrs. N. J. Gwynne, Mrs. L. G. Andrews,		Total Repository.....	27 00
		Total Contributions.....	14,223 66
		Aggregate Amount.....	\$14,147 16

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# AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

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Vol. XXXIV.]      WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY, 1858.

[No. 2.

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### Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society.

THE forty-first Annual Meeting of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY was held in Trinity Church, Washington City, on the evening of the 19th ultimo, at 7½ o'clock, when, in the absence of the President, J. H. B. LATROBE, Esq., the Hon. ELISHA WHITFLESEY, the senior Vice President present, took the chair. At the request of the chairman, prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. CUMMINS. Parts of the Annual Report were read by the Corresponding Secretary, the Rev. R. R. GURLEY. Very interesting and impressive addresses were then made by the Rev. PHILIP SLAUGHTER, D. D., of Virginia; Rev. T. J. BOWEN, who has resided several years as a missionary of the Southern Baptist Board of Missions, in Yoruba, near the Niger; and the Rev. JOHN SEYS, Special Agent of the American Colonization Society, who has recently returned from his arduous and successful labors for the establishment of an Interior Settlement in Liberia.

The first speaker was the Rev. PHILIP SLAUGHTER, who introduced his address by the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That in our judgment America in Africa is the solution of the problem of Africa in America.

Dr. SLAUGHTER commenced his remarks by saying that he was not ashamed to avow himself one of those who have conceived the highest ideal of the part which America is destined to play in that great drama of which this earth is the theatre, and in which nations are the actors, under the supervision of that "Divinity which shapes our ends, rough-hew them as we will." He said, emphatically, under the supervision of the Divinity which shapes our ends, because he believed that there is a God in history, and that in His wisdom He reserved this new world as the theatre of a higher social, political and religious development of humanity than was vouchsafed to the preceding ages; and as a centre of influences which are to radiate to the north and to the south, to the east and to the west, until they surround the world like its atmosphere.

I would not (the speaker continued) presumptuously interpret His ways; but I think I see His providence in the varied and important events which were grouped around the discovery of this continent, and which made that era stand out so prominently among the preceding ones.

It was something more than a curious coincidence that the revival of letters and of the arts, the discovery of printing, and of the polarity of the magnet, just preceded and the reformation of religion just succeeded the discovery of America.

The minds of meditative men, too, were expectant of a great change in the world's affairs, and of a new world as the scene of it. Irving tells us that the

philosophers placed it in the lost Atlantis. The poets beheld it in the Islands of the Blessed, and the stern spirit of Seneca discerned a fairer abode of humanity in the western ocean, in contemplation of which he uttered those remarkable words:

\* \* \* "Venient annis  
Sæcula seris quibus oceanus  
Rerum vincula laxet et ingens  
Pateat tellus, Typhusque novos  
Detegat orbes," &c.

I cannot trace the steps which led Columbus to the discovery of America, without being convinced that that great man was moved by a higher inspiration than that of mere human genius. He seemed to see by faith this new world, as mariners sometimes see the land towards which they are steering, long ere they have reached it, indistinctly reflected upon the clouds. Again: I think I see that Providence in the process by which North America became the heritage of the Anglo-Saxons, of the English language, English law, English literature, and of the *English Bible*. I think, too, I see that Providence enabling our fathers to accomplish a revolution which has no parallel in the annals of the world, and to lay the foundations of governments which had no model on the face of the globe. The principle which lies at the root of this nation is Christianity. Not Christianity as she was fettered in the Old World, but Christianity loosed from her swathing bands, standing alone, in her own might, shining with her own light, "like some bird of heavenly plumage fair," about to expand her wings for a grander flight for the healing of the nations. For the first time in the history of the world all the great principles of civil and religious liberty—liberty of thought, liberty of faith, liberty of worship, liberty of speech, and liberty of the press—were enacted into the organic law of the land. It would seem that the soul of the great reformation had transmigrated into the American body politic. These were the principles that demanded a New World, a fulcrum upon which to move the Old World. And what a fulcrum!

Her vast plains and lofty mountains, teeming with materials adequate to furnish the food and feed the fires of all mankind; her mighty rivers, rolling in every direction to mingle with the world of waters which beat upon every shore. Such is America, stretching in an opposite direction to the Old World, through nearly all the climatic forms of the earth, "enthroned, queen-like, between the two great oceans," stretching forth one hand to the Pacific and the other to the Atlantic to welcome the poor and oppressed of every land. And they have heard and heeded the invitation. A great Englishman has said that the world has never witnessed an emigration like that which has taken place to America since the first dispersion of mankind. Hordes of emigrants are continually swarming off in crowds as resistless and unreturning as the travellers to eternity. All the historical races of the earth have come, and, like the disintegration of different soils, have blended into one nationality, making a richness and fertility of natural life such as was never seen before. In the language of the Rev. Dr. Moore, our people are made up of the best blood of the world, and this is the secret of the power and energy of this country. The United States doubles its population in less than twenty-five years, and more than doubles its resources. It will soon contain ten times as many inhabitants as were ever before animated by the spirit of a free people. They carry their altars with them into the wilderness, and the aborigines melt away before

them like snows under an April sun. The march of the Anglo-Saxons, said De Tocqueville, in his time, towards the West has all the solemnity of a Providential event; it is like a deluge of people rising unabatedly, and daily driven, as it were, by the hand of God. Since those words were written they have covered the shore of the Pacific, where they have met the Chinese, and in process of time will doubtless meet England in the East, as she comes up through Australia and India.

The same enterprise will in time doubtless carry our people through Central and spread them over South America, until our pulse shall circle through the continent from the Arctic to the Antarctic circle. And this result will take place without premeditation or effort, but in the natural course of events, from the superiority of North American over South American institutions, unless the latter shall conform themselves to our model and follow in our career. What imagination can conceive the extent of the influence which such a country would wield over the fates of the world? Already has American influence been powerfully felt abroad.

A great British author said long ago that every expansion of American influence was felt in Europe. The discovery of it overturned the systems of the ancients; the opening of its mines produced a revolution in commerce, and the declaration of its independence fired a train which overturned the monarchy of France, and which, I will add, has been exploding ever since. If this was true in our infancy, what must be the influence of our manhood, when our vessels traverse every sea, our citizens visit every land, and our missionaries preach in every language!

But there is one people who could not feel the force of our example. We could not go to them, because "Pestilence stood sentinel at the gates of Africa." Providence seemed to say to the wave of Anglo-Saxon population which is overflowing the earth, "hitherto shalt thou come, but no further, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed." But God's ways are not as our ways, nor his thoughts as our thoughts. If America could not go to Africa, Africa must come to America, and as they could not come spontaneously, having never heard of it, he permitted avaricious men, in the gratification of their own lusts, to compel them to come. This is a great mystery which I cannot expound. I can only see that what men mean for evil, as in the case of Joseph and his brethren, God often means for good. I do not justify the ways of man; I only justify the ways of God, out of evil educing good. I recognise facts even where I cannot explain the philosophy of them. The fact is, that nearly four millions of Africans are in America, and under the discipline to which they have been subjected, they have risen in the intellectual and moral order, until they have reached a stature far above their race in its native seats. But there stands Africa still, the "Niobe of Nations," in her voiceless woe—

"An empty urn witha her withered hands,  
Whose holy dust was scattered long ago."

How shall her countless millions be reached by Christian civilization? Upon this point allow me to read an extract from an English author, written long ago, and which seems to me to be one of the most curious and prophetic passages in our language. After surveying the moral condition of the world, he says:

"The least hopeful division of it is Central Africa, which has ever been cut off from any salutary influence from the other parts of the world, and has only had her misery heightened by her intercourse with more enlightened nations, but which yet is the country which nature had blessed with the most

abundant fertility; and, when the years of its sufferings are accomplished, we may expect it will be as prolific of good as it has been of what is noxious. There is no gleam of hope that arises from Africa itself; but out of the very depths of the calamities of Africa a prospect arises of ultimate relief. The slave trade, which heightened all the evils to which that country is subject, has brought a portion of the African race into close contact with men who are civilized. Europe and Africa, dis severed in their fates from each other, have met together in the colonies of America, and the rising prospects of that New World afford the means and the hopes for the civilization of Africa. While Europeans were prevented from settling in Africa, and the Africans had no means of acquiring the knowledge of Europe, an impassable barrier seemed raised between them; but now that both have been brought to inhabit a third country, it is comparatively easy to train those negroes in America who will be able to introduce into Africa the first rudiments of amelioration. Africa is the natural resort of the blacks that are emancipated. Placed in the New World in an ambiguous situation, between the freemen and the slaves, they are looked upon with an evil eye, as persons who have no ascertained position in society. But in Africa a new career awaits them, and they will be hailed by their kindred as the introducers of what is useful, and the instructors of nascent empires. *What is wanting is a landing-place*; some settlement to receive them on their first touching the coast, from which, in time, they would spread from one tribe to another, until they diffused themselves over the interior of the continent; and when that returning emigration has once begun it will every year widen, as one race of emigrants will smooth the passage for others, &c. The slave vessels which were carrying the first victims of European avarice across the Atlantic were unconsciously laying the train of the future greatness of Africa; and the liberated blacks, like the Israelites from Egypt, will return, carrying with them the ark of God," &c.

What is wanting is a landing-place. The American Colonization Society has supplied that want; it has not merely found a landing-place, but it has actually landed between eight and ten thousand of these Africans in their fatherland, who have organized a Government after our model. I will not presume to enter into details in the presence of the missionaries who are to follow me, and who will testify to what they have seen. I will merely say in general that our civil and religious institutions have been transferred into Central Africa. Printing presses, schools, and churches, and all the machinery of Christian civilization have been put in motion there. We have thus pushed the base of African missionary operations across the Atlantic, and made the centre of African missions coincide with the centre of African barbarism. We have extinguished the slave trade along five hundred miles of the coast, thus effecting with the dove of peace what the lion of Great Britain and the eagle of America, flying at the mast-heads of proud squadrons, failed in accomplishing. Considering the great distance at which we had to operate, and the rudeness of the materials with which we had to work, I can only ascribe the success that has attended our efforts to the Divine intervention and blessing. A great number of the wisest and best men of our country concur in the opinion that this enterprise will succeed, *at least to the extent of building up a home for Christianity* in Africa, from which influences will gradually go out which will result in the civilization of that benighted land.

It is interesting to trace the idea of African colonization from its first suggestion to its full development in the American Colonization Society. Dr. Hopkins, of Rhode Island, in 1772, conceived the thought of substituting free negroes for white missionaries to Africa. Mr. Jefferson, in 1776, prepared a plan of colonization as chairman of a committee of the Legislature of Virginia; but nothing definite was done, probably because, when the committee reported, Mr. Jefferson was in France. The General Assembly of Virginia in 1800,

1802, and 1804, passed resolutions upon the subject, and a correspondence ensued between the President of the United States (Mr. Jefferson) and Messrs. Monroe and Page, Governors of Virginia, as to the comparative advantages of our Southwestern frontier, of the West Indies, and of Africa, as a proposed site for the colony. Our difficulties with foreign powers arrested these interesting proceedings. Mr. Jefferson, however, continued to agitate the subject from his retirement at Monticello, saying, in 1811—

“I have long made up my mind that this is the best measure for drawing off this part of our population. Going from a country possessing all the useful arts, they might be the means of transplanting them to Africa, and would thus carry back to the country of their origin seeds of civilization which would render their sojourn here a blessing in the end to that country.”

In 1816 the General Assembly passed the following resolutions by a majority of 137, out of 146 votes in the House of Delegates, and with but one dissenting voice in the Senate :

“Whereas the General Assembly of Virginia has repeatedly sought to obtain an asylum beyond the limits of the United States for such persons of color as have been, or may be emancipated under the laws of this commonwealth, but have still found all their efforts frustrated, &c.:

“Resolved, That the Executive be requested to correspond with the President for the purpose of obtaining a territory on the coast of Africa, or some other place not within the United States, to serve as an asylum of such persons of color as are now free and desire the same, and for those who may be hereafter emancipated within this commonwealth,” &c.

In the response to this demand the American Colonization Society was formed at Washington, in January, 1817, by politicians and Christians from the North and the South. What but the overruling providence of God could have produced this conjuncture of circumstances and union of minds!

It was a happy coincidence that the year of the establishment of the Colonization Society was the year of the accession of James Monroe to the Presidency of the United States. We have seen Monroe's active co-operation while Governor of Virginia with Jefferson, then President of the United States, in stimulating and shaping those acts of the General Assembly of Virginia which led to the formation of the Colonization Society. We shall now see his agency in a higher sphere in executing those laws of Congress which were perhaps indispensable to the establishment of a colony itself. It was hardly possible for a private society to make a permanent plantation upon a distant and barbarous shore. And it was not likely that the Government of the United States should take the responsibility of such a measure, although Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Marshall, all concurred in the opinion of its expediency and constitutionality. But that Divine Providence, whose ways are not our ways, had, as it seems to me, laid far back in the legislation of Congress a train of causes whose effects made it the interest of the General Government to co-operate with the Colonization Society. The act of Congress prohibiting the foreign slave trade after 1808 contained a provision placing Africans recaptured by our navy at the disposition of any State within whose territory they might be landed. Under this provision the Legislature of some States sold a number of recaptured Africans. In 1819 two delegates from Virginia, Messrs. Mercer and Floyd, reported a bill repealing these provisions and committing all recaptured Africans to the custody of the marshals of the United States until they could be restored to their own country. It also authorized the President to appoint agents upon the coast of Africa to receive those Africans, and appro-

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Mr. PRESIDENT:—It is not through mere formality that I express sincere pleasure in this opportunity of raising my voice in behalf of African Colonization. A nobler cause has never engaged the hearts and the hands of men. Commerce is a great instrumentality for the improvement of the human race; the arts and sciences, which we are transferring to Africa, are still greater; Christian missions are more important than all other instrumentalities; but all of these, commerce, science, art and Christianity, converge and combine in the present work of colonizing Africa.

The gentleman who has just spoken has shown how the colonization movement has been originated and conducted by an inscrutable and inflexible, yet gracious Providence. That series of Providential events is coeval with the human race. It began to be unfolded in Eden. Amid all changes and reverses it has ever moved steadily onward, embracing first the ruling races, and extending now, at last, to Africa, tending always to the same point, the conversion and the civilization of the whole world. Providence has given us the christian men of the African race to colonize Africa. Providence himself has laid the foundation of the work, and now the watchword is *onward*.

The colonization work, by whomsoever performed, is one: Liberia, Sierra Leone, the Gambia, Cape Coast Castle, all the colonies are one, and the results are one. Illustrating my positions by what I have seen myself in Africa, I propose to point out very briefly some of these results:—Colonization is giving homes to the homeless; it is civilizing a race; it is developing a commerce which is destined to find its way to every part of the world; it is preparing the way for the conversion of a continent to Christ; and is laying the foundation of a great English-speaking nation in Africa.

Colonization is *giving homes to the homeless*. The barbarous negro of Africa lives there, but his squalid hut, darkened by superstition and defiled by crime, is not a home. The civilized free black of America has no home, in the proper sense of the term, on this continent. The mark of alienism is graven on his brow. He is not a political or social equal, and never can be. The decree of Providence is written on the skin and the character of the two races, that the Negro and the Anglo-Saxon shall remain distinct, as our common Father was pleased to create us. Yet "He has fashioned our hearts alike," thus decreeing that, distinct as we are, we shall nevertheless be united in one brotherhood of humanity, civilization, and religion.

I have seen with joy the civilized and Christian homes, which Colonization has given to the African in the land of his fathers. Many of our people in Liberia, and some natives of the soil—many descended from our own people long since colonized in Sierra Leone, and many natives of Sudan in the same colony—are the happy owners of comfortable, Christian homes. I have seen the same blessed results of Colonization at Bathurst on the Gambia, at El Mina, Cape Coast Castle, Accra, and other places. Their houses are well-constructed, by their own industry, of wood, of bricks, and of stone. They are furnished with the appliances of civilized life, and the Bible is there on their tables. There are thousands of these people, whom Colonization has thus blessed within a few years. The homes of some are not only comfortable, but elegant, and elegantly furnished. I was pleased to see the standard books of England and America in these houses, and in some of humbler pretensions. Such are the homes now arising in Africa. This is a language which all can understand.



continent was intended by God to be the sun of the illumination of that land of night. Is there ought religiously wrong in making an idolatrous pagan sire work out the christianity of a son? If this be not so, why were Africans brought across the ocean, leaving our Indians unenslaved? Why, but to return civilization for slavery. Africa gave Virginia a savage and a slave, Virginia gives back to Africa, a citizen and a Christian. Send forth these your missionaries, with light and love, to the land of night, until that dry-nurse of lions shall become the nursery of civilization, and law, and order, and religion. The destiny of this people is towards Africa. My authority is God's providence against futile attempts of human Babel-builders upon earth. His servants had better be about their Master's work."

Let us, then, my Christian friends, take courage and go forward like brave men to our work. We shall not witness its consummation; but let us leave it as a legacy to our children, and they will transmit it to succeeding generations. God works not in a day or generation. A thousand years are with Him but as one day. Time is a necessary element in human progress. What is of long growth is of slow decay, and the inveterate evils of many ages cannot be eradicated within the hour-glass of one man's life. We Americans are impatient of results that are long in coming. Expresses and electric telegraphs are our types. Everything that is worthy of being done must be done with the rapidity of lightning and the energy of the earthquake. Time was, when it was proposed to offer bounties to quicken immigration to our shores, but now the eyes of the oppressed are everywhere turning wistfully towards this land of promise, and there is an exodus from the Old World to the New. And it may be that by the time Liberia shall have acquired a capacity of safely receiving and assimilating large numbers of our free blacks, that the pressure upon them will have become so intense that a spontaneous movement of them will take place to Africa like that of the pauper population of Europe to our own shores. Nothing is wanting but unity among Christians, energised by a strong will to do the will of God, to change the face of the moral world. It is everywhere in a state of transition; and *voluntary associations of Christians*, like so many wheels in the mechanism of society, are rapidly bringing the earth under the influence of more genial skies. Millions are ready to join in the sublime prayer of Milton—

"Come thou that hast the seven stars in thy right hand; appoint thy chosen priests to minister before thee. Thou hast sent out the spirit of prayer into all the earth, and stirred up their vows, as the sound of many waters about thy throne. Surely every one can say that thou hast visited this land. O perfect and accomplish thy glorious work! Men may leave their work unfinished, but thou art a God; thy nature is perfection. The times and the seasons pass along under thy feet; they come and go at thy bidding. And since thou did'st dignify our fathers' days with many revelations above all the preceding ages, so thou can'st vouchsafe to us a larger portion of thy spirit, as thou pleasest. For who shall prejudice thy all-governing will? And, since the power of thy grace is not passed away, as fond and faithless men imagine, but thy kingdom is now at hand, and thou standing at the door, come forth out of thy royal chambers, thou Prince of all the kings of the earth! Put on the visible robes of thy imperial majesty! Take up that unlimited sceptre which thy Almighty Father has bequeathed thee; for the voice of thy bride calls thee, and all nature signs to be renewed."

The conversion of Africa will perhaps be the last act in the great drama of the world's redemption. Then may we hope that the dove of peace may descend upon the earth, with the millennial olive-branch in his mouth, and waving his radiant wings over a redeemed world that shall then keep jubilee a thousand years.

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If a hundred such homes have been erected within the past twenty years, a hundred thousand may follow.

Colonization is *civilizing the African race*. There are American blacks in Liberia, and even natives of Sudan in Sierra Leone, who can read Latin and Greek, and sometimes Hebrew; and their attainments in other branches of knowledge are far from being contemptible. I have lived among these men, I have talked with them, and read with them. I have always been astonished at what I saw and heard; but the facts are there, and such examples of African improvement are multiplying from year to year. What shall be the end of these things? Many persons sincerely believe that we are laboring in vain for the improvement of Africa; but the work moves onward, and incredulity must change to faith before many generations shall pass away.

Colonization is *developing a vast and rich commerce*. No one doubts that an extensive and fertile tropical country like Africa must be rich in natural resources. To say nothing of the numerous tropical productions, which are now, or may be, common to Africa and India, the palm-oil trade alone, like the cotton and tobacco trade of the Southern States, is capable of becoming a source of inexhaustible wealth. The vast fields or prairies of the interior may furnish commerce with immense quantities of hides. The gold fields of western Sudan extend for a distance of five hundred miles from north to south. If we draw the line to the northwest from the limit of the mining district in the southeast of Ashantee, the distance is not less than a thousand English miles. Captain Jobson, the only white man who has ever dug in these mines, returned after a few days labor with twelve pounds of gold.\* But all these great and varied resources can never be developed and given to the commerce of the world except by means of civilization, which now at last is taking firm root in our African colonies.

To prepare the way for civilization and commerce, Colonization is banishing the slave trade from Africa. Liberia, more powerful than fleets, even in her infancy, has eradicated this cruel and impolitic traffic from more than five hundred miles of the coast. The same result has followed wherever a little colony has been planted. And it is astonishing to see how quickly the disappearance of the slave trade is followed by an active traffic in the productions of the soil. This is the true reason why the exports of western Africa have recently run up to at least thirty millions of dollars per annum.

I have just remarked that the slave trade is cruel. The middle passage, of which we have heard so much, is but a small portion of the horrors attendant on that traffic. In one journey of sixty miles, I counted no less than eighteen towns, which had been reduced to utter desolation by the cruel wars, which furnish cargoes for the slave ships. Forty years ago, the Egba Kingdom contained more than a hundred towns, some of which were six or eight miles in circuit. In 1850, but one of these towns was remaining. All the rest had been swept away as a crop for the slave trade. Such facts would be incredible were they not attested by the evidence of all the missionaries, merchants and travelers who have visited that unhappy country. I suppose that for every slave landed in the American markets about three persons are cut off in the wars, and the famines which follow, and during the middle passage from coast to coast. The present system of apprenticeship affords a safer passage to America, but the apprentices are collected by the same system of destructive

\* See Murray's Africa.

wars, which have already depopulated some of the finest districts of Africa. No sooner was it known that apprentices would be bought, than the chiefs in different places began to make war on their weaker neighbors. My last advices from Africa told of famishing sieges and bloody battles to supply the French ships with emigrants. Give us only the power to place a few thousand American colonists on any part of the coast, and then you will see that the slave-catching wars will cease. There civilization will presently begin to take hold on the natives, and a lucrative commerce will spring up to reward the enterprise of our honest traders.

Colonization is preparing the way for *the conversion of the whole continent to Christ*. There is a congregation of several hundred native Christian converts at Bathurst on the Gambia. The same fruits of christian colonization are seen at Cape Coast Castle, on Fernando Po Island, and at various other points on the coast. It is well known that Liberia is full, so to speak, of Christian Churches. All the natives of that region have heard of Christ, and hundreds have been reclaimed from heathenism. Even the wild Kroo nation has supplied a preacher, who was drawing large congregations when I was last in Sierra Leone. The thirty thousand civilized Africans in Freetown worship God every sabbath day in twenty-three churches, built of stone, handsome edifices, which cost from two to twenty thousand dollars each, as I have been told, and some of them even more. In all these colonies there are Africans, recaptured slaves, qualified to preach the gospel in their native lands, which are scattered in widely separated parts of the continent. Numbers of them are anxious to return home, bearing the message of salvation. Some have already gone. A native prince (not a recaptured slave) is preaching the gospel in Kumasi, the capital of Ashantee, where his uncle is king. Native christians of the Egba or Yoruba tribes, have returned to their countrymen with English and African missionaries, and now there are twelve or fifteen hundred converts on the slave coast. At present they are afflicted by the wars consequent on the apprentice system, but a colony of American blacks would give peace to that distracted country. O, Lord God, confound the devices of the wicked, who are mighty to do evil! Give thy servants a secure dwelling-place, and let thy word run and be glorified!

Colonization is *founding a great English-speaking Empire*—not by fire and sword, like the conquerors of the earth, but by the peaceable powers of commerce, science, art, and Christianity. Never before has the world witnessed such a scene, of such conquerors sent forth with prayers and tears to create a great nation dedicated to truth, to happiness, and to God. This is the Lord's work; it cannot fail. The laws of physical nature favor us. The valleys and plains, prolific in vegetable and animal wealth—the mountains and hills, laden with iron, copper, lead, and gold—the great rivers, flowing from nation to nation, to the sea, are all pledges of success. Even the climate, inimical to the white man, but a kindly nursing mother to the African, is a pledge of success—success in *African* colonization. Here on the climate, God has written his decree, that the black man *shall* have a congenial home.

The immutable moral, and social laws, which govern human affairs, favor us. When civilization has once joined battle with barbarism, it has never failed. Let Europe, America, and India testify. In Africa, the barbarian will not melt away before the civilized man, as he has done in America, and as he must do in India. In Africa, as in the European portion of the old Romish Empire,

the conqueror and the conquered are the same race. They will coalesce, and form one nationality.

I will mention another social law which favors our cause. The relations of men, as of things, are justly founded on their properties. The properties of the white man and the black, are not the same. Their social relations cannot be practically identical. As the population of this continent becomes more and more dense, there must be a conflict of races, and the free black will be compelled to flee to the land of his fathers. Here, uniting with the civilized men of his own race, he will increase the power of that great English-speaking nation, which we foresee by the eye of enlightened faith.

Yet another law I will mention. Segregation is essential to the greatness of any race, or any nation. The position of Assyria and of Egypt, surrounded by immense deserts, was the secret of their power. The same law is exemplified again in Greece, in Northern Africa, in Italy, and in England. You may place the African on any part of the American continent, but he will be overwhelmed, and blotted out by the conflict of races. In Africa, and there only, is the appropriate home of the African. There he will be protected by the law of segregation, and there he will expand to the maximum greatness of his race.

Who shall define the future boundaries of the Anglo-African nation, which we are planting? When I have stood and looked on the wide sands of the desert, I have said in my heart, let the northern limit be here. When I have surveyed the beautiful and fertile plains of the interior, and thought of the great countries beyond me, far away to Lake Chad, I have claimed it all for my African countrymen. It is not too much to claim, since their presence there will be a blessing to themselves and their race. They will not enter the land of their fathers to kill and destroy. They have been at school in America, and are returning as teachers to Africa.

Perhaps, or some one may say, perhaps it is not time to *act*, but it is certainly time to *know*, that the Niger is the central hope of the free black in America. That great river, flowing for more than three thousand miles, first through the heart of the gold region, and then through one of the finest agricultural regions in the world, must become the highway for a vast commerce. When the wealth of Sudan floats on the Niger till it reaches Raba, it is probably seven hundred miles from the sea by the meanderings of the river, but it is only two hundred miles direct through Yoruba to Lagos, the best port on this part of the coast. Yoruba then must always be the key to the wealth and the influence of Sudan. The surface of the country, though rising with considerable rapidity from the sea, is admirably adapted to the construction of roads; and the day must come, when more than one railroad will be drawn from the Niger to the Bight of Benin.

The wars, to which I have alluded above, have left a large district in Yoruba and Egba without inhabitants. This depopulated region extends from near the sea to the banks of the Niger. There is room for two hundred thousand colonists from America. If once established there, they would soon command the traffic of several millions of people. This new colony would not only secure the key to Sudan, but it would give such an impulse to Colonization that most of the free blacks in America would hasten to Africa; some to Yoruba, others to Liberia, and others to still newer settlements connecting the two extremes. The generosity of England would yield up Sierra Leone to the growing cause; province after province would be added; the natives of the country,

and the people of Africa, would gradually exchange their religion, and the character of their government, until at last, our English-speaking colonies would be a land fertile, vast, wealthy, full of civilized men, and free from slavery.

And my friend said:

“My friend, I am glad to see you here—My time-piece, and the fact that I am speaking to you, are strong proofs from this congregation because of the interest you have taken in the cause, and I would be wise in being exceedingly cautious in making any statement. Mr. President, I cannot think that the committee have any objection to your speaking, for the first intimation which I received of your being present on this occasion, was from my friend who has just spoken. He just went, I am informed, on my arrival in the city to get the names of the speakers. The committee, sir, were all absent, and he said: ‘They regarded me as a spy, sent out to examine the strength of the fort.’ And now, sir, if another lady happens to come here and say, ‘I am here by invitation,’ and discourses, that I am a spy, sent out to report, indeed, had I not better stop at once? No, sir, I cannot do that, for the words of *Neh, go on, go on, came forth from several*

of the brethren, and I only, to report as a spy, and I bring with me not only a small quantity of gold, but something better than grapes, I have seen, in the good country of Judea, but the top of Pisgah, from the summit of which the whole of the land can be seen.

“I have seen iron, sir, not iron ore, but pure iron, veritable native iron, which will be made of *life*, without smelting, make some of their weapons of war, and *gold*. Here, too, is a specimen of cotton, produced by the hands of the dark man.

“I can assure you that, although for many years, I have lived in the interior of Africa, lived many years in Liberia as one of the agents of the *Methodist Missions* in that country, have been six times in the *high mountains* and even dangerous a mission imposed upon me this year. I went out to Africa to test a long mooted question, and to determine the range of country in the interior of the Republic of Liberia, what a site for a new settlement, and ascertain by the location of a number of colored persons from this country on that mountain range, whether the climate there was more salubrious than on the sea-board. And, Mr. President, conceive for a moment what a tramp that was. First, an exploration of the hills in the Quonoh country, then a trip by sea to Bassa, then an examination of the mountainous regions of that country, and then, by comparing them, select the most eligible, and commence clearing and building. I will not say how many times in pursuing a foot path, covered with water, and falling from eight vines and small trees, which crossed that path like so many ropes, my feet have been caught, and the result, a complete prostration, a sore-foot, hot and unbroken, lying on the ground for days, and the faller agent in the mud and water. Nay, would it seem any other, there are fact that sometimes in crossing streams, bridged by logs, the logs will fall, and it was not to be feared, but now and they would strike, and send the falling agent to his native, *mother*. No, sir, I can assure you that the *high mountains*, mentioned by the poet of the *high mountains*, and the *high mountains*, indeed, are not thought laughed at, to get astride, and to sit on the high mountains, indeed, are not

But, sir, the experiment has been made; and in reviewing the past, I feel that I can most heartily concur with the man of God from Virginia, who delivered the opening address on this occasion, when to the wise and unerring supervision of a most gracious Providence he attributes the success, all the success, which, from the very beginning, has attended this scheme of African colonization. I believe with him, Mr. President, that "America in Africa is the solution of the great problem of Africa in America." It is to the Providence of God, I must attribute the complete success which has attended the interior settlement. First, in the selection of the little band of pioneers. It was at first designed to select a few men before the sailing of the ship. But this was not done, and upon Dr. James Hall, who went out in the first voyage of the *Mary Caroline Stevens*, devolved the duty of selecting from the whole company of emigrants, after they sailed from America, the persons for this experiment. And most providentially was he led in this selection, Mr. President. No lazy loafers who had been formerly loungers in our market places, or at the corners of our streets, were picked out, but an industrious, hard-working, honest, and pious band, from Albermarle county, Virginia, from the estate of the late James Terrill, Esq. Twenty-two persons, including men, women, and children, and including all ages, from an old man of sixty-five years from Mobile, to the little girl of nine, made up the complement of this company. And these recently emancipated servants, going out, not knowing *where* they were going, taking the word of Dr. Hall, in whom they believed, and whom they trusted, never having known, or ever seen him before, that an agent had gone out before them to explore, to find a good place for them, to make a road to it, to build houses for them, and would be ready to receive and provide for them, said "*we will go.*" Oh! sir, can I ever forget that hour when having been informed that the ship had arrived, I hastened to Monrovia, met my old friend Dr. Hall, received from him the pioneers, started for the interior, arrived safely on the 30th January, and there, around the staff, at the top of which the Liberian flag was waving in the fine mountain breeze, we all knelt down, and amid tears and sobs, and grateful emotions, offered prayers and songs of praise to that Great Being who is no respecter of persons. It was a scene on which the angels of heaven must have looked down with joy unspeakable. And then, sir, when we rose up, and these returned children of Africa gazed upon the prospect spread out before them, thirty miles or more stretching out in the distance in one direction, and thirty miles or more in another, one vast luxuriant forest covering a rich and fertile territory, and they were assured that this was their inheritance, then, sir, the gratitude they exhibited for the friends of African colonization; those noble philanthropists who had, under God, found this home for them in the land of their ancestors, was more than could be expressed in words.

This mountain village, now called Careysburgh, is on an elevation of at least five hundred feet from the level of the sea, and about fifty or fifty-one miles from Monrovia. It is reached by going up the St. Paul's river twenty-one miles, and then by land through a fine undulating and fertile country.

On my return to America, I was informed that there had been quite a famine in Liberia, but this is a great mistake, sir, for we all lived well at Careysburgh. Three times a day my people were called to their meals in our receptacle, and twice a week, sir, fed on venison, yes, sir, fine venison, for our forests abound in several varieties of excellent deer. Not unfrequently we had a chicken dinner for our little company of emigrants. And I am sure that I, myself, do not

look like a man who has been half starved. No, sir, we had no famine there, and as to the superior healthfulness of that mountain range, it must appear evident from the fact that of the original twenty-two who formed the pioneer band, all were alive and well, up to the 20th November, the date of my last advices, excepting one man, who by his own imprudence, when his six months were up, would travel in the rains away to the seaboard, exposed himself, was attacked with the fever, became ill, and only returned to the mountain to die among his friends. To this, let me add that some thirty-four of the emigrants by the M. C. Stevens, the very friends and relations of the pioneer band at Careysburgh, having been reduced by fever on the lower lands to a state of emaciation, took refuge among us in the mountain. These all recovered save one motherless babe, and a man who killed himself by over-eating, another instance, by the way, that we were not starving in Liberia. But, besides this, Mr. Chairman, my laborers, mechanics, and other men in our employ, obtained lots at Careysburgh, built houses, and were removing their families, designing to make that place their permanent residence.

I have observed that a most marked providence seemed to preside over our affairs from beginning to end. This is remarkable, that our people from Albermarle county were pious members of the Baptist Church, and such their devotion to God, that they came to me as soon as they were settled, and proposed the building of a church, and it must be pleasing to this assembly of Christians to learn that in two months less three days, from the time these pioneers first stood on that mountain, we dedicated to Almighty God a neat log church, where Baptists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Methodists, all mingled in one united offering of praise and thanksgiving to God. And then, sir, in that log church, I have seen at the altar of prayer several of the poor children of the forest, boys and girls, adopted by us, and named after our benefactors in this country. There, some have been converted to God—evidences of His Divine approbation and blessing.

Our climate is one of the finest, our woods abounding in the best of timber, our water pure and delightful.

But, sir, I have been hearing something of a report that my friend, President Benson, is indebted to others for help in his public documents, and other official state business. Let me show these letters from His Excellency. See the penmanship of his private secretary, a young man from the Alexander High School, quite of classical education, and see in the matter dictated the mind and business-like manner of this statesman. And will you permit me to read a private letter—a kind of farewell letter from the President in answer to one from me, (letter read.) Please look at it, Mr. President.

And now I know it will amuse the ladies to hear something of the gentility, refinement, and elegance, with which our Liberian friends do up their social affairs. Let me read this little note of invitation to an evening party at the Mansion House. (Note read.)

I will further intrude by asking permission to show the effect of emigration to Liberia upon the poor emancipated slave. Let me read, sir, this letter from Samuel Williams to his old master, Amos Wade, Esq., of Newbern, North Carolina. It will show the gratitude of the liberated bondman, to his generous and much loved master. (*See Md. Col. Journal for November, 1857, page 89.*) I will now conclude, Mr. President, by saying that I returned from Liberia with fear and trembling. By some misunderstanding on the part of the govern-



ment of Liberia and this Society in reference to the interior settlements—no design to oppose them by any means—I was peremptorily ordered by the Executive Committee of this Society to break up Careysburgh, disband our little community, and send them to other parts. But, sir, my heart bled—how could I do any such thing? I had the temerity. I chose to disobey—absolutely disobey those orders. My friend Mr. McLain, on my left, called Careysburgh, in one of his letters to me, my *child*. Now, ladies and gentlemen, how could I send away my child to wander and perish, and die away from home. I disobeyed orders. I retrenched in the expenses, but I could not send away and scatter my children. I returned, moreover, with a beating heart. They will censure me, I thought; they will pass resolutions reprimanding their agent; I will be condemned. But not so. The Executive Committee received me with smiles and congratulations. The Board of Directors have approved and commended, and at this late hour, this intelligent and Christian assembly of ladies and gentlemen bear with me in this desultory talk, and even smile upon and cheer me with their approbation. Mr. President, the work of African Colonization is the work of God, and in “America in Africa,” we see, indeed, the solution of the problem of “Africa in America.”

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Maclean, President of Princeton College, it was

*Resolved, unanimously*, That the thanks of this Society be presented to David Hunt, Esq., of Mississippi, for his most generous gift, during the year, of \$45,000 to its treasury.

The following resolutions, offered by Dr. James Hall, were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the earnest and efficient labors of the Rev. John Seys, during his late special mission to Liberia, especially in conducting the experiment at Careysburgh, which, with a Divine blessing, resulted in the establishment of a prosperous interior settlement, entitle him to the warmest thanks of this Society.

*Resolved*, That we are solemnly bound to acknowledge with gratitude, the protection and favor of Almighty God to this Society and Liberia generally, and especially to the agent of this Society during his recent arduous labors in Liberia, and for the success of these labors in the establishment of the settlement interior, so full of hope and promise to our future emigrants.

On motion of the Corresponding Secretary, it was, unanimously,

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to Dr. James Hall, for his very important services rendered to this Society during his late visit to Liberia, as well as for his efficient labors to advance its interests in the United States.

The Society then adjourned to meet the next day at 12 o'clock, in the Aldermen's Room, in the City Hall.

JANUARY 20, 1858.

The Society met according to adjournment; Mr. Whittlesey taking the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Rev. R. R. Gurley offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Society be presented to the Rev. P. Slaughter, D. D., the Rev. T. J. Bowen, and the Rev. John Seys, who favored this Society with addresses at the public meeting last evening, and that they be respectfully requested to furnish copies for publication

On motion of the Corresponding Secretary, a committee was appointed to nominate the President and Vice Presidents of the Society for the coming year.

The committee appointed were Messrs. Gurley, Starr, and Conelly.

The committee nominated the following gentlemen for the President and the Vice Presidents of the Society, who were unanimously elected:

J. H. B. LATROBE, Esq., President.

*Vice Presidents:*

1. Gen. John H. Cocke, of Virginia.
2. Hon. Charles Fenton Mercer, of Virginia.
3. Rev. Jeremiah Day, D. D., of Connecticut.
4. Hon. Theodoré Frelinghuysen, of N. J.
5. Moses Allen, Esq., of New York.
6. Gen. Walter Jones, of D. C.
7. Joseph Gales, Esq., of D. C.
8. Rt. Rev. Wm. Meade, D. D., of Virginia.
9. Rev. Jas. O. Andrew, D. D., Bishop of the M. E. Church, South.
10. Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio.
11. Hon. Walter Lowrie, of New York.
12. Stephen Duncan, M. D., of Mississippi.
13. Hon. Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia.
14. James Boorman, Esq., of New York.
15. Henry Foster, Esq., do.
16. Robert Campbell, Esq., of Georgia.
17. Hon. Peter D. Vroom, of New Jersey.
18. Hon. James Garland, of Virginia.
19. Hon. Willard Hall, of Delaware.
20. Rt. Rev. Wm. M. Otey, of Tennessee.
21. Gerard Ralston, Esq., of England.
22. Rev. C. Van Rensselaer, D. D., of N. J.
23. Thomas Hodgkin, M. D., of England.
24. Rev. E. Burgess, D. D., of Massachusetts.
25. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., of Rhode Island.
26. Thomas Massie, M. D., of Virginia.
27. Gen. Winfield Scott, U. S. A.
28. Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, of New Jersey.
29. James Bailly, Esq., of Mississippi.
30. Rev. G. W. Bethune, D. D., of New York.
31. Rev. Beverly Waugh, D. D., Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
32. Rev. W. B. Johnson, D. D., of S. Carolina.
33. Rt. Rev. C. P. McIlvaine, D. D., of Ohio.
34. Rev. T. J. Edgar, D. D., of Tennessee.
35. Hon. J. R. Underwood, of Kentucky.
36. Rev. J. J. Janeway, D. D., of New Jersey.
37. Hon. H. L. Lumpkin, of Georgia.
38. James Lenox, Esq., of New York.
39. Rev. Joshua Soule, D. D., Bishop of the M. E. Church, South.
40. Rev. T. C. Upham, D. D., of Maine.
41. Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio.
42. Hon. Thomas W. Williams, of Conn.
43. Rev. John Early, D. D., of Virginia.
44. Rev. Lovick Pierce, D. D., of Georgia.
45. Hon. R. J. Walker, of Mississippi.
46. Charles McMicken, Esq., of Ohio.
47. John Bell, M. D., of Pennsylvania.
48. Hon. Charles M. Conrad, of Louisiana.
49. Rev. Robert Ryland, of Virginia.
50. Hon. Fred. P. Stanton, of Tennessee.
51. Rev. Nathan Bangs, D. D., of New York.
52. John Beveridge, Esq., of New York.
53. Hon. James M. Wayne, of Georgia.
54. Hon. Robert F. Stockton, of New Jersey.
55. Hon. Henry W. Collier, of Alabama.
56. Hon. Edward Everett, of Massachusetts.
57. Hon. Washington Hunt, of New York.
58. Hon. Horatio Seymour, do.
59. Hon. Joseph A. Wright, of Indiana.
60. Hon. Jos. C. Hornblower, of New Jersey.
61. Hon. George F. Fort, of New Jersey.
62. Gen. John S. Dorsey, do.
63. Hon. Ralph J. Ingersoll, of Conn.
64. Benjamin Stillman, LL. D., do.
65. Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, of Penn.
66. Hon. Edward Coles, of Penn.
67. Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D., of Penn.
68. Rev. J. P. Durbin, D. D., of Penn.
69. Edward McGehee, Esq., of Mississippi.
70. Thomas Henderson, Esq., do.
71. Daniel Turnbull, Esq., of Louisiana.
72. Hon. Thomas H. Seymour, of Conn.
73. Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, of Ohio.
74. Rev. O. C. Baker, of New Hampshire, Bishop of the M. E. Church.
75. Hon. William Appleton, of Massachusetts.
76. Rev. E. S. James, D. D., of N. Y., Bishop of the M. E. Church.
77. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., of Penn., Bishop of the M. E. Church.
78. Rev. Levi Scott, D. D., of Del., Bishop of the M. E. Church.
79. Rev. R. R. Gurley, of D. C.
80. E. R. Alberti, Esq., of Florida.
81. Judge Ormond, of Alabama.
82. Hon. Daniel Chandler, do.
83. Rev. Robt. Paine, D. D., Bishop of the M. E. Church, South.
84. Hon. J. J. Crittenden, of Kentucky.
85. Rev. R. J. Breckenridge, D. D., of Ky.
86. Solomon Sturges, Esq., of Ohio.
87. Rev. T. A. Morris, D. D., of Ohio, Bishop of the M. E. Church.
88. Henry Stoddard, Esq., of Ohio.
89. Rev. E. R. Ames, D. D., of Indiana, Bishop of the M. E. Church.
90. Hon. S. A. Douglass, of Illinois.
91. Rev. James C. Finley, do.
92. Hon. Edward Bates, of Missouri.
93. Hon. J. B. Miller, do.
94. Hon. W. F. Darby, do.
95. Rev. N. L. Rice, D. D., do.
96. Hon. H. S. Foote, of California.
97. Hon. J. B. Crockett, do.
98. Gov. H. Dutton, of Connecticut.
99. David Hunt, Esq., of Mississippi.
100. Capt. George F. Patten, of Maine.
101. John Knickerbacker, Esq., of New York.
102. Richard Hoff, Esq., of Georgia.

The Rev. Dr. Pinney submitted a preamble and resolutions against the slave trade, especially against the recent disguised renewal of it. Mr. Gurley suggested as a substitute a resolution, which he had prepared, expressive of the importance of making the slave trade piracy by the law of nations, in accordance with a nearly unanimous vote of the House of Representatives of the United States, in 1823 and 1824. After some discussion, the whole subject was referred to a special committee: Dr. Pinney, Dr. Slaughter, and Mr. Gurley.

The Society then adjourned until to-morrow (the 21st,) at 12 o'clock M.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21st.

The Society met according to adjournment, the Hon. E. Whittlesey in the chair. The Rev. Dr. Pinney, from the committee on the slave trade, submitted a report. [At this point, the following note was received, and read by the Corresponding Secretary, from the venerable C. F. Mercer, one of the ablest friends, and earliest Vice-Presidents of the Society:

WASHINGTON, January 21, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR:—Do not fail to have drawn up a protest to the world, or a memorial to the President, against the abominable revival of the slave trade, by France.

The resolution of Congress renewed in 1833, contains a request of the President to renew "from time to time," until successful, his negotiations with foreign nations, to make the slave trade piracy by universal consent. On the first occasion, this act passed almost unanimously, on the last, without a dissenting voice.

Your friend, C. F. MERCER.]

After discussion, the following preamble and resolution, offered by the Rev. Dr. Slaughter, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the Society has always deprecated the foreign slave trade; therefore, as the great end of the Colonization Society is the civilizing and Christianizing of Africa, and as the slave trade opposes one of the greatest obstacles to the realization of this idea; therefore,

Resolved, That this Society rejoices in the signal rebuke with which the mere suggestion of its revival has met in all parts of our common country.

The Society then adjourned to meet on the third Tuesday in January, 1859.

### Proceedings of the Board of Directors.

THE Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met on Tuesday, January 19th, 1858, at 12 o'clock at noon, in the Aldermen's Room, in the City Hall, in the City of Washington.

DELEGATES, AS ASCERTAINED BY THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS, FOR 1858.

Maine—Hon. Robert P. Dunlap.

Massachusetts—Rev. Joseph Tracy.

Connecticut—Hon. L. F. S. Foster, Hon. Samuel Ingham, Hon. Samuel Arnold, 2d, Hon. W. D. Bishop, Eli Whitney, Esq., George W. Shelton, Esq., Rev. John Orcutt.

New York—Hon. Erastus Brooks, A. G. Phelps, Esq., Smith Bloomfield, Esq., Rev. Henry Connelly.

New Jersey—John P. Jackson, Esq.

Ohio—Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, Hon. J. W. Allen, Rev. John Seys.

Virginia—Rev. P. Slaughter, Rev. W. H. Starr, Rev. J. B. Taylor, Rev. T. J. Bowen, Rev. J. C. Granberry.

## LIVE DIRECTORS PRESENT.

Hon. Henry Stoddard, Rev. John Maclean, D. D., Rev. R. R. Gurley, Rev. William McLain, Rev. J. B. Pinney, Rev. Robert S. Finley, James Hall, Esq.

The Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, Vice President, was called to the chair, and at his request the meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Maclean.

Rev. Joseph Tracy was chosen Secretary, and Rev. John Orcutt assistant Secretary.

The Rev. John Orcutt, Rev. John Seys, and Henry Stoddard, Esq., were appointed a Committee on Credentials.

The record of the last meeting was read by the Rev. Wm. McLain, one of the Secretaries, and on motion was approved.

The Rev. John Orcutt offered the following preamble and resolution, which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas it hath pleased God to remove from us by death our much esteemed Recording Secretary, Dr. J. W. LUGENBEEL; and NOAH FLETCHER, for some years accountant in the office of the Society; therefore,

*Resolved*, That this Board recognize these dispensations of Providence with sincere sorrow, and that while we express our sense of the loss thereby sustained by this Society and the cause of Colonization, we would tender our warm sympathies to the afflicted families of our departed friends, in their sore bereavement.

The Corresponding Secretary read the annual report, which was laid on the table for the present.

The Committee on Credentials reported, in part, and the report was accepted, as far as made.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Maclean, the Rev. John Wheeler, D. D., Rev. H. M. Blodgett, Dr. J. G. Goble, Rev. Charles Brown, and Smith Bloomfield, Esq., were invited to sit with this Board and partake in its deliberations.

Messrs. Gurley, Tracy, and Orcutt, were appointed a committee to make selections from the annual report, to be read at the public meeting of the Society.

The Financial Secretary read the annual statement of the doings of the Executive Committee, which was accepted.

The Board then adjourned to meet at 9 A. M. to-morrow.

## WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20th.

The Board of Directors met according to adjournment. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. H. M. Blodgett. The minutes of the last meeting were read.

The Travelling Secretary presented his annual report, which was adopted:

HARTFORD, CONN., January 1, 1858.

Rev. R. R. Gurley, *Cor. Sec. A. C. S.*

Dear Sir:—Permit me respectfully to submit the following as my report for the year 1857.

Early in the year, as you are aware, Rev. Wm. Warren, who had been appointed my successor in Connecticut, after rendering a very valuable service for a few months, was induced to resign his agency from a conviction that his impaired health disqualified him to discharge, properly, the duties of the office; and it being judged inexpedient to appoint another in his place, I have endeav-

vored to give as much time to the cultivation of this field as the good of the cause demanded. The State has paid into your treasury, from all sources, the sum of \$3,805.03.

Beyond the limits of Connecticut, my attention has been chiefly directed to Maine and Rhode Island, the agency in those States having been discontinued. In Maine, I visited Saco, Portland, Bath, Bangor, Waterville, and Augusta, and had the privilege of presenting the cause to twenty different congregations. While in the State, I was kindly favored with the use of the Representatives' Hall for the purpose of addressing the members of the Legislature. The same courtesy was extended to me in New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

The amount of my collections in Maine was about \$625—to which add what had been collected by others, and it gives an amount creditable to our friends there, considering the financial pressure and the limited efforts made. The last year has been a peculiarly hard year for that State—probably no previous one more so, owing to a great depression in the lumber and shipping business, in which she is very largely engaged.

In Rhode Island, I visited Slatersville, Pautucket, Bristol, Warren, Providence, and Newport, in which places I addressed eleven congregations, and received about \$425, the greater part of which was contributed by individuals who had previously given to the cause during the year—making a total for the State of over \$800. I have also preached on the subject to eight congregations in Boston and vicinity, where I received some \$300 for life-membership. I spent a single sabbath in Nashua, N. H.; also in Newark and Princeton, N. J.; in each of which I occupied one or more pulpits in behalf of the cause.

About the middle of November, in accordance with the wish of the Executive Committee, I went out to Indiana—mainly for the purpose of having an interview with the Colonization Board of that State in relation to matters which came before the Board of Directors at the last annual meeting. Governor Willard, who is President of the Indiana Board, received me very kindly, and at once called the members together for the object I had in view. After a free and harmonious interchange of sentiments on the subject in question, I received a communication from the President, embodying the views entertained by the Board, which I herewith present, and which contains, I suppose, all the information in relation to the matter that need be communicated.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., NOV. 25, 1857.

Dear Sir:—You request to be informed as to the policy of our State Board of Colonization. The Board believe that as officers of State, they should disburse the \$5,000 annually given by the State, for the removal of the negroes, and then their duties are discharged. We do not desire our agent to solicit subscriptions, but simply procure the negroes who are willing to emigrate, and then we will advance the \$50 per head. As to the American Colonization Society entering the field to procure donations to aid that Society in its enterprise, we have no objection; but earnestly hope you may be successful.

Yours,

ASHBEL P. WILLARD.

*President St. Board Colonization.*

Rev. John Orcutt.

I remained in Indiana and Ohio some six weeks, and visited Indianapolis, Lafayette, Cincinnati, Dayton, Columbus, Cleveland, and Canfield—in each of which, with the exception of Cincinnati, I passed a sabbath, and enjoyed the privilege of presenting the claims of the cause to large and attentive audiences—occupying, in all, twelve pulpits. I found the people very willing to hear, and to promise to give when the times become better: but the feeling was general and strong that efforts to raise funds among them better be postponed. We have ardent friends in those States, who will doubtless give further proof of it when the money pressure is over: a few such handed me about \$150. At Indianapolis I was informed that a legacy of \$500 had been left the American Colonization Society, by William S. Taylor, of Jasper County, Indiana. I accordingly took measures to ascertain the facts in the case, and found that said legacy was to be paid in annual instalments of \$100, and that a portion of it was due, and would soon be paid, and the remainder in due time.

It gives me pleasure to say, the Rev. E. G. Nicholson, the agent of the parent Society for a portion of Ohio, is very acceptable to the people, and is making a good impression. From what I saw and heard of him, I have great confidence in his ability and fidelity in the work, and, of course, of his success.

The whole amount of my collections for the year somewhat exceeds \$5,000. This includes \$150, given for the Liberia College, and \$100, or more, contributed by individuals to pay for reprinting 2,000 copies of Rev. Alexander Crummell's oration in Liberia, on the natal day of the Republic, and for procuring 500 copies of Professor Shedd's address in Boston, for general distribution. These excellent discourses, and other documents calculated to diffuse useful information, and promote the welfare of the cause, have been freely distributed in the several towns and cities I have visited, and sent by mail to individuals in nearly every State in the Union.

I have addressed in all 82 different congregations—24 in Connecticut, and 58 in other States. By public discourse, by the printed page, and by private intercourse, I have been enabled to present the subject to many minds, and, I trust, to make some good impressions for the cause.

The year, like the previous one, has been very unpropitious for collecting funds. This was unexpected, but it was doubtless thus ordered for the best of reasons. Notwithstanding our disappointments and trials, we can speak of progress, for which it becomes us to "thank God and take courage." What single year has effected more that is encouraging in Liberia? It is true we have heard of a famine there; but it turns out that most of the sufferings occasioned by it were on this side of the Atlantic. The voice from her shores is not the voice of war and famine, but of peace and plenty, and of signal prosperity. Nor are we without marked evidence of the Divine favor here at home. How timely was our scanty treasury replenished by unprecedented liberality! thereby enabling the Society to prosecute its accustomed work without incurring the evils of bankruptcy or suspension! In the language of Judge Washington, the first President of the Society, uttered at its first meeting:

"Whether we consider the grandeur of the object, or the wide sphere of philanthropy which it embraces; or whether we view the present state of its progress, under the auspices of this Society, and under the obstacles which might have been expected from the cupidity of many, we may discover in each a certain pledge, that the same benignant Hand which has fostered these preparatory arrangements, will crown our efforts with success."

In closing, I can but advert to the sad event which has taken from us our much esteemed Recording Secretary. In the death of Dr. Eugenbeel, we have experienced a sore bereavement. As a man, as a Christian, as a friend of the cause, and an officer of the Society, we knew him only to love and value him.

While we deeply mourn his departure, we would bow with submission to the will of Providence, and profit by the impressive lesson.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, yours,

JNO. OLCUTT,  
Treas. Sec'y A. C. S.

The Financial Secretary presented his annual financial statement, which was referred to the Committee on Accounts;—[see page 62;] also, the report of Dr. Hall in regard to the Mary C. Stevens. The following is Dr. Hall's report:

BALTIMORE, January 1, 1858.

Rev. Wm. McLain, F. Sec. & Tr. A. C. S.

Dear Sir:—I herewith hand you an estimate of the expenses and income of the two first voyages of the Ship Mary Caroline Stevens, covering all charges and earnings entire, including under head of the later all the freight and passage money of the Society; also other freight for which payment has, and has not, been received. These two voyages may be considered as one year's service of the ship. The charges amount to \$15,860.03—say the round sum of \$16,000: The earnings, to \$21,961.58—say \$22,000—leaving a balance in favor of the ship of the round sum of \$6,000. The charges cover all disbursements, victualing and manning, port-charges, provisions for officers, crew, cabin and steerage passengers, and insurance; in all of which I have practiced

the strictest economy the circumstances of the case would warrant, and I believe we cannot calculate upon any material deduction from the annual outlay of this sum in making two voyages with the ship; and every third or fourth year we may expect an increase of some \$2,000 for re-coppering and general repairs connected therewith. On the other hand, we may reasonably expect an increase of earnings, not only on account of the Society, but from other parties for freight out and home. Thus far the ship has not carried the quota of emigrants allowed by law, nor the number of cabin passengers she could well accommodate. On her first voyage out with 150 tons of stone ballast, she still had room for over 1,000 bbls of freight. On her second voyage, she went full, but it not being known in season that she would have enough to ballast her, 280 tons of sand ballast were allowed to remain in her hold. On neither voyage home has her freight amounted to \$100. I think that we may reasonably expect that sufficient freight will be offered hereafter to fill her on her outward passage, and that we may be able to get home freight sufficient to ballast her at least.

It would not be out of the way, perhaps, to estimate her earnings hereafter at 24 or 25,000 dollars; however, much will depend upon the coast trade and the prosperity of the Republic.

It may also not be out of the way to remark, that the ship has in every way equalled, and in some respects exceeded our expectations. She is a very fast sailer and an uncommonly safe and comfortable sea-boat—the emigrants' deck scarcely ever being wetted by seas or breakers. The comforts and conveniences of her cabin arrangements are equal to any sailing vessel of her tonnage afloat, and the conduct of her captain and officers, the services of the cook and steward, and the provisions furnished for their use, have given such entire satisfaction, that I believe no one who has once made a passage in her will be likely to seek any other vessel in preference.

I will also take this opportunity to notice one matter personal to myself, viz: that of my compensation for acting as agent, or doing the business of the ship. In your favor of 18th April you say, "The Executive Committee propose a compensation of 2½ per cent. on the whole business of the ship, not to exceed \$1,000 per annum." I declined accepting this proposition, preferring to leave the matter in suspense till the close of one year. You are aware that the ordinary commission allowed for doing business of this kind, chartering or sailing vessels, buying provisions and cargo, with cash in hand, is 2½ per cent. and from 1 to 2½ per cent. more for advancing. A business of this nature, amounting to the sum of the year's business of the ship, would usually occupy a week or two of time, and perhaps require the exchange of from two to a dozen letters. The agency of this ship almost furnishes the business of the entire year. She is in port from two to three months, during which time the office is seldom if ever free from some parties interested in her, and while absent on her voyages, the correspondence of all parties, having business or friends, or servants in Liberia, either past or prospective, falls on the agent of the ship. That a proper estimate may be formed of the amount of this labor, I hand you herewith the letter file and book of the ship, of which over two hundred pages of each have been filled since April 20th—but a little over eight months; and near half as much more in my private letter-book, prior to the first voyage of the ship, and by my agent during my absence in Liberia. I leave the matter with you to lay before the Executive Committee, or the Board of Directors, whichever you may see fit—merely suggesting, that in case a low per centage is fixed upon, as compensation, the amount should not be limited by any sum, unless an equivalent was made in case of a falling off of freight and emigrants, which, in fact, would amount to fixing a salary, in which case \$1,000, and not less, would be satisfactory; or I would agree to furnish on my own account one thousand barrels of freight, either out or home, during the year, which should be considered as a full compensation for services as agent.

Very respectfully and truly yours,  
JAMES HALL

## ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES AND INCOME OF SHIP M. C. STEVENS—VOYAGE A.

Amounts paid.		Amounts received.	
Bill of Provisions for voyage paid here - - - -	1,854 94	Four cabin passengers out, \$100 - - - - -	400 00
Other port-charges & outfit	670 00	Freight paid by shippers	512 50
Disbursements on coast - Do. of entry and repairs - - - - -	371 44	Estimate of freight on lime	1,000 00
Officers and crew—voyage round - - - - -	789 38	Freight paid Capt. Daniels in Liberia - - - - -	187 00
Half insurance for one year	2,105 00	Freight home, paid by G. W. S. Hall - - - - -	83 05
	1,602 38	Coastwise passengers -	190 00
		Cabin passengers home -	1,275 00
		Steerage passengers home	402 50
			4,050 05
		Steerage, 146 adults, at \$35	5,110 00
		71 children, \$17½	1,242 00
		Freight bill of A. C. S. -	850 00
	7,393 14		11,252 05
Balance to Cr. of Voy. A.	3,858 91		

Baltimore, Jan. 1, 1858.

JAMES HALL, Agent, &amp;c.

## ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES AND INCOME OF SHIP M. C. STEVENS—VOYAGE B.

Amounts paid.		Amounts received.	
Provisions of crew and emigrants - - - - -	1,977 82	Freight out - - - - -	988 69
Deducting for sales surplus on the coast by McGill Bros. - - - - -	339 01	1½ cabin passengers - -	150 00
	1,638 81	Freight for steam engine, saw-mill, &c. - - - - -	500 00
Repairs and disbursements at home - - - - -	2,428 96	Freight paid capt. on coast	446 39
Repairs and disbursements on coast - - - - -	658 03	Do. home - - - - -	81 25
Advance to crew—wages -	2,114 72	Cabin passengers home -	600 00
Half insurance for one year	1,602 37	Steerage do. do. -	448 00
			3,214 33
		Passage of 147 adults out, at \$35 - - - - -	5,145 00
		Passage of 60 children, at \$17½ - - - - -	1,050 00
		Freight on acc't of A. C. S.	1,300 00
	8,442 89		10,709 33
Balance to Cr. of Voy. B. -	2,266 44		

Baltimore, Jan. 1, 1858.

JAMES HALL, Agent, &amp;c.

Mr. Tracy offered the following resolution:

Whereas by the last will and testament of Isaac Ross, of Mississippi, the residue of his estate, after satisfying other legacies, was devoted to the establishment and support of a College in Liberia; therefore,

*Resolved*, That any residue of said estate that may be in or come into the possession of this Society, or the proceeds thereof, be placed at the disposal of the Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia, to be used in the establishment and support of Liberia College.



The chair appointed Rev. Dr. Maclean, Rev. Mr. Orcutt, and Henry Stoddard, Esq., as a Committee on Accounts.

The Corresponding Secretary presented a communication from the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, which was laid on the table.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Pinney, it was

*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed relative to the packet ship Stevens, to report upon all questions concerning her past and future management, and the general policy of packet lines to Liberia from ports in the United States, and especially on the subject of insurance, agencies, employment and accounts, of the M. C. Stevens.

Messrs. Pinney, Jackson and Slaughter were appointed as said committee.

The resolution offered by Mr. Tracy was taken up and discussed, till the hour of 12 M. having arrived, the Board adjourned till after the meeting of the Society.

After the adjournment of the Society, the Board adjourned to meet at the Society's office, at 7½ P. M.

#### — EVENING SESSION.

The Board met according to adjournment. The Chair announced the Standing Committees as follows:

ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, - - -	{ Rev. J. B. Pinney, LL. D., Rev. R. R. Gurley, Rev. T. J. Bowen.
ON FINANCE, - - - - -	{ John P. Jackson, Esq., Rev. J. B. Taylor, John W. Allen, Esq.
ON AUXILIARY SOCIETIES, - - -	{ Rev. Joseph Tracy, Rev. John Seys. Rev. William H. Starr.
ON AGENCIES, - - - - -	{ Rev. P. Slaughter, Erastus Brooks, Esq., Rev. William McLain.
ON ACCOUNTS, - - - - -	{ Rev. John Maclean, Rev. John Orcutt, Hon. Henry Stoddard.
ON EMIGRATION, - - - - -	{ James Hall, M. D., Rev. R. S. Finley, Rev. John Maclean, D. D.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Maclean,

*Voted*, That a committee of three be appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

The committee were, Rev. Dr. Maclean, Henry Stoddard, Esq., and Rev. P. Slaughter, D. D.

The resolution on the Liberia College being under consideration, on motion of Mr. Jackson, it was

*Resolved*, That the resolution be referred to a committee, with instructions to report on the relations which this Society bears to the said college enterprise, the present condition and merits of the proposed institution, and the interest which this Society shall continue to manifest for the same.

Messrs. Tracy, Jackson, and Gurley, were appointed said committee.

Rev. Mr. Finley offered the following resolution, which after some discussion was referred to the Committee on Emigration:

*Resolved*, That the Executive Committee be requested to settle the emigrants by the November Expedition in Careysburgh, except such of them as may for

special reasons be located elsewhere; and that their farms be surveyed, and a house built on each farm previously to their arrival, so that each family may be settled in their own homes immediately on their arrival in Liberia.

*Resolved*, That instead of the six months rations heretofore allowed to emigrants, the value of the same be given to them by way of outfit.

The Board then adjourned to meet at the same place at 11 A. M. to-morrow.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 11 o'clock A. M.

The Board met according to adjournment. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Wheeler.

The Committee on Foreign Relations reported. Their report was accepted, and the resolutions annexed thereto adopted:

The Committee on Foreign Relations are happy to report that Liberia enjoys peace with all foreign nations and with all the native African tribes. England and France have not only acknowledged the independence of Liberia, but have in other ways expressed interest in her welfare, and each has presented to her Government a small armed vessel. The independence of this Republic has been acknowledged by several other of the European Powers. Very friendly relations exist between our own Government and Liberia, but hitherto the independence of that Republic has not been formally acknowledged by us.

The relations of Liberia to the tribes and nations of Africa is full of increasing interest and promise. Those under her jurisdiction enjoy protection, and are considered as in preparation for citizenship. The Republic has bound herself to establish schools for their benefit, as soon as her means shall permit, and train them to a knowledge of the useful arts. Nor can we doubt that the intellectual and moral benefits of Liberia will gradually extend far beyond its present limits. It is to be desired and expected that Sierra Leone and Liberia will be eventually united under one government securing to the latter, the advantage of the best harbor on the coast, and to the former, the benefit of republican institutions. Your Committee see in the character and training of American colored emigrants, and in the republican government they have adopted, elements of power which must extend. A certain district of the fine, high, open, healthy country in Yoruba, southwest of the Niger, and extending from the sea coast to that river, now, in consequence of civil wars, and the slave trade, without inhabitants, is strongly recommended for colonization from numerous considerations. A settlement planted upon it, would enjoy great advantages for trade, agriculture, and for diffusing civilization through an already half civilized country, and the knowledge of Christianity far abroad in Central Africa. Settlements in the interior, on the New Jersey tract, in the Pessa country, and other regions, should be established as early as the means of the Society and its other duties shall permit, should the measure be approved by the Liberian Government. This Committee particularly recommend that inquiry be instituted in regard to the Yoruba district, and that the Executive Committee be authorized, should they find the way open in Providence, and deem it expedient, to send a special agent to obtain definite information as to the most eligible location, and the practicability of securing it and the good will of the neighboring native governments. In conclusion, the committee would offer the following resolutions:

J. B. PINNEY,  
R. R. GURLEY.  
T. J. BOWEN.

The following are the resolutions submitted, and as modified, were adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That the success of Careysburgh, by demonstrating the superior healthfulness of new emigrants in interior settlements, distinctly points to the importance of similar settlements to be extended yet farther, and from other parts of the coast of Liberia.

2. *Resolved*, That the union of Liberia and Sierra Leone, under the same independent republican government, is an event much to be desired by the

friends of the African race; and one which we may hope to see consummated, through the generosity of Great Britain, eventually.

3. *Resolved*. That the propriety and practicability of the establishment of colonial settlements on the slave coast, and in the adjacent kingdom of Yoruba, is a subject worthy of the consideration of this Society, and of the friends of African colonization.

At 12 o'clock the Board adjourned until after the meeting of the Society.

At 2 o'clock the Board resumed its session.

The Committee on Accounts made the following report, which was accepted, and the resolution adopted:

The Committee on Accounts respectfully report, that they have examined the accounts of the Financial Secretary, have compared the different entries with the vouchers, and find them all correct. The balance in the hands of the Financial Secretary, exclusive of bonds and notes, is \$412 77. It may be proper to add, that the Secretary has credited himself with \$6,000 paid by him for two bonds of the corporation of the City of Alexandria, bearing interest, which bonds remain in his hands, as part of the available funds of the Society, and he has also credited himself with \$10,000, paid for the note of Messrs. Corse Brothers for that amount, which will become due on the 26th and 29th February, proximo, which sum is also a part of the available funds of the Society. Both said sums having been paid out by the Secretary under an order of the Executive Committee, are proper items of credit; and your Committee advert to them to prevent any misapprehension as to the funds of the Society. The Secretary has also four bonds of \$1,000 each of the State of Virginia, with coupons, which are credited in the same way. The Committee take great pleasure in bearing their testimony to the care and ability with which the Financial Secretary has hitherto discharged his arduous and responsible duties; at the same time they would suggest the expediency of a change in the mode of keeping his bank account, and recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That hereafter the Financial Secretary be instructed to deposit the funds belonging to the Society, in such bank or banks as may be approved by the Executive Committee, and that all such funds be deposited by him, in his name, as Financial Secretary of the American Colonization Society.

In the course of the examination of the accounts, the Committee observed that there appeared to be no fixed times for the payment of the salaries of the several officers of the Society; and they therefore recommend, in regard to this matter, the adoption of the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That hereafter the salaries shall be paid quarterly, and at the end of each quarter.

It is proper perhaps to add, that the comparing the vouchers with the items of the Secretary's accounts, was made by Messrs. Stoddard and Orcutt—the chairman of the Committee not being able to meet with the Committee during the whole of the time they were in session.

The Committee on Finance submitted the following report, which was accepted, and the resolutions adopted:

From an examination of the minutes of the Board of Directors for some years past, it does not appear that any specific duties have been performed by the Committee on Finance, and in one instance only, that any report or resolution has been presented by them. The impression seems to have obtained, that the Committee on Accounts superseded their action, and left no business for them. It is, however, respectfully submitted, that an important department of the Society's affairs devolves on the Committee on Finance, as the finances are a very essential element of its usefulness and prosperity, and that, therefore, some specific service should be expected from that Committee. This Committee entertaining these views, it is recommended that hereafter, they should deem it their duty to examine minutely into the financial condition of the Society, present and prospective, embracing a specific examination of the character and safety of all investments of the Society's funds, as exhibited by the accounts of the Financial Secretary, and to report the result of such examination; and

that it be the further duty of the Committee on Finance to recommend such plans and measures as they may consider calculated to increase the interest of our national and State governments, and the benevolent and Christian community, in our Society, and thus to augment its resources and operations.

In view of the foregoing suggestions, the following resolutions are respectfully submitted:

*Resolved*, That, hereafter, it be the duty of the Committee on Finance, to examine minutely into the financial condition of the Society, present and prospective, embracing a specific examination of the character and safety of all investments of the Society's funds, as exhibited by the accounts of the Financial Secretary, and to report the result of such examination.

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Finance recommend such measures to be adopted by this Society, as they may consider calculated to increase the interest of our national and State governments, and the benevolent and Christian community, in our Society, and to augment its resources and operations.

*Resolved*, That the indications of more general knowledge, and more favorable appreciation of the true character and moral magnitude of our Society's designs, by our patriotic and philanthropic fellow-citizens, as manifested by the action of several of our State Legislatures, and the large donations and bequests of benevolent individuals, should prompt the officers and agents of the Society, and its advocates throughout the land, to diffuse full information of the humane designs, and successful operations of the American Colonization Society, to the end that liberal appropriations, donations, and bequests, may be encouraged from all portions of our country, as upon these resources this Society must rely for the vigorous and effective prosecution of its comprehensive objects.

JOHN R. JACKSON, *Chairman*.

JAS. B. TAYLOR.

The Committee on Emigration reported, and their report was accepted, and their resolutions adopted:

The Committee on Emigration beg leave most respectfully to report:

In regard to the business of the present year, they would recommend that all emigrants making applications for passage, to the extent of the capacity of the ship for two voyages, should be received and sent out, and that there should be no abatement of efforts on the part of the agents of the Society to promote emigration. In regard to the resolution submitted to the Board, they would most cordially express their approval of that part relating to the settlement of emigrants at Careysburg, not only by the November expedition, but by every expedition, until that settlement shall have received such increase of numbers as to guarantee its permanency and self-support and protection. But the Committee would not be disposed at this time to recommend any change in the long practised system of settling emigrants, so materially increasing its expense, as is that proposed in the resolution. They can see no objection, however, to the special appropriation of funds by associations or individuals, to the erection of dwellings, or the improvement of lots, and that expenditures for such purposes should be made through the agency of the Society. The Committee would, therefore, recommend the following as a substitute for the resolution submitted to them:

*Resolved*, That the Executive Committee be requested to make arrangements to have settled at Careysburgh, all emigrants by the several expeditions excepting such as may for special reasons be destined to other settlements in Liberia; that the lands to be appropriated to them be surveyed in advance, and ready for allotment as soon as practicable after their arrival, and that any funds specially appropriated for the erection of dwellings, or clearing and cultivating lands for any parties, individuals, or associations, shall be devoted to the purposes intended, under the direction of the local agent of the Society.

*Resolved*, That in case any emigrants are settled in their own houses built without cost or charge to the Society, they shall receive from the agents of the Society the regular weekly rations to which they are entitled, if they shall desire it.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES HALL, *Chairman*.

Adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock this evening.

## EVENING SESSION.

The Board met according to adjournment.

The Committee on Collegiate Education in Liberia, submitted the following report and resolution, which were adopted:

The Committee to whom was referred the resolution on the residue of the Ross estate, and the general subject of collegiate education in Liberia, respectfully report as follows:

The Trustees of Donations for education in Liberia were incorporated by an act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, approved March 19, 1850, and are authorized by their charter, to hold real and personal estate to the value of \$100,000, the income whereof shall be applied to the promotion of collegiate education in Liberia. In the absence of the official documents, the exact amount of funds collected by this corporation cannot now be stated, but it is understood to be about \$30,000.

Our late lamented associate, Anson G. Phelps, of New York, in his will, bequeathed to his executors the sum of \$50,000, to be applied at their discretion to the promotion of the same object, in case the enterprise of these trustees should proceed, and the whole sum of \$100,000 be raised in this country for that purpose.

The New York Colonization Society has in trust for education in Liberia, funds to the amount of about \$52,000, with the confident assurance of some additional thousands. The whole or any part of this is applicable at the discretion of that Society to this object. If the whole is so applied, the amount already secured exceeds \$80,000, not including the bequest of Mr. Phelps. At the suggestion of the Trustees of Donations, an act was passed by the Legislature of Liberia, approved December 24, 1851, establishing Liberia college, and incorporating its Board of Trustees in Liberia; but conferring on the Trustees of Donations in America, the right to appoint all officers of instruction and government, until such time as the Trustees of the college shall see fit to assume the entire responsibility of the management and support of that institution.

Thus empowered the Trustees of Donations have appointed the Hon. J. J. Roberts, President of said college, and he has accepted that office.

The act of the Legislature of Liberia incorporating the college granted to its Trustees, one hundred acres of land, at Clay Ashland, which was supposed to be an eligible site for the college.

The Trustees of Donations have purchased and sent out the materials for college buildings, expecting that they would be erected on the land granted by the Legislature. But on careful examination by the Trustees of the college, that site was pronounced unsafe in respect to health. Attempts were made to procure other desirable locations in that vicinity, but owing to private claims on the lands desired, they were unsuccessful. It was finally decided to erect the building on Cape Mesurado, about a mile from the city of Monrovia, on the southwestern slope of the promontory fronting the ocean. This location is believed to be more salubrious than any that could be obtained on the St. Paul's river, and has other advantages of more importance. It is understood that the work of erection is now in progress, and that the walls and roof will be completed during the present dry season. As is the case everywhere in locating colleges, academies, churches, and all analogous institutions, there has been some difference of opinion respecting the location of this college, growing out of differing views and habits of thought and local interests and influences. It is not important, if indeed it is practicable, for us to settle the merits of the several opinions on this point. Probably the growth of the country will at no very distant day, bring to light some location so much better than any yet known, as to induce its removal. The Trustees of Donations have made some progress in securing such officers of the institution as may be necessary, in the early stages of the college. For various reasons, it would be improper to mention names at present, but it is understood that sufficient teachers will be ready whenever the buildings are completed.

At least two of the missions in Liberia have High schools, which it was even thought might grow into colleges. But it is now understood by them, that there can, for many years, be but one successful college in Liberia, and

they are making their calculations accordingly. These schools may furnish some students fitted for college, though we are not informed whether they will take that course.

This enterprise was undertaken with the express approbation of this Society, and in the judgment of the Committee, still deserves its approbation and support, and should be commended to the favorable consideration of all the friends of Liberia. As it appears, however, that there will be no residue of the Ross estate, after satisfying other claims, no action in respect to such residue seems advisable. The Committee, therefore, only recommend the passage of the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That this Board cherish a deep interest in the success of the Liberia College, and that it hopes the friends of the American Colonization Society will aid in securing the one hundred thousand dollars required in order to render the \$50,000 left by the will of the late Mr. Phelps available to the said college.

The Committee to nominate officers reported, recommending the following, viz:

Rev. R. R. GURLEY, for *Corresponding Secretary*.

Rev. WM. McLAIN, for *Financial Secretary and Treasurer*.

Rev. JOHN ORCUTT, for *Traveling Secretary*.

Dr. HARVEY LINDSLEY, JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, Esq., A. O. DAYTON, Esq., WM. GUNTON, Esq., W. W. SEATON, Esq., Rev. GEORGE W. SAMSON, and Judge WM. MERRICK, for members of the Executive Committee.

The Committee further recommended that no appointment of Recording Secretary be made at this meeting, but that the Executive Committee be authorized to employ some suitable person to perform the duties of bookkeeper for the ensuing year, at a salary not exceeding one thousand dollars.

The report was adopted, and the officers nominated elected.

The Committee on Auxiliary Societies being called upon, presented no report.

The Corresponding Secretary read a resolution which he had prepared, in regard to planting an interior settlement on the New Jersey Tract, whereupon,

The Rev. Dr. Pinney offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

*Resolved*, That the New Jersey Colonization Society be informed that it is the purpose of this Board, if the Government of Liberia consent, to plant a settlement on the New Jersey Tract, and that the Executive Committee be authorized to adopt preliminary measures for this purpose immediately.

*Resolved*, That in order to secure the settlement of twenty pioneer families on the New Jersey purchase, the State Society of New Jersey be invited to appropriate five thousand dollars for opening roads, building houses, and other needful expenses in forming the settlement.

*Resolved*, That respectable families who contemplate emigrating from Illinois, as stated by the Rev. Robert S. Finley, be invited, if the settlement can be made, to become pioneers, with the pledge that each family shall have a small house and farm of land given them.

*Resolved*, That houses shall be prepared for as many respectable families, not less than twenty, as will pledge themselves by the first of May, to emigrate in the expedition of November next.

On motion of Rev. J. Tracy, it was—

*Resolved*, That henceforth the financial year shall close with the calendar year, or last day of December, annually.

The Committee on Agents reported verbally, that no materials for a report had been placed in their hands. The report was accepted.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Gurley, it was—

*Resolved*, That the several State Societies be invited to consider by what means, and to what definite extent, they may, during this year, contribute to the funds of this Society, and to communicate the result of their deliberations to the Executive Committee, and also that they be desired to consider whether they can, with prospects of success, apply to their respective State Legislatures for aid to the cause of African Colonization.

On motion of Rev. P. Slaughter, it was—

*Resolved*, That the Executive Committee be authorized to contribute a sum not exceeding \$600, to the salary of an agent, for the special purpose of procuring free colored emigrants in Virginia, and getting them ready for embarkation.

The Rev. Dr. Pinney, from the Committee to whom was referred the resolution relative to the packet-ship M. C. Stevens, made the following report:

That with the vessel and its management for the past year, the Society has reason to be gratified. We doubt not that had the generous donor, the late Mr. John Stevens, of Talbot county, Maryland, to whose liberality we are indebted for it, survived to meet with us, his highest anticipations would have been satisfied. In speed, comfort, and safety, the Stevens has proved herself eminently superior for the desired service. The Committee have read with pleasure the lucid and full report of Dr. James Hall, as to the results of the two first voyages of the packet, showing that, under very unfavorable circumstances for securing general freight, allowing a fair credit for passage of emigrants on terms as low as could have been obtained by charter of even inferior vessels, there is left a balance to her credit in round numbers of \$6,000. The total outlay for two voyages, \$15,836 03, and her earnings, \$21,969 38. In thus uniting a fair income over expenses, with the very superior comfort and security of passengers on the voyage, the packet vindicates the wisdom of those by whose exertions and beneficence she was secured.

On the subject of compensation of the agent to whom the care and business of the packet has been confided, the Committee have deemed it just and proper to allow for the year past, \$1,000, in accordance with Dr. Hall's liberal proposition, and at the same time state, that this sum is not, in our opinion, an equivalent for the various correspondence and multifarious duties performed.

They recommend that the agency of Dr. Hall be continued, and that, as a matter of economy and gain to the Society, he be compensated as proposed in his own report, by privilege of free of charge one thousand barrels of freight, if the vessel can receive it. Or should the Society's business be so large as to forbid this privilege entirely, or in part, then to the same extent in proportion, the compensation be made at the rate of \$1,000 per annum.

On the topic of insurance, the Committee feel some doubt in assuming the responsibility of recommending a change. By an almost unanimous decision at the last meeting of the Directors, full insurance was insisted upon. In view of the excellent qualities of the Stevens, of the peculiarly favorable season of the year, when her voyages are commenced, of the safety of the Liberian coast in general from dangers to the crew or vessel, and from the difficulty of obtaining a general average for partial loss on so large a sum as \$40,000, the Committee will venture to propose a change, as follows: That insurance be obtained on one-half her value, say \$20,000, and that, for the other half, the Society become her underwriter, and the sum so saved be invested as a sinking fund for renewal when the vessel is lost or worn out. On the only remaining topic embraced in the resolution referred to them, the Committee would suggest that the accounts of the Stevens should in the account of the Treasurer, and in our ledger, embrace her whole earnings and expenditures, and would further suggest, that an account be opened with her in the books on this basis, and be continued so, at all times, to show the entire credits and debits of her business; that in all cases, including the Treasurer's Report for the past year, the earnings of the packet for emigrants and Society's freight be credited, and she be debited to emigrant or some other *appropriate* account.

J. B. PINNEY, *Chairman*.

J. P. JACKSON.

On motion the Annual Report was referred to the Executive Committee for publication. The minutes were read and approved. The Board then adjourned to meet on third Tuesday of January, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at noon.

ELISHA WHITTLESEY, *Chairman*.

JOSEPH TRACY, *Secretary*.

JOHN ORCUTT, *Assistant Secretary*.

**RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,**  
*From 1st January, 1857, to 1st January, 1858.*

Ct.

RECEIVED FROM—		Ct.
Cash in hand 1st Jan., 1857,		15,435 45
Legacies, - - - - -	1,993 62	9,454 22
Donations, - - - - -	12,637 35	15,440 43
Kentucky Colonization Society, for two Receptacles to be built in their settlement,	60,060 99	3,782 52
Interest on bonds and stock, - - - - -	700 00	397 80
For expenses of emigrants, - - - - -	1,058 37	2,488 87
Freight and passage in the M. C. Stevens, - - - - -	9,935 00	6,698 60
Subscribers to the African Repository, - - - - -	8,304 46	10,816 80
Interest on the Graham fund, - - - - -	558 51	19,943 66
Miscellaneous sources, - - - - -	540 00	5,000 00
	1,606 54	298 10
	97,384 84	1,111 23
		6,104 39
		96,972 07
		412 77
		97,384 84

PAYMENTS FOR—		Ct.
Expenses of Emigrants, - - - - -		15,435 45
Expenses of the Interior Settlement at Careyburg, - - - - -		9,454 22
Expenses of Ship M. C. Stevens, - - - - -		15,440 43
Salaries of agents and physicians in Liberia, - - - - -		3,782 52
“ teachers in Receptacles, - - - - -		397 80
Paper and printing Repository and Annual Report, - - - - -		2,488 87
Salaries of officers, rent, and postage, - - - - -		6,698 60
Debts owed at the beginning of the year, - - - - -		10,816 80
Invested temporarily in bonds and stocks, - - - - -		19,943 66
Invested for the Graham fund, according to his will, - - - - -		5,000 00
Contingent expenses, - - - - -		298 10
Three Cottage Receptacles at Sinou, - - - - -		1,111 23
Expenses of agents in collecting funds, - - - - -		6,104 39
		96,972 07
		412 77
		97,384 84

The following certificates of stock, and bonds, are held by this Society at present, as will appear by reference to the Stock Book, viz:— Ten preferred bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company for \$1,000 each; also, certificate of said Company for \$1,200, being amount of accrued interest from Jan. 1, 1852, to Jan. 1, 1854; also, certificate for one share of the Stockbridge and Pittsfield Railroad Company, from which the Society receives seven per centum dividend annually; also, twelve coupon bonds of the Corporation of Alexandria, Va., for \$1,000 each, which have been purchased with the \$10,000 Graham Legacy, and which are held in trust, for educational purposes in Liberia, according to the provisions of the will of the late Augustus Graham; also, four coupon bonds of the State of Virginia for \$1,000 each; also, two bonds of the Corporation of Alexandria for \$3,000 each, and one bond of Messrs. Corse Brothers, for \$10,000, with ample collateral security.



**A Handsome Donation.**

We learn, says the *National Intelligencer*, that the Hon. Alex. Anderson, of New Albany, Indiana, has presented to the American Colonization Society, ten thousand acres of land, lying in the State of Georgia. The deed for the same was received at the Colonization Rooms a few

days since. The land lies in an improving part of the State, and is supposed to be very valuable. Mr. Anderson is entitled to and will receive the thanks of all the friends of Liberia for this generous donation.

**Latest from Liberia.**

VERY gratifying intelligence has been received at the office of the Society from Liberia, bearing dates to the 19th of December, 1857. President Benson, in his letter dated Monrovia, December 12, 1857, observes:—"Sir, our good friends in the United States must learn not to place one-fiftieth part of the stress they do upon letters received from persons in Liberia who were never designed by Divine Providence to be of much service in the world. Some men are constitutionally unfit to either endure or accomplish much in this life; they are mere cyphers, possessed of no manly fortitude and patient perseverance. If the pioneers to this country had been thus constituted, their career would have been chimerical. If it were in my

power, I would not reverse any of the incidents, through which we passed during three or four months of this year. Every intelligent man sees good growing out of them. Of this I was aware during the most gloomy times," and thanked God for them.

Domestic provisions—breadstuffs especially—were never more plentiful, far exceeding the demand. Good potatoes cannot realize twenty-five cents a bushel in the farming districts. And all proper seeing and feeling men in Liberia hesitate not to confess that the Republic was never in a better condition (in reality) than it is now, notwithstanding the scarcity of money, which, however, is not restricted to Liberia."

**Receipts of the American Colonization Society;**

*From the 20th of December, 1857, to the 20th of January, 1858.*

<b>MAINE.</b>		
Colonization Society of the State of Maine, by Freeman Clark, treasurer, of which \$30 is from the Church of South Berwick, to constitute Rev. Alfred Emerson a life-member.....	74 00	
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE.</b>		
<i>Salmon Falls</i> —Mr. Hoyt, \$1.		
<i>Great Falls</i> —J. R. Burleigh, \$1.		
<i>Exeter</i> —Mrs. D. Gilman, Mrs. Capt. Long, G. L. Soule, each \$2, Rev. Mrs. Hurd, \$1, by Capt. G. Barker.....	9 00	
<b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b>		
<i>Lowell</i> —L. Keese, Esq., to constitute the Rev. Amos Blanchard, D. D., a life-member..	30 00	
<i>Hubbardstown</i> —Hannah Bennett,	5 00	
		<b>15 00</b>
		<b>50 00</b>
<b>NEW YORK.</b>		
<i>Waterford</i> —J. Knickerbacker, Esq.		500 00
<b>NEW JERSEY.</b>		
New Jersey Colonization Society,		360 00
<i>Bridgeton</i> —Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer.....		50 00
		<b>410 00</b>
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.</b>		
<i>Washington</i> —John P. Ingle, Esq. annual donation.....		10 00
Interest on investments.....		483 50
		<b>493 50</b>

VIRGINIA.		
<i>Kanacha</i> —The Misses Summers, annual donation.....	50 00	
GEORGIA.		
<i>Augusta</i> —R. Campbell, Esq., \$20; Miss H. B. Longstreet, \$10..	30 00	
MISSISSIPPI.		
" <i>Buena Vista</i> ," (near <i>Rodney</i> )—C. B. New, to constitute Mrs. Margaret and Miss Eliza K. New, life-members.....	60 00	
<i>Rodney</i> —David Hunt, Esq.....	500 00	
TENNESSEE.		
<i>Blountsville</i> —Sam'l Rhea, annual donation.....	10 00	
OHIO.		
By Rev. B. O. Plimpton:		
<i>Clide</i> —Mary S. Hackley.....	5 00	
<i>Cook's Corners</i> —Isaac Dewitt, \$5; Several persons, \$5.30.....	10 30	
<i>Elkton</i> —J. McMillan, John Hawkins, Thomas Hawkins, each \$10; Edward Pettit and H. Hopkins, each \$5.....	40 00	
INDIANA.		
<i>New Albany</i> —Hon. Alex. Anderson, 10,000 acres of land lying in Georgia.	55 30	
MICHIGAN.		
By Rev. B. O. Plimpton:		
<i>Paw Paw</i> , 75 cents; <i>Kalamazoo</i> , Mr. Walkes, \$5; <i>Battle Creek</i> , Republic C. Lumpkin, \$10; Wood Co. col. Meth. Church, \$25; <i>Toledo</i> , F. H. Brown, Mrs. Mary S. Hunt, Mrs. J. A. Hopkins, and E. Woolsey, each \$10; Hon. Horace Thacker, \$5; <i>Canton</i> , J. Alexander, \$5; <i>Hillsdale</i> , John P. Cook, \$5; <i>Cold Water</i> , Public collection \$3; <i>Jonesville</i> , H. J. Baxter, \$5; <i>Ossed</i> , S. Green, \$1; <i>Quincy</i> , Mrs. C. Wood, \$1; <i>White Pigeon</i> , J. W. Bloys, \$1; <i>Goshen</i> , Mary Norton, \$2.50; <i>Three Runs</i> , L. Fish and A. Burch, each \$1; Jas. E. Kelsey, \$5; <i>Mantua</i> , Sylvester Reed, \$1, Sarah Bump, \$3.50, Philip Bump, \$3; <i>Pontiac</i> , Mrs. Z. North, \$10; <i>Monroe City</i> , S. M. Sackett and E. G. Morton, each \$10; Mrs. H. C. Judson, \$5. Mrs. Strong, \$2.	169 90	
NEBRASKA TER.		
<i>Omaha City</i> —John Harris.....	5 00	
FOR REPOSITORY.		
<i>Ma Bangor</i> —Jos. Bryant, \$58, \$1; Roger S.		
Howard, to May, 1860, \$2; E. F. Duren, for 1858, \$1; Amos Jones, in full, \$1. <i>Butter</i> —J. Skinner, to Sept. 1858, \$1; J. Chamberlain, to Nov. 1858, \$1. By Capt. Geo. Barker.....	7 00	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.— <i>Francestown</i>		
—L. K. Brown, for 1858, \$1. <i>Salmon Falls</i> —B. A. Watson, to May, 1858, \$1. <i>Great Falls</i> —D. H. Buffum, to May, '58, \$1. <i>Exeter</i> —Mrs. Mary Abbott, to Dec., '59, \$2.—By Capt. Geo. Barker.....	5 00	
VERMONT.— <i>Burlington</i> —Job Lyman, for 1858, \$1. <i>Woodstock</i> —L. A. Marsh, for 1858, \$1. <i>Bellows' Falls</i> —Estate of Nathaniel Tucker, in full, \$2....		4 00
MASSACHUSETTS.— <i>Dana</i> —N. L. Johnson, for 1857 and '58, \$2. <i>Otis</i> —Mrs. Anna Woolcott, for 1858, \$1.....		3 00
CONNECTICUT.— <i>Meriden</i> —Hon. W. Booth, for 1858, \$1. <i>Danbury</i> —Miss E. M. Phillips, & Miss S. A. Bonrey, each \$1, for 1859. <i>Center Brook</i> —Wm. Redfield, for 1857 and '58, \$2.		5 00
NEW YORK.— <i>Norwich</i> —D. Butolph, for 1858.....		1 00
NEW JERSEY.— <i>Pateron</i> —John Colt, for 1858, \$1. <i>Basking-ridge</i> —John C. Rankin, for 1858, \$1.....		2 00
PENNSYLVANIA.— <i>Waynesboro</i> —J. W. Campbell, for 1858, \$1. <i>Troy</i> —Amos Crippen, in full, \$1.		2 00
MARYLAND.— <i>Baltimore</i> —Henry Patterson, for 1858.....		1 00
GEORGIA.— <i>Macon</i> —Edwin Graves, in full.....		5 00
OHIO.— <i>Albany</i> —Newton Harris, for 1858, \$1. <i>Cincinnati</i> —Manning Force, for 1858, \$1. <i>Columbus</i> —M. Gooding, in full, \$7; P. B. Doddridge, for 1858, \$1. <i>Northfield</i> —Rev. William Campbell, and John Wilson, each \$1, in full.....		12 00
KENTUCKY.— <i>Henderson</i> —Isaac Sheffer, for 1858, \$1. <i>Elkton</i> —Wm. D. Ckerson, for '58, \$1.		2 00
TENNESSEE.— <i>Union</i> —David Walker, in full.....		1 00
MISSOURI.— <i>Lancaster</i> —Rev. Titus Shropshire, for 1857.....		1 00
Total Repository.....	51 00	
Total Contributions.....	1,933 20	
Interest.....	483 50	
<b>Aggregate Amount.....</b>	<b>\$2,467 70</b>	

THE

# AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXXIV 1

WASHINGTON, MARCH, 1858.

[No. 3.

**Forty-first Annual Report of the American Colonization Society;**

JANUARY 19, 1858.

Every Annual Meeting of this Society, must be expected to bring with it, reasons for sadness, as well as for gratitude and encouragement.

Death—since the last Anniversary, has come near to this Society, and from its office removed the Recording Secretary, Dr. J. W. Logghevel, and Noah Fletcher, Esq., occupied for several years as accountant. Mr. Fletcher evinced a warm attachment to the Society, and his able and faithful services were highly valued, and his decease deeply lamented.

To the character and labors of the Recording Secretary, we cannot attempt to do justice in this Report. His thorough medical education, distinguished benevolence, remarkable self-control, and universal moral worth, led to his appointment in September, 1843, to the office of Colonial Physician, by the Society, and nearly at the same time, to that of United States Agent for Recapturing Africans, on the African coast, by our Government. On the 25th of September of that year, he sailed from this country, and arrived in Liberia on the 16th of November. For more than two years and four months, he discharged all his medical and other duties with signal success. In December, 1845, he received at Monrovia, from the slave ship *Phos*, seven hundred and fifty-six slaves, (delivered at that port, under authority of Commander DeL, of the United States Ship *Yorktown*, by whom she was captured,) attended such as were sick, and made the best arrangements in his power for their benefit. He so carefully instructed two young men in their medical studies, as to leave them prepared to engage in medical practice. In consequence of impaired health, he left Liberia, April 2, 1856, and arrived at New York on the 11th of May. Leaving his home again on the 3d of December,

1847, he arrived at Monrovia the 6th January, 1848; from which time, until the close of May, 1849, his exertions were unremitting, not only in his professional duties, but in all his relations to the great interests of education, missions, morals, and religion. On the 4th of May, 1850, he was appointed an assistant in the office of the Society; and two years ago, elected its Recording Secretary. In manners, gentle and amiable; in disposition, uniformly quiet, placid, and cheerful; exemplary in all the social relations; singularly modest, yet, in purpose, firm, ready to every good work, devoted to the cause of Africa, and still more to the holy interests of Christianity, though his sun went down at noon, few accomplish as much who reach the evening of life. His decline was very gradual; he saw, without fear, the approach of death, and his last hour was full of hope and peace.

Four of the Vice Presidents of this Society—the Hon. Louis M'Lean, of Delaware; Wm. Maxwell, Esq., of Virginia; the Rev. Wm. Winans, D. D., of Mississippi, and Moses Sheppard, Esq., of Baltimore, have also, since our last general meeting, slept in death. For many years, has this Society derived strength from the support of all these distinguished men; while some have found it in their power publicly and eloquently to enforce its claims, and aid its resources.

The name, also, of the venerable G. W. Park Custis, the last member of the family of WASHINGTON, (upon whom the tomb has just closed,) should be recorded as that of one of the most early, constant, and eloquent friends of this Society.

It will be remembered, that at an adjourned meeting of the Board of Directors in March, 1856, it was—

*Resolved*, That the Executive Committee, with whom it must rest to settle the details, and from time to time select the particular objects, ever keeping in view the great object of emigration and improvements in Liberia, as worthy of earnest and liberal support, are specially recommended to pay careful attention to the health and comfort of emigrants on their way out, and after reaching Liberia, and that all practicable plans for comfortable residences for the emigrants during the six months after their arrival, and the opening of roads and improvements, and settlement of the interior, deserve their immediate consideration."

At the same meeting, the following resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Executive Committee be instructed at the earliest practicable period, to build comfortable receptacles at, at least, two points in Liberia; and that, for this object, a special appeal be made for \$10,000.

*Resolved*, That the Executive Committee also be instructed to take such measures as in their judgment shall be most expedient, to test the climate in the interior, by planting a settlement at some suitable point beyond the supposed influence of malaria."

The last Report of the Society stated the measures in progress, by order of the Executive Committee, for carrying into effect these resolutions; that the Rev. John Seys, Special Agent, had sailed in the *Elvira Owen*, in charge of the frames of two large Receptacles, and three hundred and twenty-one emigrants; that he arrived at Monrovia on the 18th of July; and that, by his great skill and energy, the two Receptacles had been erected, and the large company landed with him, comfortably established in their new homes; that on the 9th of November, he was prepared to explore the highlands interior to the east of Monrovia, and in a fortnight thereafter, to visit the country purchased by the New Jersey Society, interior from Bassa, and having, with the sanction of the Government of Liberia, fixed upon a site, make arrangement for the reception of such a company of emigrants as might voluntarily test upon it, in their own persons, the character of the climate, and if proved healthy, found thereon a permanent settlement. On the 3d of December, by the strenuous efforts of Mr. Seys, these explorations were completed, and he stated on the 3d of December in a full report of his proceedings, the reasons that had led him to select Mount Fawblee, in the Queah country, distant fifty-one miles from Monrovia, and thirty due east from Millsburg, as the site for the interior settlement. The chiefs of the country had become attached to Mr. Seys during his labors among them as a missionary, fifteen years ago, and gladly welcomed his return, and co-operated in his enterprise. Assisted by twenty-four men, sent by the principal chief, Zoda Quee, to meet him at Robertsville, as soon as his wishes were made known, he, with his accompanying laborers and mechanics, their luggage and supplies, were speedily conveyed to their mountain home. The whole company arrived on Wednesday, the 10th of December, and proceeded in their labor with utmost vigor. The cession of a fine tract of country, of twenty miles square, (the center, a remarkable tree, on the very top of the mount,) was granted by an assembly of the headmen to the American Colonization Society, subject to the Government and laws of Liberia. Zoda Quee placed himself at the head of twenty of his men, and opened a wide road from the base to the summit of the mountain. He also assisted to clear the site for the settlement; the building of the first house was commenced on the 22d of December, 1856, and on the 6th of January, 1857, Mr. Seys wrote: "I expect to be quite ready for the comfortable accommodation of our pioneers, by the M. C. Stevens. I am now writing to you in our Receptacle, on this magnificent elevation, and though the house is not yet done, yet a few days more will complete it."

Providentially, Dr. James Hall, a Director of this Society, (of whose great services to the cause, it is unnecessary here to speak,) resolved to visit Liberia, the scene of his former labors, in the noble ship, the gift of a citizen of Maryland, and which was constructed under his own eye, on his first voyage, and kindly consented to watch over the health and comfort of her two hundred and seventeen emigrants on the passage, and to select from among them, a number willing, and in his judgment best suited, to become pioneers in the interior experiment.

On the 27th of January, Dr. Hall and Mr. Sigs met at Monrovia, the former prepared to deliver, and the latter to receive the twenty-two emigrants, destined to the interior. The 29th was fixed upon for their departure. All was made ready at an early hour in the evening to hasten them on their way, and the precaution taken by the use of quinine, to fortify them against the influence of malaria, to which they might be exposed during the single night they would pass on their journey. This night they sailed twenty-five miles from Monrovia, near the mouth of the river, and the next day arrived at the place of their destination, on Mount Pawlike. "It was," says Dr. Hall, "no small matter for a handful of liberated plantation slaves, already trained to thousands of miles from their American homes, to land on a new continent, and then have the noble civilization skirting its borders, and penetrate into the almost unbroken wilderness, among hordes of naked barbarians; there voluntarily to imprison themselves for one year, mainly to test a principle by experiment, however important it might be to the world, their country, or themselves. This, too, be it remembered, was a voluntary act, no force, compulsion, or bribery. Merely a true statement of the object of the undertaking, and a promise of fair treatment, and the usual allowance to emigrants, which they had a right to claim, land them where we would. We shall ever remember with respect and kind feelings the leaders of this expedition, Garrison and Barrett with their wives and children, old Abel Garner, our one patriot and patriarch, and the young volunteers, their former fellow-servants."

By the articles of agreement between this Society and the Republic of Liberia, adopted on the 20th of July, 1848, "new settlements are to be founded by the concurrence and agreement of the Government of Liberia and this Society."

In placing a few unacclimated emigrants on the high land of the interior, it was intended to ascertain whether their health would be better preserved there than upon the coast, and if such should be found the fact, then, on the conditions specified

in the articles of agreement, to found permanently an interior settlement. Unfortunately, the Government of Liberia, sensible from its own recent experience of the dangers and evils of war, and oppressed by debt, which war had brought upon it, felt compelled to decline assuming pecuniary responsibilities in a new enterprise; and by the passage of an act on the 24th of January, 1857, entitled "an act providing for the establishment of new settlements," (in which, while assent is given to the founding of interior settlements in any of the counties of the Republic, under the direction of its President, by this Society,) imposed the principal duty of providing the means, and of defraying the entire expense, which the authorities of Liberia might deem necessary to incur for their defence, on the Society. This act was in no small degree embarrassing to the operations of the special agent, and caused much expense to the Society. As soon as it was received, its provisions were carefully examined by the Executive Committee, and their views in regard to them fully expressed in a series of resolutions, adopted unanimously, on the 2d of May, and transmitted by their order, both to President Benson, and the Rev. Mr. Seys, Special Agent of the Society. These resolutions directed the discontinuance of the settlement at Careysburgh, (the name given by the Legislature in honor of Lot Carey, to the chosen site on Mount Fawblee,) unless arrangements could be made to secure its continued existence under the law of Liberia, by a volunteer company of settlers, who would look to the advantages of the settlement for their compensation, or the Government would absolve the Society from all obligations for its defence. President Benson in his reply, August 21, 1857, to the letter of the Corresponding Secretary, that enclosed the resolutions of the Executive Committee, clearly considers the placing a few emigrants on the interior site selected by Mr. Seys, as the founding by the Society of an interior settlement, with the *consent*, but without any express *s-anction*, of the Liberian Government, and to such settlements only, founded exclusively by the judgment of this Society, and not in conformity to the articles of agreement of July, 1828, the act of the Liberian Legislature to apply. He observes:

"According to my understanding of the act it is not to apply, in the obligations it imposes on the American Colonization Society, to all interior settlements that may be formed in Liberia in the future, but simply to such as may be formed in the future by the Society under similar circumstances; that is, at a time when, from various difficulties and expenditures, this government feels peculiarly unable to prosecute such an enterprise, and whenever the Society in the prosecution of such an enterprise may wish to exercise the prerogative

before mentioned. I think I am justified in this interpretation of the meaning of the act, as well by my knowledge of what were the views of the legislature, as by the preamble and first section of the act itself. It would be a very humiliating idea, in case this government expected never to be able to form an interior settlement at its own expense, either in whole or in part. I hold that it is our duty to take the lead in such matters, whenever we are conscious that our finances justify it, as was exemplified in 1855 and 1856, by an expenditure of over \$12,000 by this government, for the formation and defence of the settlement of Robertsport.

“With these explanations, I doubt not that the Executive Committee will view with due charity, the motive and necessity which prompted the passage of the act; and will no longer, if ever they did, entertain the opinion that the legislature were disposed to practice an imposition on the Society. I hope Liberia will never be so unmindful and ungrateful as to forget the innumerable obligations we are under to the Society, for founding and for a long time fostering these settlements. We do gratefully bear in mind that the object of your continued efforts is for the promotion of the welfare of our race and country; and as such, duty, reason, and gratitude dictate to us that we should cordially co-operate with you, and render every reasonable facility in our power.”

But, though obliged to refuse assent to the act of the Liberian Legislature, providing for the establishment of interior settlements, the Committee had cherished the expectation from many considerations, that no failure would be allowed to occur in their most important experiment, nor has this expectation been disappointed.

With unremitting and extraordinary prudence, zeal, and energy, Mr. Seys continued to prosecute his work. In his letter of the third of April, he referred to the act of the legislature, then unknown to the Committee, and for the unlooked for and heavy expense it had brought on the Society, found some compensation in the protection and security it afforded. “The impregnable block house,” he observes, “which is nearly completed, of logs twelve and fourteen inches thick, as an armory and place of rendezvous, in case of an invasion, together with the military display kept up every Saturday afternoon, will, in my humble judgment, forever deter these weak and timid Queahs from either making war against us, or employing more warlike tribes to do so. Careysburgh will be in a few weeks the best fortified place in Liberia, except Monrovia. I need not add how much this sense of protection and security, added to the salubrity of the place, will induce emigration to it.”

When, at a late period, the resolutions of the Executive Committee came to him, he found the object, at which, in conformity with his instructions, he had uniformly aimed, to establish,



(should the experiment for health succeed,) a permanent settlement accomplished. "We are now," he wrote, July 17, "within seventeen days of the close of the first six months of the first band of pioneers. They are all live and well. Except Mr. Garner, the preacher, all have moved out of the old Receptacle, and are completely settled in their own snug log houses—gardens in cultivation—crops progressing, some having even eaten of their own vegetables. Can I, ought I, to remove these people? would they go, and where? The almost wonderful salubrity of these mountains, induced others to seek a home here. They applied to me, they persuaded, urged, and entreated, to be allowed at their own expense to come and join their friends, their children, their old fellow servants. How could I refuse? Thirty-five have thus fled to our healthy clime."

The health, numbers, and entire success of the settlement forbade the possibility of its immediate discontinuance, there being on the 17th of July, within its limits, forty-six immigrants and thirty-seven old settlers, in all a population of ninety-three, not including some twenty natives, variously employed. But sundry laborers were discharged, and expenses greatly reduced. The carpenter and a few assistants were retained to complete the Receptacles, to which he trusted, should existing difficulties be adjusted, emigrants might be sent by the November expedition. Mr. Seys left Montrovia, on the 23d of August, in the *Mary Caroline Stevens*, and arrived at Baltimore on the 3d of November. In the report since made by him to the Executive Committee, this beautiful and promising settlement of Careysburgh, is described as at an elevation of five hundred feet above the ocean level, as surrounded by forests with more than thirty different kinds of excellent timber; the soil fertile, and suited to the culture of all tropical productions, as also containing great quantities of very rich iron ore; the water clear, sweet, and gushing in such streams from the mountain as to supply a power for mills and manufactories; the native population peaceable and friendly, favorably impressed by the advantages of the settlement, and disposed to labor for moderate compensation. "Of the original twenty-two pioneers, (he observes,) men, women, and children, who arrived on the mount January 30, all were alive and well on the 11th of September, the date of my last advices. Of the thirty-four or five who had suffered much from the fever on the lower lands along the *St. Paul's*, and who took refuge in our mountain settlement, all whom I left there have recovered, save one young woman who had died of pleurisy."

We have made this statement the more full, in justice to the

with the remark, "It

was not a little gratifying to ascertain at last, that in all points, the Mary Caroline Stevens fully answers, yea, exceeds the expectations of all interested in her, and therefore, on this head, we will say no more."

The Stevens left Baltimore again on the 21st, and Norfolk on the 28th of May, with two hundred and seven emigrants, and anchored at Grand Cape Mount on the 3d of July, making the remarkably quick passage of thirty-one days. Of her company, one hundred and twenty-six were landed at Cape Mount, sixty-seven at Monrovia, and the remaining fifteen proceeded to Cape Palmas. A number of these emigrants were expected to find their homes at Sinou, but failed to resist the temptation to conclude the voyage at Cape Mount and Monrovia. On her return, the Stevens was forty-two days, having left Monrovia, August 22, and arrived at Baltimore the 3d of October. Of the total number of emigrants, four hundred and twenty-four, by the Stevens, on her first two voyages, the following tables show the number born free, that of slaves emancipated, and by whom, and the States from which both classes came:

## FIRST VOYAGE.

State.	Born free.	Slave.	By whom Emancipated.
Massachusetts.....	6.....		
Pennsylvania.....	1.....		
Maryland.....	1.....		
Virginia.....		11..	Emancipated by will of T. Shearman, of Fauquier County.
Do.....		68..	Emancipated by will of James H. Terrell, of Albemarle County.
Do.....		6..	Purchased by the executors of J. H. Terrell.
Do.....		5..	Given by their owners.
Do.....		4..	Purchased their freedom.
Do.....		8..	Emancipated by persons in Kentucky.
Do.....		1..	Emancipated by S. R. Houston, of Union, Va.
North Carolina.....		12..	Emancipated by will of Mrs. M. L. Gordon, of Hertford.
Do.....		1..	Emanc'ed by Miss Charity Jones, of Bladen Co.
Georgia.....		1..	Do. by Mrs. M. A. Williams, Savannah.
Do.....		1..	Do. by will of J. B. Tufis, of Savannah.
Do.....		54..	Do. by Richard Holf, of Egbert County
Alabama.....		2..	Purchased their freedom.
Do.....		1..	Do. do.
Mississippi.....		1..	Emancipated by C. C. West, of Woodville.
Kentucky.....		19..	Do. by Harvey Berry, of Bath Co.
Tennessee.....		4..	Do. by will of Elizabeth Vanderson, of McMinnville.
Do.....		2..	Emancipated by John Gipson, of Sparta.
Do.....		7..	Do. by Peter and Nancy Buram, of White County.
California.....		1..	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>9..</b>	<b>208..</b>	

## SECOND VOYAGE.

State.	Born free.	Slave.	By whom Emancipated.
Rhode Island	6		
Virginia		6	John H. Bumgarner.
Do.	2		B. C. Coghill.
Do.	1		By will of Judith King.
Do.	1		Gen. J. H. Cocke.
North Carolina	17		
Do.	1		By will of Mrs. Nancy Gould.
Do.		106	By will of Gen. McKay.
Do.	1		
Do.		15	By will of Mrs. Mary Sharp.
Tennessee	6		
Do.		1	Purchased himself.
Do.	1		
Alabama		1	By Mrs. A. Brackett.
Kentucky		34	By Wm. Thompson.
Do.		8	By will of H. Belt.
Total	31	176	

This fine ship took her third departure from Baltimore on the 2d, and Norfolk the 12th of November, with one hundred and sixty-three emigrants, of whom twenty-three were born free, and one hundred and forty liberated slaves. We present in a tabular view, the names of the States from which these persons came, the number of the free born, and of those who have received, and from whom, the gift of freedom.

## THIRD VOYAGE.

State.	Born free.	Slave.	By whom Emancipated.
Rhode Island	3		
Maryland		30	Mrs. Anne E. Rigger.
Do.		3	Rev. Mr. Goodwin.
Virginia		5	By will of Mr. Noel.
Kentucky		9	Thomas Coleman.
Do.		1	Mr. Hornsby.
Do.		1	Sarah Inskip.
Do.		1	Collected money for his freedom.
Do.		1	By heirs of Samuel Finley.
Virginia	20		
Do.		2	By will of H. W. Sharp.
Do.		1	By F. Bransford.
Do.		1	Bought by her husband.
Do.		3	Bought by their father.
Do.		1	By S. Miller, Esq.
Do.		1	By Gen. Cocke.
Do.		66	By will of John Watson.
Do.		13	By Mrs. Melinda Craig.
Do.		1	
Total	23	140	

The emigrants by the first two voyages are generally satisfied with the country, and have passed with little suffering and

danger through their acclimation, are cultivating successfully their farms, and highly appreciate the advantages of education for their children. A large family from Georgia, by a previous expedition, of very light complexion, and habits not the most favorable to health, landed at Cape Mount, were much reduced in number, by death, and the reports of one who returned were widely circulated in that and the adjoining States, to the serious injury of Liberia and the Society; yet the experience of another large family by the same ship, and at the same place, proved in most favorable contrast to that just related in regard to health, as well as other particulars.

A few fatal cases of fever occurred among the newly arrived on the *St. Paul's*, in others it was slight, while a number suffering from its attacks removed to the fine mountain air of Careysburgh, and were soon well.

The very elevated and commanding position of Grand Cape Mount, rising over a thousand feet above the sea, its near vicinity to the most intelligent native population on that part of the coast, its history in connexion with the slave trade, and the influence which a Christian community here planted will exert against it; its commercial advantages and superiority for health over several, if not most of the other places on the coast, give to Robertsport, the recently established settlement upon it, much of interest and importance. As a notorious slave mart, Cape Mount was, in the words of Dr. Hall, an adjunct of Gallinas, (still more known for an extensive slave commerce up to 1850, when it was added by purchase to Liberia,) and "a good settlement," (says the same gentleman,) "at Cape Mount will always be a check upon Gallinas, and enable the Republic the more readily to extinguish any attempt at a revival of the slave trade."

It is to be observed, that Cape Mount is an admirable station for missionary schools and labors generally, since the Vey people, in numbers from fifty to one hundred thousand, occupying the whole sea-board district, from Gallinas to Cape Mount, have invented an alphabet, sufficient for all practical purposes, which has been cast in London, and used in printing books, under the direction of the Church Missionary Society, for the benefit of those to whose ingenuity and perseverance they are indebted for so remarkable an achievement. Says the Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, "The idea of communicating thoughts in writing, was probably suggested by the use of Arabic among the Mandingoes, and from the practice of white men, who occasionally visit their country for the purposes of trade. But it is very evident that they borrowed none of their

written characters from either of those sources ; nor did they, it is believed, receive any assistance whatever, from any one, in perfecting this wonderful invention." This distinguished missionary adds : "The invention of this new system of writing, undoubtedly forms a marked period in their national history, and we lament that no greater efforts are made to diffuse the blessings of Christian religion through this channel, which has been opened up in so remarkable a manner. At an early period in the history of the colony of Liberia, a school was formed, among this people, by Lot Carey, but was discontinued after his death. The whole tribe have recently been brought under the jurisdiction of Liberia, and it is hoped that by the joint influence of the missionaries and Christian emigrants from this country, they may be brought into the Christian fold, and partake of all the rich blessings of the Gospel."

The Rev. Joseph Tracy, in the first report of the Trustees of Donations for education in Liberia, gives the following history of this invention, which there is reason to think originated in the teachings of a Liberian missionary :—"Near the close of 1848, an officer in the British navy found that some of the Vey tribe of natives, at Cape Mount, had an alphabet of their own, said to be brought from the interior. A missionary was sent from Sierra Leone to Cape Mount, to ascertain the facts. During his exploration of four months, he found the inventor of the alphabet. He is 'a man about forty years of age, of great intelligence, and much religious feeling, who lives about twenty miles in the interior, and when a child had for a few weeks learned the Roman alphabet from an American missionary.' The missionary was doubtless a Liberian, the Rev. John Revy, who taught a school for heathen children at Cape Mount, about the year 1825. He was afterwards well known as a Baptist preacher, and Colonial Secretary at Cape Palmas. About the year 1832, the thought occurred to the inventor, that all the sounds in the language could be easily represented by a syllable alphabet.\* This, with some assistance from his neighbors, he completed. Books were written, and schools opened ; but the schools were broken up by war, and have not been resumed. Yet some of the adults in all their towns are able to read. As Cape Mount and the Vey country generally belong to Liberia, it was at first thought best, both at Sierra Leone and in London, that Liberian missionaries should avail themselves of this remarkable opening for the diffusion of the gospel. But after the suppres-

\*It is a curious psychological fact, that the train of thought which led to this invention was first suggested by a dream. John Revy's instructions were at work in his mind, even in his sleep.

sion of the slave trade at Gallinas, which also is in the Vey country, more than 1,000 liberated Africans were carried thence to Sierra Leone, and three sons of the chiefs were sent to the Grammar School at Freetown for their education. These events have induced the Committee of the Church Missionary Society to institute inquiries concerning the expediency of establishing a mission at Gallinas."

In the Receptacle at Robertsport, the school established by order of the Committee, and intended to be permanent, has been in operation during the year, under the care of Mr. T. M. Chester, to the great benefit of the occupants, both adults and children. Several Christian missionaries have also chosen Cape Mount, as the point from which Christian light may be widely diffused among a numerous population prepared and disposed to receive it.

Much valuable information has been derived from Dr. Hall and the Special Agent of the Society, Mr. Seys, so recently from Liberia, showing grounds for encouragement in what has been attained, and conclusive reasons why, in the future, much more should be done. The increasing commerce of Liberia has doubtless led many of her citizens to occupy themselves with trade, who might more usefully and profitably have been engaged in agriculture. The necessities of emigrants, not always sharing largely, either in economy or foresight, (so essential in a new country to those dependent upon their own energies,) when, at the end of six months, thrown upon their own resources, are in many cases urgent, and they prefer to supply their immediate wants most certainly, and with the least labor, rather than earnestly and perseveringly to cultivate the soil, and thus plant the seeds, and ensure the growth of a lasting prosperity. The farms along the banks of the St. Paul's and the St. John's, and in other rural districts of Liberia, show no small amount of labor, and in many places are seen evidences of industry and improvement. But the occupations and disturbances of war, extending their evil effects to the citizens of the republic, as well as to the native tribes, produced great scarcity of provisions in the early part of the year, and taught a lesson not to be forgotten, that in their present condition, means of subsistence, at least, should be drawn from their own soil.

The war at Sinou was severe in its effects upon the people of that county, destructive to several villages, and to many lives, arresting for a time agricultural and all other improvements. Its termination was reported last year, but its sad consequences have been felt in this. Great virtues often thrive in adversity, and the people of Sinou have endured affliction with fortitude, and though bruised, are not broken by misfortune.

The restoration of peace to Cape Palmas, and the annexation of that community as a county to the Republic, are among the most important events of the year.

It was ordered by a good Providence, that Dr. Hall should arrive at Monrovia in charge of the Mary Caroline Stevens, during the alarm consequent upon the breaking out of hostilities at Cape Palmas, in time to meet the appeal of the people of that State, for aid, to the authorities and people of Liberia. Deeply interested in the fortunes of that Republic, and especially in the young State at Palmas, which, under the auspices of Maryland, he had mainly contributed to found, and which bore her name, Dr. Hall generously advanced a loan to the Liberian Government, adequate to the relief of its necessities, and consented to convey on board of the Stevens, General Roberts as Commissioner, and a well armed volunteer force of one hundred and fifteen men, to relieve their neighbors and friends from peril, and expel invasion from their soil. The timely arrival of these men at Cape Palmas, the sagacious and conciliatory measures pursued by the commissioner, and many other concurring causes led to the immediate establishment of a treaty of peace with all the hostile tribes, which we trust will be permanent. During the progress of these negotiations for peace, the general assembly and people of that State adopted all preliminary measures, to secure the annexation of their territory, as the county of Maryland, to the Republic of Liberia. This proposition, coming as it did, with the unanimous sanction of the people of Palmas, was submitted with all the official documents by President Benson, on the 6th of April, to the Legislature of Liberia. The result was annexation on the terms proposed, and the early subsequent visit of the President to that settlement satisfactorily settled every subject connected with the transaction, and he had the pleasure "to ascertain, that general satisfaction and contentment prevail in that county." The consummation of this act adds largely to the Liberian territory, so that this constitutional Republic now extends its jurisdiction, humanity, and Christian influence, over about five hundred and twenty miles of the sea-coast, and many populous African tribes or nations.

The last annual message of President Benson, mentions the decease of several prominent citizens of the Republic, and the loss on the 22d of May, by the upsetting of his boat in the St. Paul's, of J. M. Richardson, so full of energy and enterprise, and who, by the cultivation of the sugar cane, and other agricultural labors, supplied a bright example, and promised large benefits to the Republic. At the time of his death, he was an-



ticipating the arrival of a sugar mill valued at \$5,000, which he had been assisted to obtain through the kindness of the New York Society, and especially of H. M. Scheiffelin, Esq., who advanced \$3,000, and whose earnest endeavors and great liberality in promoting the agricultural interests of Liberia were gratefully noticed at the last meeting of the Directors.

The receipts into the Treasury of Liberia in 1856, were \$12,644 44, and while the purchase of a Presidential Mansion, the expenditures at Cape Mount, and the late wars, have caused disbursements somewhat beyond this amount, it is very gratifying to know that the revenue of the last fiscal year had advanced twenty-five per cent. beyond that of the preceding year, indicating even in times of difficulty, an encouraging increase of commerce, and the favor of Divine Providence.

The Rev. John Orcutt, Traveling Secretary of the Society, has been principally occupied during the year in New England, and with his usual vigor and success. His discourses have enlightened and impressed the public mind, and considering the perplexed state of financial affairs, he has obtained liberal contributions. Recently, by request of the Committee, he visited Indiana, and found the gentlemen to whom the funds appropriated by the Legislature of that State, to colonization, are entrusted, ready to co-operate with the Society, and to recommend it to the regards of their fellow-citizens throughout the State.

The Agencies of the Society have been less productive than in some previous years, yet the zeal of several gentlemen who are dedicating themselves to the cause, is unabated, and with more prosperous times, they look for greater success.

In Illinois, the Rev. James B. Finley was engaged in the service of the Society for several months, with decided benefit to the cause. For a season, the prospect of an appropriation by the State Legislature appeared fair.

The Rev. Dr. Eddy, of Chicago, accepted an appointment for the northern part of Illinois, but by last advices, he finds the extreme financial depression an insuperable obstacle in the way of the efficiency of his agency.

In Vermont and New Hampshire, the labors of Capt. George Barker have been attended with an encouraging measure of success.

Rev. B. O. Plimpton and John C. Stockton, Esq., have obtained valuable contributions in the northern counties of Ohio.

In Delaware and the District of Columbia, the Rev. Dr. Danforth has advocated the cause with earnestness and ability on many occasions.

The Rev. E. G. Nicholson has accepted an agency for a large portion of Ohio, and thus far is encouraged to expect a liberal measure of favor to the enterprise. The great and wealthy cities of Ohio can hardly fail to respond to his appeals.

In Tennessee, the Rev. L. D. Baldwin has recently entered upon his duties as agent, but we are not very fully informed of his prospects. It is a field of much interest, and friendly sentiments have long existed there towards this Society. We commend these gentlemen to the Christian public, and hope they will be permitted to report, during the present year, generous contributions.

Girard Ridston, Esq., a citizen of the United States resident in London, an early and constant friend, and Vice-President of this Society, has been appointed Consul-General of Liberia, and has lost no opportunity of bringing the interests of that Republic to the attention of the Governments of Great Britain, France, and other European Powers; while, by the appointment of Vice-Consuls in the principal seaports of England, he has sought to make known and encourage her commerce.

The British Government has, during the year, consented to repair at its expense, the armed vessel, which was some years ago her Majesty's gift to Liberia; while the Emperor of France has ordered a similar vessel or war to be placed at the disposal of Mr. Ridston for transmission to that country.

In June last, the Rev. Joseph Tracy, Secretary of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, received a letter from the Rev. Henry B. Hooker, who had returned from a visit during the previous winter from Barbadoes, setting forth the fact, that while emigration had proved to the colored people of that Island a great benefit, especially in regard to education, yet that they were restricted to an inferior social position, and the landed property of the Island, being almost exclusively in the hands of the whites, they were mostly poor, and amid the embarrassment of compassing them, inquired if they could not find a home in Africa, their mother-land. "They understood," says Mr. Hooker, "the meaning of the principles and operations of the American Colonization Society. Indeed they once made an appeal to President Roberts, of Liberia, for counsel.

"It should also be said, the Island of Barbadoes is greatly over-populated, receiving wages very low, and keeping the mass of the people in a state of poverty.

"With such a prospect, they would transfer them to Africa, great numbers would joyfully embrace the privilege. Among

this people are persons acquainted with the various trades and mechanic arts, and especially are many conversant with the manufacture of sugar, which seems destined to be an important product of Western Africa.”

When the time shall arrive for the easy, rapid, and frequent intercourse of steamers between this country and Liberia, we presume that many of these people will emigrate thither at their own expense.

The Rev. George L. Seymour, who resided for several years at Grand Bassa, inspired with great missionary zeal, has advanced with two or three associates into the Pessa country, one hundred miles northeast of his former home. He describes the country as elevated, fertile, and healthy; camwood forests in its vicinity; the people kind and hospitable, with some rude arts, spinning and weaving their own cotton cloths, anxious to receive instruction, and ready to welcome emigrants, grant them lands, and assist in their settlement. He has communicated a formal petition from three chiefs to the Society, that it would commence the work of colonization within their district, and earnestly seconds their request. He believes cattle can be obtained in any desired number from the prairie lands a little beyond him, that a good wagon road can be made from the coast to his mission station for three thousand dollars, and that, with this facility, the camwood trade might be secured with large profits. His just and earnest appeal to Missionary Societies, and his colored brethren qualified for missionary labor, to come to his help in the interior, and to press onward with the lights of civilization and of Divine Truth to the vast unexplored regions, and populous nations near the sources of the Niger, should not, and we hope will not, be disregarded.

The importance of a union of Sierra Leone to Liberia under the Republican Constitution of the latter, is urged with much force in his work on Western Africa by the Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, and the same idea is put forth, and highly recommended in an English Review. That these two Christian communities having in most respects a common object, will ultimately be united with mutual advantage, we cannot doubt. But it would not be wise to hasten it, as it must arise out of more intimate intercourse between those two communities, and a deep conviction of the benefits to themselves and to Africa, of such a consummation.

Since Africa, so long shut up in darkness, is becoming open to the knowledge, and accessible to the commerce and Christian enterprise of civilized nations; since on all her coasts, and among her interior and even central population, exists the de-

sire to exchange her raw materials for the productions and manufactures of other parts of the world; since she has ears to hear, and hearts to appreciate instruction; since with outstretched hands, she invites the return of her long absent children; and to her villages and cities, faithful missionaries to turn her eyes and thoughts to the Saviour of men, and his righteous and everlasting kingdom: this Society should early and largely extend its operations, and be sustained universally with greater energy, and greater means of action.

From the accurately prepared statement of the Financial Secretary, the pecuniary condition of the Society appears more prosperous than at any former period. The receipts during the year amount to \$97,384 84, nearly one-half of this, the gift of one man, David Hunt, Esq., who made to the Society the princely donation of \$45,000, having the previous year remitted \$5,000. Such liberality needs no commendation. From legacies have been received \$12,627 35. The income from our ship has been \$8,304 46. We have received directly from individuals from the several agencies and contributions of State Societies, less than in some former years, which is owing mainly, we may presume, to the great pecuniary embarrassment of the country. The debts due from the Society at the beginning of the year, have been paid off, and we have invested one-half of the Graham legacy, of \$5,000, for educational purposes, and temporarily \$20,000 of Mr. Hunt's donation, which is now bringing an income, and is in a position where we can command it, in a case of emergency. The following table will show the amount received by the Society, from the several States, individually:

*Receipts from the different States to 1st January, 1858.*

Alabama.....	301 50	North Carolina.....	2,525 80
Connecticut.....	3,618 20	Ohio.....	2,414 97
Delaware.....	36 00	Pennsylvania.....	193 48
Florida.....	1 00	Rhode Island.....	807 50
Georgia.....	87 00	South Carolina.....	22 20
Iowa.....	3 00	Tennessee.....	559 00
Illinois.....	430 00	Texas.....	3 00
Indiana.....	58 00	Vermont.....	184 00
Kentucky.....	2,241 00	Virginia.....	5,281 35
Louisiana.....	12,174 35	Wisconsin.....	500 00
Maine.....	906 33	District of Columbia.....	3,700 81
Maryland.....	1,064 00	Nebraska.....	5 00
Massachusetts.....	857 00	Liberia.....	1 00
Michigan.....	2 00	Choctaw Nation.....	57 50
Mississippi.....	46,692 00	Mary C. Stevens.....	8,304 46
Missouri.....	90 00	Miscellaneous.....	1,153 51
New Hampshire.....	536 29		
New Jersey.....	508 00		
New York.....	2,065 49		
		Total,	\$97,384 84

The several State Societies, owing to the financial difficulties, so depressing to all business, and severely felt by our benevolent institutions, have received smaller contributions than could have been desired. But the attachment to the cause in the States where such Societies exist, has suffered, we trust, no serious abatement. The report in the early part of the year of famine in Liberia, and some other unfavorable rumors no doubt operated discouragingly, and found persons ready to exaggerate the facts, and increase the natural effects of them.

It is to be hoped that our friends of these Societies, to whose energy and co-operation we have been so largely indebted, will suffer nothing to arrest their onward movements in this vast scheme of benevolence. How far it may be expedient to bring the enterprise with renewed zeal to the consideration of the State Legislatures, and ask their generous contributions, may deserve the consideration of the several State Societies and Board of Directors.

Last year, the attention of Congress was called by the statements of Rev. T. J. Bowen, who, as missionary of the Southern Baptist Board, had resided some years in the kingdom of Yoruba, near the Niger, to the importance of an exploration of that river, and a bill for that object was introduced into the Senate, by the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, and passed that body, but unfortunately, from the pressure of other business at that time, was lost in the House. We may look for a measure so important to our commerce, and the civilization of Africa, to receive the sanction of the present Congress.

"It is possible," says Mr. Bowen, "and I feel as if it were probable, that all the advantages of Christian colonization may be brought to bear upon Yoruba before long. There are thousands of converted and partially civilized Yoruba people in Sierra Leone, who are only waiting an opportunity to return home. There are thousands of colored Christians in America, who would do a great and good work for Africa, by emigrating to the same country. The people of Yoruba are beginning to think, and say that theirs is to become a Christian country."

And here we may briefly notice the recent establishment in several of the States of schools for free persons of color, especially designed, and adapted, to qualify them to become the teachers and benefactors of their brethren in Africa; so that many of our future emigrants to Liberia may be prepared fully to appreciate their advantages and duties; to enter there upon any of the ordinary professions, especially to impart

useful knowledge, and preach the Gospel in the interior of Africa.

The resolution of the Board of Directors, adopted at their last annual meeting, expressing their sense of the importance of the continuance by the Government of the exploration of the countries interior from Liberia, under the direction of the Navy Department, by Capt. Lynch, and that the Secretary of the Navy be respectfully requested, if agreeable to him, through the commander of our squadron on that coast, to send some special agent, to renew such explorations and direct the examination of various points, the rivers and harbors and people, and to ascertain the resources and advantages of the countries thus visited, was duly communicated to the Hon. Secretary, but we are not informed of the result. A deep interest was expressed by the late lamented Secretary, Mr. Debbin, and had he been spared, and remained longer in office, it was his purpose to make an exploration of the Niger.

The various and important considerations which go to favor colonization in this region of Africa, are stated so clearly, pertinently and forcibly by Mr. Bowen, that we take occasion to introduce them into this Report. He observes:

"Under these circumstances, I am rejoiced to see that several active friends of colonization are looking toward Yorubá. This kingdom is the key to Sudan, the distance from Lagos to Rabá, on the Niger, being scarcely two hundred miles. Hence there is never communication far to the north and northwest, along the Niger, while the Benue or Chadua, which falls in below Rabá, runs eastward to the heart of the continent. I believe that no part of Africa presents so wide an extent of inland navigation.

"The Yorubá country, and Central Africa generally, is neither an arid waste, nor a region of marshy swamps. Within forty miles of Lagos we emerge from the forests into an elevated, dry, and airy country, with an undulating surface, productive soil, and abundant streams of pure water. Here there is no visible cause of ineffectiveness. The same productions at present are, maize, yams, and palm oil. But the natives raise various other articles, including cotton, for their own use, and in some districts rice. In Hausa and Burnu, they have wheat. Many other valuable productions, as sugar, coffee, and spices, would soon be introduced by colonization.

"The future commerce of Central Africa will be very great, and most of it will pass through or near Yorubá. If a line of colonial settlements were established in the vacant districts between Lagos and Rabá, this traffic would begin to be developed at once. There cannot be less than three millions of persons on the peninsular tract of country between the Niger and the sea, while a commercial town on the Niger would command the traffic of many millions more. These people are not savages. They need the productions of our country, and are able to pay for them. This traffic would enrich the colony.

"The vacant lands which run through the heart of Yorubá to Rabá are capable of sustaining at least one hundred thousand colonists, even without commerce.

But commerce would inevitably exist, and owing to the character of the country and people, its growth would be so rapid that a railroad would be required to compete with the navigation of the Niger. Happily a railroad from Lagos to Raba could be built with unusually small expense. Labor is cheap, there would be no heavy grading, and the timber for cross-ties is exceedingly durable.

“Notwithstanding the vacant country just mentioned, Yoruba and the neighboring kingdoms are quite populous, and provisions are very abundant. The natives are kind-hearted, and anxious to trade. I believe they would receive colonists with open arms, and give them lands on easy terms. The civilized Yoruba people from Sierra Leone would unite with the colonists from America, and thus lead the natives to do the same. The final result would probably be, that all those countries, like the Moors of the North, would exchange their language and religion for those of the immigrants.”

If anything shall be done by this Society for colonization on the banks of the Niger or elsewhere, beyond the present limits of Liberia, the concurrence and co-operation of the government of that Republic should be sought, and the settlement founded, be in close alliance with its interests, and sooner or later share in the benefits of its constitution. Probably, for the enterprise suggested, neither the Society nor that Republic, are now prepared. But of the importance of the measure, and that it will be accomplished at an early day, is evident. When adequate funds shall be supplied, the difficulties will not be great. Nor should it be forgotten, that as heroic desires contribute to health, so the means of benevolence usually increase with the extent of its plans, and the grandeur of its movements. Human life is for a day; but the purposes of good men extend through future ages, and will be fulfilled in the regeneration of nations, illustrated in an ever-growing and world-wide beneficence.

It is not to be imagined that the foes of humanity will see Africa enlightened and civilized without a struggle. The progress made towards these ends by recent explorations and arduous missionary labors, by the instruction of thousands of her children gathered from hundreds of her tribes, into the schools of Sierra Leone, Liberia, Abbeokuta and other cities of Yoruba, the Gaboon, and of many districts of Southern Africa; the growth of lawful commerce, and the wide and multiplying facilities for the same still greater, and more valuable, and for communicating to her people that knowledge and religion which elevate and sanctify the soul, have proved as fire to the selfish and malevolent passions of man. Hence the recent attempted revival, and with too much success, of the African slave trade, justly alarming to the friends, as it must be disastrous to all the interests of Africa. In the urgent want

When emancipation takes place from time to time in individual cases in Russia, as it does with us, it liberates persons who belong to the race that has already in past ages produced the ancestors of many of those who are now nobles in the land. Each emancipated serf is on the instant absorbed into the mass of freemen. Some of the wealthiest merchants of Russia are at this time undistinguishable serfs, paying the "otrok" as the price of their virtual liberty. Were the whole body of serfs emancipated to-morrow they would amalgamate instantly and easily with the free, as do two globules of quicksilver when thrown into the same vessel. You may make two globules again, but to recombine in each the separate atoms is impossible. When emancipation strikes across America now, it is the result of a vessel into which there is a water separation between the master and the slave. The skin tones of generations - perhaps also a degree of mind and spirit, takes the place. There are no difficulties of competition since a united mass even of heterogeneous elements, the result of emancipation in Russia, is still a mass physically homogeneous. Oil and water have been mixed in the same vessel, and the distinct values of both have been lost or impaired by the contact. Separation is the best of all state cases.

It is not necessary to discuss the advantages to the true interests of the two races were there a perfect union of the terms and free to trade for a nation like the United States, but it is a sad fact that the means of facilitating it, which persons desiring it, so far from being able to procure, find who has the power to furnish it, is in the hands of a few who see only Russia.

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For all improved Agricultural Society.



tion of the slave trade as piracy, under the law of nations, by the consent of the civilized world, was adopted by the House of Representatives of the United States, with but nine dissenting votes, and at a later period, unanimously; that the traffic has recently been condemned by the same body with great unanimity, and that not a single State of this confederacy has, through its legislature, given any sanction to this iniquity.

The experience of the squadrons, stationed under the Webster and Ashburton treaty, on the coast, shows the necessity of substituting, in part, at least, small steam vessels for ordinary ships of war, and for a union of all Christian nations in the policy so unanimously recommended by the House of Representatives of the United States. And since the mighty evil must be traced to the barbarism of Africa, to her civilization must we look for a remedy wholly effectual. A long line of the coast has been rescued, and is sheltered from the horrors of this traffic, by the Republic of Liberia; and if to sustain squadrons for its suppression be right and expedient, no reason exists why the scheme of African colonization which has conduced so much to this end, should not receive some measure of countenance and support from the States, and from our Federal Government. Nor would the Society fail to acknowledge the appropriations of several of the State Legislatures, and that, in the execution of its laws against the slave trade, the General Government has extended to it, in many instances, real and very substantial proofs of its regard.

Obedient to our Redeemer's last command, faithful missionaries, animated by his one spirit, while of various denominations, from the United States, England, France, and Switzerland, have taken their stations, at many different points on the eastern and western shores of Africa, and among nations of the interior. They feel the everlasting value of the human soul, and dedicate themselves in all their faculties, and with all earnest labor, to the spiritual interests and salvation of their degraded and long neglected fellow-men. In a rude, but not unkindly soil, they have planted the good seed; and not in vain. Large numbers of children and youth have been gathered into schools, many churches established, and mighty changes wrought in the habits, social state, and temporal prospects, as well as the religious condition and hopes of these people. In the wisdom of Providence, from evil educing good, we see the slave trade made to gather thousands of Africans, of many different languages, into the schools of Sierra Leone, to be educated as missionaries and teachers, then return to their own countries; while the descendants of such as were brought in bon-

dage from her shores to the United States, return as a free people, and of their free choice, to build up in Africa a Republican Government, and that Christianity which is its best, perhaps only sure support. The blessed word of the gospel proves a word of life to the dead; he who receives it, becomes himself a preacher, others repeat his words, until the leaven hid in three measures of meal, truly illustrates the wide diffusion, and sure effect, of Divine Truth. Missionary stations and laborers are rapidly increasing in numbers and influence, nor should it be unnoticed that Christian missions to Africa, to any valuable and enduring extent, commenced with African Colonization, that with it they have ever maintained a close alliance, and of the highest mutual benefit.

The late explorations of Bowen, and Burton, Richardson, Barth, Anderson, and Livingston, and the observations on the the Western coast, by the Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, have unveiled vast regions of Africa, her mighty rivers, unsurpassed beauty of scenery, hospitable, intelligent, and numerous people, mineral, agricultural and commercial resources, to the view of mankind; and taught the more favored nations how they may improve her condition, and make their true interests identical with hers. They show her capable, perhaps approaching to civilization, and full of materials for it, and that this great element of moral, as well as intellectual improvement, should never be divorced from Christianity. Barbarism must go down in Africa; but in Mohammedism, Christianity will meet with a powerful foe.

In the great and benevolent enterprise in which this Society is engaged, let our hearts be strong. A great future opens before Liberia. Able men are rising up to conduct her destiny, to make themselves and their country respected before the world. The human hand soon drops into the dust, but the massive column, shaped, polished, and reared by it, stands its long enduring monument. With a power, whether approved or not, irresistible, the mighty and beneficent Providence of the Eternal Father works for the redemption of Africa, and since in Him is all our trust, to Him be all the glory.

**Letter from President J. H. B. Latrobe.**

THE President of the American Colonization Society, J. H. B. LATROBE, Esq., being detained in Europe by business, and unable to return home in time to preside at the annual meeting of the Society in January, addressed the subjoined letter to it. As the letter did not reach Washington before the adjournment of the meeting, it is thought due to the Society, as well as to its able President, to publish it in connection with the proceedings of the annual meeting.

*To the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society:*

ST. PETERSBURGH, DECEMBER 16, 1857—N. S.

GENTLEMEN:—It is with regret that I find myself unable to preside at the coming meeting of the Society. I pass the present winter in St. Petersburg, and upon another, therefore, must devolve the duty which for the last three years it has afforded me so much pride and pleasure to perform.

Leaving America in May last, and having since traveled over a large part of Europe, at a season, too, when American affairs were of more than ordinary interest abroad, an opportunity was afforded of seeing our country from a stand-point beyond her limits, and of hearing other voices than those of her people speak of her condition and her destiny.

It may be of service sometimes to an American thus to look back upon his home. His comparisons will probably oblige him frankly to lay aside many of the prejudices with which he crossed the sea. Escaping from their influence, and beyond the din and jar of local excitements, he may be compared to one who from the shore watches the majestic and resistless movement of the floating palaces of our waters, and to whom the clank of the machinery, essential to their progress, and the excitements and quarrellings of the crowd within, are made inaudible by the distance. He is forced to generalize about America. He is obliged especially to do this in regard to the one topic about which he is questioned more than any other, slavery, and every thing connected with it, however remotely.

Europe knows of the slavery of the United States as an unit. Individuals may sometimes recognize the distinction in this respect between the North and the South; but these are exceptions. To the great mass slavery pervades the land. The replies which an American makes to the countless questions, sometimes taunts, upon this subject, are naturally colored by his own peculiar views in reference to it; but, whatever these may be, it is as an American that he replies; not as a citizen of Maryland or of New York, but as an American, proud of his country, and of his whole country.

It has been this constant reference in Europe to the slavery of America, keeping, as it has done, the subject of our common labors, gentlemen of the Board of Managers, so prominently before me that has led me to desire to extend this letter beyond the limits of a mere apology for absence.

Never having had for thirty years many doubts or misgivings as to the importance of colonization, I certainly did not come abroad to have my convictions in regard to it corroborated; but, had they needed strengthening, Russia was the place to come to. Here involuntary servitude exists, and here, as with us, a prominent topic of discussion is the future of the serf. Russia becomes thus at once of peculiar interest to Americans. But there is a vast difference between the involuntary servitude of the two countries: and it is in noting this difference, and tracing it to its causes, that the serfdom of Russia becomes a source of instruction to those who interest themselves in the questions growing out of slavery in America.

When emancipation takes place from time to time in individual cases in Russia, as it does with us, it liberates persons who belong to the race that has already in past ages produced the ancestors of many of those who are now nobles in the land. Each emancipated serf is on the instant absorbed into the mass of freemen. Some of the wealthiest merchants of Russia are at this time *undistinguishable* serfs, paying the "obrok" as the price of their virtual liberty. Were the whole body of serfs emancipated to-morrow they would amalgamate instantaneously with the free, as do two globules of quicksilver when thrown into the same vessel. You may make two globules again, but to recombine in each the same atoms is impossible. When emancipation takes place in America how different is the result! Instead of a closer union, there is a wider separation between the master and the slave. The kindly ties of generations perhaps are all broken, and distrust takes their place. There are no affinities competent to produce a united mass even; a homogeneous one, the result of emancipation in Russia, is of course physically impossible. Oil and water have been poured into the same vessel, and the highest values of both have been lost or injured by their contact. Separation can alone restore or reinstate these.

It is the necessity of this separation, looking to the true interests of the two races where both are free, as in the case of the white and free colored population of the United States, that brings colonization, as the means of facilitating it, when circumstances compel it, so prominently before the individual who has the above comparison forced upon him by what he sees here in Russia.

Again, when emancipation takes place in this country, Time soon makes the late difference of caste traditional only. In America, where color is the badge of caste, Time leaves the difference where it found it; and, even on this account alone, has it here been more forcibly than ever impressed upon me that the tale which history will have to tell with us in America will be the old one of the Spaniards and the Moors, the same that it has ever told where there have been two people, between whom amalgamation by intermarriage, owing to a moral difficulty, equivalent in its effects to a physical one, was impracticable. The weaker has invariably been the oppressed, and has ultimately and of its own choice found true liberty in self-expatriation. For such a result, in the present case, as we know, colonization has provided, in the establishment of the Republic of Liberia; and of the wisdom of such a provision one has only to come here to be convinced, as he sees what emancipation accomplishes in Russia, and so has forced upon him the conviction of what it *cannot* accomplish in America. To one country it may one day give the strength of millions of freemen; in the other it can but produce a class whose happiest and most honorable future must be looked for in a different land.

I may truly say that, sanguine as have ever been my views in regard to colonization, I have never so fully appreciated its importance to our country, so highly estimated the far-sighted wisdom of the author of the scheme and the founders of the Society, as since I have been in Russia.

Whether the free people of color will avail themselves of what has been done in their behalf, and seek Liberia as the European emigrant seeks America, to better their condition, it is for them exclusively to determine. To them the thunder may long continue inaudible which the colonizationist even now hears rolling afar off. For years they may remain incredulous as to the accumulation of the circumstances, beyond man's power to control, that "shall deprive them of the freedom of choice and leave them no alternative but removal." It is not every barque that sails the sea that seeks the haven of refuge; but for those that need it and avail of it, it becomes God's own gift; and if we have prepared such an one for the free people of color in our country, and we should prove to be right in our views as to its necessity, He is to be praised who has prospered the slender means by which the work has been accomplished.

Renewing gentlemen of the Board, the expression of my regret at my inability to be present with you at the coming meeting, and tendering to each of you individually my cordial good wishes and sincere respect,

I remain, your obedient servant,

JNO. H. B. LATROBE,

President American Colonization Society.

## Latest from Liberia.

**Arrival at Cape Mount and Monrovia of the Mary Caroline Stevens**—Interesting letters from President Benson; G. W. Hall, Esq.; Mr. Paxton, Superintendent of Careysburgh; and Dr. Laing. —Continued health and prosperity of the Interior Settlement.

We need hardly say how full of encouragement is the information contained in the following letters. It must awaken gratitude to God in many hearts, and we may hope will increase the liberality of all the friends of the Society. Let them consider the small amount of donations reported in this number, and how little can be done unless contributions largely increase.

From President Benson.  
GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
Monrovia, January 14, 1858.

REV. AND DEAR SIR: As the mail steamer for England is expected hourly, I embrace a leisure moment to acknowledge the receipt of your favors per M. C. Stevens, on the day of her arrival at this port, (25th ult.,) and as I will have more time, likely, when she is about to leave here on her return voyage, I purpose, then, to write you fully on the several topics embodied in your favors. Let me say in advance, that you will be satisfied with the action of the administration with respect to Careysburgh, and the act which provided for the formation of that settlement. The Legislature will also make an appropriation, perhaps, of a thousand dollars, to assist in making a good road from White Plains to that settlement. This amount, with the five hundred dollars appropriated by the Society, I hope, will be sufficient (though not certain as yet,) to make a good wagon road the entire distance between those two points.

By the last month's mail, I sent you a few lines hurriedly written, and a package of pamphlets. I shall wait with some anxiety to hear from you on the subject matter of that letter.

Our National Fair, which commenced on the 14th, and closed on the 21st ult., was a most interesting occasion; the variety, quantity, and quality of the articles exhibited, far, far surpassed the expectations of the most sanguine, and it has produced a most happy effect throughout the Republic. The report of the Adjudicating Committee, embodying valuable and

interesting information and statements, will be issued in pamphlet form in a few days, a few of which I will send you by the first opportunity after their issue. We are trying to get our people this year interested in the cultivation of cotton, and I am happy to say, that the prospect is very, very encouraging. Some of our first men have concluded to enter into it, and have already commenced. If no untoward circumstance prevent, I think the hearts of our friends abroad will be more than ever cheered next dries, at the next fair, by the report of the quantity of cotton raised the first year of the attempt by our citizens, as well as by the increased production of other exportable articles in the Republic.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

STEPHEN A. BENSON.

Rev. R. R. Gurley,  
Cor. Sec. A. C. S., Washington.

The writer of the following letter is the Superintendent of Careysburgh:

MONROVIA, 14th January, 1858.

Sir: I have the honor of being in receipt of your kind favor dated 28th October, per the Stevens on the 25th of December last; and permit me to assure you that the prospects with reference to the healthfulness of the Interior Settlement appear to gain increased brightness every day. The thermometer on the 12th inst. was down to 59°.

Knowing the temperature of the atmosphere near the sea-board to vary, as a general thing, from 80 to 90°, and oft-times 95°; but seldom lower than 80°; it appears almost incredible that there should be such a change experienced in the upland country, a distance of from 50 to 60 miles; nevertheless it is a fact.

The 48 immigrants by the Stevens for Careysburgh, have swelled our number considerably, and from appearances, bid fair to be quite an acquisition in point of respectability. I am induced to say, please send us as many more by the return of the Stevens, if possible. These seem well pleased, and are yet free from fever; and in this particular I am apprehensive that they will be as much favored, if not more so, than the first.

I was highly gratified to learn that the subject of sustaining the Interior Settlement was still entertained with pleasure by the Society, from the fact of the little danger run in loss of life compared to

occasional mortality experienced in other quarters of the country.

Through a communication I received from the Rev. Wm. McLain, the Society's Financial Secretary, as well as from yourself, I was informed of the expenditure authorized by the Society to open a road to Careysburgh;—for which act of benevolence toward the inhabitants of that settlement, and Liberia generally, I felt that we were under many grateful obligations.

Permit me to say, that I respectfully endorse the subject matter of your letter; and in the meantime beg to inform you that I have purchased a fine ox, of pretty respectable draught, from the interior, and will purchase others at a reasonable rate, in anticipation of their employment at no very late date upon the road.

In answer to your queries, allow me to say, that the Interior Settlement is about 45 miles from Gebby Island, in the St. Paul's; and upon representation, about 125 miles from the prairie country to the east; but as soon as possible, for the information of the Society and friends generally, who may be interested in these matters, I have determined to make a tour to the prairie country, and report to you definitely all the information I can gain.

Praying your good health, and the general prosperity of the Society,

I am, Rev. Sir, your obedient servant,  
J. H. PAXTON.

Rev. R. R. Gurley,  
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Paxton, in a letter to the Rev. W. McLain, Financial Secretary, under date of Monrovia, January 13th, says:

MONROVIA, January 13, 1858.

SIR: I beg respectfully to acknowledge the receipt of your favor under date of November 14, on the 25th of December last, and do assure you, that your instructions with respect to the transportation of the immigrants, the first day, beyond the unhealthful limits of the sea-board were strictly carried out, by the dispatch your agent, Mr. Dennis, made in procuring the necessary facilities, and they slept but one night between the ship and Careysburgh, and that was at Robertsville, the M. E. M. station, distant from the St. Paul's about six miles. They left Monrovia on the morning of the 28th, and arrived at Careysburgh on the 29th, about 4 p. m. Their rooms were assigned them in the Receptacle as far as it would accommodate, say forty-one, and others furnished, otherwise, comfortable

rooms on the Society's premises. On the morning of the 30th, having recovered somewhat from the fatigue of the walk, they seemed pleased with their new home and scenery.

You will be pleased to learn, that up to this date, they have been getting along finely, entirely free from any disease of the climate. The women, with two exceptions, performed the whole journey on foot without any disadvantage to themselves.

Mrs. Woodson, who had suffered some eighteen months with rheumatism prior to her immigration—after a walk of ten miles had to be carried, and another, whose name is not familiar.

At the present, I apprehend nothing that will tend to disparage the character of the healthfulness of the place, through failure to use such preventives to exposure on the part of the immigrants, and otherwise provide for their necessities, as will enhance the continued prosperity of the settlement of Careysburgh.

I am pleased to learn that the Society has appropriated \$500 to construct a wagon road from the depot on the St. Paul's to Careysburgh; this is another manifestation of her repeated acts of benevolence to Liberia. I am of opinion, (though not disposed to dissent from the opinion of your worthy special agent, the Rev. John Seys,) that \$500 will not complete such a road as is contemplated—a distance of from twenty to twenty-five miles. Such a road, I think, cannot be completed—streams bridged, &c., using the strictest economy, for a sum less than \$2,000.

The immigrants are pleased, so far as locality and the healthfulness of the place concurs; but the query is, how are we ever to get our commodities to market? The fact being ostensible, and the necessity apparent, all that I can do is, to allay their fears by informing them that the Society has appropriated something for that purpose.

I beg to inform you, that there is a bill on its passage through the House of Representatives appropriating \$1,000 to survey and construct a road from the depot to Careysburgh. Owing to the present embarrassed state of the finances of the government, that branch of the Legislature deemed it impracticable to appropriate any larger amount.

I take pleasure in informing you, that the health of the original immigrants are good, and those who were at Clay Ashland of the Terrell people have removed to Careysburgh.

Not including the colonization premises, there are nine log and one frame house, the product of the industry of the first company, besides several others in progress of erection. They have under cultivation about eight acres of land more or less. This disparagement grows out of the fact of the lateness of the season when they came into the possession of their lots, and the rain being so incessant, they could not clear the lands; therefore, this is not to be attributed to any want of industry on their part.

I have had surveyed 11.10 acres of farm land for the first company of immigrants, and the volunteers, which have been assigned them, and they have commenced operations. They will chiefly raise cotton and other articles of export. I will, as soon as possible, have the lands for the newly arrived immigrants surveyed, \* \*

I am, dear sir, your obedient servant,  
J. H. PAXTON.

Rev. Wm. McLain,  
Fin. Sec. A. C. S.

From G. W. Hall, Esq., Recording Secretary of the Maryland Colonization Society, now on the Coast, and who has frequently visited and resided in Liberia, we have the following interesting letter;— we give large extracts from it:

BRIG HANNAH, off Cape Sierra Leone,  
Dec. 16, 1857.

Rev. R. R. GURLEY,  
Cor. Sec. A. C. S., Washington.

DEAR SIR: I had anticipated the pleasure of writing to you from Cape Mount, but early yesterday morning our ship met this brig bound for Sierra Leone and a market. Her consignee came on board and desired me to accompany him. Accordingly, in less than two hours, I bade adieu to my agreeable companions and comfortable quarters, for the sake of business, and once more seeing the settlement of Sierra Leone. I hope this course will not prevent, but merely delay for a few weeks, my visit to Liberia. Although the wind did not blow like fury, as a friend of ours hoped it would, the M. C. Stevens had a very fair passage, she being only thirty-one days out when I left her, and then within one hundred miles of Cape Mount, her first point of destination. There, most of her emigrants are, for the first time, to press the soil of their freedom, there to feel, if ever, that heart-throbbing which the first full freedom of manhood so uniformly inspires. Most of

them, you are aware, were born slaves, and are now made free by will of their kind owners. Many bring with them funds sufficient to build their simple frame dwellings, fence in their lots, and to secure them from suffering during their first year's experience in Africa; others have nothing with which to commence a new life in a new world, but stout hearts and sturdy frames; and very few of them, or their children, are educated men; but many, and by far the greater number of Liberian youth possess a "common school" education, and make honest and industrious citizens. We may well hope that this, the third company of the M. C. Stevens, will not fall far short of the best which has preceded it. Most of the men are farmers; that class numbering forty-eight, all young or middle aged and healthy, blacksmiths, 3; tobacco workers, 5; carpenters, 2; painters, 1; waiters, 2; steam engineer, 1, (a free man from Charlotte county, Va.;) one brickmaker and rock-mason, who is a liberated slave from Kentucky, and one solitary barber. Many friends of colonization in America think that this simple material is too rude for Africa, and they would choose in its stead the more polished freeman of northern cities; quite forgetting that in a new country, the sturdy laborer is equally as indispensable as the man of education and refinement. It is certainly a matter for regret, that free colored men of the north do not more often turn their attention to Liberia, and resolve to aid with their might to build up and firmly establish this new Republic, the only present home of the colored man. Instead of doing this, they say to colonizationists make us a home in that strange land, which shall, before we enter it, vie with your own boasted home. Make in Africa internal improvements, make roads, build bridges, that, when we reach it, there shall remain nothing more for us to do, but to enjoy your generous bounty. They cannot, will not, emigrate to such a country, with clad-hopping slaves, clad in linsey woolsey, and just redeemed from massa's plantation. Liberia does not this day contain two hundred citizens who are northern born. Nearly all that she has been, is, and perhaps all that she ever will be, is owing to white philanthropy, and to the energy and intelligence of men born south of Mason & Dixon's line, men whose fathers were slaves, or who were in some instances themselves born slaves.

The Rev. Elijah Johnson, whose name shines brightly, if not brightest in Liberian history, was born a slave in Maryland, and emigrated from New Jersey in 1820.

David Moore, long the treasurer of the colony, and afterwards of the Republic, one of the most honest and valuable citizens Liberia ever had, was once a Mississippi slave; by trade a tanner, and a man of very limited education.

The father of President Benson, who is undeniably an educated gentleman, was a plain farm hand from Frederick county, Md., but he was a man of natural abilities, and a fit counsellor for the white agent of his day. Liberia needs men of intelligence, wealth, and energy, but she needs the laborer too, that which constitutes the bone and sinew of every country. In our own land even, but a small proportion belong exclusively to the educated and refined classes, and we have the best of precedents that in the settlement of a new country, but a small proportion should belong to it. Some writers say not more than one in every ten. The population from which a few friends of colonization would select emigrants for Liberia, is unhappily composed of barbers, waiters, boot-blacks, and the petty shopkeepers of our cities, some of whom have acquired a business education well adapted to their present position, and when possessed of capital, would be very desirable acquisitions for the Liberian towns; but they cannot endure the hard labors and rough usage of country life, where new lands are to be cleared, and a virgin soil cultivated; they must continue to be to a certain extent the trading class of any country. Moreover as there are so few avenues open to them for professional advancement, our country contains a very limited number of educated colored men; and the late Gov. Russwurm of Cape Palmas was, and Rev. Alex. Crummell, now is, the best representative of that few in Liberia; they were college-bred, and in every sense of the word, literary men. But Liberia cannot now support many such in the positions that they would naturally desire to occupy. Mr. Crummell having resigned his position in the Episcopal mission for private reasons, has retired upon his farm; but an amateur farmer without capital everywhere fails to glean more than a scanty subsistence, and Liberia is no exception to this rule.

Mr. Crumwell, however, is not likely to continue his farming operations. The Episcopalians at Monrovia, heretofore dependent upon the American Mission Board, now propose to raise the means for erecting a church edifice, and to secure Mr. Crummell as its pastor. Should this plan be carried out, it will show that men of talent and education (if such proof be

needed,) are appreciated in Liberia, and that men bred to professional pursuits will be supported there in due time.

The ship M. C. Stevens brought out, this voyage, a young man from Baltimore, who is a regular graduate of Dartmouth College, and is fully qualified, color excepted, to practice at the Baltimore bar. His success is almost certain, as there is not another lawyer in Liberia, who was bred to the profession; a second one might be equally successful, and thus, this business would gradually pass out of the hands of quacks, who now hold it without depending upon their practice for support. But a score of lawyers would inundate the country as surely as would the same number more than supply the requisitions of some of our western towns. The conclusion of the matter is, that with all who love freedom, and with a determination to do with their fullest energy, whatever good thing they may find to do, it will require but little trimming to make all classes fit most admirably together, each will subserve the other's interest, and all will be united in efforts to elevate their race. Then will foreign philanthropy or foreign speculation aid them as our country has ever been aided, in building roads, and making every kind of internal improvement that the mind can conceive, or the heart desire. Then will Liberia become an envied nation, and a long suffering people be redeemed.

I remain, dear sir, very respectfully,  
yours,

G. W. HALL.

From the same to Rev. W. McLain.

SIERRA LEONE, W. A.,  
December 24, 1857.

My Dear Sir: \* \* \* \* Letters received here recently from Fernando Po, state that Mr. May, 2d master R. N., had arrived at that place, bringing intelligence that the steamer "Dayspring" had struck upon a rock above Rabba (on the Niger,) and that the party from on board of her had encamped in tents on the bank of the river, to await the steamer "Sunbeam." Mr. May had come by the land route from above Rabba to Lagos, across the Nufi and Yoruba countries. The journey occupied twelve days, and he estimated the distance to be over three hundred miles. He was accompanied by two natives of Rabba;—and had visited Ijaye, Illorin, and Abbeokuta. Sam'l Crowther, jr., now at this place, has received letters from his father who was on board the "Dayspring," stating the fact that the whole party was encamped; that it num-



bered 12 Europeans and 38 Africans; that the natives all around them were very hospitable, and ready to do anything for their comfort. They brought every day articles of food for sale at reasonable prices. He (Mr. Crowther) and Dr. Backie, the physician of the expedition, were planning a visit to Sokoroo. I had the pleasure also of seeing a letter from the native interpreter who accompanied the expedition. It was written in English but signed in Arabic. Its purport was similar to that of Mr. Crowther. At first there was some reason to hope that the Dayspring might be gotten off and made sound enough for river purposes, but at last accounts that hope had been abandoned. The rock seems not to have struck under her bottom, but to have pierced her near the water-line.

The steamer "Electro" has recently made six prizes. The last was an American built barque, now lying in port, and dismantled, off the Government wharf. She measures over 300 tons, and is said to be the finest-looking vessel ever brought into this port. She has for some four years past been running as a regular packet from New Orleans to Havana;—was purchased by a company at New Orleans for this expedition;—was boarded in — bayou by an officer from the "Electro," but the master declined showing his papers or opening his hatches. The officer then told him that he was aware of the nature of his voyage, and gave him all particulars about his cargo, arrangement made for slaves, &c., and proposed to take him in tow and place him alongside an American man-of-war then lying outside the river bar. Our American captain did not quite like this idea, and asked time for consideration. A prize officer was left on board, to await his decision. The mate asked him to walk forward to look down the fore hatch, and when they returned the barque's colors (stars and stripes) were no longer hoisted; neither could any papers be found. Such is the tale of her seizure as told me by a Government officer here.

Yours respectfully and truly,

G. W. HALL.

Rev. W. McLain.

Dr. Daniel Laing, in his letter to the Financial Secretary, mentions four deaths in the company by the Stevens, on her

second voyage, and adds, "All the rest are doing well."

MONROVIA, January 15, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR: \* \* \* \* I am sorry to hear that the reported "starving times" in Liberia has had so unpleasant an effect upon your operations in America, but when it is understood that in this county at least, there is more planted this season than there has been at least for the last three years, and that the market is now abundantly supplied with all sorts of breadstuffs, and at a low price, it is to be hoped that the friends of Liberia in America will be encouraged to renew their efforts, especially when they learn with what zeal the people themselves had taken hold of the work, and relieved their difficulties. A year ago the signs of the times were certainly anything but flattering, with very little flour in the market, and scarcely any rice, the natives having failed in their crops about three years previous, in consequence of the rainy season having set in much earlier than usual, and their being a consequent falling off year by year afterward—the war at Sinou, carrying away hundreds of Liberians from the farming districts just in the farming season, and upon their return just in planting season; they had to go to work and clear and burn what should have been then ready for the seed, and when the rainy season set in, the crops in the ground were necessarily small. \* \* \*

A large cotton farm is soon to be opened upon the Messurado, by one of our most enterprising citizens, and altogether the prospect is bright for the future.

The college foundation is being laid in Monrovia much against the wishes of a great portion of the people, I think; the Legislature have refused to sanction its removal from the original site at Clay Ashland.

Mr. Cowan will, I think, obtain a grant of more land for the emigrants from Kentucky. He left here on the 7th for the leeward. The M. C. Stevens arrived at Cape Mount on the 20th, and Monrovia, the 24th; the passengers were landed here on the 26th. Mr. Howland and family, Mr. Draper and wife, Miss Hazzard, Mr. Skipper, and Harriet Miller, are all that remain at Monrovia. Forty-eight went to Careysburgh. \* \* \*

Dr. Snowden goes to Careysburgh to attend the people.

Yours, DAN'L LAING.

Rev. Wm. McLain.

### Receipts of the American Colonization Society;

From the 20th of January to the 20th of February, 1858.

MAINE.		
<b>Bangor</b> —Mrs. H. Dennett, by Capt. G. Barker.....	5 00	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		
<b>Henniker</b> —Horace Childs, A. D. S. F. Conner, each \$5; Mrs. M. L. N. Conner, \$3; W. Berry, \$1; by J. M. R. Eaton,	14 00	
RHODE ISLAND.		
<b>Bristol</b> —Hon. B. Hall, \$1, by Capt. G. Barker.....	1 00	
MASSACHUSETTS.		
<b>Whitinsville</b> —Ezra W. Fletcher,	10 00	
CONNECTICUT.		
<b>Middletown</b> —Col. J. K. F. Mansfield, E. A. Roberts, E. A. Russell, each \$10; Rev. Benj. Taylor, Jona. Barnes, H. S. Ward, each \$5; E. Spencer, \$3; Dr. Woodward, J. H. Sumner, Rev. J. L. Dudley, each \$2; B. Douglass, S. Goodrich, each \$1; Ladies' Col. Society, \$12.50.....	68 50	
<b>Portland</b> —Rev. H. Talcott, \$2; Collection in Meth. Church, \$6.....	8 00	
<b>Madison</b> —M. L. Dowd, S. H. Scranton, each \$2; Geo. Dowd, Hubbard Scranton, Mrs. C. W. Ward, A. O. Wilcox, each \$1; H. Scranton, John Griswold, S. F. Willard, each 50 cents; Mrs. P. H. Meigs, Mrs. H. Graves, Mrs. C. S. Tibbals, Mrs. M. Bradley, each 25 cts.; Rev. Benj. Redfield, (M. E. Ch.) \$1.50.....	12 00	
<b>Vernon</b> —Rev. Dr. Tucker.....	3 00	
<b>Suffield</b> —E. P. Kent.....	3 00	
By the Rev. John Orcutt.....	94 50	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		
<b>Washington</b> —Seventh Street Presbyterian Church.....	20 00	
OHIO.		
<b>Pleasant View</b> —U. B. Ch., \$2 61; <b>Carlisle Station</b> —N. S. Presbyterian Ch., \$8.20; <b>Franklin</b> —Pres. Ch., \$1 30, W. Commings, 50 cts., Ira Snell, 25 cts., E. B. Thirkfield, J. L. Thirkfield, J. Johnson, and E. J. Roseman, each \$1; <b>Eaton</b> —M. E. Ch. col., \$3, J. B. Campbell, \$3, R. S. Cunningham, J. P. Acton, \$5, W. Arsmith, J. Walters, J. Sampson, F. rash, M. E. Chadman, C. W.		
Swain, H. C. Heaston, G. B. Coffman, J. A. DuSang, J. R. Stephen, W. G. Benfall, W. B. Tizzard, W. Roseman, each \$1; Col. in Pres. Ch., \$1.60; <b>Springfield</b> —High street M. E. Ch., \$1.20, Dr. Weskly, T. A. Wick, E. Thompson, Mr. Barrett, and J. Rinehart, each \$1; <b>Lockland</b> —M. E. Ch., \$12; <b>Monroe</b> —Ass. Pres. Ch., \$2.75, Pres. Ch., \$2 50, M. E. Ch., \$1.50; <b>Seven Mile</b> , Union meeting, \$2.75; <b>Cincinnati</b> —Park street M. E. Ch., \$18, Thos. Sharp, \$25, P. B. Wilbur, \$10, E. Sargent, \$10, J. Elster, \$5, J. F. Larkin, \$5, C. W. Rowland, \$5, Mrs. Wilbur, \$3, Rev. C. Kingsly, \$2, W. B. Smith, \$25, J. S. Chinowith, \$10;— <b>Xenia</b> —Collection, \$7, by the Rev. E. G. Nicholson.....	199 16	
MISSISSIPPI.		
<b>Natchez</b> —Mrs. A. H. Baker, \$100; Dr. F. A. W. Davis, \$50; by Thomas Henderson, Esq.....	150 00	
Total Contributions.....		<u>\$493 66</u>
FOR REPOSITORY.		
<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b> .— <b>Deep Well</b> —Mary C. McRuby, for 1858..	1 00	
<b>GEORGIA</b> .— <b>Washington</b> —George W. Boggs, for 1858.....	1 00	
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b> .— <b>Charleston</b> —Wm. Hazzard, for 2 copies for 1858.....	3 10	
<b>VERMONT</b> .— <b>Jerico</b> —Geo. Oaks, in full.....	2 00	
<b>RHODE ISLAND</b> .— <b>Bristol</b> —Hon. B. Hall, and Mrs. Samuel Bradford, each \$2, to Jan. 1859....	4 00	
<b>ILLINOIS</b> .— <b>Chicago</b> —Edward J. Whitehead, for 1858.....	1 00	
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</b> .— <b>Washington</b> —John Sessford, for 1858,	1 00	
<b>ALABAMA</b> .— <b>Mobile</b> —Rev. A. McBryde, for 1858.....	1 00	
<b>KENTUCKY</b> .— <b>Hopkinsville</b> —Jas. Moore, for 1858.....	1 00	
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b> .— <b>Newton Centre</b> —Geo. B. Gow, for 1858.....	1 00	
<b>VIRGINIA</b> .— <b>Fredericksburg</b> —S. G. Scott, for 1858.....	1 00	
Total Repository.....		17 10
Total Contributions.....		<u>493 66</u>
Aggregate Amount.....		<u><u>\$510 76</u></u>

emancipation is not the thing we want now, and want most. It is the *qualification for this charge* and the *provision for the settlement and well being of the emancipated slaves*, that we want most. I verily believe (and I think I speak understandingly) that voluntary emancipation by the masters themselves will keep pace with the provisions for the settlement and necessary support of the liberated slaves. Masters generally have a becoming sympathy for their slaves, and feel sensibly the obligations resting upon them to care for their slaves; and they feel confident that to turn them loose unprovided for, would be placing them in a far worse condition than they are now in, and would do them great injustice. And to bear the expense both of emancipation and settlement is more than they feel willing to meet—*many of them*,—some go even thus far, as you know. But were the necessary provision made for the comfortable and appropriate settlement of the people and their transportation thither, I have no doubt but that the spirit of voluntary emancipation would keep pace with the provisions for the emancipated.

So then the policy for all the friends of African elevation and redemption is, first, to do all we can to improve the morals (or religion) and intellect of the negroes; and then provide for their return and settlement in their old home, or in some other suitable colony. More good, however, will be accomplished by their settlement in Africa than any where else: thus they will serve as dispensers of light and blessings among their darkened brethren. Would that those who manifest so much sympathy for the slaves of the South, but who pursue a different course in their desire to benefit them, could see things in their true light, and co-operate heartily with the true friends of the black man, &c.

I am still in my ministerial capacity, a

“servant of servants,” in this city. My charge is a prosperous and quite interesting one. During the past year we finished paying for our good brick house, except some additional improvements that have been made since. First and last, the house and fixtures cost the congregation but a little less than \$8,000. It will seat comfortably over 1,000 persons, and crammed as negroes can cram a house, it will hold 1,200.

The membership of the charge is about 750, nearly 200 of whom joined last year. Most of them were received from the world, and happily converted from the error of their way and the power of the wicked One.

Now that they are through paying for their house, they will be able to meet the expense of the station, which is, all told, about \$1,200, by their own resources. I might say much in commendation of the intelligence and piety of this charge, but it might be construed into vain boasting. Suffice it to say, they are, under the blessing of the Almighty, doing much to elevate the morals and character of the blacks in this city and its vicinity. And while I am laboring for and co-operating with this people, (I mean the blacks of the South,) I feel that I am doing much more for them than are those loud sympathisers with the blacks, who do nothing either to improve their morals or minds, or to colonize them in Africa.

I have extended these reflections far beyond what was expected at first, but never having written you at length previously, it may be all right.

Alluding to the views expressed in the preceding letter, under date of February 16th the writer says:

The views relative to emancipation and the ultimate elevation of Africa, are such as are held by most ministers and a great

barbarous kingdoms, she implores us to send her the means and teachers of civilization, and that Truth, which, alone, directs men, in all conditions and countries, to happiness and Heaven. Shall any professed friend of Liberia cease to pray and labor for her good? Can any christian heart remain unaffected by the miseries of Africa? God forbid! Let all do something; for the necessity is great and our time short.

The Board of Directors, at their late annual meeting, indicated the establishment of settlements on the interior highlands of Liberia, as one of the most important objects (whenever means shall be supplied) to be accomplished; and that colonization on the Slave Coast, especially in the country of Yoruba, near the Niger, (strongly recommended by the Rev. Mr. Bowen,) well deserves

consideration. Certainly the friends of this Society should bear constantly in mind that their enterprise is but begun; that all Africa is their field; that money only is wanting to enable them to do much in a short time; that the miseries to be relieved, and the benefits to be bestowed, are immense motives for immediate action, and that no man should be willing to die in the consciousness of the neglect, of his highest duties, to his Maker and fellow-men. The policy suggested by the Board is large enough to awaken the highest and holiest enthusiasm in the cause of colonization, and we hope will be sustained by a liberality corresponding to the promising extent and beneficence of its results. Of course, all depends, under God, on the liberality of the friends of the Society.

### Interesting Correspondence

BETWEEN MR. LATROBE, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,  
AND HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS THE HIGH ADMIRAL OF RUSSIA.

It is generally known, that the President of this Institution has been engaged in important affairs, during the past winter, at St. Petersburg. Animated, as ever, with zeal in the cause, for which he has done so much, and of the Society over which with such distinguished ability he presides, he has lost no opportunity of making known the condition of Liberia, and the views and purposes of the Society, to the eminent men

of the Government and Court of Russia. He has kindly transmitted the following correspondence (which arose out of a conversation at the time of his presentation to the Grand Duke) to the Society, with the remark, "I trust you will agree with me in thinking, that the exchange of courtesies that will thus be brought about between this great Empire and the Republic of Liberia, will be gratifying and useful.



Mr. Latrobe to the Grand Duke Constantin.  
*To His Imperial Highness*  
*the Grand Duke Constantin Nicolaevitch:*

MONSEIGNEUR:—

In the interview, which the undersigned, as President of the American Colonization Society, had the honor to have with your Imperial Highness, on the 19th instant, the undersigned ventured to express the hope that your Highness would not be unwilling to direct any Russian squadron that might, from time to time, be in their neighborhood, to visit the ports of the Republic of Liberia. Your Highness was pleased, as it appeared to the undersigned, not to regard the suggestion unfavorably, and the undersigned has accordingly been led to address to your Highness the present communication, as well for the purpose of making a request to the above effect in an authentic form, as to explain in a few words the condition and prospects of Liberia.

Forty-one years ago, wise and good men in the United States of America foresaw, they believed, the coming of a day when the elastic pressure of a rapidly increasing white population, filling all the avenues of labor, and competing with the emancipated slaves, known as the free colored people, in a strife for bread, would make it for the interest of the latter, even if it did not force them, to seek a new home beyond the white man's reach. To provide such a home in the land from which the ancestors of these free colored people came, and in a climate congenial to the colored race only, the parties above referred to formed themselves into a society, co-extensive with the Union, under the name of the American Colonization Society, and established a colony on the West Coast of Africa, that has since grown, with accretions from the United States, into the Republic of Liberia.

The territory of Liberia extends from the British Colony of Sierra Leone south-

eastward to Cape Palmas, and thence eastward to the Rio Pedro, having a front on the Atlantic of upwards of five hundred miles, with an indefinite extension to the interior. The government is modelled after that of the United States, and is admirably administered. Its independence has been recognized by several of the leading Powers of the world. Its first national vessel of war was presented to it by England, and France has recently presented it with another. The people of Liberia are a christian, religious, and law-abiding people, who, released from the adverse influences that had depressed them in America, have manifested the most unmistakable capacity to assume and maintain an honorable position among the civilized nations of the earth. They have their churches and schools, their benevolent associations, their literary societies, and exhibit, in fact, all those evidences of social improvement which characterize an intelligent and prosperous community. They are still, it is true, few in number and comparatively feeble; but the whole history of Colonization, no matter from what country or under what circumstances, furnishes no instance of equal results for good accomplished in the same brief period of time. The trade of Liberia is increasing with rare rapidity. The Republic affords an opening through which commerce may flow in upon one of the few unglutted markets of the world—the continent of Africa. While England seeks Timbuctoo by steaming up the Niger, the rivers of Liberia head in the mountain range whose northern slope is drained into the valley of that mighty stream. The commercial future of Liberia cannot be overrated. Its exports now are palm oil, wax, ivory, hides, gold dust, dye-stuffs. It receives in exchange the products of Europe and America, which it is the means of distributing through the interior

of the country. Founded in the first instance by the contributions of individual benevolence, and afterwards maintained in the same way and by donations from State governments in the United States, it has gradually grown to be capable of self-support, self-government and self-defence. If it accomplishes the wishes of its founders, it will be through the operation of the principle, that makes all colonization dependant upon the attractions of the new home or the repulsions of the old one, or upon both combined. That Liberia in its growth and prosperity is daily becoming more attractive to the free colored people of the United States, there can be no question. That repulsion goes on increasing in the latter, as the white population increases naturally and by emigration, from the old world, may be assumed with equal certainty. Should the result be to produce a voluntary and self-paying emigration from America to Liberia such as now, with no more reason, takes place from Europe to the United States, a few years only will be required to build up a Christian nation in Africa of the widest and most salutary influence. For even now, weak as Liberia is, it has extirpated the slave trade that once flourished on the line of sea-coast occupied by the settlements of the Republic; and even to-day it ranks among the most important of the Missionary Stations among the heathen. So that putting aside all mere political considerations, and leaving out of view its relations to the free colored population of America with regard to their ultimate destiny, it commends itself as an agent of great good otherwise to the human race, to the favor of the whole civilized world. It is its claim to consideration, in this last respect, that has led the undersigned to bring it to the notice of your Imperial Highness. Its principal port is Monrovia, which is the rendezvous of the American

squadron of 80 guns kept on the Coast under treaty stipulations with Great Britain, for the suppression of the slave trade. Its other ports are Bassa, Sinoe, and Cape Palmas. In any of these all ordinary supplies may be obtained, and there is not one of them at which the visit of a Russian squadron would not be hailed with the greatest satisfaction, if for no other reason than because of the additional countenance that would be thereby afforded to the efforts which its people are making to take a rank among the nations.

Should the undersigned have exceeded the limits of a proper reserve on this occasion, he trusts that an excuse will be found in the kindness with which your Imperial Highness received him, and the very flattering attention that your Highness appeared to pay to what the undersigned ventured to say upon the subject. The undersigned has also relied, perhaps, upon the fact, that knowing the feelings of his countrymen, generally, towards Russia, the expression of which, even to-day, he finds in the recent message of the President to Congress, he has ventured to hope that the reciprocal sentiments which are believed to exist in this country might be invoked, through your Imperial Highness, in behalf of the only Colony that has ever gone forth from America, and the more so too, when, independant of all other considerations, that colony, the creature of benevolence and philanthropy, was the agent of civilization and religion: and taking the present occasion to express to your Imperial Highness his profound respect, the undersigned has the honor to remain,

Your Highness's obedient servant,

JNO. H. B. LATROBE,  
*President Am. Col. Society*

Mr. Seymour to Prince Gortchakoff.

The undersigned, Minister of the United States of America, has the honor to enclose to Prince Gortchakoff, Minister for Foreign Affairs, a communication addressed by Mr. Latrobe, President of the American Colonization Society, to his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantin, growing out of a conversation that Mr. Latrobe had the honor to have with his Imperial Highness on the occasion of his presentation. Mr. Seymour places this communication in the hands of Prince Gortchakoff, that it may reach his Imperial Highness through the proper channel; and takes this opportunity to renew to Prince Gortchakoff the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

ST. PETERSBURGH, January 21.

Prince Gortchakoff to Mr. Seymour. Translation.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has had the honor of placing before Monseigneur the Grand Admiral, the letter of Mr. Latrobe, President of the American Colonization Society, which the Envoy of the United States transmitted on the 21st of January.

His Imperial Highness has read with great interest the details that are given of the present prosperity of the Colony of Liberia; and in conformity with the wishes of Mr. Latrobe, will give instructions to the ships of the Imperial Marine which may find themselves on the Coast of Africa, to visit the ports of the Colony.

Prince Gortchakoff, therefore, begs that Mr. Seymour, in accordance with the intentions of his Imperial Highness, will communicate this to Mr. Latrobe; and he avails himself of the opportunity to offer to the Minister of the United States the assurances of his most distinguished consideration.

ST. PETERSBURGH, January 25, 1858.

Mr. Latrobe to President Benson.

To his Excellency

the President of Liberia:

ST. PETERSBURGH, Feb. 1, 1858.

YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The correspondence that I have the honor to enclose to you explains itself. It resulted from my presentation, as President of the American Colonization Society, to the High Admiral of Russia, his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantin Nicolaevitch, on which occasion, very naturally, Liberia, its condition and prospects, formed the leading topic of conversation, giving me an opportunity that I gladly improved, so far as I was able, to the advantage of the Republic. The idea of a visit of a Russian squadron to Liberia expressed incidentally, was so favorably received by the enlightened Prince and accomplished gentleman to whom it was addressed, that I ventured, without previous consultation, which was impracticable, with your Excellency, to give to it a formal shape, relying upon your Excellency's appreciating the motive and justifying the zeal, that thus seized the occasion of putting the Republic in direct communication through the interchange of courtesies, with this great Empire. I am well aware that no suggestion of mine is at all necessary to induce your Excellency to pay to the flag of Russia whenever it enters your ports the respect demanded by the comity of nations: but I have thought that a statement of the circumstances under which the visit will be made, would be agreeable to your Excellency and the citizens of the Republic, and that you would not lose the occasion of testifying by your attention to his officers, your estimate of their Chief.

I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's humble servant,

JNO. H. B. LATROBE,  
President Am. Col. Society.

Interesting Extracts from Letters of a Clergyman in the South.

THE letters from which we venture below to make copious extracts, were written by an excellent minister in the South to the Financial Secretary of the Society. Their esteemed and pious author is truly the friend of all men, and we believe speaks the general sense of the most enlightened and devout Christians throughout all the Southern States. His sentiments are most just and benevolent, and therefore in accordance with the spirit of the Divine Word.

JANUARY 30, 1858.

Rev. W. McLain,

*Dear Brother:*—Inclosed you will find a dollar, for my subscription to the Repository.

The last number of the Repository contains some very interesting and encouraging matter to the friends of Africa. The reflections of your editorial, together with the contents of Mr. Seymour's letter, is gratifying and encouraging indeed. It must be apparent to all sober, investigating minds, that the redemption of Africa is a settled and fixed purpose of the Great Ruler of all.

The indications on both sides of the Atlantic, pointing virtually to the re-opening of the slave trade, may be regarded by some as unfavorable to this interest. But it is not to the fickle and ever-changing positions, either of men or nations, that we are to look for certainty and success on this or any other subject; but to the steady and constantly brightening developments of Providence. It is from these we are to draw our conclusions, and from these we are to derive encouragement, and not from an arm of flesh. Man is all the

time changing his position on this question. At one time all Europe, and a part of the few that were in America, were ready to go to Africa for slaves. Then all Europe and a large part of the many in America, said it was wrong to enslave Africa's sons even to Christian masters. And now that cotton is scarce and high, and that more laborers are needed in its fields, to augment the yield and fill the planter's purse with more of this world's needful, and that trade and commerce may derive benefit thereby; many, on both sides of the water, are not so certain but that "Africa may derive great benefit from having her children brought to the cotton fields of Europe and America." Now were we to attempt to arrive at conclusions relative to the interests of Africa from these and other changes that have come over the public mind for the last few generations touching this people, we would be involved in difficulty. But not so with the indications of Providence. It has had but one voice upon this subject for the last two centuries. All its developments point in the same direction; and now, as clear as ever before, it declares to the patient observer, that He who is the desire of all nations is destined in due time to be enthroned in the hearts of this people, and they appear as His redeemed children.

I regard the indications in the North as quite encouraging latterly. They are turning their attention more than ever before to the cause of education among the blacks—this is *doing something for them*. Then I see others are willing to bear a proportionate part of the expense of the emancipation of the slaves. This is a mistaken and gratuitous step. Still it speaks favorably. It shows that these men are in earnest to do something for the slaves, or rather that they are willing to do something to secure their emancipation. But



emancipation is not the thing we want now, and want most. It is the *qualification for this charge* and the *provision for the settlement and well being of the emancipated slaves*, that we want most. I verily believe (and I think I speak understandingly) that voluntary emancipation by the masters themselves will keep pace with the provisions for the settlement and necessary support of the liberated slaves. Masters generally have a becoming sympathy for their slaves, and feel sensibly the obligations resting upon them to care for their slaves; and they feel confident that to turn them loose unprovided for, would be placing them in a far worse condition than they are now in, and would do them great injustice. And to bear the expense both of emancipation and settlement is more than they feel willing to meet—*many of them*,—some go even thus far, as you know. But were the necessary provision made for the comfortable and appropriate settlement of the people and their transportation thither, I have no doubt but that the spirit of voluntary emancipation would keep pace with the provisions for the emancipated.

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I am still in my ministerial capacity, a

“servant of servants,” in this city. My charge is a prosperous and quite interesting one. During the past year we finished paying for our good brick house, except some additional improvements that have been made since. First and last, the house and fixtures cost the congregation but a little less than \$8,000. It will seat comfortably over 1,000 persons, and crammed as negroes can cram a house, it will hold 1,200.

The membership of the charge is about 750, nearly 200 of whom joined last year. Most of them were received from the world, and happily converted from the error of their way and the power of the wicked One.

Now that they are through paying for their house, they will be able to meet the expense of the station, which is, all told, about \$1,200, by their own resources. I might say much in commendation of the intelligence and piety of this charge, but it might be construed into vain boasting. Suffice it to say, they are, under the blessing of the Almighty, doing much to elevate the morals and character of the blacks in this city and its vicinity. And while I am laboring for and co-operating with this people, (I mean the blacks of the South,) I feel that I am doing much more for them than are those loud sympathisers with the blacks, who do nothing either to improve their morals or minds, or to colonize them in Africa.

I have extended these reflections far beyond what was expected at first, but never having written you at length previously, it may be all right.

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Alluding to the views expressed in the preceding letter, under date of February 16th the writer says:

The views relative to emancipation and the ultimate elevation of Africa, are such as are held by most ministers and a

majority of the thinking men of my acquaintance, and I suppose of the country at large.

The prevailing impression among us is, that the impulse which was given to the dissemination of light and truth during the sixteenth century, that was further developed in the establishment of our government, both church and state, and that is being still further developed and disseminated every day—is to go on in its redeeming and elevating influences, till the whole lump of humanity is to be enlightened and relieved from barbarism and misrule. And as all nations and people are to be partakers of these benefits, the Africans must come in for their share. But whether or not slavery is to be abolished from the face of the earth, as some suppose, we leave that an open question. It is quite apparent to us that African slavery in the United States is and has been an agent of Divine Providence in securing great good to the slaves themselves, and for the ultimate enlightenment of their mother country. That is, we think that Africa is to be enlightened mainly through her returning and christian children. And after that Providence shall have accomplished its desires through this institution, we have no objections to its being abolished entirely—*none; no, none*. For the present, however, we deem it to be our duty to let the work of indiscriminate emancipation alone, and to do all we can to improve the morals and piety of both master and slave. Knowing that if they enjoy the liberty “where-with Christ doth make free,” they will soon be relieved from both their nominal and real bondage to man. One of my most intelligent colored men remarked a few Sabbaths ago, after I had closed a discourse on the triumphs and rewards of the good man, “That’s the emancipation for me!” So feel thousands of our South-

ern slaves;—the liberty of Christ is all the liberty they care for.

The enclosed extract is from the *Mobile Daily Tribune*; and though its statistics fall far short of the number engaged among the various denominations of christians who are laboring for the good of the blacks, still it gives a good idea of the operations of christians and owners in this field of missionary work. I could give you the statistics of our church, (the Methodist Church,) on this subject, but I suppose you are posted up on this point.

Should you at any time desire information on any point connected with the cause, and will let me know, I will take great pleasure in furnishing it if I can. Most of my labors for sixteen years have been for and with the Africans, and I suppose my remaining days will be spent mostly in this department of ministerial labor. Had circumstances allowed it, I would have been in Africa before now; but may be I am laboring as appropriately as though I were in Africa’s wilds. I know a good work is being done in this State. When I entered the Conference, there was one established mission in its bounds; two more were organized that year (1842:) My own work increased an hundred-fold the first year. And now the Conference numbers thirty missions to the people of color exclusively; and the work is prospering more or less in all the Southern Conferences. I might say more, but will close, lest I trespass upon either your feelings or time.

The Lord bless and keep you forever.

[From the *Mobile Daily Tribune*.]

IMPROVEMENT OF THE BLACKS.

Few persons are aware of the efforts that are continually in progress, in a quiet way, in the various Southern States, for the moral and religious improvement of the negroes—of the number of clergymen of good families, accomplished education, and often of a high degree of talent, who devote their whole time and energies to this work; or of the many laymen—almost

invariably slaveholders themselves—who sustain them by their purses and by their assistance as catechists, Sunday school teachers, and the like. These men do not make platform speeches, or talk in public on the subject of their “mission,” or theorize about the “planes” on which they stand: they are too busy for this, but they work on quietly in labor and self-denial, looking for a sort of reward very different from the applause bestowed upon stump agitators. Their work is a much less noisy one, but its results will be far more momentous.

We have very limited information on this subject, for the very reasons just mentioned, but enough to give some idea of the zeal with which these labors are prosecuted by the various christian denominations. Thus, among the Old School Presbyterians it is stated that about one hundred ministers are engaged in the religious instruction of the negroes exclusively. In South Carolina alone there are forty-five churches or chapels of the Episcopal Church, appropriated exclusive-

ly to negroes; thirteen clergymen devote to them their whole time, and twenty-seven a portion of it; and one hundred and fifty persons of the same faith are engaged in imparting to them catechetical instruction. There are other States which would furnish similar statistics if they could be obtained.

It is in view of such facts as these, that one of our cotemporaries, (the Philadelphia Inquirer,) though not free from a certain degree of anti-slavery proclivity, makes the following candid admission:

“The introduction of African slavery into the colonies of North America, though doubtless brought about by wicked means, may in the end accomplish great good to Africa; a good, perhaps, to be effected in no other way. Hundreds and thousands have already been saved, temporally and spiritually, who otherwise must have perished. Through these and their descendants it is that civilization and christianity have been sent back to the perishing millions of Africa.”

#### Letter from Rev. W. H. Clark, Missionary in Yoruba.

THE following letter from a distinguished Missionary of the Southern Baptist Board of Missions, now residing in Yoruba, near the Niger, is full of interest. The statements of Mr. Clark are in agreement with those of the Rev. Mr. Bowen, whose book and speeches have justly attracted so much attention.

OGBOMASHAW, CENTRAL AFRICA,  
December 18, 1857.

To the Rev. R. R. Gurley:

MY DEAR SIR:—Strangers may sometimes communicate on matters of general importance without any special acquaintance. This is my apology for troubling you at this time. There is a subject, of no little interest, dear to yourself and every well-wisher of the African race, I have been anxious to agitate, and have only waited a suitable opportunity to take the initiatory step. Since my residence in

Africa, (this now my fourth year,) I have often thought of the destiny of the colored race of America, and their future influence on the millions of this benighted land; scarce doubting but in the Providence of God, the way would, some day, be opened for a mighty civilizing and christianizing influence on these interior kingdoms of Africa. Powerful as is the influence of Liberia for good, and destined as it may be to exert the controlling power over Western Africa, it can never meet the pressing demands of the heart of this country. The success of the young Republic, under circumstances, too, so unfavorable to its growth and development, is no longer a question. The solution of this important problem furnishes the data from which we may solve another, on a far more extensive scale, in the very heart of this wide-spread continent. The reason for silence on this subject, viz., the want of a suitable interior field for colonization, no longer remains; and at the

earliest opportunity, I take the privilege of laying before you the result of my recent efforts, and submitting my impressions thereon. I have just returned from a preaching and exploring tour to the eastern parts of Yoruba, the kingdom of Ijeha, the kingdom of Igbona, the Nufi kingdom, and to the Niger. It has been my object for sometime to form the connection between Yoruba and the Niger, and thus prove the practicability of advancing in that direction. I have taken the step with the most satisfactory result, having reached the Niger at the village of Fouga, on Friday morning, December 11. On leaving home, I had been informed by Lieutenant May, en route for Lagos, of the rather distressing state of the present Niger Expedition, of which he is a member, in the disabling of their steamer, the Dayspring. I determined, therefore, to make this point of the Niger. I spent two days with the company, gathering what information I was able, and then left for home, to descend this magnificent river for twelve or fifteen miles, and repass over one of the finest valleys the world can boast. On my return, as I looked with so much pleasure on this beautiful bottom of light alluvial, many parts of which are burdened with grain, the fruit of the laborer, the thought entered my mind, with increasing power, What a field for American colonization of colored people! What I had looked for in Africa I clearly saw, and the theory immediately began to assume the phase of practicability. What I imagined, and hoped *could be done*, I clearly saw *would be done*; and *whenever* the true friends of the colored man in Africa and America had the facts laid clearly before them. Listen, then, to the facts of the case:

Here, in the interior of Africa, runs a magnificent river, pure and clear as brook water, and with a width, 600 miles from

its mouth, varying from a half to three-quarters of a mile. The country at this point is high and elevated, in the valleys fertile, and with a general appearance most indicative of health. The navigation of this river is no longer a question; and to render it navigable at all seasons of the year, for a few days journey above this point, only requires a little experience and acquaintance with the channels. Every member of the present expedition sees now very clearly how this sad loss of their vessel might have been avoided, by taking the stream which Captain Becroft came up, but they learned it too late. This is the second expedition of Dr. Baikie, both of marked success, having lost only two men in both explorations. From what I see of the river, its size, and placidity, to extreme, I have no doubt but its navigation is a matter of slight moment. The only question is as to the size and kind of vessels to be used. An experienced navigator of our American rivers would have scarcely any doubt as to success, provided the vessel did not draw over five feet of water. From the river, turn your attention to that beautiful, elevated valley, lying on the western bank, and extending for miles down the river, with a back country, open, healthy and productive;—covered with the shea butter tree, and sufficiently open to admit of immediate cultivation, the settler would have but little to do, other than put his hands to the plow, and his children to the butter tree, to secure a competent support. The fertility of the valley cannot be doubted: yams, rice, corn, Indian and varieties of the Guinea, and sugar cane, besides other grains, can be produced to an unlimited extent. The harvests of Guinea corn, here, surpass anything in richness I have seen in Africa; and a yam, weighing 32 lbs., was brought to the English encampment, besides many others something smaller. I saw in this bottom a beautiful opening,

covered with grass, and containing, I suppose, a thousand acres, that would produce rice sufficient for the whole population of Yoruba. The morning I rode through it, for two hours and a half, was delightful, though biting cold, and bracing to the system. The thermometer descends as low as sixty degrees; and I doubt not, during the severest harmattans, would reach fifty. Now a colony in such a country as this could but be successful, and the glorious harbinger of Africa's redemption. The mere valley itself would support hundreds of thousands of people, to say nothing of that extensive, open country lying to the westward.

These are the facts of the case, now as to the practicability of Colonization. As I have already remarked, before reaching the Niger, this was *the one question* to be solved. In Yoruba, amid a heavy population, I saw a colony would be quite at the mercy of the people; and in the event of a collision would be swept off. *Here* it is very different. On the western side of the river lies a strip of the Nufi kingdom, backed by a country whose population is very sparse; indeed for several days' journey there is no population at all. This is the country, it would seem, that kind Providence has designated as the future home of many colored colonists. They could land immediately at their doors, in a high, healthy, promising country, and commence those efforts for Africa's improvement, that must spread from this centre to its extremities. A purchase

of said territory, so situated as to prevent collision with surrounding tribes, and treaties of peace and commerce with neighboring kingdoms, would give such security to a colony that its growth and success would not, for a moment, admit of doubt. The steamers from America and England, that would continually ply this river, would add additional security, and in a few years would enable a pure civilization to make aggressive steps towards reclaiming this country from its barbarous state. And, my dear sir, can you not foresee what would be the glorious conquests of our holy and blessed religion? For this I write. The Niger must be explored. The Colonization Society must send its deputation to this very spot. *A colony we shall have*, that shall prove Heaven's blessing to the kingdoms of Soudan. Let Liberia go on and prosper; but we must have, we shall have, God will place a colony for his own glorious purposes, in the valley of the Niger. To you I now write, as one most suitable to agitate this question—hoping soon to publish my little journal, from which you can obtain full information. But remember there are some who will not be silent on this subject, while they have tongues to speak and pens to write.

Truly yours,  
W. H. CLARK,  
Missionary S. B. B.

N. B.—In the course of six months, I hope to be in America, to advocate the measure herein proposed. In great haste.  
W. H. C.

[Continued.]

### Voyage to Liberia.

BY DR. JAMES HALL.

MONROVIA RECEPACLE—STREETS—WATER SIDE—WHARVES—BEACH AND BAR LANDING  
—EMIGRANTS FOR THE INTERIOR, &c.

In our last we gave some brief impressions of Monrovia, in comparison with former years, closing with a Sunday's stroll through the town, after forenoon service at church. When passing the President's mansion, we could not forbear making a brief call, although

out of time, to pay our respects to the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, and to greet an old friend and business correspondent. We were most kindly and cordially received, and our apologies for the untimely intrusion declared quiet satisfactory. We found Mr. Benson, as President, what we expected, a courtly, dignified, modest gentleman. Our call was very short, making it as intended, one of respect. We also, in like manner, called on the retired President, Roberts, and received from him a warm greeting and hearty welcome to Liberia. In the afternoon, we visited the Receptacle for new emigrants, located in the east part of the town, on an eminence overlooking Mesurado and Stockton rivers and the immense mangrove marshes through which these sluggish streams flow and ebb. The building itself, like that at Cape Mount, is admirably adapted to the purposes intended, and seemed to be under good management, although no little confusion prevailed in consequence of the emigrants having been hurriedly bundled into it only the afternoon previous. The location of this Receptacle at Monrovia, we think, is deeply to be regretted. However invidious the remark may be, and unwelcome to its citizens, it has long been our conviction that Monrovia is the most unhealthy settlement in Liberia. It was so considered in Ashmun's day, before the leeward settlements were established, and he hesitated not to declare that he found Caldwell decidedly more salubrious. On our first arrival at Monrovia in 1831, we found a well constructed Receptacle there, capable of containing some thirty or forty people, entirely untenanted—the reason given by Gov. Mechlin and Dr. Todson was, that acclimation was much more safe on the St.

Paul's, even in thatched and wattled Receptacles. It may be alledged that clearing up the forest and settlement of the town must have produced a change; possibly it may have done so in some parts, but not where the Receptacle is located. It stands on a rocky prominence overhanging the Mesurado river, and as far as the eye can reach from N. W. to E. and S. E. an entire half circle, nothing is to be seen but the untilled lands of Bushrod island, and the mangrove marshes between the Stockton and Mesurado, for miles in breadth, and over which sweeps the land breeze, fraught with whatever may be the cause of the African coast fever. It is absurd to say that improvements have or can for years change the character of these exhalations, or render the location of the Receptacle a salubrious one. But independent of all this, we maintain that the location of a Receptacle at Monrovia was very injudicious. Probably, four-fifths, and even a greater proportion of emigrants to Liberia, are intended and fitted only for farmers—tillers of the soil. The Society supports them for six months, during which time they are generally supposed to be more or less indisposed, sick, undergoing the acclimating process, but yet most of the time able to do something for themselves. But what can they do, pent up on this rock, imprisoned on this St. Helena? Their farm lands are from ten to fifteen miles distant, and can be reached only by boats or canoes. The people are poor, have no means of getting either, and if they had, at least two-thirds of the day would necessarily be spent in getting to and fro, exposed in their passage to the stagnant air of the tortuous Stockton creek, and the rays of the sun, worn out by the exertion of rowing or paddling. The inevita-

ble result of putting poor emigrants, intended for farm labor, in Monrovia, is to induce indolent habits, to accustom them to bad associates, the loungers, always abounding in large towns, and to make them discontented and heart-broken: by the time their six months expires, they are unfitted for any thing but to go out to service, or beg in the streets of that town. This opinion is not speculative, it is the result of experience, the opinion of the emigrants themselves, and one which they express, often in sad terms. The emigrants by our ship who were located here, at once saw the impracticability of getting along, and besought the Agent, Mr. Dennis, to remove them up the river, near their lands, that they might be able to do something for themselves, during the six months of their acclimation, and have some food growing in the earth for support, after the Society's rations were expended. Arrangements were made to this effect, and shortly the Receptacle was nearly vacated.

If it is said in reply, that the Receptacle is needed for a class who wish to settle in towns, mechanics, traders, and the like, we answer, that this class of people generally will not go to a common emigrant's Receptacle, they prefer to hire houses for themselves. And for the few who are willing to receive the Society's bounty in house-hire, cheap tenements can readily be obtained. As the building has been located here, so probably it will remain, but it had better remain tenanted, than filled with those intended for farming districts.

After leaving the Receptacle we passed through the less populous parts of the town, and found them about the same as in olden time; some improvement to be sure, but not up to our anticipations and

hopes. As before remarked, there is an apparent lack of thrift and tidiness, in the appearance of the streets, little or nothing seems to have been done, or is doing, for the general appearance of the town, outside of enclosures. Little labor and expense would keep the streets clean of bushes and weeds, would increase the extent of the side walks or paths, and widen some of those already formed, and with a little concert of action among the more wealthy, without municipal taxation, orange and other tropical fruit trees might be made to line each side of their wide grassy avenues. But some improvement should be made at all hazards, even by direct taxation—particularly the pass ways, for we can term them nothing else, from the river side to the town. The main business of Monrovia, viz. all the shipping, commission and wholesale business, is done on the river side, where their small vessels lie. All approach to the town too, from all parts of Mesurado County, New Georgia, Caldwell, Clay Ashland and Millsburg, is from the river, above which, the town is elevated some one or two hundred feet.—According to the plat of the town, some four or five streets should connect the river street with the higher part, and so they do in a certain manner, there being no obstructions in the way, but certain natural rocky formations which the Liberians seem loth to disturb. True, some of these streets are too steep to allow of much improvement, except by cutting steps in the rock, but one or two others have a very easy grade, and could with little expense be made pleasant and ornamental promenades. An attempt has been made with one, and the ascent is very easy, with due attention to your footing—but the others are mostly zigzag paths, worn by the feet, and

water in the rains, often to the depth of a foot below the turf and rock. On this side hill, or on its brow, are quite a number of well-built edifices, but it must have required some little engineering to have squared them to any streets, imaginary or real.

On the water side too, there is nothing like a street, or even a decent straight path, and but little attention appears to have been paid to a building line. At any rate, it seems so, but one cannot well judge, as the paths wind among rocks, trees and warehouses in labyrinthian tortuosities.

The wholesale dealers or commission merchants on the wharves, seem to have no signs, unless a huge pile of empty oil casks some tiers deep, may be considered such. These certainly constituted the most business-like feature of the place, especially where near enough to hear the music of the coopers setting them up. The warehouses are strong, and coarsely built of rough quarried rock, generally of one story, with a basement or cellar for camwood and palm oil. The wharves are generally very badly constructed of boulders and quarried stone, half tumbled down and most unfitted for receiving cargo, without injury to boats, parbuckled up as it is for want of a crane. In still water, like the Mesurado river, there is no objection to have good wharves of faced stone, and all should be furnished with good cranes for hoisting in and out cargo. The Society should certainly have one for its wharf, which, by the way, we think is the best one on the river; but in discharging some sugar-boilers at that, the ship's launch was considerably injured by being crushed against the undressed stone in parbuckling them out.

Although we have run into this digression on receptacles, streets, &c. from a Sunday's walk on shore, yet

we hope we shall not be considered as having gone through with it at the time. No, we had more pleasant employment, in receiving the greetings of the many friends we met in the course of our walk, and others who did us the favor of calling. Yet all was saddened by the constant remembrance of the many departed—by the changes which a quarter of a century had produced.

At sundown we repaired on board our good Ship, well prepared to enjoy a comfortable night's rocking—for to one entirely free from sea sickness, the gentle rolling of a vessel at anchor is by no means an unpleasant adjuvant to sleep. While at anchor at any one of the settlements the Ship was but little more than a night rocking cradle to our party, every day being spent on shore; and for a female to go on shore daily from a Ship in an open roadstead is a very different matter from stepping on a wharf, and being *hacked* up town. A word or two may with propriety be devoted to this *going ashore*. Let it be remembered that the poop deck of our Ship was some fifteen to eighteen feet from the water, that she was not "tied up along side the wharf," as sailors say, but quite free and easy in her motions, rolling just as she pleased, or as the sea willed. The clambering up and down the side, with ever so good a ladder, is out of the question for ladies. So like cargo, they have to be *hoisted* out, or as they say, *whipped* out. For which purpose a strong arm chair is usually prepared with lashings, so that a hook and tackle may be readily attached. Not having a chair on board of sufficient strength, our captain very ingeniously made a substitute of a barrel—part of one side being sawed off, and a sacking bottom fastened in. It made a very safe and comfortable vehicle. The



aeronaut gets in, and is well tucked up with the ship's ensign, of course, nothing else would do, the tackle hooked on and she is bowed over the side, swinging clear of the ship, steered by hands and guys from the deck—she is lowered gently as possible into the boat, when, if no one else is ready, the officious kroomen unbundles the voyager, and she is safely lodged in the stern-sheets. So much for getting out of the vessel—the getting on shore is quite another thing.

There are two ways of landing at Monrovia. One on the beach under the Cape, which is somewhat protected from the swell; the other is through the bar in the river-mouth. In case one lands on the beach, the boat is not allowed to touch the shore. When near in, the kroomen put her about, stern on, part of them instantly jump out, often neck deep in the water, and seize the boat to keep her from broaching to, in this they are assisted by the two who still remain at their oars. The head boatman, or the tallest and most athletic, then seizes the passengers, one by one, and bears them safely on shore—sometimes in his arms, sometimes on his head and shoulders, according to the height and violence of the swell. This is considered the most safe way of reaching the shore—although for ladies a very disagreeable one—their dresses always being more or less deranged and injured, and not unfrequently a foot drops into the surf. After reaching the beach, there remains a long walk of a half mile or more—the first part, through deep yielding sand, then a good path to the hill, of which we have before spoken.

The river landing is attended with less fatigue, and disagreeable manoeuvres, but considerable danger; besides, the pull is a long one, especially if the tide is against you—but

with the tide and a smooth bar, at high water, it is not an unpleasant boat ride. The bar, as they call it, is where the sea-swell rolls into the river mouth—oftentimes, especially if the tide is running in, without breaking in the centre, or deepest water.—In which case the boat goes in with great celerity, impelled by the triple force of current, swell and oars. A shoot through the bar then is enjoyed vastly, especially by a stranger. But very different is the state of things when the current of the river comes rushing down—meeting the great in-rolling swell from the ocean—the low water on the bar, causing the swell to break far out, and then come tumbling in, overwhelming every thing in its passage. Then it is, that all the strength and skill of the kroomen is put in requisition to save the boat, the cargo and the passengers—and too frequently all is unavailing, the boat is capsized and filled, often going over and over—the cargo is scattered about on the boiling surf, and many a passenger has paid the forfeit of his temerity with his life. Oftentimes when the sea appears smooth and comparatively tranquil, the tide running in, and high water, a succession of heavy swells come rolling along unexpectedly, swamping the boat as easy as an egg shell. This was particularly the case with us one morning. Knowing that our party preferred the bar to the beach, and all appearances being favorable for a safe passage, we directed to pull into the river. All were busily engaged talking, and viewing the objects of interest in the river and town, when all at once, a signal from the boatmen, who, as they sit facing the rollers, gave the alarm. We looked back and saw a heavy swell just beginning to comb or curve under our stern. It was too late to back-water and it was too

near to escape before it broke. Our steersmen did not well manage the oar and the boat broaching to, we rolled in the hollow of the swell some hundred yards, the lee or shore gunwale of the boat being all but under water and our party barely able to keep from falling out. For seconds—and seconds are minutes in such times, we had no hopes of escape from a plunge, and a sorry plunge it would have been with that big boat top of us; but most miraculously we did escape, how we can scarcely say, the swell passed under, and we all but capsized, as we slid from the back of the savage roaring beast. No time was to be lost. Ocean swells, truly “come not singly but in battalions”—they march in tiers of three, each following the other, and generally with increasing height and force. Our kroomen, shouted Barea! and put to with might and main, and we had the satisfaction of seeing the fellows of our old wild horse break and howl impotently under our stern. But old Ocean’s mane is not to be toyed with. The effect of our escape did not soon pass away. Even to this hour, its remembrance causes a sense of uneasiness, not slight or agreeable. We have only spoken of the bar of the Mesurado River, but the remarks, for all purposes are applicable to those of all the rivers in the Liberia settlements. Those of Bassa and Gallinas, however, are the worst. At Gallinas, many a boat and canoe load of poor, fettered wretches have been swamped and swallowed up, first by the rollers and then by sharks. Among the many sacrifices in the Bassa Bar was the entire boat’s crew of one of the U. S. Frigates, the Potomac we think, nine in number. The St. John’s River, at that place rushes out between narrow sandbanks with great force, causing immense breakers far

out. Months not unfrequently elapse without a boat or canoe attempting to pass. The natives denominate it a “man bar,” all other bars in comparison being termed “woman bars.” But man or woman, did we never fear like the Bar-mouth of the St. John’s, at Bassa, for by man or woman never was our life so seriously threatened.

But to return to landing. Monday morning, January 26th, was our first business day on shore at Monrovia. It might be supposed that we had little to do with business, being but a passenger on a voyage of pleasure, but somehow business got hold of us, and we could not get out of its clutches. Many reasons demanded dispatch in the voyage. Expense of course always does—but we were out of time from our fixed period for sailing, November 1st, near forty days whence we left Cape Henry, then we had a long passage, for a clipper ship, and we must, if possible, get her home so that she could sail on her second voyage, on the first of May. Therefore, dispatch was the order of the day. By doing the shore business, it allowed the Captain to see to the discharge of cargo and things generally on board. So this part we took upon us—little labor to be sure—but enough to employ the mind and keep one from mischief. But with details of such matters we will not trouble our readers. The business of public interest was, the getting the candidates for the interior settlement well off before any one of them had been exposed to the night air on shore.

Mr. Dennis had promptly despatched a note to Mr. Seys, that the ship had arrived, having on board subjects for the experiment, all ready. On Tuesday, the 27th, we had the pleasure of grasping the hand of our old friend, and learned

from him how far he was in readiness to receive the people. All was right, apparently, except provisions, and for them and sundry other adjuncts, we took the liberty of drawing on the Treasurer of the Society, determined that nothing *moveable* should stand in the way of a fair trial of interior acclimation.

The morning of Thursday, the 29th, was fixed upon for the debarkation of the twenty-two pioneers of civilization, interior to Liberia. We spent the evening of the 28th in preparing medicines and condiments of various kinds for the next day's use, and in drilling them for the service. The object, as before explained, was to pass them through the Coast region without exposure to the night air; the fact being well established that the African Coast fever can never be contracted by any exposure in the day time. Therefore, it was important to set off at day-light, to get as far as possible before night. Then, in order to shield them from any malarious or animalcular influence during the night of the journey, it was desirable to put them under the influence of quinine, which is known to be an antidote or preventive of the fever. We therefore provided Mr. Douglass, the leader, with a quantity of quinine pills, with definite instructions how to administer them, the indications of their influence on the system, &c. They all turned in for the night, sober and thoughtful, deeply impressed with the importance of their undertaking, both to themselves and to their new country. It was no small matter for a handful of liberated plantation slaves, already transported thousands of miles from their American homes, to land on a new Continent, and then leave the feeble civilization skirting its borders and penetrate into the almost untracked wilderness, among hordes of naked

barbarians; there voluntarily to imprison themselves for one year, mainly to test a principle or experiment, however important it might be to the world, their country, or themselves. This, too, be it remembered, was a voluntary act, no force, compulsion or bribery. Merely a true statement of the object of the undertaking and a promise of fair treatment, and the usual allowance to emigrants, which they had a right to claim, land them where we would. We shall ever remember with respect and kind feelings the leaders of this Expedition. Douglass and Barret with their wives and children, Old Abel Garner, a true patriot and patriarch, and the young volunteers their former fellow-servants.

Early on the morning of the 29th, breakfast was served and we all put off for the shore, found Mr. Seys, as usual ever prompt and punctual, with his three boats, attendant- and multitudinous baggage, in waiting, to which all hands were quickly transferred, and before eight o'clock we had the pleasure of seeing them all pulling away up the Stockton Creek for the St. Paul's. We may here as well state what has been, up to this time, the result of this experiment. The emigrants stayed over night about 25 miles from Monrovia, near the St. Paul's River—the next day, January 30th, they reached their place of destination, Mt. Fawblee, or Careysburg. While on the Coast, our last advices from them bore date March 12th, at which time but one had sickened from any cause, and that was of so slight a character, that it could scarcely be considered the coast fever. In Mr. Seys' Report to the Executive-Committee of the American Colonization Society, in the pages of our present No. he says, "The original twenty-two pioneers, men, women and children, who

arrived on the Mount January 30th, were all alive and well on the 11th September, the date of my last advices. Of the thirty-four or five who had suffered much from the fever, on the lower lands along the St. Paul's, and who took refuge in our mountain settlement, all whom I left there have recovered, save one young woman who died of pleurisy."

With such results of our first experiment, we may reasonably hope that a new era is to dawn upon African Colonization, for, notwithstanding all that has been said of abolition opposition, the aversion of the colored people to emigrate, their

willingness and fitness to remain in a state of servitude, and social and political degradation—the true cause why they have not emigrated by thousands and tens of thousands, is, the insalubrity of the coast settlements in Liberia, and of the whole coast line of tropical Africa. The fact once well established that the interior settlements are free from this pest, there will be no lack of emigration. The causes which shall induce the Society to place more emigrants on the seaboard, instead of the interior, must be very weighty—for great will be their responsibility.

#### **Return of the Mary Caroline Stevens.**

THE Society's Ship, the M. C. Stevens, Capt. Heaps, left Monrovia February 3d, and made Cape Henry Light March 20th, and cast anchor in Baltimore on Monday, March 23d. In the cabin were the Rev. Alexander M. Cowan, Agent of the Colonization Society of Kentucky, having visited Liberia to observe the condition and prospects of that Republic; Dr. Laing, one of the physicians in the service of the Society; Mr. T. M. Chester, recently principal teacher in the Receptacle at Cape Mount; and Mr. H. Kemp, connected with trade in Monrovia; and in the steerage 20 individuals, some to remain, and others on business and soon to return.

The U. S. ship Vincennes, for Cape Palmas, sailed from Monrovia on the 27th of January—officers and crew all well. The M. C

Stevens brought a letter-bag from the Vincennes. Everything was quiet on the coast.

Trade is represented as dull; agriculture as improving. The Legislature met on the 7th of December, and closed its proceedings on the 23d of January. The emigrants, by the Stevens, (as stated last month) had been safely landed; and many expressed themselves pleased with their homes and prospects. Dr. Laing states that at Monrovia the emigrants were all well. Mr. Cowan was much impressed with the fertility and resources of Liberia, and thinks an industrious, enterprising and energetic people could not fail to convert these resources into means of prosperity and wealth.

We give the following from a letter to the Baltimore American, dated Monrovia, February 2d, 1858:

“With the exception of a slight financial embarrassment, the affairs of government are moving on prosperously. Our President, S. A. Benson, possesses in an eminent degree, the ability and qualification to administer public affairs; and by his urbanity and courtesy has rendered himself emphatically the people’s President. He encourages, by every advisable means, the development of the country’s resources; and by precept and example—being himself a practical farmer—he excites the people to generous rivalry in agricultural pursuits, so that this branch of industry has received an impetus greater than has ever been experienced previously.

“The St. Paul’s river exhibits the appearance of unusual activity; several large farms of sugar cane are being cut, keeping one small steam and three ox mills in constant operation. About one-half the cane cut from the farm of the late Mr. Richardson, has been ground, yielding 2,000 lbs. of sugar and about the same number of gallons of syrup.”

The writer states that coffee is picked in abundance, but much is lost for want of suitable machinery to prepare it for market. Such machinery should be introduced without delay. He adds—

“A cotton farm has just been started on the Junk river by Hon. D. B. Warner; should it be successful there will be a large yield, which will doubtless induce others to make similar experiments.

“The corner stone of ‘Liberia College’ was laid January 25th, with the assistance of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Liberia and its subordinates. I have not seen a plan of the building, but judging from the extent of the foundation and such casual description as I could obtain from the builders, the edifice will be the most imposing in Liberia. There was great delay in selecting a suitable site, caused

chiefly by local interest and prejudice, but the final decision has located it in Monrovia, the policy of which has been doubted by many, the chief objection being that such an institution should not be situated near a large town.

“The Legislature adjourned January 23d, after a session of six weeks. One of the most important bills passed during the session related to the French plan of procuring emigrants from this coast. I am unable to give you a synopsis of the bill, as it has not been printed as yet, but the restrictions which it imposes will have the tendency to abolish the system from that part of the coast over which this government maintains jurisdiction. The course we have pursued in regard to this system has so affected the French Government towards us that she has retracted the gift of a sloop-of-war made some time since, although we had sent an agent to France to receive it according to agreement. But it is preferable to lose the vessel, which is much needed, than to be remiss in frowning down a system which has proved to possess but a very few more of the attributes of humanity than the slave trade.

“The Methodist denomination of Liberia, heretofore under the jurisdiction of the American Bishop, has increased in prosperity and importance to such an extent that it was deemed expedient to have a Bishop, especially for this country, one who was a citizen of the Republic and identified with the interests of the people; accordingly the Conference which has just adjourned elected to that position the Rev. Francis Burns. It is a judicious election, as Mr. Burns has been Superintendent of the Methodist Mission in Liberia for a long time, and no one is better acquainted than he with the condition and wants of this people. He expects to visit the United States during the ensuing summer for the purpose of being ordained.”

We have many interesting letters,

but can publish but a few extracts in this number.

President Benson writes, under date of "Monrovia, Jan. 30, 1858:"

Your fine ship, the *M. C. Stevens*, is in port, homeward bound, and I embrace the opportunity of re-acknowledging your interesting favors by her, all of which have been perused and their contents duly noted. I perceive by yours, as well as other journals, that Liberia and the great Colonization cause have been malignantly and somewhat ingeniously attacked, by that unreasonable portion of the press of your country which invariably expects a demonstration of greater perfection in intelligence, morality and industry, in Liberia by Liberians, than they ever expect to witness in countries (including their own and themselves) which have had twenty times the advantage of Liberia to attain perfection, in those qualities. A single delinquency of annual occurrence in Liberia creates more pretended surprise and disrespectful animadversion among and by a class in the United States, than do the tens of thousands of similar daily occurrences among themselves, with all the advantages under which they have been raised.

I am happy to say that our public affairs are moving on as usual; some particulars of which you will have no doubt gathered from my Message to the Legislature on the 10th ult., copies of which I sent you via England per December mail. The report of the Adjudicating Committee of the National Fair, held in this city 14th—21st ult., is now in course of printing, in pamphlet form, a package of which I will send you by the *Stevens*, if the printer should finish timely. It has produced an almost magical effect upon the industrial skill and energy of our citizens; so much so, that the Legislature have made a standing arrangement for the holding of

them in succession in the different counties annually.

I have written to you twice recently on an important subject, and am waiting with some anxiety to hear from you.

I consider that we are now approximating nearer to substantial prosperity than ever. It is true, times are hard for money, and we sensibly feel the falling off of the oil trade the last year; yet after all, the people raise enough to eat, and the failure of the oil season, and other causes, have caused them not only to see the propriety of raising something for exportation, but they are actually preparing and commencing to do so; and if no untoward circumstance arise, I think you and other friends of this Republic will become increasingly gratified and encouraged annually, by authentic reports of manly progress in all those industrial pursuits that are so essential to individual and national prosperity. And if nothing but a temporary failure in the oil trade will induce some of our principal men to see the folly of basing our commerce upon what should be regarded as an auxiliary, instead of principal, commodity, if it is to be by this failure alone that they can be brought to see, feel, and act, that the Americo-Liberians are to be their own producers, and are not to depend upon the native Africans as such, otherwise than auxiliaries, then I hope that a blight may rest upon the palm tree, until they begin to practically demonstrate that this lesson is effectually learned. The more intelligent citizens are more than ever encouraged; and notwithstanding the tightness of the monetary market, and the great responsibility resting upon me, attended with a proportionate degree of cares and perplexity, yet never was I more encouraged in my life than during the last eight months; for during the most gloomy times last year, I plainly recognised the hand of Providence: I knew it would all be for our good, individually and nationally.

To the Financial Secretary, at the same time, Pres Benson observes :

I have received and perused, with much pleasure, your favor of the 29th of October. I am much pleased to learn that my statements under date of 20th August, respecting the motives and intentions of the Legislature in their passage of the act entitled "An act providing for the formation of interior settlements," were satisfactory to you.

The act has not been repealed by the last Legislature. Mr. Dennis, your agent, who was chairman of the Committee on Colonization, in consultation with Mr. Paxton, another of your agents, thought it most judicious to make no report on that subject, but simply to let matters go on as they are, from the fact that not more than a sixth of the expense is being incurred that the act actually makes requisition for. It has been constantly reported to me for several months that it was impossible to obtain and retain the requisite number of volunteers there on the terms the act provides for. I learn that affairs are getting on promisingly up there. Mr. Paxton, your agent, just from there last evening, was at my office this morning, and informed me that he is shipping to the United States, per M. C. Stevens, some specimens of lumber from that settlement.

I perceive that our enemies have aroused themselves, within the last five months, to a renewed attack upon the Colonization Society and this Republic. Perhaps I differ from most persons, in that I hail with joy—abated only by considerations of the sinfulness of the conduct of our impugners—every renewed spasmodic effort of our enemies to misrepresent and injure us;—they may thereby check your progress for a few weeks or months, but a reaction will as assuredly take place as it is appointed that day succeeds night. Those spasmodic, malignant efforts, tend too to elicit the publication of encouraging facts con-

nected with Liberia and the Colonization cause that would have otherwise remained unknown.

Mr. W. H. Dennis, agent of the Society, has written a very interesting letter, dated Monrovia, January 30th, to the Financial Secretary, mostly on matters of business, but from which we are pleased to make the following extracts :

I am truly sorry to hear of the "*great financial crisis*" in your country. It affects us, even here, in this far off land. In consequence of it, the different missionary societies operating in Liberia have been compelled to curtail their appropriations. I regret very much to hear of its effects upon the receipts of the Colonization Society, especially at this time, when there is so much to be done. I hope the pressure will soon be over, and all get on in good order again. And I hope by this time that the effects of that report of "a famine in Liberia," are over. I am very sorry that Mr. — should have circulated such a thing. It is true that there was, at the time he wrote, a great scarcity of bread-stuffs, and many experienced some suffering—which was principally confined to that class of persons in our communities, who have no disposition to work or to provide for themselves. This scarcity has been and will be a blessing to us,—for many who had hitherto neglected the cultivation of the soil, have gone heartily into it; and those who had, have enlarged their operations. We begin to see that after all our true interest and independence as a people lies in the cultivation of the soil. It seems that Providence is so ordering things, that we are obliged to look to the soil. Palm oil, camwood and ivory, (hitherto our principal articles of export,) have failed; our traffic with the natives is growing very limited, and specie being a scarce article, we are not able to buy much foreign production.

The National Fair, held in this town last month, exceeded every thing I have witnessed in Liberia. The different specimens of home productions exhibited, were beyond my most sanguine expectations. Every body seemed to be agreeably disappointed. The fair was held for one week; all went away both satisfied and encouraged. I look upon it as the ushering in of better times for Liberia.

Miss \_\_\_\_\_ has been making great music in the Receptacle, with her piano and her organ. It being a novel thing to see and hear such in Liberia, persons of all classes have thronged there, to hear the music, and she seems to take pleasure in playing for them.

A large portion of the materials for the College have been carried to the grounds, and the building is now in the course of erection. The corner-stone was laid some

days ago, with great ceremony. The President and his Cabinet, the Board of Trustees of the College, the officers of the city government, the members of the Liberia Annual Conference of the M. E. Church—it being in session at the time, the ministers of other denominations, the Masons, one or two military companies, with music, and a large number of ladies, gentlemen, and children, all turned out on the occasion: Two fine addresses were delivered on the grounds, by the Hon. D. B. Warner and the Rev. J. S. Payne.

It was indeed sad news to us, to hear of Dr. Lugenbeel's death. He was much beloved by all who knew him, and is much lamented. It was a great affliction to you to lose him, and his valuable services; but it is gratifying to know, that his end was peace, that he has gone from works to reward.

[From the Newark Daily Advertiser.]

### New Jersey Colonization Society.

THE twenty-sixth annual meeting of the New Jersey Colonization Society was held in the Third Presbyterian Church, Newark, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 24th, and was attended by a large audience, including many of the clergy and prominent citizens. Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, President of the Society, presided, assisted by Hon. Dudley S. Gregory and Dr. J. G. Goble. The exercises commenced with a prayer by Rev. D. D. Lore, followed by the annual report, which was read by Dr. J. G. Goble, the Secretary of the Society.

The receipts during the year have been \$1,865 27. The expenditures, office rent, advertising, printing annual report, \$299.52. \$1,505 have been forwarded to the National Society. The plan adopted last year for raising funds is again recommended by the Society. This plan is to solicit the aid of all the evangelical churches throughout the State, and to urge upon their respective pastors, to place colonization first on the list of benevolent objects and take up an annual collection, as near as may be convenient, the first Sabbath in July.

Rev. J. B. Pinney, Ex-Gov. of Liberia,

was the first speaker. He thought the report did not enlarge enough. Three millions of slaves and half a million of free colored men in this country are but a handful, and were they all to perish, the great work of benefitting the African race would still remain and interest philanthropic minds. He was an advocate of the Colonization Society, defending it at the North and South, because of its enormous value in the great work of the civilization of Africa. The slave trade was the first barrier to colonization and missionary effort when this movement commenced; it threw the country into warfare, villages were burned and missionaries could not collect audiences to hear them, owing to the unsettled state of the country. Over 300 villages had been destroyed, and the inmates either slain or carried into captivity. We need all along the coast to plant settlements like Liberia, and he believed that if 10,000 colored men would plant villages there, they could do more good than all the missionaries. Gov. Pinney closed his remarks with a hope that our own agitation concerning the colored people might be quieted, and God hasten the day when Africa and America



shall solve the problem of America in Africa.

Hon. Wm. C. Alexander, of Princeton, followed. He said he regarded the society as already established and the work in process of accomplishment; he came not to animate the battle but to chaunt the triumph. During the World's Fair at New York, his attention had been attracted to a small case, containing various articles, labelled "Liberia," and he then remembered how, on Dec. 5th, 1821, two white men from New Jersey purchased, with a few beads and trinkets, the ground now occupied by Liberia, which is taking her place among the nations of the world. He proposed to consider briefly the past history, present condition and ultimate destiny of the African race, which has paramount claims upon the American people. The speaker referred first to the American society which was originated in Washington in 1816. A few men met in a parlor and laid the foundation of an empire. There were Clay, Webster, Randolph, the Lees and other strong men who, though ambitious and aspiring politicians, did not hesitate to stake their reputation for sagacity upon a project which was pronounced by the vast majority as chimerical, and they boldly advocated its claims in public. The noble band was sent out to establish the empire, and when miasma struck them down, Henry Clay compared them to our forefathers, who, on New England's bleak shores suffered, but ultimately succeeded. Many who participated in those early days of the society, are still alive.

Mr. Alexander then proceeded to deny the doctrine that all men were free and equal. The serf of Russia and the colored man of Africa are not equal to the Anglo Saxon: you cannot make the black an equal in this country, either socially or politically, and if they ever obtain a position it must be in some other place, and philanthropy cannot alter this. The race is tied down not only by prejudice, but by legal and conventional restraints, and they cannot stem the current which beats against them. Whether this be right or wrong he would not argue; but it is so, and we must take facts. Even in this age of progress, when women ask equal rights with man, if any State should ask the equality of the colored race, it would always be overwhelmed by the popular voice. In other countries, serfs are of the same color, and may, after obtaining freedom, by intermingling with the higher classes, lose their identity, but here they

are of a different color and character, and cannot be united. You may enact laws to free him, you may educate him, but never can he associate with the white man; the barrier of public opinion stands in the way and places him in a position midway between the slave and the white man, whereby he experiences all the evils of both classes, and only partakes slightly of the benefits of either.

The only thing, therefore, to be done, is to restore him to his native land, where he may occupy a position. It is gratifying to think that the same ocean that bore the first slave to America, bears his descendants back to Africa, where they have established an empire—a movement without a precedent in the world. Who, then will say this Society has no claim upon the American people? Founded on the principle of no interference between the master and slave, it has done more good than all the abolition societies in the world can do, unless by dishonesty and bloodshed.

The speaker then alluded to the keen sense of the evils of slavery those feel who dwell among it. He referred to the proud position of Liberia with its arts and sciences, its flag recognized among nations, and with a trade amounting to millions. This is the home that is offered to the colored man for his present position, and he has the knowledge when he dies that he leaves his children freemen in a free land, and in the land of his fathers, where they can obtain all the attributes of manhood and freedom.

The speaker then drew a touching scene of the horrors of the slave traffic; of the native wars instigated by white traders, in which the strong man was surprised, and the defenceless and naked were seized; of the middle passages by which one-fourth of the load perished; of the vain attempts of the nations to suppress it by law and treaty with armed cruisers. Liberia has done more to suppress the slave trade than all the armed nations of the world. How wonderful, then, that those men whose ancestors were the victims of the slave trade, should now cross the Atlantic and establish settlements which should put down the traffic.

The speaker concluded his remarks, which were very eloquent, by an allusion to Ashmun of this State, one of the early missionaries of the Society in Africa.

Mr. Bowen, of the Baptist African Mission, followed. He had been exploring Africa, and returned a strong advocate of Colonization, as a Christian,

philanthropic, and commercial enterprise. He said that if Africa produced nothing but Palm Oil, it would repay us all our trouble and expense.

Rev. J. Seys, of the Methodist Mission, made a speech, reciting the difficulties of establishing missions, &c., the peculiarities of the people, &c.

A collection was then taken, amount-

ing to \$125, and after a hymn, the audience were dismissed with a benediction by Rev. Dr. Abeel.

The old Board of Managers and Officers of the Society were re-elected. The four vacancies in the Board were filled with the following gentlemen: Rev. D. D. Lore, Rev. David Riddle, D. D., Halseer, Esq., Rev. Henry B. Sherman.

### Abstract of the Annual Report of the Col. Society of Virginia for 1857.

The following are the leading facts and figures in this important document:

The Colonization Society is a response to repeated demands of the General Assembly of Virginia for an asylum for free negroes, &c. These demands were made in 1802, 1804, and 1816. Up to this date there had been no Colonization Society. The American Colonization Society was organized in January, 1817, in response to these demands. The Presidents of that Society have been Judge Washington, Charles Carroll, James Madison, Henry Clay, &c. The Virginia Society's Presidents have been Judge Marshall, Governor Tyler, and Governor Floyd.

The General Assembly of Virginia in 1825 and 1828 appropriated implements of agriculture and clothing to the colonists from this State. In 1837 it appropriated eighteen thousand dollars for colonizing free negroes, but the act was so clogged with restrictions that the Society did not apply for it. In 1853 the act now in operation was passed. The whole number of emigrants to Liberia from the United States is about ten thousand. The whole number of emigrants from Virginia is three thousand five hundred, and yet less than twenty-five thousand dollars is the whole sum the Society has drawn from the State treasury under the several acts. The balance of cost of transporting three thousand five hundred has been paid by private donations. \* \* \* \*

The revenue of the Parent Society in 1857 was \$97,350 75, of which \$45,000 was the gift of a single planter in Mississippi. The revenue of the Virginia Society, in 1857, was \$8,900. The emigration was smaller than usual, owing to the rumors about a famine in Liberia, which was only a *scarcity*, such as is incident to all countries, and which, in this case, was occasioned by a failure of the rice crop, and the withdrawal of many Liberians from agriculture, at a busy season, to repel the aggressions of some hostile tribes, &c. The number of emigrants in 1857 were 424, of whom 136 were from Virginia. The chief difficulty the Society

has to encounter, is the unhealthiness of the tropics to emigrants from a temperate clime. This fact interdicts the land to the white man as a home. But Africa is the natural cradle of the negro race, and the mortality has not exceeded that attending the colonization of this country at Jamestown and Plymouth. A new settlement, called Careysburg, named after a negro from Richmond, has been established in the mountains of Liberia, where, in twelve months, not one of the pioneer emigrants has died. The report cites the written testimony of Commodore Stockton, Perry, Lavalette, Mayo, &c., and of Captains Marston, Rudd, and other naval officers, as to general tone of contentment and well-being among the colonists. It also cites Captain Lynch, and Messrs. Gurley, Pinney, Lugenbeel, Foote, &c., as to the general condition and prospects of the colonies; it refers to verbal statements of Rev. Messrs. Seys and Bowen, made here in public, upon all the points at issue. \* \*

The free negroes of this country seem to be the chosen instruments to carry back Christianity to those who cannot obtain it.

#### Officers of the Society for 1858:

*President*, John Rutherford.

*Vice Presidents*, Gov. Wise, W. H. Macfarland, Judge Moncure, James C. Bruce, Alexander Stuart, Judge Caskie, Judge Tyler, Wyndham Robertson, John H. Cocke, &c.

*Managers*, P. V. Daniel, jr., P. R. Gratman, John O. Steger, John Howard, Jas. Thomas, jr., Dr. W. H. Gwathmey, G. W. Randolph, M. Gretter, R. Whitfield, Samuel Putney, Dr. Palmer, Dr. Parker, James Dunlop, W. H. Haxall, J. P. Taylor, John M. Patton, jr., Philip Price, Nicholas Mills, and Fiening James.

*Secretary*, Frederick Bransford.

*Treasurer*, Thomas H. Ellis.

*Gen'l Superintendent*, Rev. P. Slaughter.

*Agent for Emigrants*, Rev. W. H. Starr.

We regret to learn that the bill appropriating a certain amount to the cause of African Colonization, has been lost in the Senate of Virginia. But we are confident the good people of Virginia will never desert the cause.

**Report of the Board of Managers of the Maryland State Col. Society,**

1ST JANUARY, 1858.

THE Managers of this able Report give account of the war between the colonists and the native tribes of Cape Palmas, which led to a unanimous vote of the people of that colony to seek annexation to the Republic of Liberia, which resulted in their incorporation as one of its counties into that Republic. Though looking to some future political organization, more in accordance with our own political confederacy, the Board say: "But as in the opinion of the people themselves the time for this has at any rate not yet arrived, we think that our former colonists have acted wisely in taking the course they have done."

This Report very justly notices the generous donation by Mr. John Stevens, of Talbot Co., Md., of thirty-seven thousand dollars, for the construction of a ship, the *Mary Caroline Stevens*, for the American Colonization Society, then on her third voyage to Liberia—and admirably adapted for the purposes for which she was given. The Managers add:

"As the State of Maryland has done more for Colonization than any other State of the Union, we have the proud satisfaction now to record the name of John Stevens, a citizen of Maryland, as that of the individual whose donation to the cause far exceeded at the time it was made, the amount of any other that had then been realized. Others had devoted property, to be appropriated to the cause after their death, but Mr. Stevens was the first to give such an amount during his life; nor does it diminish the lustre of his munificence, that his example has since been followed, and that the American Colonization Society have had gratefully to acknowledge a donation of even greater magnitude."

They further say—

"Maryland has always stood in the foremost rank of the supporters and advocates of Colonization. In 1831, she manifested a liberality of which there had been no previous example, and the course of policy then adopted she has continued

to pursue, with undeviating consistency. Nor has she been unsustained in her noble proceedings. One by one other States have avowed the same sentiments, and followed her example; and it is the proud boast of Colonizationists, that their objects commend themselves to the favor of all sections of the Union, and are recognized as entitled to the support, both of the North, and of the South. Among the slaveholding States, Virginia, Tennessee, Missouri, and Kentucky, and among the non-slaveholding, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Connecticut and Iowa, have all, like Maryland, made liberal appropriations in support of Colonization.

"The appropriation made by the Act of 1852, ch. 202, expired with the year 1857; and upon the action of the Legislature at their present session, must in a great measure depend the future operations of this Society. The dissolution of our political relations with our former colony, has not affected our powers and privileges in reference to emigrants; as our right to send them, and to provide for them by adequate donations of land, are by the compact made with the State of Maryland in Liberia, and confirmed by the Republic of Liberia, expressly secured."

By the census of 1856, the free blacks in Maryland were 74,723. The Managers are confirmed in the belief that the time must soon come when they will see "that their comfort, if not the preservation of their race, will require them to seek homes elsewhere:" They look back "with unmingled feelings of satisfaction, to the course pursued by our State; and rejoice in being able to point to an asylum secured by her liberality, where all of her colored population may be gladly welcomed—may permanently remain in peace and security—and where the career of advancement in every pursuit is thrown open to them with the most absolute and entire freedom. And having done thus much, we cannot for a moment suppose that Maryland will pause in her efforts, or will ever abandon the enterprize she has so long and so warmly cherished."

We see with pleasure from one of the papers, that—

“The act of 1858, ch. 425, appropriates \$5,000 per year, for the space of four years, to the Managers of the Maryland Colonization Society, for the general purposes of said society. It also authorizes the comptroller to pay \$70 for each emancipated slave or free negro, male or female, above the age of ten years, sent by

said society to Africa, and \$35 for each negro, &c., under ten years of age—to be paid if sent by said society to Africa within two months immediately preceding the date of a written certificate of the fact from the Board of Managers, which must be filed with the comptroller. The payments made per capita are not to exceed an additional sum of \$5,000 per annum appropriated by the act for four years.”

### Illinois State Colonization Society.

This Society held its Annual Meeting in the First Presbyterian Church in Springfield, on the first of last month. In the absence of the President, Hon. John Moore, Antrim Campbell, Esq., was called to the chair, and the Hon. L. M. Cullom appointed Secretary. Prayer was offered by Rev. C. P. Jennings. By request, the Rev. R. S. Finley, Agent for the State Society, made a statement of the present position of the enterprise, and of the precise object to which the friends of the cause in Illinois should give attention and direct their efforts during the present and ensuing year. The discomforts of the voyage had been relieved by the conveniences of the fine ship, the Mary Caroline Stevens, which sails regularly on the 1st of May and November. The unhealthfulness of the coast may now be avoided by an immediate removal of emigrants to the interior settlement. The prejudices among the free people of color against emigration to Liberia was beginning to give way; and a few of this class in Springfield and Jacksonville, enjoying the confidence both of those of their color and of the whites, were intending to go to Liberia this spring, as pioneers of a much larger company in the fall. He urged that efforts should be made to provide for

the comfortable removal and settlement of these people in Liberia. The expense was estimated to average \$100 per head. All should strive to diffuse information on the subject, so that an application might be successfully made for aid to the State Legislature. The Hon. Wm. Brown and several other gentlemen, then addressed the meeting in a very earnest and effective manner. A committee was appointed to solicit funds.

The following list of officers was then elected for the ensuing year:

*President*, Hon. John Moore.

*Vice Presidents*, Hon. Wm. Brown, D. J. Pinckney, J. L. Scripps, Esq., Hon. J. E. McClun, Hon. Samuel Holmes, Hon. W. W. Roman, Judge S. Bressé, Hon. John Dougherty, and Rev. Dr. S. Harkey.

*Recording Secretary*, S. W. Cullom.

*Corresponding Secretary*, J. S. Verdenberg, Esq.

*Treasurer*, Wm. Lavelly, Esq.

*Board of Managers*, Hon. A. Lincoln, Rev. Dr. Brown, Joseph Thayer, Esq., Rev. C. P. Jennings, Rev. C. W. Miner, Rev. John G. Berger, J. S. Vredenberger, Esq., Rev. Francis Springer, S. M. Colum, and Wm. Lavelly, Esq.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

### Partition of the McDonogh Estate.

The following is the decision of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, on the question of the partition of the McDonogh estate,

between the cities of New Orleans and Baltimore:

City of New Orleans, appellee, vs. city

of Baltimore, the American Colonization Society, and the Society for the Relief of the Destitute Orphan Boys, appellants.

The right of either the city of Baltimore to demand a partition of the property bequeathed to them as testamentary heirs of John McDonogh, under universal title, after the lapse of five years from his death, cannot be seriously questioned. C. C. 1222, 1223, 1506, 8 Ann. 249, 15 Howard 412.

Several articles of the Civil Code must be expunged, before the Society for the relief of orphan boys can be heard to object to a partition between the two cities in this case.

The cities having acquiesced in that portion of the judgment which assesses the present value of the "annuities" to the Orphan Boys' Society and the Colonization Society, the only question of substance left for us, so far as these societies are concerned, is, are the present values of these "immunities" appraised too low.

The questions of form raised by the Colonization Society are untenable. The cities alone are entitled to agitate those questions. For, the property partitioned as theirs, no part of McDonogh's estate, existing at the time of his death, was bequeathed to either of the societies who complain of the judgment, nor was any absolute legacy or money left to them. A personal charge was imposed upon the cities to pay over to appellants a proportion of the variable future resources of property bequeathed to the cities alone.

This created no mortgage or real right in favor of the societies on the property of the cities.—Proudhon, 1 d'Usufruct, p. 56.

As it is out of the power of these societies to prevent a partition, and as they have no right in the property itself to be partitioned, they cannot complain of the mode or form in which that partition has been made.

Reverting then to the only question of substance, as far as these societies are concerned, we are of opinion that, under no aspect of the case, has the present value of the so-called annuities been fixed too low.

If the continuance of those annuities were, as the Orphan Boys' Society seems to contend, inseparably bound up with the testator's command that his estate be held forever in indivision, the logical re-

sult would be that the annuities must fall with this illegal partition. The prohibition to divide the estate after five years from the death of the testator being reputed as not written, all the clauses whose vitality depends upon that prohibition are to be reputed as not written also.

Under that view of the case, the societies have obtained far greater sums than they are entitled to by strict law, and, instead of being aggrieved, are under obligations to the cities for their liberality in acquiescing in the judgment.

But we do not find it necessary to decide that point, or to hold that the claims of these societies upon the cities cease with the partition. For, upon a careful examination of the provisions of our code, we have come to the conclusion that the Legislature has so far assimilated bequests of this character to usufructs, as to limit their duration to thirty years from the testator's death. Under the title of usufructs, in the section which treats of their expiration, are the following articles:

Art. 601. "The right of the usufruct expires at the death of the usufructuary."

Art. 602. "The legacy made to any one, of the revenues of a property, is a kind of usufruct, which also ceases and becomes extinguished by the death of the legatee, if the contrary has not been expressly stipulated. It is the same with all annual legacies, as pensions of alimony, and the like."

Art. 607. "The usufruct which is granted to corporations, congregations, or other companies, which are declared perpetual, lasts only thirty years."

It seems to us that the intention was, not to make such bequests as the "annuities" in question, usufructs in reality, for there is no transfer of possession to the usufructuary, but to make them *quasi* usufructs, only for the purpose of limiting their donation, and that, by Art. 607, the extreme limit to the bequests before us is thirty years. And so the District Judge held. The revenues seem to have been appraised at a liberal figure.

The manner of estimating the present value of the annuities, laying a calculation of interest at the rate of 8 per cent., seems to be eminently just and equitable, in the absence of any positive provision of law as to the mode of making the calculation.

The statutory provisions upon the subject of the *rente foncière* and constituted annuities, do not appear, to a majority of the court, applicable to a case of this kind.

We are, therefore, of the opinion that the societies which have appealed are in no wise aggrieved by the judgment.

The city of Baltimore is an appellant as to one question only; and that is; whether in the partition, as between New Orleans and Baltimore, the latter city has any claim upon the former by reason of the disparity between the legacies attempted to be created by the testator for the establishment of a school farm in Baltimore and an asylum for the poor in New Orleans, an annuity of an eighth part of the entire revenues having been given for the former purpose, until it amounts to \$3,000,000, and a similar annuity for the latter, until it should amount to \$600,000.

If these bequests do not fall with the illegal injunction to keep the property in

perpetual indivision, they must, at farthest, terminate at the expiration of thirty years, considered as charges upon one city in favor of the other; and, as neither of the sums proposed could be paid within that period out of one-eighth of the revenues, the question becomes of no practical importance.

It is, therefore, ordered and decreed, that the judgment appealed from be affirmed with costs. Spofford, J. Merrick writes a concurring decision, arriving at the same conclusion by different reasoning; also, Buchanan and Cole concurring, in separate opinions. Voorhies absent, but concurring.

### Intelligence.

#### OBITUARY.

DIED at Williamsburgh, New York, on the 21st of January, Mrs. MARTHA E. MCGILL, the wife of James B. McGill, Esq., of Monrovia, Liberia. Mrs. McGill was eminently distinguished for her amiableness, charity, and piety, and the generous hospitality of her house, all respectable visitors at Monrovia freely shared, and her loss will fall heavily not only upon her husband, but upon her numerous friends, and upon the poor, to whose relief she dedicated both her time and her means. Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

"Although far from her home and country, yet she lacked not friends—friends attached to her from witnessing the truly Christian resignation with which she bore her sufferings, her amiable deportment and evidence of high moral worth. Several of her Liberian friends, who happened to be in this country, were with her during her last hours. The funeral services of Mrs. M. were performed by Bishop Janes, assisted by Doctors Peck and Pinney, and Rev. Messrs. Carlton and Terry, and many highly respectable persons of both sexes were present."

#### DEATH OF BISHOP WAUGH.

THIS venerable bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and long a Vice-President of the American Colonization Society, a minister of Christ, eminent for

Christian virtues, for fidelity and usefulness, died at the age of sixty-nine, in Baltimore, on the 9th ult. He is greatly lamented in his church, and by all who knew him.

WEST AFRICA.—A private letter from Bishop Payne, January 1st, states the decease of Mrs. Payne, on December 4th. He speaks of the comfortable health of the remaining members of the (Episcopal) Mission, including that of the three ladies just arrived from the United States. The Bishop writes from Cape Coast Castle, having left Cape Palmas for a season for a restoration of health.

LIBERAL BEQUESTS.—The Baltimore Patriot states that John Johns, who died at Long Green, a few days since, left by his will, the following noble bequests:

Maryland Colonization Society, \$1,000, and an annuity of \$24. To the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary and High School of Virginia, \$15,000. To the Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Diocese of Ohio, \$15,000. To the American Bible Society, \$10,000. To the American Tract Society, \$10,000. To the Protestant Evangelical Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge in New York, \$10,000. His negroes he manumitted at once.

THE interior of Africa is to be explored by one of our local preachers in Liberia, at the instance of private citizens, and the government of Liberia. His letter, now before, us breathes the spirit of a missionary, and leads us to hope for the real beginning of a time long looked for, when our labors in that country shall be brought to bear more immediately upon the masses of the natives, as advocated recently in these columns.—*N. Y. Ch. Adv.*

WHITE PLAINS in Africa.—Our schools for native girls in this place, under the care of Miss Kilpatrick, has the reputation of being a model for order and advancement. One of our preachers says of it; I think everything about it is as it should be, and indicates the favor of God upon it.—*Id.*

MARYLAND STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Mr. Grievess has reported a bill in the House of Delegates making an annual appropriation of \$5,000 to this Society, besides the further sum of \$75 for each emancipated slave or free colored person over ten years of age, and \$35 for each one under that age, sent by said Society to Africa, provided the said payments, *per capita*, shall not exceed \$5,000 in any one year. The appropriations thus made are to be applied to the benefit exclusively of persons of color, who shall have been *bona fide* residents of Maryland for five years preceding their application to become emigrants.

#### THE VOLUNTARY AFRICAN EMIGRATION.

This, says the Journal of Commerce, is about as voluntary as the act of the way-laid traveller who makes a *free gift* of his watch and money to the robber who demands them. A gentleman who boarded a French emigrant ship on the African coast, conversed with several of these emigrants and learned their views. He says:

“They informed me that they were on board against their own will; that the chiefs would not send any of their free people away, but would readily furnish their slaves for sixteen dollars per head—the price formerly given by slavers; that they were brought to the vessel in fetters; that they were anxious to leave the vessel, and hoped that I would do what I could to secure that end. The chiefs are not

particular about the name, and would just as soon have it known as the emigrant system as any other, so long as it opened a market for their captives.”

This free emigration is a slave trade in disguise. It cannot fail to kindle discord among the Africans, to repress industry, stir up cruel wars, and spread horror and desolation on the coast and far into the interior.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.—The New Orleans Picayune and Bulletin both denounce in strong terms the Act which has passed one House of the Louisiana Legislature, authorizing the importation of 2,500 negroes from the coast of Africa into that State, to be indentured for a term not less than fifteen years. The Picayune says:—“We believe that if it had been supposed that there was any danger of the State’s embarking in a scheme to revive the slave trade, by indirection, and bringing into Louisiana gangs of pagan laborers, fresh from the bloody and barbaric wars of the African coast, there would have gone up from this city a protest speaking the utter repugnance of five-sixths of the population.”

The Bulletin declares that the Act is, “from beginning to end, a sheer, unmitigated, transparent fraud. It is an effort to revive the slave trade, under the hypocritical and flimsy disguise of a word.” And further, “The Legislature owes it to the dignity, peace, and welfare of the State, if not to its own dignity, to put a stop to this thing at once. It can do no good, and certainly must result in harm.”

#### THE AFRICAN IMPORTATION SCHEME.—

The bill authorizing the importation into Louisiana of 2,500 Africans, after passing the House of Delegates with little or no opposition, was rejected in the Senate on the 15th inst., at the close of a most violent and exciting debate, on its third reading, by a majority of two.

A correspondent on the coast of Africa mentions twenty-two vessels, of all descriptions, which have been captured by the English cruisers since April of last year, for being engaged in the slave trade. All but one were American, and the larger number belonged to New York, Boston, and New Orleans. The *free States* take the palm in this business.—*Journal of Commerce.*

THE Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, at their recent meeting, accepted the resignation of the Rev. Charles Brown, and, by appropriate resolutions, expressed their high appreciation of his efforts in behalf of the Society, for the past three years, with their best wishes to attend him, in his retirement from office.

DAT ONE SINGLE VERSE.—An old negro in the West Indies, residing at a considerable distance from the missionary, but exceedingly desirous of learning to read the Bible, came to him regularly for a lesson. He made but little progress, and his teacher, almost disheartened, intimated his fears that his labors would be lost, and asked him, "Had you not better give it over?" "No, massa," said he, with great energy, "me never give it over till me die!" and pointing with his finger to John 3: 16—"God so loved the world," etc., added with touching emphasis, "It is worth all de labor to be able to read dat one single verse."

#### PROMISED AID FROM ILLINOIS.

We learn from the *Morgan Journal* of March 25th, published at Jacksonville, Illinois, that a public meeting of the friends of African Colonization in that place, recently, resolved to raise five hundred dollars to aid certain respectable people of color who intend to remove from

that State to Liberia. Two hundred and fifty dollars were raised on the spot, and a committee appointed to make up the remainder by application to their fellow citizens. Will not many other towns imitate this good example?

DR. LIVINGSTONE AND THE SLAVE TRADE.—Dr. Livingstone, speaking at the farewell banquet given him in London on the 14th ultimo, said:—I feel convinced that if we can establish a system of free labor in Africa, it will have most decided influence upon slavery throughout the world. (Loud cheers.) Success, however, under Providence, depends upon us as Englishmen. I look upon Englishmen as perhaps the most freedom-loving people in the world; and I think that the kindly feeling which has been displayed towards me since my return to my native land, has arisen from the belief that my efforts might at some future time tend to put an end to the odious traffic in slaves. (Loud cheers.)

LIBERIA.—The mission of the M. E. Church was established in Liberia in 1833. During the twenty-five years of its existence, about \$500,000 have been expended on that field by the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church. There are at present there, 1374 members and twenty preachers. The schools are flourishing, and yet the great value of the mission, as of the Republic, is prospective.—*N. O. Ch. Advo.*

#### Postage to Liberia via England.

WE are requested to state that notice has been given by the British Post Office of the conclusion of a Postal Convention between Great Britain and the Republic of Liberia, which establishes a combined British and Liberian rate of sixpence the half-ounce letter as the charge for the conveyance of letters posted in one country and delivered in the other after the first of April, 1858, *prepayment of which is made compulsory.*

The Government of Liberia having expressed a desire that letters originating in the United States ad-

ressed to Liberia, as well as letters originating in Liberia addressed to the United States and forwarded through Great Britain, may be fully prepaid in either country to their destinations, a regulation to that effect has been adopted by the United States and British Post Office Departments.

The postage, therefore, to be levied in the United States upon letters addressed to Liberia, via England, after the 1st of April inst., will be 33 cents the single rate of half an ounce or under, *prepayment required.*



**Acknowledgment.**

THE Rev. H. B. Stewart, pastor, and D. J. Hazzard, deacon of the Independent Congregational Church, in Greenville, Sinou County, Liberia, desire us to acknowledge the receipt of *seventy volumes*, very neatly bound, presented to that church and congregation by the *Massachusetts Sabbath School Society*. After giving the titles of many of these interesting and instructive volumes, they offer their most

hearty thanks to the Society, and beg the donors to be assured that these books shall be used for the special objects for which they are given, and that the Church and Sabbath School connected with it, will if desired give an annual statement of their doings. This Church will be happy to hear from the Society, and enjoy the benefit of its friendly counsels.

**Receipts of the American Colonization Society;**

*From the 20th of February, to the 20th of March, 1858.*

<b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b>			
<i>Northampton</i> —Mrs. G. W. Talbot.....	5 00		
<b>CONNECTICUT.</b>			
By Rev. John Orcutt:			
<i>Hartford</i> —Rev. Wm. W. Turner, \$50, to constitute his daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Bacon, a life member; James B. Hosmer, Hon. Thos. S. Williams, H. Huntington, Thomas Smith, each \$50; Rev. N. S. Wheaton, D. D., L. Wilcox, \$25; Lucius Barbour, Bishop Brownell, D. P. Crosby, Calvin Day, Wm. T. Lee, Hungerford & Cone, C. C. Lyman, R. Mather, H. A. Perkins, J. Warburton, Chas. Seymour, Jos. Trumbull, each \$10; H. & W. Kenez, \$8; H. H. Barbour, \$7; Messrs. J. & E. Seymour, Miss A. Goodman, each \$6; H. Fitch, E. T. Smith, J. F. Judd, A. Smith, W. W. House, C. H. Brainard, Chas. Hosmer, Judge Storrs, T. Belknap, Daniel Phillips, Cash, S. S. Ward, J. C. Walkley, James Goodwin, Mrs. Thomas Day, D. Wesson, T. K. Brace, Miss Sarah Butler, Misses Draper, Leonard Church, Joseph Church, each \$5; S. D. Sperry, O. Allen, Henry French, C. Boswell, Miss Lucretia A. Goodwin, Seth Terry, Mrs. Joseph Morgan, H. R. Hills, H. L. Porter, Mrs. Wm. Ely, L. F. Robinson, Miss H. Butler,			
		J. W. Bull, S. G. Savage, Charles Benton, Newton Case, E. Bolles, each \$3; Miss Webb, T. A. Alexander, R. S. Seyms, J. F. Morris, Walter Stillman, E. Fessenden, C. F. Davis, N. Kingsbury, C. T. Hillyer, each \$2; A. R. Hillyer, Dr. Taft, A. S. Stillman, Dr. Holmes, H. Perkins, B. Sage, P. Jewell, jr., G. W. Corning, A. D. Euson, T. Steele, T. W. Russell, H. W. Taylor, J. W. Danforth, N. Harris, J. M. B. McNary, R. M. Burdick, Wm. H. Hill, E. Goodwin, F. L. Gleason, each \$1.....	640 00
		<i>Meriden</i> —Charles Parker, \$20; J. & E. Parker, \$10—\$30, to constitute Rev. John L. Peck, a life member; Julius Pratt, \$10; Walter Booth, \$1.....	41 00
		<i>Middletown</i> —Ladies' Colonization Society.....	50 00
		<i>Stamford</i> —Dea. Davenport, \$7; E. Morewood, John Ferguson, Mrs. Geo. Brown, Dea. Betts, R. Swartwout, George Elder, each \$5; Mrs. Dea. Davenport, N. E. Adams, C. Hawley, W. Gay, R. E. Rice, Mrs. George A. Hoyt, S. B. Provost, each \$3; W. T. Minor, A. Milne, each \$2; Miss S. N. L. Stowe, F. W. Osborn, Miss Sarah Ferris, Mrs. M. E. Rogers, each \$1—\$30 of which to constitute Rev. H. B. Elliot a life member.....	66 00
		<i>Greenwich</i> —Miss Sarah Lewis,	

Miss M. S. S. Mead, each \$1.	62 00
NEW YORK.	
Balance of legacy of A. Thomson,	14 55
DELAWARE.	
Annual contribution of "DEL."	50 00
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
Washington City Miscellaneous,	375 00
VIRGINIA.	
Lynchburg Mrs. M. B. Black-	5 00
ford	1 00
Norfolk Overton Bernard	1 00
NORTH CAROLINA.	
Durham Joseph Moffatt	15 00
TENNESSEE.	
Knoxville Rev. Thos. W. Hume,	10 00
in full to make Miss Mary C.	
Hume a life member	10 00
Memphis To constitute Edwin	30 00
W. Lehman a life member	30 00
OHIO.	
Chillicothe Abner Wesson	30 00
Cedarville Colonization Society,	9 00
by H. M. Nisbet, Tr.	
Cincinnati Associate Ref'd Pres-	58 00
byterian Church, by Rev. S.	
McClecken	
By Rev. E. G. Nicholson,	
Aaron Goshen, Dr. E. Myers,	
Geo. R. Sandorosh, P. An-	
shelme, M. Fyfeberger, H.	
Edison, John Williams, Dr.	
D. S. Lyman, O. S. McClel-	
lan, Chas. A. Tenter, and Chas.	
Thoburn, each \$5; Daniel	
Rehder, Mrs. R. Williams, A.	
Williams, each \$2; James Mc-	
Clendon and seven co. each \$2,	
and \$1; Wm. R. R. M. Kin-	
ney, \$2; S. J. M. Coates, \$1.75	
and \$2; M. W. C. C.	
Hess, \$10; W. W. Longmire,	
and W. Myers, each \$5; J.	
Allen, \$2; K. S. Hooper, W.	
Sturges, and J. Shuman, each	
\$5; G. B. Ransom, and Williams	
each \$2; Thomas Hess, J.	
A. V. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.	
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Rev. Dr. Hall, \$10; J. H.	
Spencer, Rev. E. O. Spencer,	
D. C. Far, P. D. Mazon, Elias	
Kramer, J. E. Fithian, and a	
Virginia lady, each \$5; H.	
Cook, Rebecca S. Smith, Jas.	
Lytle, J. C. Manns, Mrs. J.	
McCullough, Mrs. J. N. Lewis,	
S. E. Newton, Dr. Goodrich,	
each \$3; a friend, and a friend	
to the Cause, each \$2; D.	
Chestleton, Dr. A. Guy, Jas.	
Long, R. L. Rea, W. H.	
Johnson, S. Galt, each \$1; M.	
A. Hughes, \$1.50. Cash, \$1;	
E. G. Nicholson, half day sup-	
ply Presbyterian Church, \$5—	
\$86.50	245 75
342 75	
NEBRASKA TER.	
Omaha City—John Harris	5 00
CHOCTAW NATION.	
By Rev. C Kingsbury:	
Doakesville—Capt. R. M. Jones,	
Rev. J. Edwards, Mr. S. T.	
Libby, A. Reid, and Rev. C.	
Kingsbury, each \$5	25 00
Total Contributions.....\$1,747 58	

FOR REPOSITORY.	
MASSACHUSETTS.—Webster—John	
Fortune, to Jan. 1860, \$5. Sut-	
ton—Wm. Terry, for 1858, \$1.	
Natick—Dr. Samuel Fiske, in	
full, \$5. Northampton—Mrs.	
G. W. Talbot, to Nov. 1858,	
\$1	11 00
CONNECTICUT.—South Windsor—	
J. F. Walcott, to Jan. 1859, \$2.	
Greenwich—Zenas Mead, for	
1858, \$1	3 00
VIRGINIA.—Petersburg—G. W.	
Parker, for 1858	1 00
KENTUCKY.—Paris—Noah Spears,	
for 1858	1 00
TENNESSEE.—Philadelphia—S.	
Ragan, to Jan. 1860	5 00
OHIO.—Steubenville—Dr. Thos.	
L. Henig, to Jan. 1858, \$2	
Cedarville—Wm. G. Wine,	
to Oct. 1858, \$1. Cincinnati—	
A. N. Kinder, in full, \$10	13 00
INDIANA.—Turin—Rev. A. W.	
Presman, to Jan. 1858	1 00
TEXAS.—Warren—Rev. A. Reil,	
to Jan. 1860	3 00
Total Repository..... 32 00	
" Contributions..... 1,715 58	
Aggregate Amount..... \$1,747 58	

T H E

# AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

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Vol. XXXIV.]

WASHINGTON, MAY, 1858.

[No. 5.

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### Latest from Liberia.

PROPOSED EXPLORATION OF THE INTERIOR, BY REV. G. L. SEYMOUR—GENEROUS  
SUBSCRIPTION FOR THAT OBJECT.

WE have received by the Brig Hannah the following letter from PRESIDENT BENSON. The purpose of the Board of Directors to found, at an early day, an interior settlement on the tract of high land east of Grand Bassa, it will be noticed, meets with the decided approbation of the President, who has ever shown an ardent desire for public improvements, for the exploration of the adjacent countries, and for all enterprizes adapted to add to the extent, resources, prosperity and moral influence of Liberia. We cherish the best hopes of the success of Mr. Seymour's exploration of the interior. He is intelligent, well acquainted with the native African character, and has already shown the ardor of his benevolence towards his country and his race. He is fearless and self-sacrificing, because animated by such benevolence, and sustained by the invincible Faith of the Gospel.

In a short time, communication will be opened from Liberia to the Niger, and prosperous settlements, under the auspices of this Society, and in political union with Liberia, be established by American blacks in the high, healthy, very productive and inviting country on the margin of that mighty stream. A brief description of this country will be found in the Rev. Mr. Clark's letter from Yoruba, published in our last number, page 105.

In another letter President Benson mentions his purpose, whenever he may retire from office, of settling in the interior, between Bassa and the New Jersey Tract, and devoting his attention to agriculture and pastoral pursuits. He adds: "A regular newspaper, well edited, will have its first issue in this city, perhaps, the first of March." This is a matter of great importance to the people of Liberia and to their friends in this country.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Monrovia, Feb 6, 1858.

Rev. and Dear Sir—In a letter by the Stevens, which sailed from this port this week, homeward bound, I intended my pleasure to send you a few lines something more or two suggestions which I have considered.

You will recollect your letter by the Stevens, as to whether the National Convention should be held in Liberia or some other place, and also your suggestion that the Convention should be held in Liberia, and also your suggestion that the Convention should be held in Liberia, and also your suggestion that the Convention should be held in Liberia.

It is true that the Convention should be held in Liberia, and also your suggestion that the Convention should be held in Liberia, and also your suggestion that the Convention should be held in Liberia, and also your suggestion that the Convention should be held in Liberia.

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ments, to show you that we are making some effort (though but small as yet,) to ascertain more about our interior. I sent for Mr. Seymour a few months ago, as you will perceive by the accompanying documents, in order to get this enterprise on foot, and he left here for Bassa again on the 10th of January, and will, in a few weeks, two or three, leave on a two months exploring tour, perhaps five or six times the distance any Liberian has ever yet started. I have advised and encouraged him to attempt to reach no farther than the mouth of the river, and to return to Monrovia, where he will be able to give us a detailed report of what he has observed.

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Republic in the United States are convinced, at least by this time, that whatever other contagions Liberians may be infected with, we cannot be truthfully charged, as yet, with being or having been affected or influenced by the predictions of a few self-made prophets, that "the end of all things is at hand in Liberia." I think we have an effectual antidote in Liberia to that little-minded malignant contagion, which is simply to trust God, and try and do our duty the best we can. If such prophets were holy seers, instead of belonging to the class they do, they would have perceived, as clearly as object was ever discovered, that Liberia is a child of Providence, and as such she will succeed, despite the machinations of wicked or deluded men. I have now been in Liberia nearly thirty-six years, and I have never felt more encouraged than I now do.

February 9th. I purpose leaving tomorrow morning for the settlements along the St. Paul's, and Careysburgh, and hope to spend about a week looking around and giving a word of encouragement to our farmers; and if life is spared, I purpose visiting Junk the following week, and then Cape Mount, and to spend a part of March and April in our leeward counties.

I close by subscribing myself, most respectfully, yours,

STEPHEN A. BENSON.

Rev. R. R. Gurley,

Cor. Sec. A. C. S.

*To the Citizens of Liberia.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Monrovia, January 11, 1858.

At the instance of this Government, Geo. L. Seymour, Esq., a resident of Bassa County, and who has been operating as a missionary for the last two years in the Pessa Country, about three days' travel interior of Buchanan, is now on a visit to this city, for the purpose of arranging for a two months' exploring tour this dries, with the intention of con-

tinuing the exploration each successive dries, until the great Niger is reached in a northeast direction from us, which he hopes and feels sanguine he will be able to do, by God's blessing, in the second year. Mr. Seymour will return to Buchanan in eight or ten days from date, and from thence he will proceed, after two or three weeks more, upon his exploration interiorwards.

And as this Government cannot prudently make any considerable expenditure this year for defraying the expenses of such an enterprize, I have thought proper to adopt this method of giving my official sanction and influence to the opening of a subscription list for contributions from our citizens and others, to assist Government in putting this important enterprize on foot. The fact is, fellow citizens, we must be aroused, and begin earnestly and cheerfully to do for ourselves, and not wait for foreigners to come to our own country and do for us what we can and ought to do ourselves. Let us make a manly beginning, and when this is known, there will be no lack of foreign aid when it is really needed to assist us in the consummation of the cherished enterprize. I will require of him to strictly account for the manner in which every dollar is applied, that may be contributed by individuals or appropriated by Government.

STEPHEN A. BENSON,  
Pres. R. of J.

*Amounts subscribed by citizens of the City of Monrovia to the Exploring Expedition for 1858, under the conduct of George L. Seymour, of Grand Bassa County:*

D. B. Warner, \$5, McGill Bros. \$25, F. Payne, \$4, B. P. Yates, \$1.06, Charles Cooper, \$1.50, C. M. Waring & Co., \$1.25, Thomas Cooper, \$1.50, John N. Lewis, \$1, L. Norflect, \$3, A. Washington, \$10, J. S. Smith, \$3, Edward Morris, \$1, J. D. Johnson, \$2.50, A. W. Gardner, \$2.95, H. W. Dennis, \$2, J. H. Paxton, \$1, Seaborn Evans, 50 cents, A friend, \$1, Mrs. J. D. Johnson, \$1, B. V. R. James, \$3, John

Evans, \$1, A. F. Johns, \$3, Contributions at meeting, \$2.25, J. H. Chavers, \$1.50, Gabriel Moore, \$3, A friend (Newnham, H. B. M. Consul, \$25, A friend (J. J. Roberts,) \$5, Government of Liberia, \$110, S. J. Mathews, \$1, James S. Payne, \$5, By sundries, &c. \$2, A. F. Russell, \$5, A friend, 50 cents, A friend (Dr. Forney,) \$5—  
Whole amount contributed in Montserrat County up to 19th January, \$230.51.

—  
BUCHANAN, January 28, 1858.

Dear and honored Sir:

I have the pleasure to inform you that the County of Bassa is not behind the times about exploration, and as an evidence of the same, I herewith submit the following list of donors with the amounts annexed, viz:

Major Andrew Toliver, \$3, Rev. John H. Cheeseman, \$1.25, Mr. Chas. Goedelt, of Hamburg, \$25, A friend, 60 cents, Mr. John C. Marshall, \$5, James M. Horace, Esq., \$2.40, Mr. John Crusoe, \$1, Mr. George W. Hall, \$5, and Mr. James Rice, 50 cents, both of Baltimore, Mr. John V. Cortland, of London, \$6, Rev. Walker Brumskin, \$1.50, Edward Liles, \$5, James Conoway, \$1, John Morris, \$1, David Roach, \$1, Mr. Prosser, 25 cents, Leonard A. Williams, \$6.25, John Hanson, \$1, John Harris, jr., 40 cents, William Vick, 50 cents, Sandy Horace, Esq. \$2, Mr. Harriott, of Liverpool, \$25. Total up to February 1st, 1858, \$94.65.

Yours with respect,  
GEO. L. SEYMOUR.  
To his Excellency S. A. Benson,  
Pres. Rep. Liberia.

P. S.—The amounts subscribed are all collected and in hand.

—  
[From Ex-President Roberts to Rev. R. R. Gurley.]

MONROVIA, JANUARY 30, 1858.

My Dear Sir: \* \* \* \*

I am, at present, devoting my whole time and energy to our College operations. The buildings are going up as rapidly as circumstances will allow. Much time has been lost in consequence of the difficulty of procuring a suitable location. I am glad to say, the one selected promises many advantages: and, perhaps, all things considered, is the very best that could

have been made: though I observe that some of our friends in the United States seem to prefer an interior location. This however arises, I am sure, from an imperfect knowledge of the character of the one chosen.

I quite approved your suggestion in regard to the adoption, by our Government, of some economical system of education—common schools—embracing the whole of our native, as well as emigrant population. Our people must be educated. The progress of civilization and christianity among the aborigines, and the perpetuity of our civil institutions, depend upon it. I am clearly of opinion that the time has now arrived when education in Liberia should have our first attention. If I had time I should like to say more to you on this subject, but I am just notified that the mail closes in a few moments; I must therefore defer further remarks for a subsequent letter.

—  
Mr. ANTHONY SHERMAN writes  
from Monrovia, January 28, 1858:

“I am happy to inform you, that our country is at present in a flourishing condition; provisions, such as cassada, potatoes and rice, plentiful. I think we ought not to complain. I was never more satisfied with Liberia than at present. I am pleased to hear of the plan for a road; I know it will be a great help to us. I am happy to inform you that the saw-mill at Junk is bought by Payne and Yates, and put in operation. They saw from two to three thousand feet of lumber in a day. You have heard of our Fair. The number of ingenious persons shown, both male and female, by their productions astonished many:—needle-work almost as well done as imported, and handsomer bonnets than I have seen in America. I know that Liberia has her enemies, but our trust is in God, who has led her so far and will not suffer her enemies to triumph over her. It was a blessed plan, when the friends of Liberia took up thoughts of colonization. I, for one, feel it a blessing to our race. The corner-stone of our College was laid on the 24th inst:—a grand sight; the address was delivered by Rev. James Payne. It will be quite an im-

provement to Monrovia and to our people."

EDINA, GRAND BASSA.

From Judge Hanson.

We have a highly interesting letter from this venerable man, who went out from Baltimore, and arrived in Liberia April 10th 1827. With his truly upright and virtuous Lib. man, (who has for many years been more or less engaged in public affairs, and always to the advantage of the Republic,) we had many agreeable conversations, during our visit to that country in 1849 and was much impressed by the sterling qualities of his mind and heart.

EDINA, GRAND BASSA COUNTY,  
January 25, 1858.

Dear Sir.—It affords me a great degree of pleasure to put my pen to paper to give you some views of my experience relative to the affairs of our much beloved Liberia, so far as I have experienced for the last thirty-one years.

As for the Interior settlements, and the back countries, there can be no difference of opinion relative to their eligibility. While I resided in Montserrado County—for five years previous to my settling in Bassa County—I made myself familiar with the interior of that county, by traveling two days in the interior from the seaboard, particularly from Grand Cape Mount down to Montserrado. I could not find any particular objection against that section of the State so far as the interior for location is concerned, but I have my preference for Grand Bassa, taking into consideration the advantages that would benefit the newly arrived emigrants. As Palm oil is the principal production of this county—indeed the great staple of Liberia, and equal to the American lard—it was the great desire of Mr. Ashmun, our venerable friend, then Governor of Liberia, that it should be settled as early as practicable, as he had to employ agents on Factory Island on the St. John's river, to purchase the palm oil and rice, at an enormous expense to the Society. He therefore expressed the hope, upon leaving Liberia for the United States, that Bassa would be settled as soon as practi-

cable: and I promised him then that I would be one of the pioneers, whenever he could raise a company of thirty men. And in the year 1832, under the auspices of Governor Mechlin, we volunteered, thirty strong, and with our lives in our hands, under the providence of God, took up the line of march from Monrovia, and arrived at Grand Bassa the 20th of November, 1832, and established ourselves in the town now called Edina. This gave us the strong foot-hold in this extensive territory—located on the western side of the St. John's river, communicating with the river called after *Joseph J. Mechlin*, and in honor of his name,—which river communicates interiorward nearly to the great forest of the — wood country. We go on that river for forty miles in canoes, carrying about a ton and a half of wood. From the best information we can obtain from those who travel in the interior of Bassa, that river connects with another about one hundred miles in the interior. It is the opinion of some of our best calculators, that a thousand dollars in merchandise would enable us to have the river cleaned out for fifty miles beyond this place. You will readily perceive, now, that locating the interior settlements on those beautiful mountains back of Grand Bassa, speaks prosperity to those who may settle them—having a water communication down to the place of landing. From the pecuniary circumstances of our Government out here, and our benevolent friends in America, it will be some time before we are able to have turnpike roads like those leading from the continental cities in the interior part of America. I do not make this remark, sir, to retard the progress of those who are making roads for the interior settlements contemplated; Heaven forbid that I should!—for my great object is that the settlement of the interior be accomplished as soon as practicable, and I hope to facilitate it by giving you the above sketch of the river as far as Grand Bassa. As regards the location of the newly arrived emigrants, I must say in justice to my own views of things, that the location of emigrants in Grand Bassa County has never had a fair trial; for the high lands on the back of St. John's river, and on the Mechlin river, have never had a test for the want of emigrants to be placed there as a trial. Any candid man will say that the lands lying on the northwestern side of Edina, now called Bullum town, in soil cannot be surpassed for productions of various kinds, and they abound with timber of the best quality. It was the — view of

Governor Buchanan, our venerable friend, after ascending the Mechlin river about twenty miles, to found a settlement at Bullum town, from the prolificness of the soil and fine growth of timber, and distance (about ten miles) from Edina; and also he intended to make a settlement at Rosenburg, which lies about five miles above Bexley, on the St. John's river—a high elevated situation. I hope that the Executive Committee—the gentlemen that I am not acquainted with personally as I am with you—will give our county a fair trial, for the location of emigrants, in common with the rest of the counties; and then they can be thoroughly convinced of the health of the different sections of our entire State. I will challenge the contradiction of the above by any candid man; and I will rest the judgment of an Ashmun, a Buchanan, and of Gov. J. B. Pinney, with any thing that may be said relative to the territory as set forth in the above. Mr. J. B. Pinney is acquainted with the territory on Mechlin river, for he resided at a place called Bo-Bleu, on that river, and also in traveling interiorward on the St. John's river, to a place called —, in 1833. It is true he met with some difficulties with the natives at that time, for they were generally corrupted by the slave dealers, who had their factories at Bassa Cove, now called Buchanan; but as the population increased in Grand Bassa we broke up those factories, as you are aware; and now peace and harmony prevail throughout Bassa County—and we can send our civil officers, with civil writs, from thirty to forty miles, without being molested.

I could say much more, but our friend Mr. Cowan will give you his views. I would not have written so long a letter on these matters, but I am deeply concerned, and have been ever since I came to Liberia, for the welfare of colonization; for I conscientiously believe, if ever the finger of God was in any work in this modern age, it is in the work of colonizing my colored brethren in the land of their ancestors. We have one of the most inviting territories—it cannot be surpassed by any on the pages of history, for its facilities and productiveness: three crops of sweet potatoes, and those of the best quality, can be realised in one year; and yams, cassada, and various other vegetables can be raised semi-annually, and fish in abundance can be caught in this river. Our Liberian youths out here can go to the beach and get material to make their fishing lines and nets, for the purpose of catching fish on the St. John's river, and supply our tables with them.

Now, sir, what man, so to speak, with half a soul, coming to Liberia, would say he could not live in a country like this, after seeing all these facilities set before him? Is it a fear of the acclimating fever? It is not so dangerous as a great many have thought. When I arrived in Liberia, 10th of April, 1827, we had in the expedition eighty emigrants: we found no physician in Liberia; but Mr. Carey acted under the advice Mr. Ashmun had given him as a temporary physician; and myself being somewhat acquainted with medicine, I became my own physician and physician for others of the expedition, and found this fever much like the American bilious fever, and requiring almost the same remedies;—the system should be well regulated. It would be advisable in emigration that the emigrants should arrive in April; and those coming from the inland of America should be placed in the interior settlements, from the beach and salt air; while those who emigrate from the seaboard will not do so well in the interior. This I speak, sir, from an experience of thirty years in Africa. I would not have been so particular in writing to you, sir, but seeing so many gross misrepresentations for the want of a knowledge of the country, induces me to put ink to paper to enlighten the deceived. If we live to see the interior of Liberia explored, and should it not correspond with what I have said on these serious matters, then I shall be greatly disappointed. I am sanguine it will be found to be as I have stated.

You can make use of this if you think it will facilitate the cause of colonization.

FROM SINOU.

We give the following extracts from the letter of the Rev. H. B. STEWART, minister of the Independent Congregational Church at Greenville, in that county:

JANUARY 20, 1858.

My Dear Sir—

The papers and Repository came safe via Monrovia, per schooner Lark, in advance of the Stevens. Myself and family are all in the enjoyment of good health, and may this find you the same. It is indeed a very great satisfaction to me to receive these papers, for the variety of intelligence in them, and more especially so as that my family is large and very fond of reading.



We were much disappointed in not seeing any emigrants for Sinou per the M. G Stevens. The report that there was a famine in Liberia, and especially in this county, was really unknown to us until the return of the Stevens; and on account of that report none of the emigrants could be persuaded to make Sinou their home. If these statements were really true, I would not blame the emigrants for being unwilling to choose such a place for their home. \* \* \* Of all countries in the world, I do think this is the last one for a famine, in its strictest sense. What! a country in which produce grows of its own accord, (this is the great difficulty in getting the people to work, as they find that they can live with so little labor.) That there are times of scarcity none will or can deny; such as the last season, owing to the late war this county had undergone, and the difficulty of getting seed at the right time. The statement is entirely unfounded so far as this county is concerned, for I was eating new rice in April and May. This county never had so much farming done as last year, and that is now being done by its citizens. There seems to be a general tendency in the minds of some to lower the standard of this county. If other settlements are in advance, it is not from their industry, it is from their advantages—the means expended for a seminary, erection of a college, &c. This county has kept up herself by her own industry to the present time; and we do think that it is no more than right that something should be done to strengthen us, if it is only to send more emigrants. Desirous as I am, however, for emigrants, I never was very favorable to seeing them come out in the dries.

You will no doubt be pleased with the very great present sent the Church by the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society. The Lord I trust is working in the hearts of his people in our behalf, for we were not without a blessing—having received an adult on examination into our church on the last sabbath in the year, and the girl above mentioned on the first sabbath of the new year.

Those who are interested in the establishment of the Congregational Church in Sinou, will be pleased with the following from an officer of that church, Mr. DAVID J. HAZARD:

JANUARY 14, 1858.

Rev. and Dear Sir:

I take up my pen to write to you about the prosperity of Zion. We are Congregational, and the first in this land. We labor under great disadvantages, but we are not disheartened, for we believe that the Lord is on our side. We have been laboring for several years, and continue to labor, and we have not yet a house of worship, but we have our service every sabbath at the house of the Rev. H. B. Stewart, and a small sabbath school; and there we worship the God of our fathers and plead with him to send us help out of Zion, and that he in his time will enable us to finish our house. I hope, dear sir, that our brethren will lend us aid to finish our house of God. You know what it is to build a church, and especially the Congregational, in a new country. But I hope that the Lord will smile on us this year, and pour out his blessing upon us, that we shall not have room to contain all that he may add to our little Zion this year.

We have also an interesting letter from this place, from Mr. JOSEPH L. BROWN, intended and well suited to counteract the injurious rumor of "Famine in Liberia," but as this idle tale is no more heard of we omit its publication.

The writer of the following letter, Mr. JOHN BARLLON, is a very intelligent, enterprising Liberian, who emigrated five or six years ago from Savannah. We believe he came to that city from the West Indies.

JANUARY 20, 1858.

Rev. R. R. Gurley,

Dear Sir:—I drop you these few lines, hoping you are in the enjoyment of perfect good health. I have heard that it has been reported that there is or was a famine in Sinou; but I am almost persuaded to say that it is quite the reverse. Any industrious person can make a living in Sinou; certainly, then, he that wont work must not eat. There are persons in Liberia, who, I am sorry to say, are no friends to their own country. I heard that letters were written from two counties of Liberia, reporting a famine: what was the object of those persons I am at a loss to say. Certainly it must have been for

the want of employment. Since I have been here, I have drank coffee which I planted from the seed; I picked it in four years after I planted it. All it requires is attention, and very little of that. The greatest labor is picking the coffee when ripe.

I am anxious to hear from you. I never wrote you since I left the United States, that is why I drop you these lines. I would be glad to hear from you always.

The Rev. WILLIAM BURKE writes from Clay-Ashland, Jan. 29, 1858:

"Times is still very hard in Liberia, as regards money and provisions. I have at this time, and have had for some months past, plenty of tania (an excellent bread-stuff) raised by myself. I expect another year to have more than my family, consisting of eleven, can consume. I have eleven in my family, some of them native children, which I am trying to civilize and christianize, in order to do somewhat for the heathen around us. This seems the most successful way. You will be pleased to learn that during our Association in December, I was set apart for the ministry by the laying on of the hands of the Presbytery. Our little church is increasing in numbers, and I hope in true piety. Our house of worship is becoming too small, and the Lord being our helper we will pull down our small house and build a greater. How shall this be done without money? We intend to do what we can, and trust that the Lord will enable us to complete the work. Wood is so perishable that we shall try to build of brick. We are now making bricks, and some are gathering wood to burn them, and others gathering timber and materials necessary for the building. We shall do to the utmost of our ability, but we do not expect to finish without the aid of our friends in the land of our nativity. Therefore any thing you can do, directly or indirectly, for our object, will be thankfully acknowledged, and all means carefully applied. I have written to Richmond and Baltimore on this subject, and however little may be raised, it will help the good work forward."

Mrs. M. A. RICKS, (formerly Mrs. Zion Harris,) writes from Clay-Ashland, January 28, 1858:

"I was very glad to hear from you and your family. God hath not withheld his

blessings from us, both spiritual and temporal, the last year. We experienced a great outpouring of His Spirit, and many were added to the churches of God, of such I hope as will be saved in Heaven. Liberia is still improving; she is gently moving forward; God moves her forward, and what can stop her? Nothing. She, like other countries, has her scarce seasons,—but these urge many to work. We have plenty of potatoes and cassadas at this time, and presently shall plant rice and cotton. It seems there will be a general trial of cotton this year. There is no need of hungry times in this country. I have in my yard, turkeys, ducks, sheep, and a few hogs; I milk my two cows every day. I have my oxen. If people perish here, they perish because they will not work. The packet is just passing, with her cabin full of passengers, and her little red curtains flying. It is encouraging to see to see what I did not expect to live to see. You may have heard of the death of our dear sister Burns; she died soon after her husband's return. We mourn, but hope she is in glory. Mr. Burns is elected Bishop of our Conference. I am sorry there are so many that carry bad reports, but there are some Joshuas, and we by the Grace of God will stand."

FROM CAPE PALMAS.

The writer of the following letter, Mr. NATHANIEL BROOKS, emigrated some years ago from the city of Washington:

TUBMAN VILLAGE, Jan. 15, 1858.

Rev. W. McLain,

My Dear Sir:—I cannot let the Stevens go without dropping you a few lines, to thank you for your continued remembrance of forwarding me those journals.

I have been here nine years, and now I am drinking coffee of my own cultivation. I have bought me a lot, exclusive of my farm, and am just about finishing a new house on it. Our county is improving, what we think is rapidly. There are seven carts now in daily employment. We begin very plainly to see that we can live by home industry in Africa. This is my son James' handwriting, the small boy I brought out with me nine years; he is now thirteen years of age. If many of my colored friends would come out here they might do better than I have done, because I came here with no capital at all; now I live independently.

No more at present, but give my love to all inquiring friends.

**The People emancipated by Mrs. Ann E. Riggin, of Baltimore.**

It will be recollected that these thirty persons, who went to Liberia in the M. C. Stevens in November last, were at her request sent, immediately on their landing, to the interior settlement at Careysburg. They were from Somerset County, Md. Mrs. Riggin has received satisfactory letters from several of these, her late servants, for whom she has done so much, and in whose welfare she is deeply interested. *Louisa*, a young married woman, writes that they had found every thing as Mr. Gurley told them; that they owed him a debt of gratitude for his advice. She sent her regards to the Rev. Mr. Cox, and said, "all the children he baptised had been well." She writes for her father and mother to come there, and that they could get a living; also for her brother. She

states that she will soon be able to write an account of her farm, house and lot. *James* wrote that they found every thing as Mr. Gurley said. They all wrote that they were satisfied. *Amsi*, a young man, wrote—"O, how glad I was to put my feet on this excellent land, which can be cultivated with all ease! When I looked around me, as far as I could behold, I wished I could have been here four years ago, to settle myself in the midst of these heathens, who are wrapped up in darkness; but thanks be to God Almighty, I am here now, to show them the way of the blessed Gospel of Jesus Christ the Son of God. They are friendly to us; I hope they will prove brothers and sisters indeed, as we are to them, the children of our ancestors."

[Continued.]

**Voyage to Liberia.**

BY DR. JAMES HALL.

**THE CAPE PALMAS WAR.**

We have often alluded to the fact of having found more or less to do, on ship-board and on shore, and that our present voyage, instead of being one of leisure and pleasure, as anticipated, had proved to be one of labor and anxiety; but we have only spoken of duties devolving upon us in connexion with the emigrants of the expedition and the general business of the ship in port. We have now, however, to approach a subject of the most painful interest, and which changed the entire

character of our visit to our old African home, casting a shadow over every transaction and every scene—viz: the Cape Palmas War. The news of this event came to us with the first intelligence from Cape Mount; the kroomen who boarded the ship, said "*War lib for Cape Palmas.*" The words dropped like lead into our hearts, or "run like iron through the blood." We trust we shall not be considered as affecting a superlative degree of humanity, or accused of sentimentality, as we say how this news affected us.

A brief retrospect of our connexion with the settlement of Cape Palmas, we hope, will free us from any censure of the kind, and may not be out of place here. We can only look upon that settlement as the being of our own creation, our child, our home in its infancy, and even to the present hour, our nursling. On our first voyage to Liberia, twenty-six years since, among sundry periodicals of the American Colonization Society found on ship-board, we fell upon a speech of Mr. Latrobe, now its President, made in 1828, recommending a settlement of Cape Palmas. Some eighteen months after, when voyaging down the Grain coast, seeking rice for the emigrants at Monrovia, we recalled the speech to mind, and approached Palmas with no little interest. It being, at that time, no place for trade, we did not anchor, but sailed round it, quite close in shore, making what observations we could, as to its eligibility for a settlement. It was the most charming spot we had yet seen in Africa. A bold rocky cape, of some 100 feet elevation, forming an angle of about 45 degrees with the north-western coast line, guarding the mouth of a river for landing on its northern side; partly covered with brush and partly with a green sward on its southern exposure, on which were feeding numbers of cattle and sheep. Enquiries as to soil, timber and water, interior, were answered in the most favorable manner. These facts were communicated to our old friend, Dr. Ayres, then Secretary of the Maryland State Colonization Society. This information was most opportune and providential. The executive of that Society had decided upon founding a new settlement in Africa; but the location and the agent were not fixed upon. They now decided upon Cape Palmas,

and put the matter under our charge. Although we lacked much, essential to form a good agent and general director of a measure of so much importance and responsibility, yet all we had we gave it—heart, body and mind. Nothing but a conviction that another could do better than ourself, induced us to abandon our post, after a service of three years, and we were instrumental in placing the settlement in charge of John B. Russwurm, the first governor of African descent, with plenary powers, in Liberia. During the following four years of our voyaging life, Cape Palmas was our African home, and we were able, in more ways than one, to be of service to Gov. Russwurm and the settlement. For sixteen years past, as General Agent of the Maryland State Colonization Society, we have been the medium of communication between it and "Maryland in Liberia;" in fact, to us has been committed the immediate care of our nursling and child. During this long period, in the various relations we have sustained towards that settlement, our first and dearest object and wish has been, that peace might be preserved between its citizens and the native tribes immediately around them. To this, we pledged ourself and our successors to the native chiefs of whom we purchased the territory; for this, we again and again forbore to resist, by arms, the unreasonable demands and petty extortions of the chiefs, in the infancy of the settlement, till forbearance almost ceased to be a virtue; for this, we urged the appointment of Gov. Russwurm, a man of mild and conciliatory manners, of great prudence and good judgment; and for this we have ever since, from time to time, pleaded with the executive and all influential members of the settlement. Till now, till we

received the sickening message of *war*, from the Cape Mount Kroomen, it has ever been our pride and boast, that at Cape Palmas, although the land was held in common between the colonists and natives, that although they lived in immediate proximity, yet all differences had been settled without resort to arms; and open hostilities had never yet been declared between them. Now, in a moment, all was changed—our pride was but humiliation and vain regret—our boast had become an empty one; the result of years of labor, and earnest endeavors, had come to nought; in the fair fields where peace had reigned for so many years, war and desolation now existed; and we repeat, that it is no assumption of excessive humanity or tenderness, to say, that all anticipations of pleasure from our visit to Africa were blighted, and we would gladly have avoided even a visit to Cape Palmas, did we not feel compelled by a sense of duty, in some way, to afford its citizens relief.

At Cape Mount we learned little more than what the Kroomen so briefly communicated, viz: that *war existed*, and we most anxiously looked forward to our arrival at Monrovia for more definite information. This we were fortunately able to obtain, and from a very reliable source, viz: Mrs. Russwurm, the widow of the late Gov. Russwurm, who, at the time of breaking out of hostilities, was on a visit to Cape Palmas.

Finding it necessary, as agent of the Maryland State Colonization Society, to take some active measures for the relief of the Cape Palmas settlement and the establishment of peace between the contending parties, we communicated to the President of the Society what information we were able to obtain

of the transactions prior to our arrival, and a detailed account of all subsequent movements, in which we, to a greater or less extent, took part; and as they relate solely to the war and its consequences, an abstract of our letters, written at the time, may perhaps be the best manner of treating the subject.

“MONROVIA, February 3d. \* \*

\* \* There are many rumors afloat, but I obtained the most reliable intelligence from Mrs. Russwurm, who was on a visit at Cape Palmas. It seems that the war which raged some year or two since between the Rock Town and Half Cavally people on the one side and the Cape Palmas and Grahway people on the other, was rather forced to a close, smothered up, not extinguished. The palaver was not properly set. I believe our Governor, Drayton, tried to have the matter properly arranged and a firm peace established—for which purpose he endeavored to call the kings together—causes of delay existed on one party and the other, and the palaver was from time to time deferred. In the meantime, the Rock-Town people managed to make our Governor believe that the Cape Palmas people were meditating an attack upon the Americans, at the same time threatened the Cape Palmas people with an attack from the latter. Drayton was caught in the snare, and made common cause with the Rock Town people. He induced them to plant an ambush on the beach between their towns, and also to send all their large war canoes by sea, to lie off Cape Palmas. He then ordered the king and headmen to come to the Cape and talk the palaver. This they refused to do while the war canoes were threatening them from sea; said they would come when those canoes re-

turned to Rock Town. Drayton informed them that unless they came at a certain hour to talk the palaver he would fire upon their town. At the expiration of the time fixed he opened fire, and the town was soon in a blaze. An old headman came out with a white flag, but was forced to fly from the shot. In their retreat they burned up all the colonists' houses not protected by the stations or big guns. Afterwards they came nightly and burned other houses. The Americans and Rock Town people soon joined, marched down the beach, and burned all the Grahway towns to Half Cavally. At the last advices the natives were suing for peace, but the governor insisted that the Grahway people shall remove to Bereby, out of the limits of the State; and that the Cape Palmas people should cross the Cavally River. This was objected to, and so the matter rested when Mrs. R. left. Mrs. R. says that very few of the colonists knew of the proposed attack—her brother, R. S. McGill was first apprised of it by the guns. The officer in command of the guns could hardly believe he was to fire when directed to do so, and required the orders repeated. Mrs. R. estimates that at least one-third of the colonists are houseless, and have lost their all. The mission premises at Mt. Vaughan are destroyed, the occupants barely escaping with their lives. Such is a brief outline of the affairs, derived from the most reliable sources. All agree in their censure of Drayton, he seems to have assumed all but arbitrary power. On receipt of the intelligence here, Dr. McGill at once went down in the schooner George R. McGill, ordering the Moses Sheppard to follow. Mrs. R. came up in the George R., and the Doctor remains in the Moses Sheppard. It is a great satisfaction to me that he is on

the ground, but his prolonged stay excites apprehensions—he promised to be back here by the 28th ult. I have been anxiously looking for him, as his report will govern my actions in a great degree. That very great assistance is needed cannot be doubted, in fact the existence of the colony depends upon it, as many are anxious to leave for this place. I sail from this day after to-morrow, and if Dr. McGill does not arrive before that time, I shall buy what provisions are in market here, with a view of landing them there, and shall also land what surplus stores the ship may have belonging to the American Colonization Society.—Rice is very scarce along the entire coast line, and there is no flour in market; nothing in the way of provisions except a few barrels of salt meat, bacon, &c. As most have lost all their clothing; I shall get a few cases of domestics and prints. It is strange that Mr. Drayton should have commenced offensive operations without even powder in store. Had the natives made a stout resistance, the colony must certainly have been destroyed, for there were not twenty rounds of ammunition after the first day's fire,—luckily McGill had some in store.

“February 5th. I intended to have sailed for Cape Palmas this morning, but Dr. McGill came up yesterday in the Moses Sheppard, bringing the most painful intelligence from that place. All that I have before written was confirmed, the shade of Drayton's folly and madness only being deepened; but the worst remains to be told. The natives in vain sued for peace on honorable terms, or on being permitted to remain in their country; but no, they must go to Bereby, cross the Cavally, or be exterminated. An attack was resolved upon. The natives were encamped along Shep-

pard's Lake, on the main land side. Drayton fitted out some large canoes, two or three, in which were two guns, the brass howitzer and another. These were to attack their post on the Lake, while the Rock Town people were to assail them in the rear. The attack was boldly commenced; the canoes running into a creek or inlet, on each side of which was an ambush of natives, who did not discover themselves until the canoes were well in. They then poured into the canoes a fire of musketry so severe as to throw them into confusion, and cause them to retreat. They backed out firing, but the recoil of one gun split the canoe, and I believe the other or others were upset. At any rate, twenty-two choice young men were killed and drowned, and both pieces of cannon and all the stores, ammunition, &c., fell into the hands of the natives—a complete defeat of the Americans. The natives are now triumphant, hemming the colony in all around, picking off all stragglers, who are out in search of food. The Rock Town and Half Cavally allies are withdrawing. The settlement is under martial law—the provisions served out pro rata. They have not enough to stand them but a few weeks. Dr. McGill left some 300 kroos of rice there. What makes it worse, there is little or no rice on the coast—and not a bushel of that or any kind of breadstuff to be obtained here. Were it possible to detain the ship, I would at once proceed to Sierra Leone for rice; then I might be too late to effect any good at Cape Palmas, and it is doubtful if I can any way, as Dr. McGill failed entirely to influence Mr. Drayton. Letters from Mr. Hoffman to me are even more discouraging than Dr. McGill's statements. Governor Drayton wrote to President Benson, and the Ameri-

can and the English Consuls here, imploring aid. The Consuls are powerless, no vessel of war being in port. Most unfortunately an English war steamer left but twelve hours before the arrival of Dr. McGill. President Benson has laid the matter before the Legislature, now in session, about to adjourn. I had an interview with him early on receipt of the intelligence. He seemed disposed to do all in his power, but the government is crippled and in debt, having so recently finished the Sierra war. The Legislature had passed a bill authorizing him to try and effect a loan, but the ability to do so is more than doubtful. Knowing that nothing could be done without funds, I authorized Mr. Benson to intimate to his Council that I would make a loan to the Government in case an expedition could be sent forthwith in aid of Cape Palmas; that the aid should be furnished *unconditionally*: no claim therefor to be made for annexation as a county. I felt justified in making this proposition, in fact I can see no other earthly way of sustaining the settlement at Cape Palmas. I await the action of the Legislature to-day with no little interest—yes, with dreadful anxiety and apprehension.

February 8th. A bill has passed both Houses of the Legislature, authorizing the President to effect a loan of \$10,000, if practicable, and to enlist a force of two hundred and twenty-five men to proceed at once to Cape Palmas. The bill passed on the 6th, and a general parade was ordered for the 7th, when about one hundred volunteers were obtained—more may yet be added from this county, but it is expected to obtain some from Bassa county. I have consented to detain the ship a few days, until the expedition can be got ready, and then take what

can be obtained here on board and sail directly for Cape Palmas. The Government here deserve all credit for promptness in action. We shall take on board to-morrow, to-day being Sunday, provisions and munitions of war, and may reasonably hope to get off on Wednesday morning. Such are the main facts of the case up to this date, and so stands the matter now. I shall probably be able to enclose you, herewith, a copy of Gov. Drayton's letter to President Benson, a copy of President Benson's Message to the Legislature and of their action thereon; neither of which documents have I yet seen. I send you a copy of my letter to Mr Benson, tendering a loan on terms previously agreed upon by us. Dr. McGill has promised me a detailed statement of transactions at Cape Palmas, coming under his own observation. I have already executed one draft on R. Mickle, Treasurer, for \$2,000, in favor of "S. A. Benson, President," at sixty days' sight; and previous to leaving shall have to draw for as much more in smaller sums, at four months' sight. I shall defer any further drafts until it shall appear what services will actually be rendered. I shall also have to execute drafts to the amount of \$1,000, at least, for supplies for the suffering children and widows at Cape Palmas. As I can get no breadstuff here, I must take a few barrels of salt provisions and bacon, and add a couple of hogsheads of tobacco to the two I already have on board for our agent, Mr. Gibson. I shall also take down a case or two of domestics, as many of our people escaped almost in a state of nudity; and what is not actually needed for clothing, will be required, with the tobacco, to purchase rice, cassada, or other vegetable food from friendly natives.

"I have thus stated what I have

done and am doing, without giving my reasons or arguing the matter, or suggesting other courses that might be considered more judicious; but be assured that I have not acted without much reflection, and an oppressive sense of the responsibility resting on me. And I doubt not, as you read these lines, it will occur to you and the gentlemen of the Board, why did I *not* thus and so, or why *did* I thus and so. But I trust that, in case my acts do not meet your approval, you will make all allowance for the difference of our position, the different stand points from which we view the field. My first impulse was to proceed immediately to Cape Palmas, and try to set the palaver through my influence with the natives—but remember, the natives were suing for peace on almost any terms short of expatriation—and from all I could learn of Gov. Drayton's character and proceedings, I could not hope to influence him. I also wished to see Dr. McGill before I left, hoping all the while that he had been able to set the palaver. His arrival, however, entirely changed the aspect of affairs. The condition of the colony, as represented by Dr. McGill and Mr. Hoffman, was critical if not desperate. Drayton applies for aid to the last source to which he would apply, with an expressed determination still to exterminate the Grebo tribe or drive them out of their old territory. He knew I was here, or shortly to be here, and yet made me no communication. Neither of the consuls could render any assistance. Had I then gone down alone, and failed to effect a reconciliation or a suspension of hostilities, which was most likely, much delay would have been incurred, the use of the ship could not have been obtained to transport troops, even if troops could have been obtained, and I



could not have remained to go down with them. I thought some of going to Sierra Leone, the English Consul promising his co-operation in endeavoring to get a man-of-war from that place, if any one happened to be in port; but this would have consumed near a month of precious time, and an even chance that we should find no vessel of war there.

"I could see but one course that promised speedy relief, and that was the furnishing the aid required of this Government by Mr. Drayton. This I could not hope to obtain without affording them the *material aid*. In fact I knew the Government was crippled exceedingly in consequence of the great expense attendant on settling Cape Mount last year, to which was superadded the Sinou war, which latter cost the Republic over \$20,000. On this point I took counsel with Mr. Benson, Dr. McGill, Ex-President Roberts, and other intelligent men. The result was the tender of a loan of \$8,000, if so much should be required, to this Government, for ten years, with quarterly interest in coupons—at the rate of six per cent. An important point gained in this negotiation, was the stipulation that the aid should be unconditional, and not in any way contingent on annexation. I say *important*, and I mean so in more respects than one. I knew this would accord with your wish and the uniform action of the Board. It would also have a good effect upon the Marylanders, as there is little good feeling at present between them and these people. It would tend to harmonize and conciliate, to tender assistance freely, rather than to haggle for pay, in demanding their birthright. I may here remark, that I have ever differed from yourself, Mr. Latrobe, and the official action of the Board,

as to this matter of State independence and County annexation; but in this, as in all matters not specially committed to my discretion, I have endeavored to act simply as your *Agent*, to execute your wishes and dictates. It may possibly occur to you that, instead of furnishing aid through this Government, I might have furnished it directly to Mr. Drayton; but he wants men, which I could not have enlisted here, and I would not have willingly placed more power in his hands, to have enabled him further to forfeit every pledge I have made the Grebo tribe in your name, of possessing the land in common and dwelling together as brethren.

"February 10th. We expect to receive the Liberia volunteers on board this evening, and hope to get underway with the early land breeze to-morrow. I have little to add to the foregoing, and am not able to write much, being unwell from extra exertions in getting on board provisions and munitions of war yesterday. I found delay would ensue if I did not work hard myself on the wharf. All now is ready to receive the troops. I yesterday executed drafts to the amount of \$2,000 more on the Treasurer, at four months' sight, making \$4,000 in all. I yesterday was able to get twenty barrels of flour from a vessel in this harbor, which, with the beef and bacon I was able to obtain on shore, will afford some aid. How all these drafts, made and to make, are to be met, unless the State appropriation is used, is more than I can tell. But could I do less? I shall take the liberty at once, on arriving at Cape Palmas, to suspend all salaries, other than for physician and agent; stating the cause, the *necessitous* cause—leaving it with the Board to confirm or annul my action; the latter will not offend me, I assure you. I

leave this long communication, and the bundle of documents, to go by steamer, expected here on the 14th.

"April 4th, 1857. I embrace the leisure time I have on board to continue my record of operations as your Agent during my visit to Africa. I trust I shall soon meet you and be able to give you more satisfaction orally, than I can by writing—still it may be as well to put on record what I have done, referring to many documents herewith enclosed, also to be registered in the office. My last to you was under date of February 10th; we were then expecting to get the troops on board that day, and sail directly for Palmas, but this was not effected till the next morning, when we sailed with the land breeze. Light winds and tornadoes blowing up the coast protracted the passage down to five days, arriving there on the 16th, at about two o'clock in the afternoon; I believe, just twenty-three years, to an hour, from the time of my anchoring in the same spot with the old Brig Ann, to found a settlement.

"The troops of the Republic were under charge of Ex-President Roberts, who alone was empowered to act as Commissioner for his Government, to arrange the terms on which they were to serve.

"During our passage down, he drew up a document expressive of his views in regard to the matter, to be submitted to Gov. Drayton. I regret that I did not solicit a copy of this, as I believe it formed the basis, if not all the provisions of the terms of co operation between the two Governments. Some of the more important positions I recollect, and will endeavor to state, although not definitely or in regular sequence. The State of Maryland in Liberia should be responsible for the cost and expenses incurred by the Re-

public in furnishing the desired aid. No offensive operations against the native tribes should be commenced unless resolved upon by a commission of—persons, to be appointed by Gov. Drayton and Gen. Roberts, in equal numbers, and to that commission should be submitted the general conduct of the war, or the taking of measures to bring about a peace. That in case of taking the field, the senior officer, in the absence of the Governor, Drayton, should have the command, &c. &c. Gen. Roberts' impression was, that further hostilities would be unnecessary, but that Gov. Drayton was determined to renew them: the object of the second proposition, above stated, was to take this power out of his hands. I did not object to any of the propositions in fact I felt that I had no right to. Gov. Drayton had appealed unto Cæsar.

"Immediately on our arrival at Cape Palmas, I addressed Governor Drayton a note tendering my services in any way in which he might consider them useful. His answer was very polite, expressing his thanks, holding my tender of services "in abeyance." Communications also passed between him and Gen. Roberts. The troops were landed at daylight the next morning, together with their provisions and munitions of war, &c. After breakfast I paid my respects to His Excellency. I found him very civil, but quite reserved. I then walked through the settlement as far as the public farm, but found nothing to relieve the distress of mind which the first news of the war had occasioned. I will not attempt to describe the scenes which met my eye, still less the effect upon my feelings; 'tis enough to say that war—that martial law existed, and every thing bore the marks of their influence.

"I soon found that nothing could

be done in way of examining the condition of the settlement, the emigrants' receptacle, the public store, books of the agent, or any thing of the kind. I therefore set myself about discharging the vessel, and making arrangements in regard to the goods and provisions I had procured at Monrovia, together with those shipped from Baltimore. On the third day after my arrival I received a more formal note from Gov. Drayton, written, as I was informed, at the instance of Gen. Roberts, requesting an interview, giving me an invitation to dinner, &c. I waited upon him at the hour appointed, when he gave me a history of the origin and progress of the war, corresponding in the main points with his communications handed me at a later date, enclosed herewith, but the conference closed without any solicitation or request for my counsel or advice in any one point, or giving me any intimation of his future course.

"In the mean time Gen. Roberts complained that he was able to make little or no progress in arranging the terms on which he was to co-operate with the Government. He said Gov. Drayton would neither object nor consent to his propositions, before adverted to. He had gone so far, however, as to name commissioners, seven in number; of whom I was one, to decide upon the continuation of the war. I perceived that my presence would be of little use, none except to induce the natives to meet and talk the palaver, they having refused to treat with Gov. D. any more, as he had detained their people against all rules of war, and the bearer of a flag of truce, or of capitulation, had been killed by the Americans. I therefore took measures to leave as soon as the cargo destined for that port should be discharged. I felt that I had no right,

unless in case of absolute necessity, to detain the ship. I was also assured that General Roberts, and a majority of the commissioners appointed, were in favor of talking the palaver, and bringing about a peace, for it was well known the natives desired it. I accordingly addressed a letter to Gov. Drayton, stating my determination, also informing him of the provisions and merchandize I had placed in the hands of our agent, Mr. Gibson, and the disposition I had requested him to make of them. I also informed him, in detail, of the measures I had taken to afford him the assistance he desired, the responsibilities I had, as agent of the Society, incurred to render him or the State that assistance, and begged to know if any thing more remained to be done. His answer is enclosed, it professes to see no way in which I could be further useful. I then informed Gen. Roberts of my intention of leaving, and addressed him a letter expressive of my views of the proper course to be pursued. I also advised Mr. Gibson, our agent, at length of the disposition I wished him to make of the goods and provisions landed. These letters are on file in my letter book, and at your service. What I wished most to do in addition, was, to convey to the native chiefs some evidence of my interest in their welfare, and to give them assurance, that they could, without personal danger, meet in palaver with Gov. Drayton and President Roberts.

"I therefore addressed a note to Gov. Drayton, soliciting his permission, if not inconsistent with the interests and safety of the settlement, to let me free two old chiefs of the Grebo tribe, which he then held in custody, and also a boy of Yellow Wills, king, to attend them, and to bear a message from me to King Will. To this petition he assented,

and I gave the boy, who well understood English, a message to the following effect, viz: That I had come out to the coast to make them and the American people a visit; that I was distressed to hear of the war, and greatly disappointed that I could not see him and his people. That I was forced to leave before any palaver could be held, but had fully expressed my views to General Roberts, and he would do the same as I would, if present; that he need not fear to come up and talk the palaver, that if he did so, it would be fairly set; that I had done all I could for him or his people in causing the liberation of the old man and his boy; that I hoped peace would follow, and that they all would live happily together in their common country. This, with an accompanying dash, or present, seemed to gladden the hearts of all.

"About two hours after they left Harper, the sound of cannon, our old howitzer, at the camp of the Grebos, announced their joyous reception, and indicated that my message was well received. Having done all in my power to induce an early settlement of the difficulties, and to guard against suffering by the poorer and most destitute part of the community, I left Cape Palmas on the evening of Saturday, the 21st, having spent six days on shore. Of the condition of the people prior to the war, the extension of their settlement, the advance in agriculture, or even the character of their dwellings and garden improvements, beyond the public farm, I am able to give you no information. Nor, in fact, can I say more of the town of Harper and the district called Latrobe, than what we have long known, viz: that some stores, warehouses and dwellings had been erected, together with sundry churches, the Orphan Asylum on the Cape,

&c. To attempt any estimate of the prosperity or thrift of the place, the amount of business done, under the circumstances in which I found it, would be out of the question. Many people are to be seen in the streets apparently with nothing to do, mostly women and children. Squads of ragged men and boys were, from time to time, seen marching to the sound of a lone rub-a-dub. A few straggling Rock Town natives, with muskets on their shoulders, were lounging around, apparently enjoying the honor of being allies to the Americans. I could not even get an hour with our agent, Gibson, to examine the Society's Store, much less the Agency account. The fact is, war existed—and *nothing else*.

"The subject of Colony Annexation was mooted soon after our arrival, and there seemed to be considerable feeling in regard to it. I have since been informed that much depended upon the views I took of it, or the opinions I might express; but I was not aware of this at the time, as I was in no way consulted by any committee or number of people at any one time, nor was my opinion or advice asked but by one man, an old settler, Mr. Bowen. I told him what the action of the Board had been in regard to this question, and what you and Mr. Latrobe continued to think of it, but was free to confess I had always differed from you, and that *now* county annexation seemed a *necessity*. Bowen agreed with me tully, although he had always been a strong opposer of it, and was decidedly opposed to the present war. I saw, before I left, that an effort would be made to bring about annexation, but the movement was entirely on the part of the Cape Palmas people.

"We arrived at Monrovia on Tuesday, March the 3d, and three days after were followed by Gen. Roberts

and the troops. They were all brought up by the English war steamer Heckla, which arrived at Cape Palmas on the 2d of March. The Heckla brought advices of the establishment of peace between the Americans and the Grebo tribe, also of the measures taken on the part of the former for immediate annexation to the Republic as a County. I obtained from President Benson copies of the treaty of peace, and the documents forming the basis of annexation, both of which are enclosed. Mr. Benson informed me that he should immediately call an extra session of the Legislature to ratify the treaty of annexation, or to authorize it to be done.

"On looking over the paper signed by Messrs. Drayton, Gibson, and Fuller, I found it was proposed to call the new county 'Cape Palmas.' I expressed my objection to this very strongly to Mr. Benson, and begged he would not allow of that in the act consummating the union, thereby obliterating the name of Maryland from the Librian coast. I also wrote to Mr. Gibson, at length urging the substitution of the name of Mary and for that of Cape Palmas. I also talked with Gen. Roberts on this subject. He said he was surprised at it himself, and suggested to Messrs. Drayton, &c., to alter the name to Maryland, or to retain the name of Maryland, but they objected. I cannot doubt but on receipt of my letter, Mr. Gibson will cause the name to be changed. I received by the Heckla a letter from King Yellow Will, soliciting assistance in building their new town. Upon consideration of the cessation of hostilities, I concluded Gibson might spare him a hogshhead of tobacco,

and accordingly wrote him to make over one to King Yellow Will, and also a quantity of old unsaleable powder, which he informed me he had on hand.

"In the interview which I had with Gov. Drayton, before referred to, he gave me a brief history of the origin and progress of the war, differing in many respects from the reports I had received from other sources, and from statements I made to you in my letters via England, dated February 10th and 12th. I therefore requested him to furnish me with the same in writing, that I might lay it before the Board of Managers; this he was kind enough to do, and I enclose the manuscript. I also enclose a communication from Gen. Roberts, giving a brief history or statement of the palaver, furnished at my request. From both these documents you will be able to form a pretty correct estimate of the cause of the war, and the manner in which it has been conducted. I refrain from any comments thereupon.

"I believe I have adverted to all matters with which I have been connected during my voyage, necessary or important to be laid before you or the Board; at any rate, I hope to be present, and able to supply any deficiency, if desired. All letters that I have written or received as your agent, are on file and subject to your inspection, and I have endeavored to do all business as your agent by letter, to save misunderstanding. I have no more to say, but subscribe myself, very truly and respectfully yours,

JAMES HALL, *Agent, &c.*  
To Charles Howard, Esq.,  
*Pres. Md. State Col. Society."*

**The Cause rising in New Jersey.**

DR. J. G. GOBLE, the earnest and efficient Corresponding Secretary of the New Jersey State Colonization Society, is resolutely engaged to

obtain in that State the \$5,000, which the Board of Directors of the Parent Society, at the late annual meeting, deemed necessary to enable them to found the proposed Interior Settlement. The New Jersey Society have already advanced \$2,000 for this important end; \$1,000 more is ready to be paid over out of the amount given by the Legislature of the State for the same purpose, and Dr. Goble is applying with great resolution, and thus far with success, to the churches in the State, to secure their assent to the proposal of taking a collection for the cause of African Colonization, on the first Sabbath of July. "I don't intend," he observes, "to rely upon circular letters to the churches: we have sent these circulars out year after year, without any practical results; no attention is paid to them. I am now seeking a personal interview with the clergymen of the different evangelical denominations, and urging them to take a collection for the Colonization cause on the first Sabbath in July; and I am happy to say that I am meeting with decided success. I shall endeavor to visit every part of the State, and see as many ministers of the Gospel as I possibly can. My aim is, not only to secure a collection in July, but to prevail upon them to place Colonization on the list of benevolent objects, for which a collection shall be made, at a specified period, the first Sabbath in July, every year. If

this plan can be carried out, our annual receipts will be quadrupled. I know that the calls upon the churches are numerous and pressing, but surely a cause like that of Colonization, which bears upon so many important interests, should have a place in our benefactions. I am making use of the resolution of the National Society to take immediate steps to establish an interior settlement on the New Jersey Tract." In a subsequent letter, Dr. Goble says:—"I went on Wednesday last, through a drenching rain, to West Bloomfield in this county, to seek an opportunity to lay before the Presbytery which convened there, the colonization cause. I succeeded in securing collections to be made on the first Sabbath in July next, in twelve churches."

We feel well assured that the amount of five thousand dollars will, through the efforts of our excellent friend, Dr. Goble, be raised this year in New Jersey. But the importance of this movement extends far beyond this. Should the measure proposed by Dr. Goble, succeed among the churches of New Jersey, we may expect its early adoption by the Evangelical Churches throughout the Union. This would give unprecedented extent, life, and beneficence to the operations of the Societies. Who will set this ball in motion in other States?—the first Sabbath in July is near.

### Views of Free People of Color in Philadelphia.

THE REV. CHARLES BROWN, has, the last two or three years, labored earnestly to diffuse information in regard to the American Colonization Society and Liberia, among the colored population of Pennsylvania. He has had repeated conferences with many of the colored preachers and other colored men of influence in Philadelphia. He has found some of the most influential among them to concur in the following preamble and resolution, and observes:—"I have no doubt, were proper efforts made to secure them, the mass of colored christians here (Philadelphia) would be willing to subscribe to the same sentiments." We will say only, that the doctrine of expatriation is found in the constitu-

tion of no Colonization Society with which we are acquainted. The following is the preamble and resolution transmitted by Mr. Brown :

"While we have no sympathy with those who would deny to the colored man his rights on American soil, and who advocate African Colonization merely as a means of removing from this country the descendants of Africa, we do feel a warm interest in what our brethren are doing in Liberia; believing that God, by means of the young Republic, is carrying forward Christian civilization in Western Africa:

"When, therefore, the Pennsylvania Colonization Society will assure us that it is not *expatriation* which they desire, but the happiness and usefulness of colored persons in Liberia, for the purpose of spreading civilization and Christianity in Africa, we will cordially lend our influence to carry forward, with them, the same benevolent enterprize."

### The French disguised Slave Trade.

THE REV. H. TOWNSEND, one of the missionaries of the Church Missionary Society, writes from Abeokuta, (a little north and interior from Lagos,) December 28th, 1857:

"We do not look at the case (French Immigration) from the West Indies, but Africa. They buy *slaves*; they *cannot* buy a *free* man. The seller does not care what becomes of the slave; he sells him as an article of merchandize, and the trade is encouraged by, and to the extent of, the demand.

"With regard to the circumstances of the laboring population here, I will give you a fact of a young man, not a slave by *right*, but who became such on account of

a debt of 50,000 cowries. I lent him this sum, and gave him monthly employment, first at 7,000 per month, and then at 8,000. In the course of eleven months he cleared off the debt, besides maintaining himself. His wages during the whole time were 84,000 cowries; hence he is able to lay by a sum more than the half of the whole, and lives in his own country, among his own friends and associates, the whole time. Can it be imagined that a young man, free to choose, would embrace the Frenchman's offer when his own country does so much for him? The young man received, every month, his full wages; he paid back what he deemed fit."

Mr. Townsend mentions that 700 bales of cotton had been sent from

Abbeokuta and shipped at Lagos. The Rev. Mr. CROWTHER, wrote from near Rabba, on the 12th or 13th of December, that the company landed from the steamer lost upon the rocks above that place, were well; some engaged in exploring the river, and others collecting and saving the goods from the wrecked vessel.

### Proposed Colonization in Yoruba.

THE REV. T. J. BOWEN, under date of April 23d, writes:

"I was much pleased with Mr. Clark's letter. He can be serviceable to the cause. Although the main body of the colony might be on the Niger, there should be a strong town on the coast, and a line of towns or villages through Yoruba, for the

highway of travel and of much traffic will always go in this direction. The mouth of Formosa a Bein River is probably the best place on the coast for a town. There is twelve to fifteen feet water on the bar, and a good entrance; and I think it is too far from any swamp to be very unhealthy."

### Report of the Committee of Adjudication of the National Fair,

HELD IN THE CITY OF MONROVIA, REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA, DECEMBER 14-21, 1857.

To his Excellency STEPHEN A. BENSON,  
President of the Republic of Liberia:

SIR—

THE Committee of Adjudication for the National Fair of this Republic—who were duly appointed by your Excellency according to an Act of the Legislature of 1857—having concluded their work of adjudication, ask your Excellency's permission to submit the following report:

The National Fair—the first of the Republic of Liberia—was opened in the city of Monrovia, in a becoming manner, on the 14th December 1857, and continued its exhibition at the hours determined upon by the gentlemen composing the Committee of Arrangements, to the 21st of the said month.

The excitement incidental to the occasion, and the assemblage from all parts of Liberia, showed the wisdom of the Committee of Arrangements in the selection of a suitable place in which to hold the Fair. The Academy building and premises of the M. E. Mission were procured for the occasion. The spacious rooms and apartments of this building were crowded with the articles on exhibition, while the enclosed premises afforded a fit arena for the cattle, the swine, the sheep, and the goats.

It is with no ordinary degree of pleasure and satisfaction, that the Committee mention the harmony, order and gratification of all who witnessed the scene.

The number and variety of articles of

horticulture, agriculture, manufactory, mechanism, needle-work, et cetera, surpassed the most sanguine anticipations of the Committee, and they think, of all who enjoyed the opportunity of witnessing the first National Fair of Liberia.

Many of the productions of agriculture gave ample proof of the fertility of the soil of the country, and of the cheering fact—no longer to be denied—that the industrious need not despair of the support from this source, which a bountiful Providence has ever been willing to bestow upon such.

Among the articles of this class, there were specimens of the far famed Liberia Coffee—quite to the expectation of the Committee. There were specimens of Starch, of different qualities, manufactured from the Arrow-root, the Cassava, the African Lilly, and the Eddoe. Any of these specimens was good enough for common use, while that from the Arrow-root sustained its rank with the best Bermuda. The cultivation of the Arrow-root and the careful manufacture of this starch, should enlist a more general attention. Good economists would avail themselves of the former qualities for home use, and manufacture this for exportation.

There was a Yam, the produce of one hill, weighing 52½ pounds; one hill of Cocoyam the weight of which was upwards of 100 pounds.

There were specimens of cleaned and



rough Rice, of different qualities, the best of which the Committee think it no exaggeration to class with the best Carolina. This, considering the want of proper facilities for cleaning rice, argues well. It gives reason to hope the day is not distant when (the proper facilities being provided) this article will become one of export. The inferior means of preparing it for market is the only disadvantage attending a contrast of the African rice with that shipped from other countries.

Several specimens of Cotton—one of which was ginned—were exhibited. The Committee regretted their ignorance of the qualities of good cotton, but hesitate not to say, that there were specimens which place beyond doubt the practicability of the successful cultivation of this article. The extensive growth of cotton in the interior, and the fact that the cotton shrub holds out for years after its first yield, in conjunction with the specimens alluded to, form the basis of the Committee's conclusion.

It will not be denied that the soil of the interior is more productive than the sea-board; nevertheless, the thriftiness of the cotton shrub on the sea-board sustains their conclusion, and shows that even on the sea-board, and especially on our rivers, —to the small distance to which they have been ascended—the cultivation of cotton, with a success proportioned to the ability and means employed, is practicable. And while the Committee admit that the future alone can determine whether the quality of this staple article can rival the cotton produced in other countries, they think it is sufficiently evident from the qualities of the specimens exhibited, that a quality can be produced suitable to the wants of home and the demands of foreign markets.

Another article among the agricultural products attracted the attention of the Committee. It was called "Eddoe meal." The eddoe (of which quantities were on exhibition, some of the largest in size ever seen in Liberia and of the finest quality,) is itself an article of no small importance. It is a good substitute for the Irish potatoe, in the opinion of most persons who have eaten it. It is perfectly innocent; and is, therefore, far superior to most qualities of the sweet potatoe. It deserves—and the Committee trust it will have—an extensive cultivation. The meal manufactured from this excellent was rather dark, but of a fineness and sweetness that induced the Committee to give it more attention. They found that it afforded a bread not unlike the seconds of wheat. It

may be a valuable article in time, and certainly is susceptible of improvement in quality. Should the manufacturer of the specimen exhibited, or any other person, prepare this article for a future fair, he will do well to experiment upon its improvement and durability.

A piece of cloth, woven from African cotton, was also exhibited. The quality of this article was good, and demonstrates that, in this respect, the wants of the country could be supplied to a good extent. For, there are many persons, in the several counties of the Republic, who understand the business of weaving, whom the want of means with which to procure the requisite facilities, has kept from a business so essential to the comfort and independence of the country. A more extensive cultivation of cotton, and the patronage of deserving females acquainted with the art of weaving, by the Government or able citizens, will no doubt develop this latent ability, and supply in part the reasonable demand for cloth of home manufacture.

Of the many other articles on exhibition, time does not allow the Committee to speak with more particularity than the list of premiums shows. Notwithstanding, there was a class of articles which deserves commendation from its highly utilitarian character and the tastefulness with which many of the articles were finished. The allusion is to the Mechanical department of the Fair. It was second only to the Agricultural, both in the number and quality of its articles.

Here were tables, beautifully designed, perfectly finished, highly polished, and sufficiently tasteful for any drawing-room. Bedsteads also might be seen, of the latest French and other styles, made of highly ornamental wood from the African forest.

This department of the Fair manifested the ability of this class of mechanics to supply the wants of home almost entirely, except those of the most fastidious.

The works of the lady contributors to the National Fair are also worthy of a more special notice and commendation.—Of fancy articles of needle-work, there was, as there should have been, a tasteful display of good execution and finish. These were especially interesting to the numerous little folks, that had come to witness the first National Fair of their country, and the first that they, and many of us a little older, had ever seen. But these fancy articles were interesting as the contributions of young girls, to a good extent. They evinced a degree of taste and ability to work which it is hoped will

keep pace with the increase of years. There were also articles in this department of decided utility and importance—confirming the belief of the Committee, that the capability of the female section of the Republic is adequate to the production of many articles now obtained from abroad, of less intrinsic value but of greater expensiveness.

Turning from an attempt of a particular description of some of the most important articles exhibited, the Committee beg the privilege to remark, that the National Fair is another event in the history of the present Administration, which cannot fail most favorably to affect the entire Republic. It was one of the most opportune ideas that could have occurred to the mind. Coming just after a scarcity more general than had ever been known in Liberia, it has had a more elevating and stimulating effect upon the community than any thing else could have had. Something of this kind was needed. The National Fair supplied the need. If any were before inclined to doubt the ability of the country to supply those productions that can sustain her, he became inspired with hope and confidence by the unexpected profusion displayed before him. \* \*

The Committee take pleasure in submitting to your Excellency the following premiums—awarded by them in the exercise of their best judgment, to the numerous competitors.

According to an enactment of the present session of the Legislature on the subject of the Fair, the Committee were relieved, to an extent, of the heavy responsibility of awarding premiums on articles approximating too closely in merit, in some instances, to discard that which, after the closest scrutiny, might have been considered the inferior article.

This timely enactment allowed the Committee to extend their awards to the third rate articles, which was a great relief to them and the contributors.

In conclusion, the Committee do not feel that their duty would be entirely discharged, without first expressing the wish, that the finances of the Government may allow the stated recurrence of a National Fair. They do not assume to themselves to say how often a Fair should be held: your Excellency and the Government officers associated with you, for its administration, are far better judges. But, from the fact that various considerations prevented many of our fellow citizens from  
in first National Fair,  
valued them-  
selves are  
.. Fair

one year from the period of the first would be very judicious. In the second place, the Committee feel themselves in duty bound, to submit to your Excellency the following recommendations:

1. That there be fair premiums offered for the best qualities and largest quantities of staple products—such as Cotton, Coffee, Sugar, Syrup, Rice, Arrow-root, Ginger, Cocoa, &c. &c.

2. That there be fair premiums offered for the highest number of acres of staple products—cultivated from this to the time of the holding of another fair, to be certified by the Land Commissioners of the county in which the competitors respectively reside, and at their expense. The production of those certificates to the Adjudicators of the Fair, to be the basis of competition.

3. That light or common products be discarded from the list of premiums as far as practicable. The Committee are of the opinion that the aim of the Government in holding a National Fair, should be the promotion of staple products and articles of questionable cultivation heretofore.

4. The Committee recommend, also, the extension of the premiums to works of manufacture, mechanism, handicraft, genius; To the best cattle, stock, and poultry.

5. That the premiums be extended to the fourth class articles on the principle of gradation adopted by the present Legislature.

6. That, as the want of seed has kept some persons from engaging in their cultivation—especially in the lower counties,—the Government, as soon as the state of the finances justifies the outlay, be authorized to expend a small sum of money in supplying, in part, the lower counties with seed cane, and the persons in each disposed to give attention to the cultivation, with a portion of seed cotton.

Very respectfully submitted.

J. S. PAYNE,

Chairman of Com. of Adjudication.  
Monrovia, January 11, 1858.

#### LIST OF PREMIUMS.

##### GREENVILLE, SINOUE COUNTY.

Mr. Albert Tuning—1st prize, Cabinet, \$5; 2d, Secretary, \$2 50; 2d, Bedstead, \$2 50; 1st, Hearse, \$5—Total, \$15.

##### BEXLEY, GRAND BASSA COUNTY.

Mr. Mark Hyde.—2d prize, 25 lbs. Coffee, \$5; 3d, 10 lbs. Arrow-root, \$1—\$6.

##### Mt. HOREB, ST. PAUL'S RIVER, MESSURADO COUNTY.

Mr. James B. Yates—1st prize, 10 lbs. clean Cotton, \$10; 1st, 10 lbs. Cocoanuts, \$2; 2d, 2 Turkeys, \$1; 1st, 1 Yoke of Oxen, \$10; 2d, 3 kroos rough Rice, \$1; 1st, Ram, 4 months old, \$3—\$30.50.

MONROVIA, MESSURADO COUNTY.  
Mrs. W. A. Yates—1st prize, Butter, \$2, Pickles, and Catsup, \$2.50; 2d, Arrow-root, \$1.50—\$6.50.

BEXLEY, GRAND BASSA COUNTY.  
Mr. Isaac C. Jackson—1st prize, 100 lbs. Ginger, (one hill,) \$5; 1st, Arrow-root, \$3; 1st, Eddoes, \$2.50; 1st, Tallow Candles, \$1.50—\$12.

GREENVILLE, SINOUCOUNTY.  
Mr. J. M. Priest—2d prize, Jar Butter, \$1; 1st, Box Lemons, \$2—\$3.

MONROVIA, MESSURADO COUNTY.  
Mr. T. G. Fuller—2d prize, Shoes, African Leather, \$1.25.  
Mr. J. O. Hines—1st prize, Bedstead, (special comm.) \$5; 1st, Centre Table, and Side Table, \$5; 1st, Wheel-barrow, \$5; 1st, Crib, \$2.50; 2d, Plank, \$1.25; 1st, Shingles, \$5.50; 1st, Palm Oil, \$5, —29.25.

Mr. R. A. Sherman—1st prize, Shower-Bath, \$2 50; 1st, 18 mos. Barrow, \$3; 3d, Fowls, 33½ cents—\$5.83½.

Miss Elvira Yancy—1st prize, Victoria Quilt, \$2.

Mr. A. Jordan—2d prize, Hog, \$1.50.  
Miss L. Evans—2d prize, Slippers, \$1.  
Mr. S. J. Crayton, (Sinou,) 1st prize, 1 pair Military Boots, \$3.

Mr. Eliz: Walters—1st prize, Ottoman, \$1.50.

Mrs. Mary M. Washington—1st prize, Bag Needle Work, \$1.50.

Miss Alice Douglass—2d prize, Dress-coat, \$2.50; 2d, Pantaloon, \$1.

Mrs. M. E. James—1st prize, Papaw Preserves, \$2.50.

Mr. George Freeman—1st prize, 1 Plough, (special comm.) \$5; 1st, 2 Af. Bill-hooks, 2d, Hoe, 2d, Shovel & Tongs, \$5—\$10.

Mrs. Mary Anderson—3d prize, Bonnet, \$1.

Mr. A. Washington—1st prize, Cask of Syrup, \$7; 1st, Daguerreotypes, \$2.50; 2d, Sugar-cane, 75 cents.

Mr. Gabriel Ammons—3d prize, Clean Rice, 66½ cents.

GREENVILLE, SINOUCOUNTY.  
Mr. A. J. Morrel—1st prize, Oars, \$5.

BUCHANAN, GRAND BASSA COUNTY.  
Mr. Dempsey Powell—1st prize, Bag of Coffee, \$5, (from Pres. Benson's Farm.)

MESSURADO COUNTY.  
Mr. J. Capehart—3d prize, Bag of Rice, rough, 66½ cents.

Mr. J. Vanurun, (Bassa)—1st prize, Foot Mats, \$1.25.

Miss Lavina Gardner—1st prize, Oranges, \$2.

Mr. J. C. Payne—3d prize, Ram and Ewe, \$1.75; 3d, Eddoes, \$6.62½.

Mr. J. Stansbury—1st prize, Beans, \$1.  
Mr. C. Carter—1st prize, Potatoes, \$2.50.  
Miss Eliz: Robinson—2d prize, Potatoes, 62½ cents.

Mrs. C. Dennis—2d prize, Papaw, \$1.

BUCHANAN, GRAND BASSA COUNTY.  
Mrs. A. W. Gardner—2d prize, Skirt, 50 cents.

MONROVIA, MESSURADO COUNTY.  
Mr. Gaston Killian—1st prize, Printed Sheet, \$5.

Mrs. Brown—1st prize, Double Twisted Cotton, \$2.50.

Mr. T. M. Outland—2d prize, 25 pounds Ginned Cotton, \$5.

Mr. W. S. Anderson—2d prize, Sugar-cane, \$1.50.

Mr. Gabelle Carter—3d prize, Socks, (African Cotton,) 75 cents.

Mrs. Wm. A. Johnson—1st prize, Cushion, \$1.

Mrs. Eliza Roe—3d prize, Quilt, 75 cents.

Mrs. Sarah Anderson—2d prize, Starch from Lilly, 50 cents.

Mr. Berry Scott—2d prize, Potatoes, \$1.25.

Mr. Z. R. Outland, 2d prize. Cleaned Rice, \$1; 1st, Rough Rice, \$2; 1st, Ground Nuts, \$1.

Mrs. Mary Cooper—1st prize, special notice, Double extract of Fever-bush, \$2; 3d, Fringe, African Cotton, 75 cents.

Mr. W. Kimmans—3d prize, Arrow-root, \$1.

Mr. B. Palm—1st prize, Vinegar, \$1; 1st, Rice, cleaned, \$2.

Hon. D. B. Warner—1st prize, Canoe-boat, \$5.

Mrs. R. Moore—1st prize, Bar Soap, \$1.50; 1st, Fowls, \$1.

Mr. David Wise—2d prize, Fowls, 50 cts.

Mr. R. K. Griffin—1st prize, Paintings, \$5.

Mr. S. Delany—2d prize, Shingles, \$2.50.

Mr. Jesse Wilks—1st prize, Sugar-cane, \$3.

Mr. H. Underwood—1st prize, Cherry Bounce, Cordial, \$2.

Mr. Henry Price—1st prize, Tin Lantern, &c., \$2.

Mr. R. F. Hill—2d prize, Eddoes, \$1.25.

Mr. B. V. R. James—1st prize, Heifer, 2 years, \$2.50.

Mr. Jesse Dunson—1st prize, Axe; 1st, Drawing Knife, \$2.50.

Mrs. C. Ellis—1st prize, 3 pieces Corn-Beef, \$3; 2d, Catsup, \$1.25.

Miss S. F. Roberts—4th prize, Bonnet, 75 cents.

Miss C. R. Curtis—2d prize, Bonnet, \$1.50; 2d, Under Sleeves, 75 cents.

Mrs. E. H. Roberts—1st prize, Bonnet, \$3.

- Mr. N. Crisso—2d prize, Coffee Pot and Candlestick, \$1.  
 Mr. F. P. David—1st prize, Coat and Pantaloon, \$5.  
 Mrs. Francis Burns—2d prize, Ram, \$1.50.  
 Mr. Charles White—2d prize, Knife Box, 50 cents.  
 Miss Patience Scott—1st prize, Fringe, &c., \$1 50.  
 Mr. Micajah Jones—1st prize, Eddoe Meal, (special notice,) \$5.  
 Mr. DeCourcey—2d prize, (with notice,) Eddoe Starch, 75 cents.  
 Rev. A. Herring—2d prize, Patent Boat, \$5.  
 Mr. Caesar Capehart—1st prize, Hominy and Corn-meal, \$1.  
 Mr. Thomas Moore—1st prize, 23 Cocoa-Nuts, \$2.  
 Miss B. Harris—1st prize, Fancy Work, Infant skirts, &c., \$2.  
 Mrs. McBeth—3d prize, Coat, \$1.25.  
 Mrs. Martha Washington—1st prize, (special) Prepared Sage, \$2.50.  
 Mrs. Ann Jeffs, (Sinou)—1st prize, Quilt, \$3.  
 Miss Annette Lewis—1st prize, Tidies, \$1.  
 Mrs. Henry Williams—1st prize, with special notice, Cloth woven from African Cotton, \$10.  
 Mr. T. Roe—1st prize, Upper Leather, (one side,) \$5; 1st prize, Turkeys, \$3.  
 Mr. W. M. Davis—1st prize, A cured leaf of Tobacco, \$1.  
 Mrs. Sarah Russell—2d prize, Prepared Chocolate.  
 Mr. W. W. Finley—1st prize, Yam, (52; lbs.) \$2.50.  
 Mr. G. Cooper—2d prize, Corn-meal, 50 cents.  
 Mr. Berry Lewis—2d prize, Boots, \$2.50; 1st, Shoes, \$2 50  
 Mr. H. W. Wright—2d prize, Palm-oil Candles, 75 cents.  
 Mr. Leiper—2d prize, Green Tobacco, \$1; 3d, Small quantity of very fine Ginger, \$1.  
 Messrs Payne & Yates—1st prize, Wismore Plank, \$2.50.  
 Mrs. Amy James—2d prize, 2 pair Socks, African Cotton, \$1.  
 Mr. Peter Fields—2d prize, Side African Leather, \$2.50.  
 Mr. N. Harris—2d prize, Yam, \$1.25.  
 Mr. Graham—1st prize, Ox, \$5.  
 Mrs. Eliz: Liles—2d prize, Ladies' worked Collar, 75 cents.  
 Mr. H. W. Johnson—1st prize, A bunch of Bananas, \$2.

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 To the several successful contributors herein mentioned, Prize Certificates were awarded.

### Intelligence.

#### AFRICA—ITS CONDITION AND COMMERCIAL CAPABILITIES.

THE REV. T. J. BOWEN, who has resided several years in the Yoruba country, near the Niger, recently met the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, and communicated very interesting and satisfactory information in regard to the soil, climate, resources, and people of that region of Africa, and its great advantages for colonization. To various questions proposed by gentlemen of the committee he replied in such manner as to awaken expectations of large success to the enterprise of colonization if made in that direction. He stated that the distance from Monrovia to Lagos was from a thousand to twelve hundred miles, and from Cape Palmas to the same not far from eight hundred. The voyage down the coast from Liberia to Lagos, in sailing vessels or steamers, the current being in their favor, would be easy and rapid—sailing vessels rounding down in less than a week. But the return, to sailing vessels, was slow and difficult; to steamers, somewhat retarded. He thought the time of

the voyage from the United States to Lagos would be nearly the same as that to Monrovia.

To the inquiry concerning the extent of the country now desolated by the slave trade and open to colonization in Yoruba, Mr. Bowen stated that it extended from a little north of Lagos to Raba, on the Niger, (which place, owing to the great bend in that river, was about seven hundred miles from its mouth,) and was from thirty to fifty and more miles wide, capable of giving support to one or three hundred thousand emigrants. The northern part of this district borders on the Niger, and the people who should occupy it might command a vast trade from Central Africa. It would not be very difficult or expensive to construct a railroad from the vicinity of Lagos to Raba. Timber well adapted to the purpose abounds in the country. The tract lies not far from many large towns and cities—Abbeokuta, the home of the English missionaries, containing sixty or eighty thousand people, and Ilorin, (very much under the influence of Mahomedanism,) and some sixty miles or a little

more from the Niger, two or three hundred thousand. From this latter city a great caravan trade is carried on with Central Africa, and even across the Desert to Egypt and the Mediterranean. The district described is about two hundred miles from the capital of Dahomey.

To the question could land for a colonial settlement be obtained, Mr. Bowen replied that he had no doubt of it, but it must be by negotiation with the king and chiefs of the country. The towns are independent of each other in nearly all respects, though the king has some rights of a very limited monarchy. Any civilized community that might be established would manage its own affairs; and if lands were ceded, as he believed they readily would be, and at a moderate price, it would be regarded as independent. The cost of supporting emigrants there during the first six or twelve months would probably not exceed much, if any, the amount expended on emigrants in Liberia. As to their security, it must depend upon their good conduct and courage, and the advantages of their residence to the people of the country. Those advantages would be mutual, the people of Yoruba being very fond of trade, anxious to obtain articles of foreign commerce, and able and willing to pay for them. They have abundance of Indian corn and other provisions, which they would gladly exchange for our cloths and other manufactures.

To the inquiry as to the preliminary measures necessary to the colonization of this country, Mr. Bowen thought one or more commissioners or special agents (men acquainted with such matters, like Dr. Hall, of Baltimore) should visit and examine the country, confer with the native Governments, fix upon the best sites for settlements, and make full report of their observations to the society. The English Government own no territory in this part of Africa, and he thought would throw no obstacles in the way of the enterprise. As one measure of the greatest importance, Mr Bowen mentioned an exploration of the Niger by the United States Government. A bill for this great commercial purpose passed the Senate at its last session. He hoped it would be renewed and pass both Houses during the present one. The great caravan trade to the East might be secured by proper measures to this country.

When asked what effect the colonization of the Yoruba district would have upon Liberia, he replied that it must prove a benefit, by extending her intercourse and influence and increasing her trade. Car-

had been already shipped from Yoruba to Liberia. It was very desirable that the Government of Liberia should be consulted and co-operate in the enterprise. All civilized settlements in Western Africa must, sooner or later, be united under one Republican Government. He thought the United States squadron on the African coast might render important service in the founding of the proposed settlement. Its advantages to commerce, civilization, and Christianity would be immense. The country was high, fertile, and healthy, and the people of that region kind, hospitable, and much advanced towards civilization.

**APPOINTMENT TO AFRICA.**—Dr. S. B. D'Lyons has been appointed Medical Missionary to Africa, and expects to embark for Cape Palmas on the 1st of May, in the ship *Mary Caroline Stevens*, from Baltimore. Dr. D'Lyons has spent most of his life in Africa, to which country his family emigrated as Colonists many years ago. The Dr. is a graduate of the Medical School in Pittsfield, Mass.; the Foreign Committee are glad to avail themselves of his services, and hope that he will be spared to long and extensive usefulness in the Mission.

**EMIGRANTS FOR LIBERIA.**—The Springfield (Ill) Journal states that Rev. Andrew Jackson, a respectable clergyman of color, contemplates visiting Liberia in the spring, as an exploring agent, in company with a small band of emigrants from Springfield and Jacksonville, who go out as pioneers of a larger number who expect to emigrate to Liberia in the autumn.

**ABYSSINIA.**—A letter from Cairo of the 12th of March, says the *Paris Pays*, informs us of a very interesting fact. King Theodore of Abyssinia has sent to the Pacha of Egypt an extraordinary embassy, at the head of which is his nephew, Abdar Muleck, who quitted Arkober about the end of January last, having with him several of the most important personages of the kingdom. The ambassador, it is said, is the bearer of magnificent presents for Said Pacha, who has sent his yacht to the foot of the cataracts to meet the ambassador, and bring him and his suite to Cairo. This step on the part of the King may be attended with important results for this part of Africa, as King Theodore is the most powerful of all the sovereigns of Abyssinia, and possesses an enterprising and intelligent character.

**LARGE BEQUESTS.**—The late Rev. Chas. Avery, of Pittsburg, left an estate valued at \$700,000. He bequeathed \$20,000 of stock in the Monongahela Navigation Company, which pays good dividends, as a fund for the support of superannuated clergymen of the Methodist Protestant Church; \$20,000 to the Oberlin institute in Ohio; \$25,000 to a school for colored children, which he founded in Allegheny city, (Pa.); \$5,000 to the insane asylum in Western Pennsylvania, and \$5,000 each to the Methodist Protestant Churches in Allegheny city and Birmingham, and the second Methodist Protestant Church in Pittsburg. The total amount bequeathed is \$100,000. His relatives were also handsomely provided for. The *Cronicle* says:

“The remainder of his property, after all expenses and incumbrances are paid, and which must amount to over \$300,000, is to be divided into two parts, one of said parts to be a ‘perpetual fund for disseminating the light of the Gospel of Christ and the blessings of civilization among the benighted black and colored races of people inhabiting the continent of Africa,’ and the other to be constituted a perpetual fund for promoting the education and elevation of the colored population of the United States of America and the British Provinces of Canada, to be appropriated and applied by his executors.”

**DR. LIVINGSTONE.**—Your readers are probably at a loss to know what has become of our great African traveller, Dr. Livingstone. He has ceased his connection with the London Missionary Society, and is now engaged by Government, who have furnished him with funds for the prosecution of his great work of African discovery and civilization. He starts in a few weeks for the Zambesi river, at the mouth of which he will be

left by a Ceylon steamer, which also carries the materials of a small river steamboat, to be put together for him on his landing, and with which he hopes to be able to navigate that river for many hundreds of miles.

**BLACK CHURCHES AT THE SOUTH.**—The African church in Richmond, Va., where Mr. Everett, a few weeks since, delivered his oration on Washington, has long been the largest church known in this country, although it is now second, in point of numbers, to the church in Beaufort, S. C., of which Rev. J. M. C. Breaker is pastor. This clergyman writes to the *Examiner*:—“I have baptized 565 persons in the fellowship of the Baptist church at this place, (Beaufort,) within the present year, (1857,) all of whom are colored, but eight; and this makes the present number of its membership 3,511—probably the largest church in the world. Of these one hundred are white, all the rest colored.”

**FOREIGN ARRIVAL.—DEATH OF DR. FORD.**—The bark *Lucy Johnson*, Johnson, from West coast of Africa, Gaboon River, March 2, arrived at this port yesterday with Dye Wood, Coffee, Palm Oil, and Ivory, to W. G. Johnson, Montville.

By Capt. Johnson we learn that Dr. Henry A. Ford, of Philadelphia, died at the American Mission on the 28th of February, 1858, of malignant fever, after an illness of ten days. Doctor Ford had been connected with the mission seven years, and had suffered very little from the effects of the climate, but over work and fatigue prostrated him. The loss to the Mission will be very severe, and cannot soon be repaired.—*New London Star*.

**THE MARY CAROLINE STEVENS.**—This has been a fortunate ship, having, besides supplying the colony with emigrants, cleared the last year upwards of \$8,000 for the Society's object. Her whole management has been excellent, and her success complete. This is very encouraging to our fellow-citizens, who are in the habit of contributing to the funds of the Society. Probably no institution in the land has more economically applied the gifts entrusted to it for benevolent purposes,

certainly none more usefully. All fears of "famine," once reported, have been dissipated. Preparations have been abundantly made for the reception of future emigrants, and many desire to set sail for the land of promise. One striking evidence of the strong hold this Society has on the confidence and affection of the American people is the fact of the increase of the contributions to its objects last year, while there was a considerable diminution generally in the receipts of other benevolent societies.—*Gazette.*

THE celebrated African traveller, Dr. Livingstone sailed from the *Mersey* on Wednesday in the steamer *Pearl*, for the scene of his labors. Amongst the gentlemen who accompany Dr. Livingstone are a botanist, a geologist, and an artist who goes out for the purpose of sketching the country, its people, animals, and plants. The best wishes of the scientific and commercial world accompany this brave and indefatigable man.

#### Departure (on her fourth voyage) of the *M. C. Stevens.*

THIS ship (Captain Heaps) sailed from Baltimore at 12 o'clock on Saturday, the 1st instant, with one hundred and eight emigrants—one from New York, one from Pennsylvania, eighteen from Virginia, sixty-three from North Carolina, seven from Georgia, fourteen from Kentucky, and four from Illinois. Passengers: five in the cabin and two in the steerage. The ship has a

*West Africa.*—Mr. and Mrs. Preston, of the Gaboon Mission, have just arrived at this port. Letters, to December 19, speak of the general health of the mission as good. Messrs. Walker and Herrick have visited the Pangwe country, going further than any white man had before gone.

#### DEATH OF TWO MISSIONARIES—THE REV. HERBERT P. HERRICKS AND DR. HENRY A. FORD.

Intelligence from the Presbyterian Mission at the Gaboon mentions the death of these devoted missionaries—the first on the 20th of December, and the last on the 2d of February. They were greatly beloved and are deeply lamented.

#### DEATH OF HON. C. F. MERCER.

Just as our Journal is going to press, we see announced the death of this eminent Christian statesman and philanthropist, at the advanced age of 80. No earlier, abler, better friend has been enrolled in the records of this Society.

full freight, and ample provision has been made for the emigrants. Of the emigrants six were free, seven redeemed, and ninety-five liberated. Religious services were held on board the ship at ten o'clock, A. M., in which the Rev. John Seys and others participated. May Heaven's choicest blessings attend this expedition!

#### The Repository.

WE announce with pleasure that Capt. GEORGE BARKER has accepted an agency for the African Reposi-

tory in the New England States. His zeal and fidelity to the cause, long-tried and well known, leave us

occasion to say, only, that he is cordially commended to the favor of all among whom he may engage in his very benevolent and important work.

**Receipts of the American Colonization Society;**

*From the 20th of March to the 20th of April, 1858.*

<b>MAINE.</b>		
By Capt. Geo. Barker:		
Bangor—Mrs. A. H. Dennett...	5 00	
<b>VERMONT.</b>		
Orwell—Rev. Job Hall.....	5 00	
<b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b>		
By Capt. Geo. Barker:		
Newburyport—Captain Micajah Lunt, Hon. William Cushing, each \$20; E. S. Rand, \$10, Miss F. B. Banister, Josiah L. Hale, Joshua Hale, William Stone, each \$5; Capt. Mitimer, Mrs. J. C. Marsh, Miss Mary Hale, each \$2; Mr. Webster, Cash, Josiah Little, Jacob Stone, James Horton, D. Dana, Carlton Dole, each \$1, Cash, 25 cents.....	83 25	
Haverhill—Ezra C. Ames, \$4, Samuel Chase, to complete life membership, \$5, Mrs. Kelley, \$2, Mrs. A. Kittredge, W. R. Whittier, each \$1, Cash, 50 ct., Cash, 10 cents.....	13 60	
	<hr/>	
	96 85	
<b>RHODE ISLAND.</b>		
By Capt. Geo. Barker:		
Bristol—Hon. Benj. Hall.....	1 00	
<b>CONNECTICUT.</b>		
By Rev. John Orcutt:		
New Haven—James Fellows and Son, \$30, Augustus R. Street, \$25, Timothy Bishop, Wm. Bostwick, each \$20; L. Condee, Eli Whitney, each \$15; Prof. Salisbury, A. Heaton, James Brewster, R. J. Ingersol, Pres. Day, Misses Gerry, Chas. A. Ingersol, Wells Southworth, Edw. Southworth, E. C. Read, G. Hallock, each \$10; Wm. Johnson, C. M. Ingersol, D. Kimberly, C. A. Judson, Cash, Cash, T. Sherman, S. E. Foote, DeForest & Hotchkiss, Pres't Woolsey, Misses Maltby, E. Atwater, William Lewis, C. Cowles, each \$5; Mrs. Maltby, T. Lester, J. Nicholson, M. G. Elliott, Mrs. L. Chaplin, Mrs. R. Hotchkiss, A. Blackman, Prof. Goodrich, each \$3; S. Gilbert, G. B. Rich, Dr.		
Bishop, H. N. Whittlesey, Henry Ives, L. A. Thomas, Mrs. Clay, Mrs. T. D. Wheeler, G. D. English, F. C. Selden, Mrs Isaac Beers, Sam'l Noyes, Abijah Bradley, Rev. Edw. Strong, each \$2; J. E. Wylie, D. W. Thompson, Miss Mary Dutton, M. Tyler, R. Burritt, Mrs. J. B. Bowditch, C. B. Whittlesey, Dr Foote, Mrs. C. A. Butterfield, Mrs. Labon Smith, Misses Foster, Isaac Thompson, each \$1....	369 00	
Westport—R. H. Winslow.....	25 00	
Litchfield—A friend.....	20 00	
Hartford—Erastus Collins, Job Alyn, S. Spencer, Mrs. Chas. F. Pond, Cash, Edwin Taylor, each \$5; Mrs. T. Wadsworth, Albert Day, G. M. Welch, C. H. Northam, each \$3; Mrs. A. W. Butler, S. H. Huntington, Cash, G. Trumbull, each \$2; J. G. Mix, J. A. Butler, G. M. Bartholomew, P. Jewell, A. R. Skinner, S. P. Kendall, each \$1; Collection in South Church, \$10.46.....	66 46	
Ellington—J. H. Brockway, \$5, R. Patton, O. M. Hyde, Rev. Charles Hyde, each \$2; Henry McCray, Noah Pease, J. Russell, Miss S. Gilbert, B. Grant, each \$1; H. C. Griswold, Mrs. Booth, M. Chaffee, A. Beck, Philo McCray, each 50 cents.	18 50	
Rockville—A. Bailey.....	3 00	
Bridgeport—Eben Fairchild, \$50, Mrs. Ellen Porter, H. Lyon, Mrs. Ira Sherman, Mrs. Silvanus Sterling, Mrs. W. P. Burrall, J. C. Loomis, S. B. Jones, Mrs. Samuel Simone, each \$5; M. C. Spooner, \$3; Rev. Dr. Coit, Dr. Judson, T. C. Warden, Dea. Sterling, Misses Ward, each \$2; Mrs. Wheeler, \$1.50, Mrs. G. F. Hussey, N. Beardsly, E. G. Staples, S. B. Ferguson, each \$1.....	108 50	
New London—Hon. Thomas W. Williams, \$50, Wm. C. Crump, Misses Goddard, Charles A. Lewis, each \$10; A. M. Frink,		



A. Barns, Mrs. Ellen Gurley, J. N. Harris, each \$5; Mrs. M. C. Chew, \$4, Miss C. E. Rainey, H. P. Haven, Mrs. S. Cleaveland, Mrs. Joshua Leonard, A. Prentiss, Rev. Dr. Hallam, Mrs. J. S. Richards, Mrs. T. W. Williams, each \$3; Dr. Morgan, J. C. Leonard, Capt. Prentiss, G. W. Goddard, each \$2; J. C. Douglas, L. C. Leonard, Dr. Manwaring, Dr. Sterne, Cash, each \$1..... 141 00

*Norwich*—A. H. Hubbard, \$100, Wm. P. Greene, \$50 for road to Careysburg; Gov. Buckingham, \$20, J. L. Greene, \$15, Gen'l Williams, D. W. Coit, Mrs. Wolcott Huntington, ea. \$10; Mrs. Henry Strong, \$6, B. W. Tompkins, Geo. Perkins, Dr. Charles Osgood, G. Greene, L. Blackstone, J. M. Huntington, David Smith, J. M. Buckingham, each \$5; E. O. Abbott, Mr. C. J. Stedman, H. B. Norton, C. Spaulding, Wm. P. Greene, jr., each \$3; Mrs. N. C. Reynolds, Mrs. Whiting, J. Dunham, J. Huntington, each \$2; C. Johnson, F. Johnson, Dr. Eaton, Misses Bliss, each \$1..... 288 00

*Newtown*—Henry Beers, \$30, to constitute himself a life-member of the A. C. S..... 30 00

1,069 46

NEW JERSEY.

*Pittsgrove*—Pres. Church, by Rev. G. W. Janvier..... 15 00

PENNSYLVANIA.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY: COLLECTIONS BY REV. JOHN SEYS, TOWARD MAKING A ROAD FROM THE ST. PAUL'S RIVER TO CAREYSBURG, LIBERIA:—viz.,

*Philadelphia*—Jno. P. Crozer, \$100, Edw'd Coles, \$100, John Cox, \$50, John A. Brown, \$20, Edward Yarnall, Wm. Harrison, each \$10..... 290 00

*Pittsburgh*—M. E. Ch., Penn St. 60 00

*Allegheny City*—Charles Brewer, 50 00

*Washington*—C. M. Reed, \$10, T. Hazlett, Dr. Stevens, \$5 each, Geo. S. Holmes, W. J. Matthews, \$3 each, J. M. Spriggs, A. B. Wolf, J. W. McGriffin, Rev. Mr. Brownson, John Grayson, sr., John Grayson, jr., Jos. White, W. Blair,

A. T. Baud, Rev. Dr. Wines, Mrs. Sisson, Jno. Martin, Mrs. Lewis, R. Lewis, R. Stockton, W. Hughes, J. L. Merritt, J. McMartin, S. A. Clark, J. Spriggs, E. J. Morgan, \$1, each; E. Bausman, 75 cents, W. S. Beatty, 50 cents, John Robertson, 25 cents, Public collections without names, \$15.50, (\$6.25 yet due.)..... 61 00

*Canonsburg*—Dan'l Houston, \$10, Rev. J. B. Clark, W. Moore, \$5 each, T. McK. Wilson, \$3, John Ramsay, C. Ritchie, each \$2, John Hodgens, Henry Armstrong, A. Croner, H. C. Gleason, W. Hornish, S. Smith, D. C. Houston, John Hodder, E. R. Rogers, V. Bussert, John R. Weaver, A. Friend, Hugh Sloan, J. Murphy, Douds & Russell, John E. Bell, W. McDaniel, Cash, Rev. W. H. Andrew, each \$1; W. Styles, John Dundy, F. Chambers, John Cain, James Balentine, Cash, A. Hart, A. Winters, J. Murphy, Dr. King, Cash, each 50 cents, J. Sutton, W. Potter, Daniel Cavan, J. W. Gundy, each 25 cents, (\$12 yet due.)..... 40 50

501 50

OHIO.

By Rev. B. O. Plimpton:

*Huron Co.*, *Four Corners*—Abram Willett, Enos Willett, each \$10, 20 00

*Munroeville*—Samuel Edom..... 10 00

*Fortloria*—C. Foster, Mrs. A. Foster, each \$10; M. Bunnell, \$5, F. Ruhart, \$2.50, Mr. Stevens and wife, \$2; Miscellaneous, \$10..... 39 50

69 50

By Rev. E. G. Nicholson:

*Milford*—Gen. Thos. Gatch..... 25 00

*Lebanon*—J. F. Gould, \$10, R. Scott, W. F. Parshall, Dr. A. Sellers, each \$5; Dr. C. B. Clemenst, John Osborn, R. Duckworth, W. H. Hart, H. M. Stokes, H. Howrey, D. Anderson, J. L. Budd, N. Keever, each \$3; A. H. Dunlevy, J. W. March, G. Smith, W. A. Stickleman, W. H. James, Mrs. S. March, each \$2; Several persons, \$23..... 87 00

*Cincinnati*—G. Brashers, S. H. Burton, W. Woods, W. Wil-

shire, G. H. Wolf, R. A. Clay, J. D. Minor, N. W. Thomas, Charles Reakirt, A. M. Riddle, each \$10; G. W. Townley, W. C. Mann, S. A. Skiff, J. P. Epley, Dr. C. Woodward, Dr. E. E. Newton, Dr. E. B. Thomas, A. H. Wells, G. P. Lawson, W. J. Lowrey, D. B. Sterritt, H. DeCamp, C. H. Wolf, John Reeves, J. Emmer-son, Joseph Simpkinson, Mrs. C. Neff, T. F. Baker, R. M. Bishop, G. W. Wilshire, G. T. Stedman, Charles G. Shaw, J. Reakirt, Julius Fisher, W. W. Scarborough, J. McKehan, Joseph Wilson, each \$5; C. W. Magill, Mrs. A. Simp-kinson, J. C. Richardson, A. D. Bullock, F. M. White, H. F. Thompson, W. Gibson, P. A. Spinning, each \$3; T. C. Rowland, and three others, \$12; Sundry persons, Ninth Street M. E. Church, \$10, Sundry persons, Park Street M. E. Church, \$9..... 290 00

402 00

MICHIGAN.

By Rev. B. O. Plimpton:  
Northville—C. A. Griswold, C. Cole, each \$5; John Chambers, N. Smith, each \$1..... 12 00  
South Lyon—Dr. Cyrus Wells, \$5, R. W. Bingham, \$2, Wm. Dean, Worlzel Brown, John Thompson, each \$1..... 10 00  
Mount Clemens—Rev. Mr. Bissel, 10 00  
Birmingham..... 10 00  
Paw Paw—S. H. Blackman.... 5 00  
Detroit—Hon. Wm. Burt..... 10 00

47 00

ALABAMA.

La Bayette—Mrs. Elizabeth Gil-mer, annual donation..... 10 00

MISSISSIPPI.

Buena Vista, near Rodney—Chas. B. New, toward Life Director-ship (with his note for \$500 more)..... 500 00

Total Contributions.....\$2,722 31

FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE.—By Capt. Geo. Barker:  
Bangor—Michael Schwartz, for '58, \$1; Capt. Sylvanus Rich, Leonard Jones, Levi Bradley, Daniel Bradley, D. T. Leavitt, Samuel Clark, each \$1, for '58. 7 00

7 00

MASSACHUSETTS.—Nantucket—George Myrick, in full, \$7. Newburyport—By Capt. Geo. Barker: J. Caldwell, N. Hor- ton, Susan Wheelwright, Jas. Horton, J. P. Seavey, Hon. S. W. Marston, Geo. Green- leaf, each \$1, for '58; Josiah Little, \$2, Wm. Gunnison, \$1, both to Jan. '59; Capt. John H. Spring, to Mar. '59, \$1, Mrs. Phebe Newman, to Oct. '60, \$3. Haverhill—Ezra C. Ames, Mrs. A. Kittredge, Moses Nichols, W. R. Whittier, M. D. George, Leonard Whittier, each \$1, for '58; Rev. A. S. Train, to Jan. '60, \$2. Brad- ford—Luther Johnson, Labur- ton Johnson, Warren Ordway, each \$1, for '58; Miss A. C. Hasseltine, for '57, \$1. Salem—Hon. D. A. White, George Peabody, each \$5, to Jan. '61; Michael Shepard, to Jan. '59, \$3; Francis Peabody, to Mar. '63, \$5; Wm. B. Pike, to Mar. '61, \$3; Joseph Adams, Henry Whipple, John Dike, R. C. Mannidg, Wm. Goodhue, Mrs. Nathaniel Saltonstall, Mrs. G. T. Sanders, each \$1, to Mar. '59. South Danvers—Henry Cook, to July, '62, \$3..... 75 00  
RHODE ISLAND.—By Capt. Geo. Barker: Bristol—Hon. Benj. Hall, Mrs. Samuel Bradford, each \$2, to Jan. '59..... 4 00  
CONNECTICUT.—Greenwich—Zenas Mead, for 1858, \$1. New Haven—Miss Mary Dutton, and John Anketel, \$1 each, for 1858..... 3 00  
NEW JERSEY.—Princeton—Wm. D. Hanson, to March, 1857.. 1 00  
PENNSYLVANIA.—Carlisle—Geo. Mitzer, to Jan. 1860..... 5 00  
VIRGINIA.—Tudor Hall—William J. Wier, for 1857-58..... 2 00  
OHIO.—Sidney—Maj. Wm. Phil- lips, to April, 1860..... 2 00  
MICHIGAN.—Livonia Centre—Da- vid Cudwith, for 1857-'58, \$2. Northville—By Rev. B. O. Plimp- ton: C. Cole and Nevis, \$1... 3 00  
IOWA.—Burlington—J. C. Hall, for 1858, \$1. Des Moines—Hon. E. Sells, for 1858, \$1..... 2 00

Total Repository..... 104 00

Total Contributions.....2,719 31

Aggregate Amount.....\$2,722 31

T H E

# AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

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Vol. XXXIV.]

WASHINGTON, JUNE, 1858.

[No. 6.

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**The late General Charles Fenton Mercer.**

THE shadow of death has fallen upon this Society: we record the recent decease of several of its distinguished friends. The great and the good descend to the sepulchre, but their example, works, and glory survive to enlighten the counsels and animate the hearts of their successors. Truth and charity are immortal.

General CHARLES F. MERCER, after a very painful and protracted illness, died at Howard, near Alexandria, Va., on the 4th ult., in the eightieth year of his age. A few facts in relation to his ancestors and some of the leading events in his own life, were some years ago briefly recorded by himself, and from this statement, and others supplied by his near relatives and from our own recollections of his public labors for more than thirty years, we are enabled to offer an humble but very inadequate tribute to the memory of this eminent patriot, statesman, and philanthropist.

General MERCER was born in Fredericksburg, Virginia, June 16th, 1778, very near to Marborough, the birth-place of his father, JAMES MERCER, and for many years the residence of his grandfather, JOHN MERCER, who emigrated when a young man from Ireland, near the beginning of the last century. John Mercer was very successful as a lawyer, amassed a large fortune, published the first abridgement of the laws of Virginia, and died in 1769. James, the third son, adopted the profession of his father, became President of the General Court of Virginia, was translated thence to the Supreme Appellate Court, was a zealous Whig, and chosen by the conventions succeeding the extinction of the Royal power in Virginia a member of the Committee of Safety. After the written constitution of the State was adopted in 1776, he was elected a member of the Continental Congress, in which

he served in 1779. He died while attending upon his public duties as Judge of the Court of Appeals, in 1793, leaving a large estate encumbered with heavy debts, all of which, at a subsequent period, were most honorably assumed by the subject of this notice, in the spirit of filial piety to the only parent he had known, his mother having died in his infancy—thus causing (to borrow his own words) to himself much suffering in after life.

For two years after the decease of his father, young Mercer found himself without means of completing his education, but in 1795 he entered the junior class in Princeton College, and in 1797 the first honors of his class were awarded to him by the unanimous vote of the Faculty and his class-mates, and at the Commencement he delivered a Latin oration. Of this class of thirty-one students were several names since highly distinguished—Hon. Richard Rush, Governor Troup, Governor Edwards, and Dr. Beasley. The three next succeeding years he prosecuted, in the same place, the study of law, and in the last year for his master's degree, pronounced a discourse in favor of establishing a permanent navy for national defence, which was published, without the knowledge of the author, in Philadelphia in 1801, and at the North with the title of "The Voice of Prophecy," in 1813.

On the 4th of July, 1798, at the age of twenty, while a student of law, when an invasion by the French was threatened, in a letter to General WASHINGTON, he tendered his services for the defence of the country, to which he received a kind reply and a promise to promote his views; and a little later a commission of first lieutenant of cavalry, and soon after of captain, which, as all danger of war had ceased, he declined to accept—never intending to devote his life to the military profession. He had the happiness, at a personal interview, to learn that General Washington approved the course which a sense of duty had led him to pursue.

In 1802, after five years study of the law, he was licensed to practice in the courts of Virginia; in October of that year, he went to Europe, and returned in December of the following year, and engaged in the duties of his profession, having at this time assumed the payment of all his father's debts.

He was elected in 1810, by his fellow citizens of Loudoun County, a delegate to the General Assembly of Virginia, and for seven successive years occupied that station. He is stated to have secured the enactment of the anti-duelling law of that State. In 1811, he recommended to the General Assembly an enlargement of the banking capital of the State by increasing the capital of the only existing bank and the erection

of another—the new capital to pay a bonus of twenty per cent., and the stock to be sold at auction. He mentions the success of this proposal, and that with the twenty per cent. bonus the auction yielded \$80,000 to the Commonwealth. War with Great Britain was expected in 1811, and he tendered his services, through his personal friend, Mr. Monroe, to the General Government. In 1812, he acted as commissioner, with Chief Justice Marshall and others, in the examination of the Greenbriar and New River sources of the Great Kanawha, and the headwaters of the James, with a view to their improvement, and if practicable, their union by railroad or canal. In that year he submitted resolutions to the Legislature for the establishment of a permanent fund for the internal improvement of the rivers and roads of the State; a measure arrested by the war, but subsequently adopted.

Our space will not allow us to give a full account of the services rendered to his country, and especially to his native State, during the last war with England; but justice demands the assertion that they were prompt, self-sacrificing, brave and able. As Aid to the Governor, he was appointed in 1813 to visit and prepare for the defence of Norfolk; and on the return of the Governor, he received a commission as Lieutenant Colonel of the forces which in his absence the General

Assembly had resolved to raise for defending that city. Commissioned to proceed to Washington and settle the military claims of Virginia on the General Government, he wrote an elaborate defence of these claims, to the principles of which some objection was urged by the War Department, but which were finally confirmed by Congress. While engaged in this vindication of the claims of his native State, he became convinced that her policy of raising and equipping an army for her own defence was inconsistent with that concentration of power in the hands of the United States Executive, most conducive to the common protection and welfare of the whole country; and with the approbation of the then Secretary of State, Mr. Monroe, he addressed a memorial to the Governor of Virginia, which ended with a recommendation that the Legislature should be convened to “repeal the act authorizing the regiment of regular troops of which he was the lieutenant colonel;” and on the convention of this body, he had the opportunity of submitting a motion to that effect, which prevailed by a unanimous vote.

Appointed, during the session of the General Assembly, a Major General of the militia authorized by an act of Congress to be held in readiness for the public service, at his own request he was ordered to Norfolk, where he remained with a company of volunteers—who, as others

were not ready to supply their place, consented at the earnest request of the commander of the port to stay.

“The winter of 1814 was a season of sore affliction to the troops at Norfolk, composed of the militia called out for short terms of duty, never in service long enough to become familiar with their duties, or enured to an unhealthy climate, although unhealthy only to those who were strangers to it. Many perished by disease, many more died on their way home after being discharged, and hundreds were weekly released from further service because they were utterly unable to perform military duty. Three thousand were buried at Norfolk who never encountered an enemy in the field; and the dead were silently interred at night by torchlight, to avoid depressing the spirits of the survivors.”

Severe illness to the commander was the consequence of his efforts and exposure, but returning to Richmond he soon recovered, and accepted the office of Inspector General, from the Executive of Virginia; and a little later, of Brigadier General, to command the 2d brigade of an army of 10,000 men, and discharged many arduous duties; but danger being averted from Virginia, he resumed his seat in the General Assembly of the State, where at the same time he held the position of chairman of the Committee of Finance and of a committee for the defence of the State. Of the great and successful labors of this eminent Virginian during the session of the General Assembly of that State in 1816, and for several subsequent years in the Congress of the

United States, to promote internal improvement, education, African Colonization, and the true policy for the suppression of the slave trade, we are happy to present a concise history from his own pen.

“He accordingly revived the resolutions he had submitted in the winter of 1812-13, to create a fund for internal improvement, to consist of all the stocks of the State derived from banking operations, and all future acquisitions from the same source. The capital of the fund was to remain untouched: its revenue to be applied to such works of internal improvement as the Legislature might approve, in such manner as to elicit from private subscribers to all such works, three-fifths of all sums required for their construction, while the State furnished the remaining two-fifths from that interest, on condition that no dividend should accrue to the State on her two-fifths till the private stockholders should have realized six per cent. on their subscription, and with another condition that, for the first fifty years from their incorporation, their dividends should in no case exceed ten per cent., nor for the next fifty years six per cent. To collect information, to guard the fund from alienation or misapplication, a Board of Public Works was superadded, to be composed of members chosen annually by the Legislature from prescribed divisions or districts of the State. The Board was empowered to engage and employ the services of a civil engineer, of established reputation, to aid their inquiries, to meet once a year prior to the annual meeting of the Legislature, and to recommend such measures of improvement as they might deem expedient. In the ensuing election of members to compose the first Board, along with Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, and others, the mover of the system delineated above, was also chosen by an almost unanimous vote

of both houses, there being but two dissentient ballots. The Governor was made *ex-officio* President of the Board.

“In the annual report of the Committee on Finance the chairman recommended—by a joint resolution to be submitted to the Senate if approved by the House—the appropriation of the entire claim of the State upon the General Government, to public education; and this resolution being approved by both houses, he moved another resolution which proposed, in express terms, the establishment of an University, to be styled the University of Virginia, and such additional colleges, academies and primary schools as should diffuse the benefit of education among all the people of the Commonwealth.

“This resolution also received the approbation of both houses. He also moved and succeeded in having passed by both houses, a bill authorizing a careful survey of the natural and artificial features of the State, with a view to the execution of a correct map of her whole territory and of a chart of each county. And he further carried another bill, written as the former by himself, but reported by another member, who was absent at its passage, to appropriate the proceeds of sale of certain lots held by the State in the city of Richmond to the repairs of the Capitol and the graduation, planting and permanent enclosure of the public grounds around it. Those sales produced more than \$80,000. The task of reducing the revenue after the adoption of the preceding measure was one of no difficulty whatever.

“Being for the last time, while confined by sickness in this district and not a candidate, re-elected to the House of Delegates, he served at the ensuing session, and on the 14th of December submitted to the House a resolution, which he had penned the preceding summer and shown to many persons, in a long journey to

Canada, made for the benefit of his health, and which resolution was every where approved, to call on the General Government for aid in procuring a territory in Africa, *or elsewhere*, (this word being inserted without his consent,) to serve as an asylum to such of the free people of color of Virginia as might choose to avail themselves of it, and such of her slaves as their masters might please to emancipate; he had the gratification to witness its passage through the House with the dissent of but fourteen votes, and through the Senate with but one dissentient voice. The resolution passed the House with closed doors, but the injunction of secrecy was immediately removed.

“For three years after this period the author of this narrative devoted his time almost exclusively to this, to him, most interesting object, which finally owed its success to the legislation of Congress, quite as much, if not more, than to the American Colonization Society. In aid of it he collected in Baltimore, during a visit of a fortnight, the sum of \$4,700. This sum was applied to defray the cost of the exploring expedition of Mills and Burgess to the coast of Africa, south of Sierra Leone, where, it was hoped, that a proper site for the contemplated colony would be found. But the writer of this narrative rendered afterwards much more important aid to the enterprize he had thus set on foot by the first public resolve of Virginia in relation to it. In April, 1817, he was elected to Congress, from the district in which he had lived since 1804. His first speech was delivered in support of the authority of the House of Representatives to punish contempts. His second, in favor of the constitutionality of the power of the General Government to appropriate money to internal improvements: both of which he drew out for publication. They were two of the only five speeches out of very many that he prepared for the

press, in a period of service which lasted through forty-eight sessions of Congress. In 1818, he sustained the resolution written by Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, and moved by Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, which condemned the invasion of Florida by the American army. \* \* \* \*

This speech he also drew out in part for publication. In the same year, he wrote a resolution to publish the journals of the Convention that framed the Federal Constitution, and the private foreign correspondence of the Government during the Revolutionary War—both of which were exposed to destruction, and the former existing on separate slips of paper difficult to arrange. A member of the Senate hearing of this resolution, anticipated the first object of the written resolution, in consequence of information given him of its existence, and the residue was added to the resolution when it came from the Senate to the House, at which stage, at the suggestion of Mr. Rufus King, the addition to it was made of the correspondence of the Government down to the ratification of the Constitution, in 1789.

“ In 1819, the State of Georgia having caused certain recaptured Africans, wrested from their country by the slave trade, in violation of the laws of the United States, to be sold and the moiety of the proceeds of sale to be paid into her treasury, the writer of this narrative prepared the heads of a bill which he prevailed on Dr. Floyd, a member of the Committee on the African slave trade, to report in form to the House to alter the existing law by requiring the marshals of the several States, whenever captive Africans should be brought into the United States, to take care of them, maintain them at the public charge, and to send them back to their native country. An agent of the United States was authorized to be appointed to receive them there, and one hundred thou-

sand dollars was appropriated to carry the act into execution. Gov. Floyd was called home by sickness of his family; Mr. Middleton, chairman of the committee, proposed to abandon the bill, and it devolved on the writer to sustain it in the House and procure friends for it in the Senate. The bill passed both houses, and Mr. Monroe, the President of the United States, consented so to construe its provisions as to appoint the physician or governor of the colony agent of the United States for recaptured Africans, and in order to provide with a secure station, to apply to the use of the first emigrants from the United States the preceding appropriation, on condition that no eclat should be given to the act and his construction of it.

“ Out of this appropriation the colony arose, and when some time afterwards the territory of the colony was named Liberia, in gratitude to the President its chief town was called Monrovia.

“ For three years the writer of this narrative labored in the cause of African Colonization, giving to it all his leisure from other pursuits, conducting a large share of the correspondence of the Society, and writing both its second and third voluminous reports. On one occasion he franked eight thousand circular letters to the clergy of every denomination in the United States, urging them on every Sabbath near the Fourth of July, to receive subscriptions towards the support of the colony.

“ At a subsequent period, he availed himself of the temporary absence of the chairman of the committee on the slave trade, to make a report in that character of sundry resolutions for the adoption of the House, and an amendment of a bill from the Senate. By the latter the African slave trade was made piracy, and by the former the President was requested to open negotiations with the several maritime powers of Europe and America, in order to render that statutory denomination of



this odious traffic part of the law of nations by universal consent and adoption.

“The amendment received the sanction of both houses, and in pursuance of the request contained in the resolution, negotiations were commenced, but proceeded no farther than the extension of the principle of the amendment to Great Britain and the Republic of Columbia, now subdivided into three independent states. One of the benefits which the mover of the resolution anticipated from its adoption was, that it would render the proposal of England to exchange the right of search on the African coast unnecessary. A pirate being at all times liable to search, and to punishment by any nation as *hostis humani generis*. Nor did the mover indulge this hope till it was confirmed by consultation with Chief Justice Marshall and his associate, Judge Washington. The negotiations having fallen short of their intended purpose, a treaty was formed with Great Britain to exchange that right. It was ratified by the Senate, with amendments, which occasioned its final rejection by the other contracting party, but not before, by Mr. Monroe's advice, Mr. Mercer addressed a letter to Mr. Stratford Canning, earnestly defending the amendments of the Senate and urging the ratification of the treaty as returned in the only form in which it could or ought to receive the sanction of the American Government. This appeal, though laid before the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the British Council, failed of success. It was with some gratification, however, that this writer heard Lord Palmerston express deep regret that it had not produced its desired effect.

“Besides the first appropriation for the abolition of the African slave trade, which afforded the first emigrants to that country the means of comfortable accommodation on their arrival there, as well as of defence, other sums were afterwards obtained for

the same purpose by the same means. The colony being planted and the Society provided by its increasing contributions with the means of engaging a secretary and traveling agents, with fixed salaries, this writer turned his attention to another object, after three years of zealous labor in this interesting enterprize, now rewarding by its success all its founders.”

To the sagacity and energy of General MERCER were the States of Maryland and Virginia and the Union indebted for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, of which he was the projector; and in the furtherance of which, as President of the Canal Company, he expended much thought and time, for several years. The aid of the General Government and of the States of Maryland and Virginia, was secured principally by his exertions, and the honor of having brought to completion this great national work, will ever be regarded as mainly his.

During his long congressional career of thirty consecutive years, he held himself almost wholly aloof from partizan controversies, directing his eye singly to the promotion of the highest interests of his country and mankind. To introduce his own language, “he was prompted during his whole public life by a desire to be useful rather than distinguished, and to soothe and allay rather than excite party spirit; to preserve the dignity of Congress, by suppressing disorder among its members and sustaining the authority of its rules.” He was reluctant to oc-

cupy himself with small concerns, or even matters of merely pecuniary interest, ever cherishing high purposes and intent upon great objects. He saw that every thing material and evanescent must lack the highest attribute of the sublime.

Among the friends and associates of General MERCER in his earliest labors for African Colonization, were ELIAS B. CALDWELL, FRANCIS S. KEY, WALTER JONES, and WILLIAM MEADE (now the Right Reverend Senior Bishop of Virginia) To these should be added the name of General HARPER. Only two of these, Bishop Meade and General Walter Jones, survive.

To the wisdom, ability and eloquence of General MERCER, especially, was Humanity indebted for that congressional legislation by which, through the interpretation given to it by Mr. Monroe, the first successful movement was made by the American Colonization Society to found a settlement of free civilized men of color on the western shore of Africa. His hands were strengthened, however, and his resolution sustained by the earnest and cheerful co-operation, counsels and appeals of the distinguished gentlemen we have mentioned, whose disinterested and invaluable labors should be ever held in grateful remembrance.

None who peruse the second and third reports of the American Colonization Society, will doubt that the

views of our revered friend were alike just, large and comprehensive. To him the scheme of this Institution was full of benevolence in all directions, and of blessings, unlimited in extent and duration, to the African race. As they continued unchanged, so did his efforts to promote them to the close of his life. In the second report of the Society he said :

“In the distribution of free colonies along the coast of Africa frequented by the slave ships, and the employment of a suitable naval force to guard its peace, the managers believe that the most efficient, if not the only adequate remedy, will be provided for enforcing the existing laws of the United States against the African slave trade.”

“If so many of the best interests, not only of these United States but of mankind in general, are to be promoted by the colonization of Africa, may not the hope be confidently indulged, that the wisdom and patriotism of the General Government will countenance the hitherto imperfect efforts of the American Colonization Society.”

“The numerous, respectable and concurrent authorities, to which the managers have resorted in their endeavors to acquire all the knowledge which is attainable of the Western Coast of Africa, have augmented their desire to liberate its wretched, but artless and docile and amiable inhabitants, from the chains of slavery and superstition in which the oppression and ignorance of so many ages have fast bound them. In their climate, soil, productions, and general health of this much injured country, there is every inducement to a zealous prosecution of the experiment which the Society has begun.

“That a colony of the free people of color of the United States may be planted

and protected on the Western Coast of Africa, at little comparative expense, can no longer be questioned. Should it prosper in its future growth, the extent of the blessing to which that prosperity may lead, as regards the civilization of Africa, the happiness of the free people of color, and the reduction of the number of slaves in America, no human sagacity can either foresee or compute. It is the duty of man to obey the Divine will by laboring to achieve all the good within the compass of his limited capacity, and to trust with humble but zealous confidence, for the success of the efforts in the superintending Providence of God."

In the third report, having spoken of the happy results which must arise to Africa from the extinction of the slave trade, and to free men of color themselves, from their establishment in Africa, he adds :

"New forms of Government, modelled after those which constitute the pride and boast of America, will attest the extent of their obligations to their former masters; and myriads of freemen, while they course the margin of the Gambia, the Senegal, the Congo, and the Niger, will sing in the language which records the Constitution, laws and history of America, hymns of praise to the common Parent of man.

"A revolution so beneficent, so extended and so glorious, requires to effect it the concert and the resources of a nation. The people of America have the power to secure its success against the uncertainty of accident. They are summoned to the performance of this duty, by the most urgent incentives of interest, the most awful appeals of justice, and the tenderest claims of humanity. Its final accomplishment will be a triumph over superstition, ignorance and vice, worthy of a people destined, it may be fondly hoped, to surpass all other nations in the arts of civilized life."

His labors in the cause of internal improvements, while in Congress, were very able, judicious, and efficient; and his last labor for that cause was bestowed on a report (demanding careful and extensive research) in regard to the best route for a road through the Isthmus of Darien, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The report proposed the cutting of a canal through the highland for three miles in the distance of fourteen, which separates Nicaragua from that ocean. The public mind was unprepared justly to appreciate the merits of this report, which however received the notice of Mr. Wheaton, our able minister at Berlin.

Before retiring from Congress, he laid upon the table of the House, resolutions contemplating the reduction of the Executive power, arising from its already vast and annually increasing patronage. He thought that such reduction must tend to allay political excitements, and guard the Union against the violence and frauds of Presidential elections.

He thus records the circumstances and motive which led him to resign his seat in Congress :

"In December, 1829, the writer of this narrative closed a service of eight sessions of the Virginia Legislature and forty-eight sessions of Congress, by resigning his seat in the House of Representatives shortly after he had resumed it in pursuance of the votes of an increased majority of his constituents in a district adjacent to the seat of Government. He had entered public life unencumbered with debts, which made

his retirement an act of justice to his creditors. It is his pride to reflect that not one cent of them arose from the cost of nineteen elections, many of which were closely contested."

His habits of thought and life rendered it impossible for General MERCER to be idle, while his motives for retirement from public life, were such as precluded inactivity. In relieving himself from all pecuniary embarrassment, and conducting the affairs of a financial institution and lending his influence to those national and philanthropic enterprises which retained a warm place in his affections, he found abundant occupation.

"Two voyages to Europe, six to Texas, added to two years spent on his farm in Kentucky, added to two journeys from Florida to Boston, have rendered (he observes) the last nine years of my life one of business rather than rest from labor."

As was to have been expected from one over whom high considerations of patriotic and religious duty held control, instead of seeking the repose to which his arduous labors and advanced age seemed to entitle him, his mind turned to that great work of humanity, yet unaccomplished, the entire abolition of the African slave trade—convinced that until civilization should take possession of Africa, the utter extinction of this enormous evil must be sought in the general consent of nations to denounce it as piracy, against one and all of them. He embarked for Europe, at his own expense, in the autumn of 1853, intent

mainly upon presenting his views to the authorities of Christendom, and obtaining their co-operation in a policy so vital in his eyes to the welfare of the African race and the character of the Christian world. An admirable letter, dated London, December 15, 1854, addressed to the writer, and published in the *National Intelligencer* of Jan. 16, 1855, described the variety and extent of his labors during the preceding year. To such labors he had been invited, several years ago, by resolutions of the Society. Among his first movements was that of presenting a memorial to his Holiness the Pope.

"My main object—and this I permitted to be understood—in beginning with the Pope the labor which, in truth, brought me to Europe, a fourth time in fifty-two years, and so advanced an age, was to secure, if possible, his influence over the Roman Catholic States of the two peninsulas of Europe, viz: four in Italy, and both Spain and Portugal. The last two I regard as the continued stay of the persevering and desperate pirates of the African coast. Had I immediately succeeded in Rome, I meant to overtake two of my American friends then on their way to Spain, and to leave the rest of Italy to be acted upon in my tour towards Athens and Constantinople."

Having conferred freely with M. Talbot, the confidential secretary of the Pope, and sought the aid of the late Nuncio Bedini, he accompanied our late minister to Constantinople, Mr. Marsh, and his interesting family, to Bologna, and thence proceeded alone by way of Venice, Verona, and Milan, to Switzerland; and from

the Sardinian minister (to whom he was introduced by Mr. Fay) he received assurances of the co-operation of that government in his views. The French minister resident there, promised to write in his behalf and that of his object to the Minister of Foreign Affairs at home, and prepare for his reception by the French Government; but as suggested by Mr. Fay, he concluded to seek letters from Baron Humboldt, of Berlin, and therefore proceeded to Brussels, Dresden, Berlin, and also to St. Petersburg, hoping to obtain access to Count Nesselrode. He traveled nineteen entire nights in going to St. Petersburg and returning to Berlin. At the last place, he conferred with Baron Humboldt, and through our Minister, Mr. Seymour, with Count Nesselrode at St. Petersburg. He remarks—

“You will readily suppose that in Berlin and St. Petersburg I did not forget the main purpose of my voyage across the Atlantic, performed at least with a mind disencumbered of politics or business, and provided with the means of moving where I pleased, with a just economy, free from corroding cares of money or hereditary debts, the bane of my past life, and that of many a Virginian before my day.”

On his return to Paris, after a brief repose, he hastened to be in London at the opening of Parliament. In the eloquent letter from which we have already quoted, he observes:

“Objections are made to the time, at which I enter upon the arduous, because hitherto totally neglected, task of giving vital efficacy to the resolution, almost un-animously adopted by the House of Rep-

resentatives, to make the African slave trade piracy by the law of nations, that is, the universal assent of the Christian world, and if possible the pagan also.”

He then proceeds to show, that the warlike state of Europe interposed no valid objection to such a measure, but opportunities and motives for its accomplishment. Some passages of this eloquent letter deserve the consideration of the Christian world.

We must deny ourselves the satisfaction of giving a statement in detail of the earnest and multiplied endeavors of our eminent friend to impress the minds of European statesmen with the necessity and great philanthropy of his object. His letter to Lord Clarendon, his memorial to the Emperor of France, and that to the august Assembly convened in Paris to promote the peace of Europe, showed that age had not impaired the soundness of his judgment, or the warmth and energy of his eloquence. But he felt that his words were too generally unheeded, yet trusted that Providence would cause them, in times less selfish and more virtuous, to gain the ear and heart of nations.

Arrested by a dreadful and incurable malady, not immediately impairing sensibly his vigor of mind or body, in the autumn of 1856 he returned from Europe, and hastened to try the effect of the healing springs of his native State. Deriving little or no benefit from these springs, he visited New York, learned the na-

ture of his malady, and submitted to a surgical operation. The wound healed, and for some weeks hopes were cherished of his recovery, but the danger returned in the succeeding summer, and he resorted a second time to surgical skill. Near the commencement of the present year, he was compelled again to consult the surgeons of New York and Washington—the cause of danger increasing, and assuming a more alarming form; but they were convinced it could not be removed, and that speedy death was inevitable. Yet his step was firm, his mind unclouded, his zeal in the cause of humanity unabated, his cheerfulness like the soft decline of a clear summer day. During the meeting of the Directors of the Colonization Society in January, and when about to retire from Washington to the residence of his relatives in Virginia, to pass in severe suffering the few months that remained for him of life, he requested by a note to the Secretary that a protest should be drawn up, or a memorial to the President, against the abominable revival of the slave trade by France. He reminded the Directors that a resolution of Congress, renewed in 1833, contained a request of the President to *renew, from time to time*, until successful, his negotiations with foreign nations, to make the slave trade piracy by universal consent, and that on the first occasion this act passed almost unani-

mously, and on the last, without a dissenting voice.

From the arrival at the last stage of his pilgrimage, he rejoiced, after many wanderings, to pass the closing days of his life amid the kind attentions and sympathies of beloved relatives, deeply interested in his extraordinary powers, great resources, instructive and finished conversation, benevolent and Christian views and feelings, and other exhibitions of character the more impressive during his severe and final trial.

“Persuaded that he must soon leave the world, he was diligent in setting his house in order; closed up his earthly business, and seemed anxious to withdraw his mind from all worldly things—except in so far as the honor and welfare of his country were concerned. ‘I am trying,’ said he, ‘not to occupy my mind with any worldly matters whatever;’ and then added, with a glow of patriotic excitement, ‘except my country; to her welfare I have devoted my whole life, and I cannot forget it now; it has become a part of my nature, and must die with me.’”

His religious character was evidently maturing. He had been in communion with the Episcopal Church for more than forty years, habitually attentive to his public religious duties, and had “never, as far as he recollected, omitted his private devotions morning and evening.” The unfavorable influence of public life upon genuine piety, he probably more or less experienced, and often remarked.

“It was not his habit to go into what

might be called fashionable society; and during his recent stay of several years in Europe, he pursued the same course, avoiding scenes of dissipation and worldly pleasure. Naturally generous and benevolent, he had cultivated kindly and forgiving feelings as a Christian duty. No man, he declared, ever loved his friends more devotedly than he had; nor had any man ever experienced more of it from those who were true Christians. He had, in truth, never lost a friend who was a Christian; and he was sorry to add he had never had one not a Christian—who, however ardent in his attachment, and warm in his professions, did not forsake him in the hour of need. As to those who had done him wrong, he tried, as far as practicable, to return good for evil: he had prayed for them, even with tears; he had never sought their injury, nor had he found any pleasure in their disappointments and downfall. But, however he had discharged his duty to man, the service he had rendered to God he felt to be most imperfect and undeserving. Being reminded of his usefulness and beneficence as a reason for serenity and confidence at the termination of his long life, his only and very decided remark was, 'In all that, I have not the slightest confidence whatever. I know the human heart; I have had experience of its motives, and learned how defective they are; how sinful they are. When I was myself most useful, there was nothing that merited the approval of my Maker. No, I have not the slightest confidence whatever in all this. My only confidence is in a genuine repentance and faith in the Saviour: that is my only hope.' "

The question being repeated a little before his death, he replied very decidedly in the affirmative, at the same time giving additional evidence that he looked for salvation only by faith in Christ, and had great confidence that he would not be

disappointed in death or at the day of Judgment. He had clearly cultivated submission to the Divine Will. He had a dread of impatience or repining under his protracted sufferings. No doubt, said he, the Almighty has brought this upon me for the wisest and best of purposes. Once, when through extreme pain compelled to cry out, Why is this? why do I thus suffer? he earnestly rebuked himself, and said, Shall I complain? I, whom my Maker has blessed now for almost eighty years; and closed his lips in silent submission to Him who doeth all things well. His last hours were almost free from pain, and being commended to the mercy of God in Christ, with scarce a struggle, he passed quickly to his final rest, on the 4th of May, in the eightieth year of his age. To Leesburg, where sixty years before he practiced law, in the county and District from which he had been repeatedly chosen a representative to the State and National Governments, those who loved and venerated him brought his remains, to ask for them (from the few survivors among his old friends, and from the children of his former constituents,) a GRAVE.

A scholar, a gentleman (when that word had no equivocal meaning,) a tried patriot, an eloquent orator and writer, a statesman enlightened by philosophy, and a philanthropist after the teachings of Christ—to Virginia, America, Africa, he was a benefactor. He was truly a great and good man; his fame is rather in the future than the present, since the seed he planted is not to be arrested in its growth and defies decay—"first the blade, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear."

### Death of Anson G. Phelps,

PRESIDENT OF THE NEW YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

THE news of the death of our universally respected and beloved fellow citizen ANSON G. PHELPS, which was briefly announced under our obituary head this morning, was the more afflicting as it was wholly unexpected. Few probably were aware that he had been ill. His health, however, had been precarious for two or three years past; and the last time we met with him, which was about a month since, we could not help noticing that he appeared more like an invalid than we had ever before seen him.

Mr. Phelps was President of the N. Y. State Colonization Society, a member of the Executive Committee of the Southern Aid Society, Treasurer of the American and Foreign Christian Union, a Director of the American Temperance Union, and of the American Seamen's Friend Society, a Trustee of Union Theological Seminary, a Corporate Member of the American Board of Missions, and an officer or active promoter of almost every other enterprise of Christian benevolence that can be named. New York has few such men to lose—perhaps not one that surpassed him in the universality and magnitude of his benefactions and personal efforts in every good word and work. He lived not for himself, but for the public, and especially for the Christian public, and for the honor of his Master. As an example to others, and not for his own sake, (for he has received his reward,) we hope that some competent hand will in due time present a memoir of his life to the public, which, if faithfully done, will be an invaluable record, showing what one man can achieve, not by the force of extraordinary talent or eloquence, but by a never-ceasing, well-directed, and energetic purpose and effort to do good, as opportunity and ability might enable him, in every department of Christian labor.

The aggregate of his benefactions, great and small, for one object and another, was very large. Only last Thursday, he subscribed \$500 a year for several years towards the support of Rev. Dr. Riggs (late Missionary to Turkey) as Professor of Oriental Languages in Union Theological Seminary. Two or three years ago he fitted up and furnished 15 or 20 rooms in the same Seminary for theological students.

For several years past, he has given \$1000 a year to the American Board of Missions, \$500 a year to the Southern Aid Society from its origin until now, and in a corresponding ratio, doubtless, to the other benevolent institutions with which he was connected. But his contributions were by no means confined to these.

Mr. Phelps was a Director of the Fulton Bank, the Seamen's Savings Bank, and doubtless of other financial institutions.

As a merchant, Mr. Phelps inherited the extraordinary executive powers of his lamented father, whose name he bore, though he had comparatively little occasion to exert them, as the immense business of his firm (Phelps, Dodge & Co.) had been thoroughly established and systematized under the direction of his father and older partners, before he became prominently connected with it. If however he was less a slave to his business than many others, it was not that he might be idle, but that he might devote his energies more efficiently to objects of benevolence and humanity. It is not every merchant who is so favorably situated as he was in this respect, and of those who are, very few indeed devote their energies so assiduously, and as a matter of business, to doing good.

With a rare combination of sound judgment with natural warmth of temperament, Mr. Phelps was entirely free from the ultraisms of the day. His active connexion with the Colonization cause, and with the Southern Aid Society, show where he stood in this respect. To every such object, and to all the objects of Christian benevolence and real humanity, his death is a great misfortune. But the Master whom he served, can raise up or give direction to other men, so that his place shall on the whole be more than supplied, and his expectations and hopes in regard to these various enterprises shall be fully realized, although his own hands are motionless, and his voice silent in the grave.

Mr. Phelps's age was about 40. His disease, which commenced with a cold at the Colonization Anniversary on Tuesday evening last, developed itself in varioloid on Sunday, and terminated his valuable life between 9 and 10 o'clock on Tuesday (last) evening.

His funeral takes place at the Mercer street Presbyterian Church to-morrow afternoon, half past 4 o'clock.—*Jour. of Com.*



[From the N. Y. Colonization Journal.]

A special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Society was convened and fully attended, Wednesday afternoon, May 19th, and on motion the following Resolutions, offered by Dr. D. M. Reese, were adopted:

*Whereas* intelligence has just reached us, that our worthy friend and beloved President has suddenly departed this life; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Board of Managers of the New York State Colonization Society feel called upon to record the expression of their deep affliction for the loss of our endeared and invaluable presiding officer.

*Resolved*, That our late President inherited the humble piety, earnest philanthropy, and Christian virtues of his late venerated father and predecessor at the head of this Board, and we feel that the Colonization cause never had truer friends or more liberal patrons than the father and the son.

*Resolved*, That while, as in duty bound, we bow with submission to the Divine dispensation which has thus early called from his career of benevolence and usefulness the chief officer of the Board, and the President of our State Colonization Society, endeared to us all by our personal and official relations; yet we find consolation in the remembrance of his truly religious character, exemplified as it was by his love to God and man, and his fidelity to Christ and his Church, in which respects he was, though young, a bright and shining light.

*Resolved*, That with our sincere condolence with his family in this mysterious dispensation, a copy of these resolutions be signed by our presiding officer and Secretary, and transmitted to the widow of the deceased.

*Resolved*, That this Board will attend the funeral services to be held in Mercer Street Presbyterian Church to-morrow afternoon.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these Resolutions be furnished the press for publication.

#### FUNERAL.

A large audience attended the funeral service at the Mercer-street Church Thursday afternoon. The services commenced by the singing of Handel's sublime solo, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," by Miss Flint.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. DeWitt, a funeral hymn was sung by the whole congregation, and addresses were made by his late pastor, Rev. Dr. Prentiss, Rev. Mr. Stewart of Tarrytown, Rev. Dr. Bethune, and Rev. Asa D. Smith, all of them eulogistic to a very high degree. If consolation can be found for bereaved friends, it must arise from such words in praise of the departed, and the feeling that they but re-echo their own hearts utterances.

**MUNIFICENT DONATIONS.**—We learn from the New York Journal of Commerce that the late Anson G. Phelps, after having made abundant provision for his wife, and bequests to other relatives and friends, has given the following legacies:

To the Am. and Foreign Christian Union (to satisfy a mortgage on their premises).....	\$12,600
The Union Theol. Seminary....	30,000
American Bible Society.....	10,000
Am. Board of Commissioners...	15,000
Am. Home Missionary Society..	10,000
N. Y. State Colonization Society.	10,000
Southern Aid Society.....	5,000
American Tract Society.....	5,000
Central Am. Ed. Society.....	5,000
Institution for the blind.....	1,000

### Death of Archibald McIntyre, Esq.,

A VICE PRESIDENT OF THE NEW YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

In the death of ARCHIBALD MCINTYRE, Esq., of Albany, which we find announced in the subjoined article, the Colonization Society has lost one of its firmest friends and a liberal supporter. We learn that Mr. McIntyre left a legacy of \$500 to the American Colonization Society, a testimony of his unshaken confidence in its usefulness.

Mr. McIntyre was a native of Kenmore, (Perthshire) Scotland, but came to this country before the Revolution, when but four years old. After remaining a short time at Albany, his family removed to Montgomery county, where Mr. McIntyre

rose rapidly to wealth and social distinction. He was a member of Assembly from Montgomery in 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802. He again was in the Assembly in 1804.

He was a man of integrity, of method, and exactness in business, and of great enterprise.—Even in his latter years, when he might have been content with his ample fortune, he preferred to use his means for the development of the mineral resources of Northern New York. Time did not efface, even in his extreme old age, the characteristics of his Scottish nationality.

—*N. Y. Col. Journal.*

## Latest from Liberia.

OUR last number contained recent intelligence from Liberia; but the extracts from correspondence here given, and Mr. Seymour's letter, are still later. The information from the last immigrants, at Robertsport, and from those at Careysburg, are satisfactory and encouraging. It would be well for journals who appear to find gratification in any vague rumors of evil or misfortune in Liberia, to reprint some cheering statements, coming very frequently to the office, from the most upright and intelligent citizens of that Republic.

Mr. H. W. DENNIS, the Agent of the Society at Monrovia, writes to the Financial Secretary, March 13, 1858, that suit has been entered by the citizens of Clay-Ashland, at Court, for an action of injunction against the President and Trustees of Liberia College, to prevent the erection of the buildings of that College at Monrovia. Counsel appeared on both sides, the proceedings lasted two days, much interest was manifested, and the court room crowded. The judge stated that some time would be required before he would be prepared to pronounce his decision. Mr. Dennis adds:—"An account of all the proceedings in this case, together with the doings of the Trustees, I learn, will be published by Mr. Roberts, the President of the College, so that all interested parties in the United States and

Liberia may clearly understand the whole matter and judge for themselves."

Mr. R. L. STRYKER, Superintendent of the Settlement of Robertsport, Grand Cape Mount, writes to the Financial Secretary, under date of the 1st March, 1858:

"We are getting along finely with this last company of immigrants, so far as regards health—they having had very little illness among them. They have cleared several acres of ground and planted much of it, and got much of the materials for their dwellings. They, that is the body of them, seem to be those who will do credit to themselves and the country they are in."

Dr. H. J. ROBERTS writes from Robertsport, Grand Cape Mount, March 10th, 1858:

"I deem it advisable to write you by the English mail steamer concerning the immigrants under my charge, which arrived by the M. C. Stevens on the 18th of December, and will in a few days have been here three months.

"You will be pleased to hear, that of the moiety who remained here of this company, though a great many have been sick, not a death has occurred. We have had an increase of two, and I am happy to report that mothers and children are doing well. This company appear very industrious—have cleared up a considerable space of ground, and many of them are making rapid and extensive preparations for building decent and respectable frame houses—small, to be sure, but commodious."

The Hon. J. H. PAXTON, Superintendent of the Interior Settlement

of Careysburg, writes under date of March 11th, 1858:

"You will be pleased to learn that affairs are progressing finely here, and that the immigrants, as a general thing, continue to enjoy good health. They exhibit industry in preparing their grounds and building their houses. Nathan and Moses Coleman, from Christian County, Ky., and five of the Riggins family, have their houses built; others are preparing their grounds for the purpose. In fact, I must say that the company are interesting and industrious.

"Mr. H. W. Foster, who was appointed by the Committee to the charge of the Receptacle School, commenced operations on the 1st instant.

"You will be pleased to learn that a revival of religion has taken place among the immigrants, and that four have been converted, while several others are inquiring anxiously the way of salvation. I doubt not that great good will be done. As soon as I can obtain a supply of suitable Sunday School books, I desire to establish Sunday Schools in the native towns near the settlement, and to induce those who are among us to attend Sabbath schools regularly.

"You can scarcely imagine the good effect this settlement has had upon the natives: much, though, growing out of the kind manner in which they have been received when they have come among us, and peaceful communication with them otherwise, which secures their confidence and fidelity. President Benson visited our settlement on the 11th ult.—expressed his pleasure at the progress of affairs here, and the people were highly delighted at the honor paid them."

In another letter, Mr. Paxton states that Zoda Queah having informed him that there can be had a nearer route to the depot on the St.

Paul's, one equally free from swamp and marsh, he had determined to procure his services in cutting a line which he, Mr. Paxton, would endeavor to survey, and report the nearest exact distance of the points to be connected by the proposed road.

Dr. J. H. SNOWDEN writes from Careysburg, February 10th, 1858:

"The company last out for Careysburg are at present doing finely, and it is to be hoped that this state of things will continue. Though this settlement is by no means as far in the interior as has been supposed, and will probably lose in a year or two some of the advantages which it possesses over others, it is my opinion that it will always be distinguished over others for its healthiness."

From Rev. G. L. Seymour.

BUCHANAN,

February 1, 1858.

Rev. and Dear Sir:—I received your kind letter of December 16th, 1857, which found me in this place, preparing to return to my station in Pessay, after an absence of a few weeks, for the purpose of obtaining aid from the Government and individuals, to assist in defraying the expenses of an exploration interior of Liberia. And I have to say that I have been blessed in my exertions to the amount of about three hundred dollars; and as I received aid from Government (of course in service of the same) in the important enterprize, about which all appear interested, I feel compensated for the letter I sent in answer, if but one good idea is advanced in behalf of Africa; and do trust that it will awaken the sympathy of our colored brethren in the United States for their fatherland:—for be assured, sir, that it is Africa's own children who are to do the work, under

God. I do not know that it would be well to undertake the purchase of any part of the camwood country alone, with a view to secure the wealth thereof, as the natives think it common property; and of course many would disregard the contract and impose upon the owners. But one thing can be accomplished, viz: to establish trading stations along the line out of the wood country, and obtain it cheap, and yet not be subjected to those impositions; which will be the better plan. It wants faith and works to go hand in hand, and the thing will be accomplished. The three Head-men referred to, are constant in their solicitations for Americans to reside with them, for mutual interest; each of them will be pleased to hear from you on the important subject of interior settlements at or near their dominions; and I believe they will perform all they promise. I shall deem it a pleasure to inform them that I have an answer to the communication in their behalf, if it is but a few lines in my letter, for they have an idea that the Society can accomplish much for them in settling Americans in their midst, and the benefits they cannot express; and I am compelled to regard it as one of the indications of the harvest ripening fast. The extension of settlements interiorwards is not so dangerous an experiment as may be contemplated, if the right kind of persons can be employed; and the Government will have but little to do in affording protection if a friendly intercourse is main-

tained by those that go in the first instance. Our Government is at this time cramped for want of means, therefore can do but little in defraying the expenses of a wagon road now, but will take hold of the thing in due time if the necessary means can be secured to begin, after which it can go on and progress to a respectable issue. I need not remind you, that the means to perpetuate the work on a broad plan is at the disposal of any and all who take hold of it in a masterly way; and the Government is willing, and will no doubt undertake it in a few months. You are correct in the supposition that the wood and our station are beyond the jurisdiction of the Republic,—they are about seventy-five or eighty miles beyond. There would be difficulty in transporting a company of emigrants with luggage to our place, yet it can be done for about twenty-five or thirty dollars apiece, and perhaps less on an average. I have thought it best to begin a settlement with old citizens, and heartily adopt your sentiments as to their moral and religious character.

I forwarded at the same time with my recent letter, a box of specimens, which by this time I hope you are in possession of. I beg to be remembered at the Throne of Grace, and believe me, your humble and obedient servant,

GEO. L. SEYMOUR.

Rev. R. R. Gurley,

*Cor. Sec. A. C. S.*

[Continued.]

### **Voyage to Liberia.**

BY DR. JAMES HALL.

THE TROOPS—EFFECTS OF THE WAR—VOYAGE UP THE COAST.

THE extracts given in the last number from our official letters to the President of the Society, embody all we have to say in regard to the Cape Palmas war, and very

likely much of a personal nature that we should not have thought necessary or judicious to embody in the journal of our voyage, but we could not well change or qualify a report

that we had once formally made, and which had been published as an appendix to the Annual Report of the Maryland State Colonization Society. We say these extracts embrace all we have to say of the war, and therefore pretty much all we have to say of the voyage from Monrovia to Cape Palmas, as that war governed all our movements and absorbed all our thoughts.— Turn which way we would, and it was nothing but war and its concomitants, insignificant as the matter may seem to those not particularly interested in our Liberia Settlement. One advantage, however, resulted from the movement, fraught as it was with evil: we were better able to form a just estimate of the Liberian character, for Liberia has a character of its own, and even a civilization of its own, such as can be met with nowhere else.

Many of the "Troops" who volunteered were *entirely* Liberians, born and bred in Liberia, sons of old settlers, whom we knew twenty years since, and most of them had been there long enough to be thoroughly nationalized. A few, however, were new-comers, who turned out merely for rations, a nondescript class undergoing the process of incubation or hatching from slavery to freedom, whom it was not difficult to distinguish at a glance. It was quite interesting to witness the drumming up for recruits at the military parade. This process indicated the freedom of Liberians. In our letters, extracted from, we merely said, "about one hundred volunteers were obtained," &c. But let it not be supposed that they turned out at once, because the President wished it, or because a bill had passed the Legislature authorizing him to raise a certain number of men, or that they rushed to the standard to lay down their

lives, if needful, for their Maryland neighbors. No such thing—no little recruiting management and effort were necessary. The parade or military turn out was a general one, an annual or quarterly muster of all the militia of Messurado County happening, providentially or otherwise as people are disposed to believe, on the 7th of February, the very day after the Legislative action referred to. It was one of peculiar interest, as the Zouave uniforms, presented to the Republic by the Emperor of the French, were that day to be distributed. After the usual drill and inspection, the troops were addressed by President Benson, who stated fully the condition of affairs at Cape Palmas, the application for aid, the authority of the Legislature to raise men, the pay, conditions of service, &c. &c., urging them to volunteer in the cause of humanity and the common interests of Liberia. Volunteers were requested to step forth—not one moved a peg. Then commenced the rounds of the sergeant or corporal and music—"Roll went the drum and the fife played sweetly;" but few stragglers fell in; something was wrong, and we began to apprehend a failure. Then followed a kind of general consultation or caucussing. Many important points were first to be settled, the principal one was, who is to have command of the expedition; then, shall we be entirely under the control of our own officers, and not subject to those of Cape Palmas? &c. &c. All these questions must be satisfactorily disposed of, or no volunteering in any cause. The whole movement indicated entire freedom in the humblest citizens of the Republic, and they seemed to be as little under the influence or control of the dignitaries or prominent men as any people we have ever seen. We say not, if this is

of the usual luggage of coastwise passengers, goats, pigs, bullocks, fowls, and hampers of rice, cassada, and the like. Some of the *fixings* of the "army of protection" had been left on board by oversight, and some of our way passengers were left behind, as usual. To be sure that all was right, we pulled on shore even the third time in the rain, to make a clean business of it, and wound up our Cape Palmas visit with labor, not unlike what we had been accustomed to there, in days long since.

The getting up the coast in the dry season is no easy affair, the sea breeze generally blowing down, seldom five points off, and the current usually sets with the wind, in fact is made by it, only running more directly on a line with the coast. It averages about two knots an hour, sometimes more, or less, as the case may be. Were it not for the land breeze it would be almost impossible for a medium built vessel to beat up at all. This wind comes off shore in the morning, sometimes rising at two, not unfrequently as late as four or six, and we have known it delayed till later. It generally blows dead off shore, often a point or two up the coast. The way, therefore, to fetch to windward, is to lie quietly at anchor till the land breeze rises, having hauled short the night before or as the sea breeze abates; then stand off and up the coast, keeping a good full to make the most of the breeze, for it is a short-lived one and generally very light. You may calculate upon its dying away at ten or eleven; when, if not too far out, 'tis better to drop a small anchor under foot till the sea breeze sets in, otherwise you drift to the leeward rapidly. When the sea breeze comes, either favorable or otherwise, keep *her full and by*, unless it is so free that you can *lay the coast along*, then

make the most of it; but it will generally head you in shore from two to four points. Therefore, it stands you in hand to get a good offing with the land breeze. As a general rule, you will come in with the land by sundown, when the only course is, to come to anchor at once, and hold on till you next get the land breeze, or till the sea breeze hauls so that you can lay your course, which is seldom the case. There is generally an aversion on the part of seamen, unacquainted with the African coast, to adopt this course.— They think, if they could get a little more offing, the wind might haul a bit, and they could lay up; so they stretch off with the sea breeze, having their starboard tacks aboard.— The result uniformly is, they find themselves far to the leeward in the morning, swept down by the current on their weather bow. If you tack at all, do it in the day time, making a short leg off, and you will then be able to judge whether you can make or lose. We have often known more lost in one night than could be gained in days: but to return to our voyage.

We got underway at Cape Palmas with the morning land breeze, at about one o'clock, and stretched well out in order to come up and in with the sea breeze. At daylight we were abreast of Garraway, having made, as we thought, a fine run. But the breeze died away early, and the sea breeze came in faint and slow. The consequence was, being too far out to anchor, we were near down to Cape Palmas again at noon. It was tough working, but we did our best night and day, having not a moment to lose. The fourth day we hove in sight of Sinou, where we were obliged to stop. We hoped to make it on our first stretch in, with the sea breeze, for which we braced in all we could, but to no

surgeon, assistant surgeon, and chaplain; the latter might possibly have been dispensed with, for there were not less than a half dozen regular clergymen in the rank and file of this army of one hundred and fifteen men. This large proportion of officers is very likely owing to the fact that most of old Liberians were from Virginia, a soil somewhat prolific in the production of this genus. Be that as it may, they were good disciplinarians and well performed their several duties. We strain no point, when we express our opinion, that officers and men, the recruits so speedily raised and equipped, when they marched on shore at Cape Palmas, would favorably compare with any militia in the United States, or volunteers in any service who had not been longer mustered and drilled; and as for pluck and courage, the history of the various encounters in which the Liberians have been engaged, of which we shall take occasion to speak hereafter, is sufficient evidence that they are not excelled by any people in the world; not even by our volunteers in Mexico, during the late war with that country—real dare-devils, pushing headlong into danger, regardless of consequences. Happily, there was no occasion for the exercise of their energy or courage at Cape Palmas; the prudent and judicious management of Commissioner Roberts secured an honorable and bloodless victory, and we trust a lasting peace.

We have before spoken of the effect of the news of the war upon us, of our disappointment in the object of our visit to Cape Palmas. We have said that the place was under martial law, that no business was done save drilling and marching the people around under arms, that we could transact no business with the Society's Agent, could not leave

the immediate vicinity of the cape, or learn anything of the agricultural improvements in the settlement. In fact, our recollection of our five days' stay there, is but little more than that of landing troops, munitions of war, provisions, and watering the ship. One point, however, remains fixed in our memory, our visit to the blackened ruins of old King Freeman's Town, which occupied the bluff on the eastward end of the Cape, where it is connected with the main land. The site or plat of which is rocky, including some two or three acres, and was thickly covered with circular thatched houses, running up to a point like hay stacks, containing some ten or twelve hundred souls. Now, not a vestige of it remained, save a few blackened cocoa-nut trees, the circular hearths or hard beaten earthen floors of the huts of the departed natives, and masses of broken crockery, which once constituted their principal wealth.

We designated the old Palaver Place, where under a broad spreading tree, we effected the purchase of territory, and where we have often met the old chiefs to settle other palavers of a less pleasing nature, and where, too, we have sometimes met them to partake of the brimmers of the sweet palm wine, in their holiday season, when for nights and days together the women danced to the rapidly beaten drum. The visit brought all these scenes and the principal actors in them fresh to our mind, and keenly did we feel the change which a foolish, rash act had produced. But we will not dwell upon the subject, or tarry longer at Cape Palmas, and only wish we could never recall the impressions of our visit.

On the evening of the 21st February, in a pouring rain we put off for the ship, having three boat loads





effect; we fell to the leeward of the anchorage, some ten miles or so, running into seven fathoms about 3 o'clock P. M. We thought, for once, we would try our good ship in this feat of beating up, which no old African voyager considers practicable. We determined to stand off one hour, keeping her a good rap-full, that she might get her offing the quicker, therefore drift less to leeward. In one hour we tacked again and stood in, bracing sharp up and keeping her jam in the wind's eye. As we neared the coast we were rejoiced to find the port well under our lee bow, consequently eased her off a couple of points and let her run through the water, which she did in her own gallant style. At 7 o'clock we came to anchor off Sinou, having gained near ten miles in four hours against wind and current, a thing very rarely done. After coming to anchor we tried the current and found it from one-and-a-half to two knots. So much for our ship again.

At Sinou we had to land some cargo and way passengers, with their dunnage and cattle. At daylight the boats were loaded and put off for shore. It was a day of hard labor and fatigue for all hands on board. We took charge of the busi-

ness on shore, and finally got through with it and on board again at ten o'clock at night. Of Sinou we can say but little. It has improved less than we expected, although we did not visit the farming region. Like Cape Palmas it has suffered severely from a recent war with the native tribes, or rather with the Fishmen and their allies in the neighborhood, to whom they have given a lesson that will not soon be forgotten. We found our old friend, Edward Morris, the honorable senator for that county, hale and hearty, and partook of his kindly tendered hospitality. Sinou wants more settlers, *and must have them.*

We weighed anchor early in the morning of the 26th, to continue our tedious process of beating up the coast. No land breeze favoring us, we determined to stretch far out at sea, beyond the influence of the coast current, or hoping to feel it less, well out: and most likely we did; for although we had no land breeze, and the sea breeze almost dead ahead, yet we reached Monrovia on the 3d day of March, making nine working or sailing days from Cape Palmas, which could easily have been run in one, with a fair wind.—[*Md. Col. Journal.*]

#### New York State Colonization Society.

THIS Society held its twenty-sixth anniversary on Tuesday evening, in the Reformed Dutch Church on Lafayette Place.

H. M. Schiefflin, Esq., read the following synopsis of the report of the Board of Managers:

Since our last annual report, two voyages of the M. C. Stevens have been made, conveying three hundred and seventy emigrants to Liberia. In the continued healthfulness of the new and more elevated settlements, the Society may find the highest encouragement. Nothing has hitherto more effectually discouraged emigration than the frequent occurrence of heavy

mortality among newly-arrived settlers. When by time the question of safety to new settlers is fully established, by simply locating them on the hills, we may anticipate a rapid increase of emigration.

The receipts of the New York State Colonization Society, for the year ending April 1, 1858, were, on the general fund, \$11,712 48; education fund, \$3,912 14. Total, \$15,624 62. In addition to these receipts in the treasury, large sums were devoted to agricultural and educational purposes by our friends, which did not pass through the treasurer's hands. The events transpiring in Africa, the West

Indies, and America, relative to the renewed slave trade, the great extension of commercial enterprise, the opening up of access to multitudes in Africa, both on the Niger and Zambesi Rivers, and the use of steam vessels to ascend these great arteries of commerce, unitedly demand from us corresponding increase of efforts to extend and perfect the great work in which we are engaged, and thus to hasten the day when Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands to God.

The Rev. Mr. Rambo, of the Protestant Episcopal Mission at Cape Palmas, offered a resolution, and made some interesting remarks in regard to the customs of the natives. The Rev. Mr. Bushnell, of the Gaboon Mission, followed.

Mr. Bushnell was followed by Mr. T. M. Chester, a citizen of Monrovia, who had been some time in one of the literary institutions in the Eastern States, and who spoke with great fluency, and with much propriety and good sense. He ranked the religious denominations in the following order: Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Episcopalian. The Methodists do not encourage excitement, and conduct revivals in a very solemn manner. The commerce of Liberia increases, but he thought it could never be a great commer-

cial nation for lack of harbors. The principal exports are palm oil and camwood, the former a superior lubricator, and the latter valuable for dyeing, and readily bought by captains at \$60 per ton. The country is admirably adapted to agriculture, and produces superior coffee and rice, indigo, pepper, etc., in great abundance. Mr. Chester's remarks called forth much applause.

The Rev. John Seys, the well-known friend of Africa, who has made seven voyages from the United States to Africa, and who has but recently returned, gave an interesting account of the new settlement of Careysburg, in the interior, a settlement that he had formed in his last visit to Liberia. It enjoys a climate not surpassed, perhaps, in any part of that vast country, and will be a most important auxiliary to the cause of emigration. Mr. Seys offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the healthfulness of the interior settlement at Careysburg, now so thoroughly tested, removes the only solid objection which has hitherto been urged against the colonization enterprise, and our friends may now encourage all suitable persons to emigrate without fear of their exposure to serious dangers.—*Ch. Adv.*

### List of Emigrants by the *Mary Caroline Stevens*, 4th Voyage,

From Baltimore and Norfolk, May 1, 1858.

No.	Name and residence.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
NEW YORK. (For Cape Palmas.)				
1	John T. Williams.....	19..	Free	
PHILADELPHIA, PA.				
2	Walker Perry.....	48..	do	
GEORGIA.				
3	Elvira Young.....	26..	do	
4	Sarah Evans.....	15..	do	
5	Fanny Young.....	9..	do	
6	John Young.....	7..	do	
7	Montague Young.....	5..	do	
8	Ryall Young.....	3..	do	
9	Florida Evans.....	18..	do	
HARRISONBURG, VA. (For Careysburg.)				
10	David N. Lewis.....	43..	do	

No.	Name and residence.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
(For Careysburg.) NELSON Co., VA.				
11	Peter Banks.....	.60..	Slave	} Emancipated by N. Dettor.
12	Dorsey Banks.....	.62..	do	
13	Eliza Banks.....	.32..	do	
14	Mira Banks.....	.14..	do	
15	Frances Banks.....	.12..	do	
16	Peter Banks.....	.8..	do	
17	Charles Banks.....	.6..	do	
18	Henry Banks.....	.4..	do	
19	Thomas Banks.....	.25..	do	
BOTETOURT Co., VA.				
20	Charlotte Burwell.....	.46..	do	} Emancipated by Martha Burwell.
21	Nat. Burwell.....	.28..	do	
22	Becky Burwell.....	.26..	do	
23	Caroline Burwell.....	.22..	do	
24	Arianna Burwell.....	.20..	do	
25	Edmund Burwell.....	.15..	do	
26	John E. Burwell.....	.4..	do	
27	Julia L. Burwell.....	.2..	do	
ADAMS Co., N. C.				
28	Lane Nelson.....	.60..	do	} Emancipated by Col. Wm. Nelson.
29	Robert Nelson.....	.60..	do	
30	Dawny Nelson.....	.50..	do	
31	Brister Nelson.....	.40..	do	
32	Charles Nelson.....	.30..	do	
33	George Nelson.....	.22..	do	
34	Joseph Nelson.....	.25..	do	
35	Alfred Nelson.....	.24..	do	
36	Teruby Nelson.....	.36..	do	
37	Francis Nelson.....	.18..	do	
38	Laura Nelson.....	.17..	do	
39	Rosa Nelson.....	.9..	do	
40	Maria Nelson.....	.34..	do	
41	Susan Nelson.....	.17..	do	
42	James Nelson.....	.12..	do	
43	Elizabeth Nelson.....	3 mos.	do	
44	Silvia Nelson.....	.27..	do	
45	Isaac Nelson.....	.9..	do	
46	Simeon Nelson.....	.11..	do	
47	Edward Nelson.....	.8..	do	
48	Miles Nelson.....	.3..	do	
49	Thenia Nelson.....	.25..	do	
50	Mary Nelson.....	.5..	do	
51	Sarah Jane Nelson.....	.5..	do	
52	Jerry Nelson.....	.2..	do	
53	Matilda Nelson.....	.12..	do	
54	Martha Nelson.....	.20..	do	
55	Alexander Nelson.....	.5..	do	
56	Allen Nelson.....	.2..	do	
57	Lavinia Nelson.....	.22..	do	
58	Henry Nelson.....	.1..	do	
59	Nisi Nelson.....	.18..	do	
60	Seely Peobles.....	.80..	do	
61	Maria Peobles.....	.38..	do	
62	Caroline Peobles.....	.33..	do	
63	John Peobles.....	.24..	do	

No.	Name and residence.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
64	Martha Peobles.....	27..	Slave	Emancip'd by Mrs. Lucy Peobles.
65	Jane Peobles.....do	27..	do	
66	Andrew Peobles.....	25..	do	
67	William Peobles.....	22..	do	
68	Anthony Peobles.....	.....	do	
69	Frances Peobles.....	20..	do	
70	Eliza Peobles.....	12..	do	
71	Boland Peobles.....	10..	do	
72	Sarah Peobles.....	9..	do	
73	Mary Peobles.....	8..	do	
74	James Peobles.....	5..	do	
75	Napoleon Peobles.....	2..	do	
76	Roberta Peobles.....	3..	do	
77	Eugenia Peobles.....	3..	do	
78	Ada L. Peobles.....	6 wks.	do	
79	Zelphia Peobles.....	10..	do	
80	William Peoples.....	6..	do	
81	John H. Peoples.....	4..	do	
82	Mary M'Lain Peobles..	3 wks.	do	
PRINCETON, KY.				
83	Joseph Urey.....	48..	do	Emancipated by F. W. Urey.
84	Charlotte Urey.....	46..	do	
85	James Urey.....	23..	do	
86	Beatrix Urey.....	40..	do	
87	Daniel Urey.....	23..	do	
88	Charlotte Urey.....	4..	do	
89	Andy Urey.....	40..	do	
90	Daniel Urey.....	47..	do	
91	Phebe Urey.....	33..	do	
92	Frank Urey.....	12..	do	
93	Mary Urey.....	10..	do	
94	Esther Urey.....	8..	do	
95	Daniel Urey.....	6..	do	
96	Cynthia Urey.....	4..	do	
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.				
97	Robert Hill.....	52..	Free	
98	Isabella Hill.....	35..	do	
99	Jane Victory.....	27..	do	
100	Susan Victory.....	1..	do	
BENTON CO., N. C.				
101	Samuel Bryan.....	30..	Slave	Emancipated by James Bryan.
102	Jane Bryan.....	33..	do	
103	David Bryan.....	19..	do	
104	Lucy Bryan.....	16..	do	
105	Joseph Bryan.....	10..	do	
106	Amy Bryan.....	8..	do	
107	William Bryan.....	5..	do	
108	Eliza Bryan.....	5..	do	

CABIN PASSENGERS.—REV. Eli W. Stokes, Mrs. Coker and son, S. B. DeLyon, M. D., Mrs. Smith

NOTE.—These 108 together with the number previously sent, (9,872,) make a total of 9,980 emigrants sent to Liberia by the American Colonization Society and its auxiliaries.

**The Future of Africa.**

THE friends of African colonization have every reason for substantial encouragement in the great work in which they are engaged. Erroneous impressions of the capabilities of the African race are entertained by many in this country, arising from the fact of so many of them having long been in slavery within the bounds of this republic. The impression is strengthened by the other fact, that so great a number of the free sink into a state of degradation. It were easy to account for so deplorable a result on natural and well known principles, without contravening the theory of African capability. The wonder is, that so many promising cases have been found, in which genius and energy have developed themselves in a striking degree. We know a jet black negro, who by the courtesy of the professors and students of one of our medical institutions, was permitted to attend the course of lectures, and passed his examinations with an ability equal to most of his fellow students, and superior to many. Indeed, every thing about him seemed *white* except his color. None could be more quiet and respectful in his manners, none graduated under the seal of a deeper approbation from the professors, who are *colonizationists*. He is now practising with success in Liberia. The effect of the principles of colonization on well disposed minds among our native colored people is seen in various forms. Take for example the commercial firms in Liberia, who have studied the mercantile theory, and have applied the knowledge they acquired to the production of wealth. Some of them have succeeded to admiration. As few have failed there as in this favored country, perhaps fewer in proportion to the number engaged in business. A poor colored boy, who was a common newspaper carrier in one of our cities, was smitten with an ambition to "be something," and he went to Liberia. There he became quite a scholar for a Liberian, a noted lawyer, and an orator. We have read his letters with surprise, and a printed oration of his on the life of a deceased officer of the republic, excited our admiration. The *flowers* of an African imagination were freely distributed through his composition, but this was natural to him. He might not have studied Blair or Whately, but the effusion is very creditable, and lifted him high among his peers. A more sober style of thought and expression appears in the messages of the colored Presidents

to their legislature, as befits the dignity of their station. Many of our Governors have not surpassed them. Good sound sense has ever characterized these documents. Their policy is simple, their wants few, and their ambition is chastened by the necessities of their position. The power and influence which the official leaders have exercised over hostile or restless adjacent tribes, are truly remarkable. The peculiar condition of the people keeps them near the protecting providence of a superior Power, and they are not slow to inculcate this idea in their official documents. Armies and navies they have none. They rely for peace on the comity and good will of enlightened foreign nations. And this has been extended to them freely and honorably. Of the interior of Africa, heretofore almost a blank on the map of the world, modern scientific travellers and religious missionaries are continually bringing new information. It is impossible that the labors and discoveries of such men as Moffatt, Livingstone, Barth, Bowen, and Wilson should be in vain. From them we learn of stalwart races, noble chiefs, in lands of singular fertility and abundant resources. We hear of languages copious, mellifluous, and even systematic in their details, which, when reduced to a regular grammar, exhibit moods, tenses, and terminations almost as perfect as the Greek, Latin or English. What is not the printing press yet to achieve for Africa? How are the triumphs of Christianity yet to adorn that land? An officer in the service of one of their kings had been degraded for some crime. He was saved from death by the intercession of the missionary. The sable warrior disdained the boon of life, if he was to be deprived of the rank and privileges, the badges and honors of his position, and rejected the commutation of his sentence, which to the astonishment of the other nobles, the missionary had obtained for him. Clasp<sup>ing</sup> his hands on his bosom, he exclaimed: "Oh king, afflict not my heart. I have merited thy displeasure. Let me be slain like the warrior. I cannot live with the poor." Raising his hand to the ring he wore on his brow, he continued: "How can I live among the dogs of the king, and disgrace these badges of honor which I won among the spears and shields of the mighty? No, I cannot live! Let me die, oh Pezoolu!" And he was precipitated over the Tarpeian precipice into the yawning waters below, to be de-

voured by crocodiles. Such is African pride on one hand, and African despotism on the other. Christianity will humble the one, and destroy the other. There are

Africans who have never been made slaves, even in regions where the slave trade has been triumphant. Such are the Kroomen, the watermen of the coast.—*Jour. of Com.*

### Dr. Livingston on the Resources of Africa.

DR. LIVINGSTON, the celebrated African traveler, recently made an address before the Chamber of Commerce in Manchester, England, in which he spoke at length of the resources of Africa:—

He said that the African ought to be encouraged to cultivate the raw materials of English manufactures; and he was so fully convinced of the elevating tendency of lawful commerce, together with the probable influence which the course specified promised to have on the slave trade and slavery, that he proposed to devote the next few years of his life to special efforts in that direction. A peculiar and rather annoying combination of circumstances had placed the great Anglo American race, on which undoubtedly the hopes of the world for liberty and progress rested, in a very trying position. Our demands for sugar and cotton were daily increasing, those demands were at present met in a great measure by slave labor; but the great body of Anglo-Americans would unquestionably prefer to have their wants supplied by free men, and he ventured to hope that the discovery of a new region, well adapted for raising those articles, might be a providential opening for enabling us to escape from our anomalous position. Before attempting to give some idea of this new field for commercial enterprise, it might be mentioned that, while he proposed to try to make the Zambese river a permanent path to the inland healthy region, with a view to the wide diffusion of civilization and Christianity, and endeavoring to link the interests of the African with our own, he had felt that it would not be right in him to do this at the expense of those who contributed their money for purely religious purposes; but the gentlemen he now addressed, in common with others, had contributed handsomely, in the way of testimonial funds, to relieve his mind from care with respect to his family—and he begged to tender them his very grateful acknowledgments.

Mr. Cheetham, M. P., asked Dr. Livingston what were the peculiar productions of the districts which he had visited?

Dr. Livingston said, it would be observed that the country through which the Zambese flowed was abundantly watered by the numerous rivers which joined it.

South of latitude twenty degrees there was country remarkably destitute of water, where one might travel four full days without obtaining a single drop of water, there being no rivers South of that line; but the country to the North of it was totally different. While in the South the vegetation was altogether thorny, there being a prodigious number of different kinds of thorns, the northern and well-watered country produced a vegetation without thorns. The majority of the trees there were evergreens; many of them had the appearance of laurels and orange trees. In that country there were a great many different kinds of fruit, most of which he believed to be totally unknown to Europeans. He brought home about twenty-five or twenty-six different kinds of fruit, some of which were valuable as yielding oil. Nearer to the coast, Eastwards, the people cultivated large quantities of cucumbers; and their best salad oil was made from the seeds of the cucumbers. Throughout the whole country the ground-nut was cultivated in large quantities—used as food and for oil. In Angola the natives knew of a very great many different dyes, which they were not very willing to make known to Europeans. In reference to cotton, very large quantities of it were cultivated by the natives, and one small district between the rivers Conza and Loanda, produced 1,300 cloths annually of cotton, grown by the natives, spun by the women, and woven by the men.

The West Coast was by far the best field for cotton. On the East it was cultivated a little, but it was not so good. It clung to the seed, and an iron roller had to be used to separate it. The quantity grown on the East side was very much smaller than on the West side, but the natives had never been induced to cultivate cotton; they had never been offered anything for it, and they only cultivate a little to make clothes for themselves. He believed if they had a market they would cultivate largely, for wherever they had the opportunity of selling anything, they immediately began to collect it. There was a trade between Loanda and Brazil in wax, which was necessary for the churches in Brazil. In the central country the people had no idea that sugar could be got from the sugar-cane, although the sugar-

cane abounded in their country; and when he told them of it the chief asked him to make some. He (Dr. L.) explained that it could only be done by machine. Then asked the chief, would he bring him a machine from his own country? He explained that he was a poor man, and it required something considerable to purchase one. The chief replied: "Why, the whole of the ivory of the country is yours, and if you leave any of it it is your own fault." Angola produced beautiful wheat, and he saw it growing on the high lands with ears the length of the hand. The high land produced it without irrigation, and it might be grown there to almost any extent. The East side of the country also produced wheat. The Zambese overflowed large tracts of country annually, like the Nile. The Portuguese had been in the habit of cultivating the wheat on that side of the country; all it required was that a slave woman with a little hoe should make a hole in the ground, drop a few

seeds in, and push back the soil with her foot. In four months there was a crop of beautiful wheat. This simple operation answered all the purposes of our sub-soiling, ploughing, draining, liming, and manuring. The higher they went up the better the wheat was. In reply to subsequent inquiries, Dr. Livingston said there were extensive tracts of forestland. There were nine seams of coal. He examined one near Tete, which was about 68 inches in diameter; the coal having been tilted to the surface by volcanic action. Lieutenant Hoskins, who had command of one of the gunboats now gone to China, had given his opinion that the bar at the real mouth of the Zambese was no impediment to commercial purposes, as there were 22 feet water upon it; and though the river was rather tortuous he would not hesitate to take up a steamer of the same capacity of his gunboat. The river was at the flood during four or five months of the year.

[From the Journal of Commerce.]

### The African Apprentice System.

THE *Augusta* (Ga.) Constitutionalist publishes a communication from a returned missionary to Africa (who has spent six years in that country, and traveled extensively over the continent,) which presents some facts relating to the African apprentice system, which demand the consideration of those who are disposed to regard the project with favor. The writer says:

Possibly the final result of the measure might be beneficial to us. But there is one objection to the importation of such apprentices, which seems to me insuperable. The Africans generally have a deep aversion to emigration from their native country. Slaves are the only apprentices to be obtained in Africa, and destructive wars are the only means by which the African chiefs can obtain slaves to supply the demand for emigrants. The opening of the French traffic in apprentices immediately reproduced the slave-catching wars, which had almost ceased in every part of Western Africa. If the Southern States should adopt the French policy, this evil would of course be augmented.

Having resided and traveled in different countries of Western Africa, for six years, I can testify, what no one can deny, that the battles and sieges which supply Europeans with slaves, or apprentices, *destroy from two to four persons* for every laborer who reaches the plantations in America.

In one journey of sixty miles, viz: from Badagry to Abbeokuta, I counted the sites of no less than eighteen towns and villages which had been laid in ruins to supply slaves for the markets of Brazil and Cuba. I found similar desolations in every country which I visited; on the waters of the St. Paul's River, a hundred miles interior from Monrovia, on the slave coast generally, and on the waters of the Niger. On the 3d of March, 1851, I witnessed a battle between the slave-catching army of Dahomey and the Egba people, in which the former were defeated, and left twelve hundred and nine of their number dead on the field. The carnage was probably equally as great on the following day, in a running fight of fifteen miles, and a subsequent close conflict of two hours.

Were it certain that the importation of Africans would promote the virtue, industry, and best interests of Georgia, as civilized men, and as Christians, we must feel a great repugnance to the obtaining of apprentices by means of battles, sieges, and conflagrations in Africa. If the free natives of the country were willing to emigrate, which they are not, the case would be very different.

The commerce of Western Africa is now worth more than thirty millions per annum. If the civilized nations of Europe and America would refuse to depopulate

that extensive and fertile country, and would endeavor to promote peace and civilization among the people, the varied productions of Africa would eventually become a grand item in the commerce of the world. That the people are willing to labor when they have a profitable market, is well known to every one who has been acquainted with the country since the partial suppression of the slave trade. In several districts large quantities of land have been brought into cultivation, and several whole tribes have made decided advances toward civilization. But the unfortunate policy of France has again aroused the demon of war, and some tribes who were foremost in the work of improvement, have turned their attention from agriculture to kidnapping. These facts are

not only asserted by me, but have been recently published again and again, both in England and America, in the letters of missionaries and merchants residing in Africa.

In conclusion, I earnestly hope that the people of America will not consent to spread fire and sword throughout Guinea and Sudan for the sake of present advantage. The true policy of the civilized world is to develop the vast resources of that great continent by commerce and civilization, to cover its plains with tropical plantations and populous towns, and to make its numerous rivers so many highways of an active and valuable commerce.

T. J. BOWEN.

Greensboro, Ga., May 1st, 1858.

### Intelligence.

#### ITEMS FROM AFRICA.

*The Corner Stone* of the Liberia College was laid during the session, and the Conference adjourned to witness the ceremonies.

*Increase.*—There has been an increase of the membership during the year.

*A new paper.*—The Conference determined on starting a new paper for the benefit of their church and country.

*An Agent.*—The Rev. F. Burns was requested by the Conference to act as the Agent of the paper during his visit to the United States.—[*Christian Advocate*.]

**ARRIVAL OF MISSIONARIES.**—Rev. David A. Wilson, of the Liberia Mission, and Miss Carrie Kaufman, of Corisco, arrived in New York on the 5th inst., after a long but in other respects pleasant voyage. Both had improved in health on the voyage.

**AFRICA.**—We have letters from the Corisco Mission as late as the 28th of January, and from Liberia as late as the 13th of March. Our letters from the former mission mention the safe arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Ogden at that place, and also a visit from Mr. Wilson, of Monrovia, and Bishop Payne, of Cape Palmas, at the same time. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden had an unusually long passage, having been detained at various places along the coast; but in other respects the voyage was pleasant, and they acknowledge their obligations to Capt. Yates for his uniform kind and attention. The schools in Coris-

co were full, and the various departments of missionary labor were going on as usual. Nothing of special importance is communicated from the mission in Liberia. Mr. Wilson had sailed for the United States, and Mr. Williams had taken the supervision of the Alexander High School, though the chief labor of teaching had been assigned to Mr. Blyden, a former pupil, and now candidate for licensure under the Presbytery of Liberia.—*A. and F. Record*.

**FROM WEST AFRICA.**—Advices from the English Colony at Sierra Leone state, the U. S. sloops of war Cumberland, Dale, and Marion, were occasionally calling off that port. The British squadron in those waters is indefatigable in its endeavors to suppress the traffic in slaves. All vessels with Spanish flags are certain to be overhauled and examined, and some American captains who have to submit to the same ordeal are loud in their complaints of the treatment they receive. The Melacory war continued, and the English troops sent there have met with hard work and some casualties.

By the last European steamer there is news from the Cape of Good Hope to March 22d. The following item of news from that point may have a melancholy interest for some of our readers:

The Rev. J. Wilson had been cruelly murdered in Caffraria; several colored herdsmen had been murdered by Caffres within one hundred miles of the metropolis, and a feeling of insecurity was spreading through the country.



**Liberty not worth having.**

An offensive paragraph, from the *Farmville Journal*, (Va.), headed "Liberia a Swindle," we notice only because of the zeal with which it is circulated, and because a few libellous words, winged by hatred, fly swifter than truth, and a poisoned arrow may wound the best cause. Two emancipated slaves, out of a company of sixty, sent to Liberia by the Executors of the will of the late John Watson, of Prince Edward County, Va., speedily returned and reported very unfavorably of their treatment, the country, the agents of the Society, and resigned themselves to their former bondage—one of the Executors purchasing them as his slaves. The transaction seemed to require an apology, and with little regard to truth, it is attempted in the paragraph to which we refer. We presume the editor of the *Farmville Journal* will correct the errors into which he has inadvertently fallen. Liberia a swindle! Then are liberty, law, civilization, Chris-

tianity, such. Benevolent and religious people of the United States have founded and sustained this Republic of colored men, disposed and permitted to aid the work of securing to themselves and their African brethren the greatest advantages and hopes ever conferred upon the most favored people. For a series of years have they contributed generously to assist emigrants in obtaining these advantages and extending them to others.

The Society had no agent on board the ship in which these people sailed. We utterly discredit the charge of dishonesty against the agents of the Society in Liberia—because it is neither made nor confirmed by any respectable testimony. As to lands, each emigrant is by law entitled to receive five acres, and if he has a family, ten acres; and of the slave trade we may say, that against it the Government of Liberia has made incessant and successful war. What could these men know of Liberia? They had little time, less opportunity, to examine: and probably they went out intending to return, and since no man is fit for freedom who cannot appreciate its incomparable value, it may be well for them and Liberia that they did so.

**Erratum.**

Page 169, second line from bottom, insert, after public life, "with an ample fortune," and substitute for the remainder of

the sentence, *he left it encumbered with debts, which made his retirement an act of justice to his creditors.*

**Acknowledgment.**

HARTFORD, CONN.,  
June 10, 1858.

Rev. R. R. Gurley,

Dear Sir:—Allow the subscriber to acknowledge through the African Repository, with deep gratitude, the receipt of \$1,000, from several individuals in the State, to

constitute him a LIFE DIRECTOR of the American Colonization Society. The favor has a two-fold value, viz: as a token of personal respect and esteem, and of abiding friendship for a great and good cause.

JOHN ORCUTT.

**Receipts of the American Colonization Society;**

*From the 20th of April to the 20th of May, 1858.*

VERMONT.				
Enosburgh—	Mrs. R. S. Dow....	1 00	Fair Haven—Collection in Rev. B. Hart's Church.....	21 76
CONNECTICUT.			West Haven—David Smith, \$5, S. Painter, \$2, L. Fitch, W. W. Tallmadge, each \$1; E. B. Wilmot, 50 cents.....	9 50
By Rev. John Orcutt:			Fitchville—Mrs. Sherwood Raymond, \$30, to constitute herself a life member.....	30 00
New Haven—	Henry A. DuBois, \$20, in full to constitute his son, John Jay DuBois, a life-member; Mrs. Salisbury, \$10, Mrs. Whitney, Henry White, James E. English, each \$5; Sylvanus Butler, \$3, L. Bradley, \$2, Jas. Olmstead, 50 cts.	50 50	Norwich—Mrs. Russell Hubbard, \$10, Jer. Halsey, E. Learned, each \$5; Mrs. A. Thomas,	

Mrs. S. C. Morgan, each \$2; J. P. Barstow, \$1.....	25 00	INDIANA. Princeton—Mrs. Jane Kell.....	5 00
Essex—Mrs. Jerusha Hayden, \$10, H. L. Champlin, \$5, H. R. Hovey, \$3, E. W. Pratt, \$2, Mrs. C. W. Smith, S. Bush- nell, T. T. Denison, A. F. Whittemore, Mrs. Jos. Hay- den, each \$1; Mrs. Elias Pratt, J. S. Newell, each 50 cents...	26 00	ILLINOIS. Highland—Collection in Church, by James A. Ramsay.....	15 00
Clinton—E. A. Elliott, \$10, Mrs. Giles Buckingham, \$3, George & C. A. Elliott, \$2.....	15 00	Chicago—Solomon Sturgis, Esq.	250 00
Farmington—Jno. T. Norton, \$10, Henry Mygatt, Fergus S. Mac- Kee, each \$5; E. L. Hart, \$3; Fisher Gay, Miss Sarah Por- ter, each \$2; James Cowles, Thomas Treadwell, W. Wads- worth, Mrs. Frank Deming, Mrs. Sidney Wadsworth, each \$1; M. Gridley, 50 cents.....	32 50	MISSISSIPPI. Olive Branch—A. B. Cowan....	27 00
Canton Centre—Canton Coloniza- tion Society.....	10 50	LOUISIANA. New Orleans—McDonogh's Estate,	5,000 00
	220 76	FOR REPOSITORY.	
PENNSYLVANIA.		NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Piermont—J. S. Davis, for 1858.....	1 00
Norristown—Legacy of Jas. Winer- ner, \$200—less State tax and expenses, \$8.04.....	191 96	VERMONT.—Newbury—David John- son, to May, '59, \$1. Enos- burgh—Levi Nichols, H. N. Barker, James Boutelle, S. H. Dow, Geo. Adams, each \$1, to May, '59.....	6 00
MARYLAND.		RHODE ISLAND.—Newport—Mrs. E. Totten, for 1858.....	1 00
Annapolis—Balance of legacy of Miss Sarah Stewart.....	63 00	CONNECTICUT.—North Huron— Solomon A. Orcutt, for '58, \$1. Watertown—Henry Beers, for 1858, \$1.....	2 00
VIRGINIA.		NEW YORK.—Benton Centre—Rev. F. G. Hibbard.....	1 00
Culpepper County—Final settle- ment of M. Miller's Estate...	517 83	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Wash- ington—Hon. W. M. Merrick, to 1 May, 1860.....	2 00
Prince Edward—Mrs. Ann Rice,	1 00	VIRGINIA.—Petersburg—David B. Dagger, for 1858, \$1. Cobham —Dr. John H. Minor, for '58, \$1. Norfolk—E. J. Griffith, for '58 and '59, \$2; J. W. Keeling, for '58, \$1. Boykins' Depot—Samuel Brittle, for '58, \$1.....	6 00
OHIO.	518 83	NORTH CAROLINA.—Marion—Th. A. Paxton, for 1858.....	1 00
By Rev. B. O. Plimpton: Newbury—D. Walkes, \$5, Mrs. R. K. Munn, A. Matthews, each \$1.....	7 00	MISSISSIPPI.—Olive Branch—A. B. Cowan, to 1 Jan. 1860....	3 00
MICHIGAN.		KENTUCKY.—Fredonia—James Waddell, for 1858, \$1. Prince- ton—F. W. Urey, for '58, \$1.	2 00
By Rev. B. O. Plimpton: Tecumseh—Zachariah Cook, \$2, Hiram Cornelius, \$3, W. A. Hall, \$1.....	6 00	OHIO.—Geneva—Mrs. Mary E. Mills, in full, \$2.50. Bolivar —D. Yant, to 1 Jan. 1858, \$2.	4 50
Manchester—L. H. Wies, \$1, H. Goodyer and Tucker, each 50 cents; L. D. Merriman, \$2, David R. Gillet, Mrs. Stitson, each \$1.....	6 00	LIBERIA.—Gressville—Rev. H. B. Stewart, for 1858.....	1 00
Grass Lake—Mrs. Lucy Rabbitt,	10 00	Total Repository.....	20 50
Battle Creek—Mrs. Lucy Pendle,	10 00	Total Contributions.....	608 76
Port Huron.....	35 00	Total Legacies.....	5,777 79
Pac Pau—James Cone.....	10 00		
	77 00	Aggregate Amount.....	\$6,412 05

THE  
AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXXIV.]

WASHINGTON, JULY, 1858.

[No. 7.

"Liberia as I Found It."

"LIBERIA AS I FOUND IT, IN 1858."

By Rev. Alexander M. Cowan,  
Agent of Kentucky Colonization  
Society. Frankfort, Ky., A. G.  
Hodges, Printer.

The venerable author of this work has dedicated his best energies, for twelve years, to the cause of African Colonization. As Agent of the Kentucky Colonization Society, he felt the want of more accurate information concerning Liberia, and therefore visited this Republic in the Mary C. Stevens on her last voyage, and during the six weeks she remained upon the coast, diligently examined her settlements, institutions, agriculture, and commerce, the entire condition and prospects of her people; and the work before us is a journal of his daily observations, and of the conclusions to which in consequence he came. In his preface he says:

"Whether I have done justice to the Liberians in my statements of themselves and their country, and have regarded the expediency and welfare of the black people in emigrating to Liberia as their future

home, can also be correctly determined on if the reader will decide with the same character of candor that the writer has used in writing. Both sides of the Atlantic ocean demand candor and truthfulness in stating and in examining the facts pertaining to Liberia. For the colored man's future interest, who is dwelling in this country, is to be faithfully regarded, as well as Africa's civilization. The minutiae of information is therefore given, that the colored man's choice may be made to his satisfaction, if he puts his foot on Liberia's shore as his home. He is told what he will find in Liberia, without any fear of its being contradicted by his own examination, or that of another, in what pertains to his state as a free man; and a man, that has claims upon the soil he makes his home, to give to him and his family a *good support* as the returns of his *industry*."

The author is entitled to great credit for the candor, zeal, industry and rigid integrity with which he urged his inquiries and examinations, and for the prompt manner in which he has recorded and published them in this work. It contains a vast number of interesting facts. Hardly a question ever presents itself to the mind of a free colored man in regard to Liberia, to which our author has not supplied an answer. We can now only invite

public attention to this work, and to the *Reflections* of the author at its close. Other valuable extracts may appear hereafter in this Journal.

"1. Liberia is the only free black Republic in the world. It spreads over its citizens a constitution that gives to them equal rights, and sustains common school education, and recognizes the impress of christianity by an open bible to them. It is in possession of every material to make it a wise, prosperous, rich, strong, populous, moral and christian nation, of one homogeneous people. Her accessions of citizens from abroad must be by the law of climate of their own distinct branch of the human family; and they must be moved by the same considerations to make it their home that influence every present settler to cast his lot there. And every native within her territorial jurisdiction, who embraces christianity, will most naturally become its citizen, and will kindly and readily coalesce as a citizen of the one great common country of his race. All will be of one blood, one religion, and one intent in being a nation. It is settled, in this the day of the infancy of the Republic, that it *never can be possessed by another race of people.* It is therefore a great reservoir opened up to the scattered Africans who are free from human bondage, to gather and have a name that is above every name, that is now by common parlance attached to them.

"The civil government is adapted to the habits of her present citizens, and those who shall seek citizenship there. Their habits and associations revolt against a monarchical government—a one black man power. The laws meet the social, moral, and political interests of this race of people. In the commencement of their civil life they meet with influences that radically remove old established and long practiced customs, adapted to, and growing out of the relations they sustain while living in the United States. Every newcomer discovers on his landing in Liberia this is the free country I had had stated to me before I left the United States. Caste cannot exist there, but that which grows out of wealth. And this will always be limited to a few, and be as transitory as the stay of an eagle on the towering oak, which soon takes wings and flies away. It is a position that this year's poor may occupy by prosperity the next year. There is no entailment of property, nor title, nor standing of families there. Every man is the maker of his own position in society.

There is no black, nor mulatto; no free born, nor emancipated slave; no north or south of Mason and Dixon's line as to the election of office, civil, political, or ecclesiastical. Fitness for the station is the point to be known.

"2. Liberia is in her infancy in government and internal resources for national support. Some of her men have been educated in the United States; but she has many other men who take an active part in giving a forming and permanent character to her civil and political institutions. These men are self-educated men in Liberia. They are, it is true, novices in their national knowledge and civil practice; but they have shown they are men of discretion, of good judgment, and men who feel their responsibility to their country. As they find themselves deficient in knowledge of national affairs, they apply themselves to the study of those branches of it that their respective minds desire to know for the good of the Republic. This practice enables them to meet the exigencies of the nation as they occur. More talent will be yearly developed, as more demands shall be made on increased well-informed intellects, through her schools of learning. The advances made by Liberia are proofs of what I state. It is true there are those who have aptness of speech, with the bow and smile that commends a candidate for office to many voters; but I hope there is sufficient good common sense among the people to keep that class in abeyance as to their ruling the land. Still the prayer is needed there, that is very necessary in the United States: O, God, 'give her counselors wisdom and her exactors righteousness.'

"3. The soil of Liberia can furnish an abundance of food, and valuable productions to any amount of settlers. She can, without war, enlarge her territorial possessions back from the coast, and get nearer to natives more agricultural in their pursuits than those are who are living within her present limits. That the great body of the Liberians eat every day animal food, I do not believe; nor do I believe that those now living on town lots, with no other land to cultivate, and depending on the productions of those lots, can raise enough to buy salt or fresh provisions for their daily wants. But this is not the fault of the country. It is the result of the policy of the people in making their settlements. It is my opinion that four thousand of the population of Liberia are living on quarter acre lots. The proportion of this number, who are merchants and mechanics, is comparatively so small



that we are constrained to say that the majority of the people, by their own act, or the policy of the government, (shall the American Society bear its part?) have placed themselves in a position that their comfort and wealth on the one hand, and the growth and strength of Liberia on the other hand, did not require. And as to the balance of the population, three thousand six hundred and twenty-one, they are on farm land, farming with the hoe and bill-hook, on an average of three to four acres to each farm. Why there is not an abundance of meat, and to spare, is to be learnt from this statement. Of course there are some there who write home and ask for bacon and flour to be sent to them; but we repeat it, the fault lies not on the soil and water of Liberia. It is my deliberate opinion that Liberia can give an industrious emigrant, before the close of his first year's residence, a fair commencement to have animal food as his diet, as any other new country furnishes to her new settlers; and his ability will increase every year to have it, as he and his family shall need it. If it be not so with him, he is lazy, or lacks in judgment in managing his time and his means, or a numerous family cripples his efforts. So far as the country is concerned, she can receive five thousand industrious emigrants a year, and give to them good land on which they can establish good homes—land where they can acclimate with fair prospects of going through the trial of the African fever. Other places can be opened up, and be ready for the occupancy of other emigrants. The question is not, is the land capable of giving such a number of industrious emigrants a good support and a pleasant home? The questions are, is the American Society able to command means to get such a number to Liberia in a year, and support them the six months after their arrival there, and properly locate them in buildings suitable to acclimate? and is there no danger that Liberia might possibly feel too great a pressure of such a number annually on her polls to keep the helm of State in the hands of her old experienced citizens? These are the questions to decide on the policy of such an yearly emigration. There is no lack of medical aid to be distributed to meet the emigrants in their acclimating process. They have now the medical library in Liberia which was given by the late Dr. Kitteridge, of New Hampshire; and another medical library of the late Dr. John Allen, of Shelby county, Ky., is to be sent to Liberia. We have stated what an industrious emigrant can have at the close

of his first year's residence, and what the years following. Can the civilized world be annually glutted with ginger, arrow-root, ground nuts and indigo? Can the coffee tree fail to bring its annual yield for exportation? Can the palm nut be gathered as the stones of the streets, to make the oil that all the world will buy? Can the camwood be gathered from the forests by the axe, for the same world to have the best red dye-wood it can have? Let only these enumerated articles receive the influence of industry, guided by judgment in the use of beasts of burden, proper tools and machinery, and what an exporting country Liberia can be? Let her rise in numbers, and in the strength of numbers to thus export year after year, and she may keep her cattle, her corn, her rice, her sugar, her cotton, her cocoa, her cassada, her eddoes, her yams, her sweet potatoes, her garden productions, as beans, tomatoes, &c., with all her variety of tropical fruits, for her own population, and those of the shipping which come to her coast for her exports. Much thought of Liberia has not made me mad. I speak the words of truth and soberness. As she now is, she cannot do it. *She is deficient in labor on her land.* Many of the statements we have had about her agricultural state, have been *too high colored.* The exports of Liberian labor, the absence of the plow, the uninclosed farms, and the number of acres cultivated, prove her present deficiency in doing justice to themselves, and to the soil of Liberia.

“4. Liberia is sustained by labor that is foreign. The American Colonization Society places on her shores her citizens, supports them for six months, attends them, when sick, for six months, by paid physicians and nurses, buries the dead of the six months, pays for the survey of land drawn by the emigrants, buys her territory of the natives, gives the government the right to sell lands to increase her treasury, and pays the expense of agencies to superintend these matters, except that of the sales of lands. The Episcopal, Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian Boards of Foreign Missions, furnish the population of Liberia with the Christian Ministry, and teachers of common and high schools. These Boards expended in Liberia, in 1857, over \$90,000. Three-fourths of the sum the Liberians received in the moral and pecuniary benefit of it. The Secretary of the Treasury states in his annual report the revenue obtained by the coast trade and the export duty, was \$25,625.25—very near two-thirds of the reliable revenue of Liberia. But this sum

is from the labor of the natives. Is there another nation that gets its national support as Liberia receives hers? She has no weight bearing on her, whereby she feels the necessity of industry for her self-support. As a nation, she may be said to live by the labor of foreigners. *She is this day not walking alone.* She wants for nothing as to extent of land, or for products that are reliable or easy of cultivation. What does she grow, that the labor for it is by the sweat of the brow? The statistics furnished of exports show a regular falling off in the last four years. This is not owing to a want of demand for palm-oil. The Earl of Clarendon stated, in November, 1857, in the House of Commons, in England, that the palm trade at Lagos has increased fifty per cent., and now amounted to £2,000,000 a year. I learned in Monrovia that the steamers touching there monthly were in part loaded with cotton shipped at Lagos for England. I know that it is the *British capital* that brings the native labor, spread over a great territory far back into the interior, to Lagos, for her shipping to take away to England; while the Liberians have not capital thus to use. But right and candor requires us to put an honorable and true expose of her position before the mind of herself as well as the American reader. It is true, if I may so express myself, she has but arisen to stand on her feet. *The revenue from her own productions, last year, was but four dollars and sixty-five cents!* 'What thinkest thou, Simon? Of whom do the kings of the earth take custom or tribute?—of their own children or of strangers?' Peter saith, of strangers.' The practice of Liberia says, 'the children are free.' No. Liberia must change her system of agriculture. She must have more of her population on farming land. She must introduce other implements of husbandry. She must introduce a system of taxation on the property of her citizens. I am sensible there is a very perceptible difference in the Liberians on their farm lands, in getting a living, and having wherewith to be taxed, to add to a State revenue. The difference is seen in their industry, their judgment in things raised, and their discretion in using their means. All have to clear lands, build houses, and cultivate the ground; but some raise what will grow in the shortest time, for food, and give a surplus to sell, to get clothing for the family, and to meet a thousand and one family wants; while others raise other articles that enable them to add to their improvements and comforts yearly. This class can pay tax for government, school, or church purposes. Often

I found the question well balanced in the minds of some, what is it best to raise to make it easier for me to get a support? The man is not perplexed in mind that a yoke of oxen and a plow would open up his way to farming, or that if he had a coffee orchard, he would have a certain income from his land. The question for him to solve is, who will buy my arrow-root and ginger, and give me the cash to buy my oxen and plow, and coffee plants? Here is the shoal that many want to get over. This is a subject I have talked over with farmers in Liberia. At first, my amazement at their farming, and at what the land would give in repay, when properly cultivated, led me to censure them. But the more I considered their position, I lessened my censure. *Barter* will keep the farmers down in Liberia. Money for what can be exported, is what the people need in Liberia, to have exports brought into market. Here is the rub. Who will remove the cause? Good policy requires that special attention should be paid to the expenditure of money belonging to some emancipated servants going to Liberia. It is not every such emigrant that should have the disposal of his money in Baltimore, or after landing in Liberia. Such persons should have their money placed in the hands of a judicious man, and one who is trustworthy, and who lives in or near to the settlement the emigrant settles in. Such a person should advise with the emigrant to use his own labor in clearing his land, putting up his house, and in planting out his farm, that his money may be the less drawn on for these things. But if he will not, by his own labor, assist, let these things be done with his money, and the wife and children be placed, as soon as possible, in the house. Then the rations of the family can be drawn; and, like the North Carolina woman, they have something from the land that will assist the family to live. This friend acts in what will be a profitable investment on the land. Such an individual should be required to make a report at the end of the six months to the American Society, through the Probate Court of the county he resides in, how he has expended the money; and the American Society should forward the report, or a copy of it, to the State Society that sent the emigrants out to Liberia. The person exercising this trust should receive five per cent. on the money placed in his hands. This plan I laid before four of the leading men in Liberia, just before I left that country, and I was gratified that they approved of it as judicious and practicable, if the right men could be induced to act.

"5. Liberia should pay more attention to the condition of the natives living within her political jurisdiction. Her interests require that their labor, and their influence, and their habits, should be under the direct influence of civilization. The laws in regard to their rights between Liberian and native are good, but there is no legislative action that shows system, or the *use of means* to bring them into a state of industry. I could not see, nor learn, what measures the *government had in operation* to draw them into the enjoyment of her civil privileges. It is true the natives who come into the settlements could see a body of people like unto themselves, in color and features, dressed, and with usages that are commendable to them for their adoption. And it is also true that in many families male and female natives are employed to work. *But there appears not a feeling of common brotherhood toward them.* They are not considered in the light as a part and parcel to be grafted into their good olive tree as soon as it is practicable for the good of both parties. I have long thought that the black man did not exhibit that deep toned piety that gave utterance in self-dedication to missions to his own race in a heathenish state. This statement is certainly worthy of examination. When I was in Liberia I could but notice it on the part of the Liberians as a body toward the natives. How many of those who were living in families were clothed? How many of them were clothed for the Sabbath, and taken to the church for public worship? I would not judge harshly. But I fear that cheap pay, and that pay not regulated by the rule, do unto them as you would they should do unto you, has much to do with the employment of the natives, and not their social and moral improvement. The *friends of colonization* have a right to hope, and do expect, that the presence of Liberia in her government and political and religious institutions, and intercourse with the natives, whatever that intercourse may be, will cause them in some feeble sense, at least, to say in their hearts, 'who hath begotten me these, seeing I have lost my children, and am desolate, a captive, and removing to and fro? and who hath brought up these? Behold, I was left alone; these, where have they been?' It is laid upon Liberia, in her gratitude to God for her christianity, and she is bound, in honor and love to the church, to show that the Missionary laboring among the natives has in her expressed life, and in her bowels of love toward the natives, a most cordial, steady, and regular assistance to teach the African to believe in God.

"6. It is a question deserving of the most calm and prayerful consideration, whether the church in her different Missionary Societies should not act more definitely and distinctly for the evangelizing of the natives in Liberia. I would speak with great deference on this subject. The Liberians and the natives are living in the same country, as two distinct classes of persons, in their language, their education, their religion, their habits, their customs, their dress, and their aims of life. What is used for the benefit of one class cannot be used for the other class, without important modifications. A minister to make full proof of his ministry to the Liberian, must live among the Liberians. A missionary to labor for the conversion of the natives to christianity and civilization, must live in the tribe, and see that the day school, and sanctuary institutions, are bearing directly and systematically upon parents and children. He should be 'among them as a nurse who cherisheth her children.' As the natives are undressed, they cannot in that state be taken to Liberian churches to attend on the worship of God—nor can undressed children attend the same school with Liberian children. Christianity is inseparably connected with whatever tends to modesty in manners, and the protection of virtue. Paul says, 'I will, that women adorn themselves in modest apparel.' *Native women must be gathered* in their own churches on the Sabbath for the worship of God. Speaking after the manner of men, upon *their elevation* depends the elevation of the men and children of their tribes. My surprise was great when I found what foreign missionaries were in Liberia. They were ministers, with two or three exceptions, who had charge of Liberian congregations.—They lived in the midst of their congregations. Some of them regularly, others occasionally went in the *afternoon of Sabbath*, a few miles to a half town of natives, or a full town, as the case may be, and preached through an interpreter, and returned to his family. Now and then, one went some ten or fifteen miles and spent a few weeks to labor, where a school under the charge of a native was established, and the return to his family was generally followed with secular business, and preaching to a Liberian congregation on the Sabbath. It is due to the Episcopal Church to say, she is acting more directly in Foreign Missions among the natives, than either of the other Boards I have referred to. And yet her ministry is found, in part, ministers of Liberian congregations, as much so as other ministers are. I do not say, nor would imply, that the ministers of the Gospel in

Liberia are not doing a good work in preaching, and in teaching schools among their brother Liberians. Nor do I say, nor would I imply, that the minds of white missionaries in Liberia are not deeply impressed with the condition of the natives; and that their action through the schools of Liberians, is regarded by them as a wise and salutary means of good. I wish to speak commendably of the ministry in Liberia. It is due to them. But their labor is of a too domestic character with Liberians, to have a Foreign Mission bearing on the natives. The natives do not get that notice *as heathens*, to be brought to the knowledge of the truth, as their numbers and position, and relation to God and the Liberians, and to the interior tribes, demand. Let any one take the Reports of the Boards, and read the names of the places named as the stations of the ministers, and he will find, with the exception of some of the Episcopalian Missionaries, the places are settlements of Liberians. I state these facts for no other object than that it may be duly considered whether the natives should not share in the distribution of the funds of the Boards, more largely in men and money than they have received.

"7. The acknowledgment of the independence of Liberia by the United States Government would be a great benefit to Liberia. Such an acknowledgment would not injure or weaken any state right to the slave institution in it. Liberia, or some such place, must exist. And the better it can be justly commended to the free colored people, they will the more readily take up their abode in it. And as masters will be found every year setting free their servants, it is desirable and best that they should send their servants to Liberia. The interest of both white and black, demands this separation. Beside, this acknowledgment of Liberia on the part of our government, would have great influence on many American traders on the coast of Liberia. They would by treaty stand in a position they ought to stand in with other competing traders. It would also express to the natives, our recognizance of Liberia's rights to carry into execution all of her laws that are consistent with the laws of nations. And the Liberians would feel there was a feeling of sympathy for them in the land of their birth, where they and their fathers toiled for the benefit of the States. I think I may say the Liberians love the American people. I heard not a word of complaint, or reproach, or execration, of our people. It will be no loss to us in commerce or dignity, to make this acknowledgment, while the act will be

beneficial to Liberia.' And if the government would give to Liberia a small armed steamer, it would be of great service to her.

1, It would enable her to take from one point to another point on her coast, her troops in case of war, sooner than a sail vessel can do it, subject to the frequent calms on the coast. 2, The presence of the steamer would shew to the natives on the coast how readily the Liberian government can pass her eye over them, and spy out any movement they may be making against her citizens. 3, It would strengthen the navigation and revenue laws, by causing a more strict compliance to them on the part of traders, who find they are watched by a steamer that can be near them 'at an hour when they think not.' 4, It would keep all the coast of Liberia under a full watch that a slaver could not per chance get a slave from a tribe.

"8. The Liberians are most decidedly in the advance of the natives. It would be an outrage to our character; to the *christian religion*, and the *benefits of education*, to think it was not so; while it would be speaking an untruth about the Liberians to hint it was not true. It is wrong to attempt a comparison to show a likeness between them in manners, habits, and degradation of life. The Liberians need a better system of agriculture, a more steady action in getting into a state of independence of missionary aid; but the natives need a new modeling altogether in their civil, social, moral, and political state. I made *particular* inquiry in the different counties, and learnt that twenty of the Liberians, from the commencement of the colony to the present time, had gone among the natives to live as they lived. This out of 11,172 emigrants is not expressive of retrograding to heathenism.

"9. It is important that the American Society, and the different State Societies, should have Liberia more distinctly under their eye as to *where* the emigrants they send out should acclimate, and *what* facilities are at hand for them to go on to their land. The Receptacle should be near at hand to where they will dwell. The emigrants land in Liberia generally as *strangers*, and many of them inexperienced as to how to get at what they need. Some of them have friends who are living where it is not desirable new comers should stop at and acclimate. Their persuasion ought not to be allowed to take the emigrant to his place. Much responsibility is thrown upon the executive officers of the Society. Great confidence is placed in their actions by masters, who, after much serious deliberation, have decided to send their ser-



wants to Liberia, through the agency of the Colonization Society. The emigrants stand in need of their care, their advice, their patience, and their attention. I would not imply that the Societies do not give to them this notice. But I speak thus that masters, and the colored people themselves, may know that this feeling is regarded to be necessary, and will be tenderly and faithfully exercised by the Agents of the Societies. The Colonization Society is a benevolent society.

"10. As to the propriety of sending emigrants to Liberia I have not a doubt on my mind. That it is the best home for them I do believe. That all the blacks, promiscuously, should go there who have the offer to go, I do not think. That it is best for the emigrant, or for Liberia's advantage for numbers, that any should go with bare hands, I say no. But that the healthy, the industrious, the temperate, the enterprising, the moral, and christian blacks should go, I emphatically say yes.

The intemperate, unhealthy, vicious, idle, and care-for-nothing, should not be sent, nor encouraged to go there. But whoever goes should not have fixed in his mind he will find there his old home and associations surrounding him. For it is a new country. Back from the coast, (the part of Liberia the farmers should settle,) acclimation will be milder. Cape Palmas is the best point on the coast, in my opinion, for new emigrants to go, without Blue Barre, at the mouth of the Sinou river, is made a settlement. Cape Mount is a high and healthy location, but it needs farm land for farming emigrants to settle on. Take Liberia as a whole, for climate, soil, water, productions, and adaptedness to the black race, I can honestly apply Isaiah xxxiv, 17, to the blacks in our land and to Liberia: 'He hath cast the lot for them, and His hand hath divided it unto them by line; they shall possess it forever, from generation to generation shall they dwell therein.'"

#### The Statement of two Emigrants returning to Slavery refuted.

EDITORS who have published the statement of two of the liberated slaves of the late John Watson, Esq., of Prince Edward Co., Va., who recently returned from Liberia, should publish the following reply from the able and indefatigable agent of the Kentucky Society. It leaves nothing further to be said on the subject.

[From the Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth.]

Mr. Editor:

I read in the Louisville Journal of the 5th inst. the following article:

STRANGE ACCOUNTS FROM LIBERIA.—The Farmville (Va.) Journal notices the return from Liberia of two slaves who were emancipated by the late John Watson, of Prince Edward county. The sum of \$4,000 was left by Mr. Watson to carry sixty of his slaves to that Republic. They give a very discouraging account of the trip out and their treatment after they arrived. The Journal says:

Before leaving the ship, the agent of the Colonization Society induced the emigrants to purchase quantities of cheap calico, brass jewelry, &c., assuring them that they would need such articles in their new

home; but on their arrival they found they had been deceived and defrauded out of their money. The provisions carried out for their support for the first six months were sold daily before their eyes, and they were compelled to buy provisions every day, often of very inferior quality and insufficient in quantity. The agent employed by the Society would sell to the bakers, and the bakers to the emigrants—their own provisions—at exorbitant prices, the agent receiving part of the profits.

On their arrival they only received a half acre of land, instead of the five acres promised. They found provisions at exorbitant prices, and a good deal of bad treatment besides from the authorities. They allege that the President of the colony, if not engaged in the slave trade connives at it.

They have returned to slavery, believing that freedom to the negro in Africa is the greatest curse that could possibly befall him; and that had the Liberians the means of getting away, seven-eighths of them would gladly return to the United States and serve the hardest masters to be found in the South, feeling that the condition of the slave here is far preferable to that of the most favored of the inhabitants of Liberia.

I know these two men—one is a mulatto, the other a black. I went

quarter of an acre. No farm land is laid off here for the emigrant, according to the law of Liberia. I found fault with this neglect. When I reached Monrovia, I expressed fully my disapprobation of this failure to President Benson, and urged him to have farm lands laid off immediately for the emigrants there. Except at Cape Mount and Monrovia, there are farm-lands at all the settlements.

There is a baker in Cape Mount. He buys flour, sugar, molasses, and what not. And so do other settlers in the place. This baker makes beer, bread, crackers, and pies, for sale. He makes money by his sales. I know of some of the emigrants buying pies, and bread; and I know of their firing their guns at small birds flying around them. And I counseled them against spending their money for the pies and their ammunition in firing at the birds, because they would want both in Liberia. But I did not cast the blame on the steward nor on the Colonization Society. A vessel was, while I was there, on the coast, from Baltimore, selling her cargo of flour, and had to go to Sierra Leone to sell the remainder of it. There are other ways to get materials to keep up a bakery than to make the steward a silent partner of the concern. I bought for a citizen two barrels of flour with his money, on my return to Baltimore, and sent the flour out in the ship last month. Am I a partner if that man opens a bakery in Cape Mount?

These two men were at this place, from the 20th of December to the 5th of February following. The ship returned to it on the 4th of February, and left on the 5th. I was on shore at the Receptacle. I met the Watson family, and others, coming out of the dining room. I asked them, Are you all well? Have

any of you been sick? Do you get enough to eat? Have you drawn town lots? Has a surveyor been here from Monrovia to lay out farm lands? The answers were, all of us are well, none of us have been sick, have plenty to eat, none of us have drawn land, we were told a surveyor had been here, but had returned, not having laid off land. My advice to them all was, stay here your six months, do not draw town lots—the Society will feed you the six months, then if there be no farm land laid off for you, leave the place and go up the St. Paul river, where there is good land, and settle down with your families. I have not seen the day I regretted giving them this advice. When I returned to the ship I found the two men on board that have occasioned this article, to return to Virginia. They paid each \$35 to get back to Baltimore, the price of passage.

As to the knowledge of these men in regard to the condition of the most favored of the inhabitants of Liberia, the writer of the article must certainly know from its unqualified remark. As to "President Benson's conniving at the slave trade, if not engaged in it," I remark: there is no *slave*, or African taken to be a *slave* from within the limits of Liberia. French vessels are getting *Africans as apprentices* for her West India Islands. Liberia had the promise from France of an armed vessel as a gift. When Liberia protested against this French method of taking away Africans from her territorial jurisdiction, as it was another name for slavery, France refused her applicant in Paris the armed vessel she had promised. The Liberian laws say: "if a Liberian builds, fits up, equips, or owns, or acts as an agent of a vessel engaged in the slave trade, or takes on board of his vessel knowingly any

African as a slave, or to be made a slave, or goes on board of a vessel to be employed, or to serve as a hand, to be engaged in the slave trade, or acts as an agent to get any person to serve in such vessel, or is found in the neighborhood of any slave establishment without good reasons for being so found; he shall upon conviction of any of these injunctions of the law, be confined for life, or be fined \$1,000 down to \$500, as the character of the offence may be." The constitution says: "there shall be no slavery within this Republic." The two men had better say next that President Benson is a white man.

These men say, (for unless they speak so, it cannot be known they believe so,) that freedom to the negro in Africa is the greatest curse that could possibly befall him; and had the Liberians the means of getting away, seven-eighths of them would gladly return to the United

States. If in a land where ginger and arrow-root, to say nothing of coffee, indigo, &c., can, by one year's crop, furnish such persons with money enough to get away to slavery again, in the vessels that are making every year, direct, two voyages to the United States, and they do not come, compassion should induce the hardest masters that the South has to go there and propose to deliver them from the curse they are under. No doubt the *animal* part of these men prefer to be slaves. But the writer of this article will say, the *man* in them should utter the language of Paul: "Art thou called being a servant? care not for it; but if thou mayest be made free, use it rather."

I will have my journal in Liberia for sale in two weeks.

ALEX. M. COWAN,

*Agent Ky. Col. Society.*

Will the *Louisville Journal* and the *Farmville Journal* publish this reply.

#### "Day Dawn in Africa;"

"OR, PROGRESS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION AT CAPE PALMAS, WEST AFRICA: By Mrs. Anna M. Scott. New York. [Protestant Episcopal Society for the promotion of Evangelical Knowledge, 11 Bible House, Astor Place.]"

This very interesting, instructive, and beautifully illustrated work, is from the pen of a lady (the wife of the Rev. Mr. Scott, compelled by ill health to retire for a season from his chosen African Mission,) who is well known by her writings to the friends of Africa, and to whose unabated love to the cause we are indebted for this attractive memorial

of missionary labors and success. Many of our readers are acquainted with the early history of this Episcopal Mission, as recorded by the lamented Mrs. Hening, who with her yet surviving husband gave themselves to its holy work. Since then richer blessings of Grace have descended on this Mission, new missionary stations have been chosen and occupied; quite a number of native Africans added to the company of Christ's disciples; several native teachers appointed ministers; an orphan asylum established at Cape Palmas, many of the dear chil-

dren gathered into the fold of Christ, and wide and inviting prospects seen opening in many directions. We should be glad to introduce many passages from this work, which we cordially recommend to all the friends of Africa. We regret that we can in this number copy but a few of the concluding sentences.

“There are two significant facts in the history of African Missions, which should encourage laborers to go forth. One is, that, “constrained by the love of Christ,” men of the most cultivated minds, and women of the highest refinement, have gone to that barbarous land, that outcast of the nations, and made for themselves not only homes that they could merely tolerate, but such as they could love and cherish; and there, year after year, have continued patiently and cheerfully to labor for their Master; esteeming it their greatest earthly privilege to spend and be spent in His service. The other is the undeniable fact, that in no other part of the heathen world is there evinced so much willingness to hear the Gospel, as in Africa. ‘Ethiopia

is now stretching forth her hands unto God,’ whom, through the mists of superstition, she sees, as yet, afar off. Happy and honorable, in the eternal Kingdom, will they be who shall aid her in taking even one feeble step towards her unknown Saviour. And surely, while God and the heathen are loudly crying, ‘Advance—tell to the countless thousands still sitting in darkness,’ the story of redeeming love; the Church will not say: ‘Hold back, retrench; it is an unnecessary waste of men and means.’ She will rather, with the aggressive spirit which distinguished her glorious Founder, and his long succession of Apostles, bid her sons go on, and on, and on, to battle with the powers of darkness, until, from earth’s remotest corner, shall go forth myriads of redeemed souls, to swell the chorus of the ‘Song of the Lamb.’

“Thou wast slain, and hast redeemed us to God by Thy blood,

Out of every kindred, and tongue, and people, and nation;

And hast made us unto our God kings and priests.” \* \* \*

“Blessing, honor, glory, and power, be unto Him that sitteth upon the throne,

And unto the Lamb forever and ever.”

#### From Liberia.

By the “*President Benson*,” belonging to McGill Brothers, merchants of Monrovia, several letters and pamphlets have come to our office. The letters are from Dr. SNOWDEN, dated Careysburg, March 28th; from the Hon. J. H. PAXTON, of the same place, dated April 19th; and one dated April 1st, from the Rev. GEO. L. SEYMOUR, who writes from a Pessa town, half a day’s journey interior from his Mission Station.

The Hon. J. H. Paxton, April 19, says:

“Learning that the Schooner Stephen Benson will sail in a few days to Monrovia for Baltimore, I avail my-

self of the opportunity of writing, feeling confident of your desire to know how I am getting along with the immigrants, and their success in acclimation. With profound gratitude to the Giver of all good, I am proud to say, that up to this date, there has been but one death among the immigrants, and that was an infant; yet a goodly number of the company have had attacks of fever, some badly. Several of the company have had no fever as yet; and those who have, are all convalescent.

“The course adopted by Rev. Mr. Seys in the treatment of the immigrants under his charge, relative to their food, has been strictly adhered to by me, and I find it makes a material advantage in their acclimation. I apprehend nothing to deteriorate from the established reputation of the healthfulness of the place.

"The immigrants are all pleased with the arrangements made by the Society for their comfort and support during the six months, which fact I am pleased to be able to communicate. In fact, much depends upon the manner in which immigrants are treated, and their subordination, or insubordination, turns upon this point.

"I beg to inform you, that in connection with the Receptacle, I am having erected a kitchen and dining-room. The passage-way in the Receptacle is at present used for that purpose, and I find it quite disagreeable.

"You will be informed with pleasure, that peace and quietude still predominate in our little settlement, and that the natives are as friendly to us as ever, which I spare no pains in cultivating.

"The rainy season has commenced; and owing to the multiform character of my duties, which have occupied every moment of my time, I have not been able to visit Gebby Island, much less attempt to go to the prairie land; therefore that duty will have to be deferred to another day.

"Permit me, dear sir, to suggest the propriety of your sending out with the immigrants for this place, or to the Agent here for the use of the settlement, a dozen or more of spinning wheels, and cotton cards, as well as a few small size ploughs. To continue the prosperity of the settlement, I deem it altogether necessary that the people be encouraged to agriculture upon a plan different from the old adopted system of the country."

Dr. Snowden, under date of 28th March, writes :

"Up to this date the emigrants are well and doing well. Three or four of them have had slight indisposition. None have had a decided attack of African fever. Six of them have nearly completed their houses, and others are under way. Their

town and farm lots are for the most part cleared off and planted, and some are even yielding. This company of emigrants have been here now *three months*. The first company of emigrants are also in a prosperous condition; all seem contented and happy, and, in short, industry appears to be the rule and order of the day.

"Under the present system the emigrants at Careysburg are as well cared for as heart can wish. They are near their farms, have a tight, comfortable house, and a good table. Their diet is under regulation, and at any moment medical assistance can be rendered. They have every opportunity to complete their houses, so that at the expiration of their six months they will have only to move from the Society's good house to a better one of their own.

"This place maintains its sanatory reputation, which will be permanent; and it only requires a good cart road to some convenient point on the river to make Careysburg the Saratoga of Liberia."

The following extracts are from a letter written by HENRY M. WEST, a colored man, who formerly resided in Philadelphia. It is dated Buchanan, May 30th, and presents the social condition of the people, and the capacities of the soil of Liberia, in a clear and honest light :

"The people of our little community have been quite lively ever since the 15th of March ultimo: 1st, the celebration of the third anniversary of the Primitive Division Daughters of Temperance on the 26th March. 2d, the celebration of the third anniversary of Fidelity Division Daughters of Temperance, on the 2d of April. Appropriate addresses were delivered upon both occasions:—Dr. J. S. Smith addressed the Primitive, and Mr. Josiah T. Neyle the Fidelity. Both di-

visions vied with each other in their decorations, &c., and the whole affair passed off highly creditable to all.

"3d. The raising of the monument over the remains of the late Governor Buchanan took place on the 8th of April. The flag of the Republic was displayed at half-mast, and minute guns were fired upon the occasion. A suitable address was delivered by Dr. James S. Smith; other citizens followed in remarks, and many circumstances connected with the occasion indicated how deeply the memory of the late governor was impressed upon their hearts. A goodly number of ladies were in attendance. As the raising required considerable force, the citizens turned out and voluntarily assisted, after which a suitable repast was provided. His Excellency President Benson, was also in attendance, who, by the way, arrived on the 2d. He left here for Monrovia on the 21st. Of course, during his stay here entertainments were the order of the day. Fourth, and last, the members of the Young Men's Literary Association celebrated their fifth anniversary on Tuesday last, April 27th. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. West and Wm. H. Ealbeck, after which other members followed in remarks.

"Liberian produce is going to show itself this year in cotton, sugar, coffee, tobacco; and I do not doubt that in a few years these articles will be raised in sufficient quantities for exportation. To tell the fact, Liberians have never been so independent, so far as domestic provisions are concerned, as they are now. Everything indicates an unexampled degree of prosperity."

A letter from PRESIDENT BENSON, dated Monrovia, May 14th, 1858, to a gentleman in Philadelphia, mentions the mutiny of a company of African "voluntary emigrants," on

board of the French ship *Regina Cæli*, within the jurisdiction of the Liberian Republic. The mutineers held possession of the ship until she was taken into Monrovia by the English steamer *Ethiophe*. She was finally, after much contention, taken by force by the French war steamer *Renanden* out of the harbor of Liberia. Some hundreds of these unfortunate Africans recovered their liberty.

The subjoined extract from a letter dated Monrovia, May the 15th, from Ex-President ROBERTS, throws some light upon this matter :

"You will doubtless have heard of the mutiny on board the French 'emigrant' ship *Regina Cæli*, on the 9th ultimo. She was retaken, and brought into this port on the 15th, by the Royal Mail Steamship 'Ethiophe.' And, as the parties could not or would not arrange respecting salvage, she was libelled, and of course put in possession of the Court. A few days afterward, she was wrested out of the hands of the marshal by the commander of a French man-of-war, and carried off. As you may suppose, this trespass upon our sovereignty created no little feeling and excitement in our little community."

"A Doctor des Brulais, who was a surgeon on the French ship *Regina Cæli*, which was captured with a cargo of mutinied African apprentices, by an English vessel, writes, among other interesting particulars, that the whole cargo, consisting of 265 negroes, were 'taken from Liberia with the consent of the President of that State, and most of them had received some education, being able to sign their engagement.'

["We do not believe a single word of this story."]—*Boston Traveler*.

We receive by this arrival copies of the inaugural address of President Benson—of the Acts of the Liberian Congress, during its last session—of the treaty lately ratified between

Great Britain and Liberia, reducing and regulating postage between those countries. We leave Mr. Seymour's letter until the next month.

### The African Races.

FOR thirty years our national position, relative to the African race, has appeared to me the grand providential problem of the nineteenth century. God is working out its solution, and glorious will be the result—and the time of the end is near. Through the follies, crimes and cruelties of Spain, Holland, Portugal, France, England and America, there have been thrown upon this continent, three millions of the race whom God hath painted black and brought hither. Why did God bring them? Had He no wise purpose? Does He work by guess? If this is blasphemy, why brought He the African to these shores?

God's actual doings are the exponent infallible of His designs. "What hath God wrought?" He hath christianized more than three millions of His sable sons. A higher and a holier christianity pervades this mass, than does any equal mass of humanity on this globe, except in Britain and America. He has civilized as well as christianized, in two hundred and thirty-six years, a larger portion of human beings than have been civilized and christianized by the agencies of all churches in the world for the last thousand years. These are facts of history, veritable as she has recorded on any section of her sphere. True, this race is yet rude and coarse: yes, but it has a higher civilization than that of France: it fits man, not for a display of mere physical elgan-

cies and refinements at the Tuileries, Versailles, or Notre Dame, where a corrupt-hearted usurper of despotic power may soon be crowned by a still more corrupt and despotically inclined tyrant; but it fits him for the glories and refinements of the New Jerusalem, where he shall stand in bright array among the thronged bands washed white in the blood of the Lamb, and shall witness the coronation of the King of Kings.

What, then, does God mean to do with this Africo-American race, just equal in number to the Israelites when they crossed the Red Sea, and to the American Colonies when they crossed the Red Sea of revolution in '76? What will He do with them? Make use of them to pull down the temple of Liberty, and extinguish the hopes of the world!! Who believes it? If, then, God cannot be guilty of such folly, what will He do with them? Here again His doing is the expositor of His design. He will take them back to the place of their fathers' sepulchres in sufficient numbers to use them for the civilization and christianization of a mighty continent. Here is the grand problem; here its solution. Amid the griping lust of avarice, and the lazy love of ease, and the rage of fanatical ignorance and stupidity, and the malignant plottings and schemings of corrupt president-making demagogues, God is pressing toward the accomplishment of His own blessed and glo-

rious plan for the regeneration and salvation of a continent. He is now making the wrath of man to praise Him, and when these agitations shall have brought the American people to a realizing apprehension of the difference between a war of revolution or a foreign war, and a civil war, which arrays a mighty nation one half against the other, He will restrain the remainder, and the people—not the demagogues and fanatics—but the mighty *Christian People* will stay the sword, and say with one glad voice which will reverberate from ocean—‘Ye are brethren, marching on toward the conquest of the world for its glorious Master, see that ye fall not out by the way.’ Let the human master exercise all his legal rights, but whenever God shall put it into his heart to send his servant home to his fatherland, let us furnish the means.

Now, my respected audience, there is a way for the accomplishment of this work without danger of collision. Let each of the States pass the same law, requesting Congress to propose an extension of their power, so as to remove existing doubts. Let the proposed

amendment to the Constitution run thus—Congress shall have power —“To appropriate the sum of five millions of dollars annually for the removal to Africa of such colored persons as are free or may become free and willing to go.” This would be but a revival in substance of Mr. Munroe’s plan, which had however primary reference to recaptured Africans. It would leave the question of slavery itself, where God and our constitution leave it, at the bar of individual conscience; and it would give the United States Government no power over it whatever, whilst it would open a door for the return of captive Africa to his own land. Of course, this movement must begin and be largely carried forward in the southern States, before it should be advisable for the northern to touch it. Should the south and the north unite and two-thirds agree, the emigration of the free blacks would progress as the safety of the two races could allow; and when free people of color did not offer in sufficient numbers, government might compound with their owners for the purchase of others.—*Dr. Junkin.*

[Continued.]

### Voyage to Liberia.

BY DR. JAMES HALL.

THREE days after the arrival of the Ship at Monrovia, she was followed by the British Steamer Hecla, which brought up the Commissioner and troops; the palaver having been set as before detailed. The entire operation, from the receipt of Governor Drayton’s application for aid, to the disbanding of the troops, was conducted in a manner most creditable to all concerned, the President of the Republic, the Legislature, the

Commissioner, officers and men, the Government of Maryland in Liberia, King Will and his people, and last, though not least, Capt. Alpin, of the Hecla, who with a kindness and liberality most commendable, promptly tendered the use of his vessel to Commissioner Roberts, in transporting the troops, baggage and munitions of war, to Monrovia.

The business of the Ship having been completed, it only remained to



finish ballasting with sand, no freight being offered, and leave for home. Our visit having thus far been one of labor and anxiety, relieved occasionally by the hospitality of old friends, we determined on devoting one day to pleasure, going "up the river," as they say, in Monrovia; and it is a phrase not without meaning and importance. From *up-the-river*, they get their daily bread or vegetables, which often supply the place of bread—*up-the-river* live the sturdy farmers and planters of Messurado County—*up-the-river* lie the *country seats* of many of the Montovia merchants and leading men—in fact, *up-the-river* is felt to be the home of the Liberians, their little inland kingdom, to which they expect to retire when all the world shall again go a slave hunting. So *up-the-river* we must go. One of our friends kindly tendered us the use of his light six-oared gig, and favored us with the company of himself and his interesting lady. To ensure a safe return ere night-fall, an early start was necessary; therefore we put off for the shore by sunrise, found our friends at the water side awaiting us, and were soon headed up the Stockton Creek.—Every thing promised a most charming time of it, and we will anticipate the conclusion, by saying, that we have seldom experienced a more delightful day. The party was just large enough, four in number, to sit comfortably in the well cushioned stern sheets of our beautiful shallop, a nice canvas awning screened us from the rays of the sun, and the swiftness at which we were impelled through the water by six athletic Kroomen, gave us the advantage of a perpetual breeze as we sped through the tortuous Stockton. Here again, the recollections of former times came over us, when we daily passed through this body

of mangrove on our way to Caldwell to visit the receptacles of newly arrived emigrants. But we recognised no point or land mark of old, scarcely did we know New Georgia landing. All is one dreary sameness, after leaving Mesurado and sight of the harbor. There is no change in the scene except what is caused by the time of tide. At low water, you see the roots, or more properly, the legs of the mangrove trees, tripod-like, but innumerable, supporting their twisted and irregular trunks. Underneath, are channels of water and black mud, on which are plenty of snipes and other varieties of water fowl, looking up an honest livelihood among the small deer, which always abound in such localities, and you not unfrequently see the beautiful gold streaked Iguana and other smaller species of the lizard tribe, crawling around among the mangrove roots; occasionally, too, an alligator lies stretched on the mud embankment, dozing away the time, or watching for his dinner. At high water all is covered up; the roots and lower limbs of the mangrove trees are submerged in the water, and one seems to be gliding through a floating leafy forest; no sign of animation, excepting the water fowl, screaming through the creek, looking in vain for food, and occasionally a monkey swinging on the mangrove limbs, now fearless of alligators and other foes. All is bush and water. A passage through the Stockton to the St. Paul's is at all times, and in all seasons, one of the most monotonous and disagreeable undertakings imaginable, neither conducive to pleasure, comfort, or health. 'Tis a dead pull of five or six miles through malaria that can almost be *felt*, or too certainly felt, afterwards. We however, noticed one very great difference between a

passage now and twenty-five years since. Then, it was not only dreary and monotonous, but lonely, seldom meeting or passing any human being on the way, unless a provision or lumber boat of the agency, going to, or returning from Caldwell. Now, the creek was alive with boats and canoes, many of the latter, loaded with vegetables for the Monrovia market. Boats, canoes and people, a curious and mixed up lot they were. We met two or three pretty good boats, pulled by Kroomen with oars, one the doctor's the others belonging to farmers and traders on the St. Paul's, but the majority were canoes of all varieties, from the light curved Kroo canoe, to the heavy burthensome dug-out of the colonists; some manned by colonist, some by natives, and some not manned at all, but *womaned*. In more than one instance we saw colonist women paddling the canoe and the men sitting idle; whether husband, father, or passenger, we could not say. But even here in this humble and unfeminine occupation the passion for finery and dress is by no means extinct; jaunty bonnets, pink and yellow ribbons, and light muslim dresses, were not uncommon, the latter, however, well tucked up around the waist, clear of the water, while using the paddle. We recollect witnessing the debarcation of *up-the river* people at Monrovia on parade day, before going to Cape Palmas; soldiers, with their wives, daughters, and possibly, sweet-hearts. The men had little to do, save haul up the canoe, dry their feet and put on shoes and stockings. Not so the females; it took them no little time to get in fix to go up-town. We noticed a number go behind one of the warehouses and carefully arrange their dresses, add a cape or collar from a box, adjust ribbons and bonnets, holding in one hand a little sixpenny German look-

ing-glass, and then walk off with an air of gentility and pride, not without grace. It spoke well for the tidiness and good character of this most humble part of the population of Liberia.

But to return to our voyage up the river. We said we recognized no old landmark on our way up the Stockton, but we did expect to find our old boat-landing at Caldwell, the junction of the Creek with the St. Paul; but not a vestige of it was to be seen, not even of the old Government house or any of the old Receptacles—all gone—the landing overgrown with thick, heavy grass, and the houses, probably, resolved into their original elements. Africa is no place for monuments. The tooth of Time is said to destroy all works of man, but softened by the heat and moisture of Africa, old Time might easily work great changes were his tooth extracted; birth and death, decay and reproduction, so constantly and rapidly succeed each other. Glad were we to emerge from the Stockton and enter upon the beautiful, broad St. Paul's; 'twas like leaving a cellar for open day, so different was the scene before us. Truly, the St. Paul's is a noble river, and were it not for the obstructions at Millsburg, would ere this, have thousands of Americo-Africans lining its borders, far interior to our present settlements. The banks on the southeast side, at Caldwell, and for some distance up, are rather low, but yet are lined with cottages, mostly old settlers; for it was settled for some mile or two up in our early Liberian life. On the opposite shore, the bank rises more abruptly—it ranges from ten to twenty, thirty, and even fifty feet high in some places. On this side, no attempt had been made at settlement when we left Monrovia, in 1833.

From all that has been said of the

St. Paul's, in our Colonization prints, letters from colonists, by those whom we have seen, there located, and the constant reference to *up-the-river* in Monrovia, we had been led to expect great changes and improvement; but, in this case, we are gratified to say, our expectations fell far short of reality. We cannot say that the indications of prosperous wealth are greater or exceed our anticipations; but the evidences of comfort and good living do. We think we have never seen a place more charming, or where we would sooner choose to live and die, than on the banks of the St. Paul's. There is very little to be said about it, or rather we are unable to convey by words, an adequate idea of its charm and beauty. One must be acquainted with tropical scenery to form any just estimate. The river is from half to three-fourths of a mile broad; the current free but not rapid, gliding down with a smooth, unruffled surface, stronger in the centre, eddying under the slight curves and projectures of the shore, although the course from Millsburg to its mouth is very direct; the water turbid, especially in the rainy season. As we left Caldwell we began to pass the farms of emigrants on the opposite shore; in fact both sides were lined with farms and gardens, alternating with occasional reaches of wood, from Caldwell to Millsburg. Having no time to spare, we landed but twice on our way up; and therefore cannot describe the different towns, or even name them. All appeared to be one continuous settlement, and required no naming for our enjoyment or satisfaction. The farms were generally cultivated, even to the water's edge, or top of the bank—grass, or garden and field vegetables, alternately. The plantains and bananas formed a conspicuous feature in the landscape,

generally lining the river bank.—Many houses were immediately on the river, others, and generally the larger ones, some distance removed, with a lawn in front. Material used; brick and wood; we do not recollect a stone building. Some of the brick houses were quite large, square buildings, and must have been expensive. Most likely, all that the individual possessed, or could get credit for, was put into the house—this is the weak side of the Liberians. But, paid for or not, owned or not by the occupants, we have never seen in any tropical country, so many good and comfortable dwellings in the same distance, or more indications of comfort and a full supply of the necessaries of life.

When approaching what is, or was, called College Hill, we landed and walked over it, and cannot imagine a spot more suitable for the proposed college. From this, we passed on to what is termed Clay-Ashland, where we made a flying visit to many of the emigrants who went out in our ship;—poor people! they were then undergoing their first attack of fever,—heavy toll to pay for entering their fatherland. We also jumped on shore at the former home of our old friend Zion Harris, the Nimrod of Liberia and great snake-killer, killed at last in his own bed by lightning. He had a strong premonition or warning of his approaching death, which he expressed to sundry persons. It certainly cannot be said, in philosophical explanation of this, that he brought down the lightning upon himself. We obtained a brief sketch of his death from his devoted wife, and on parting, exhorted her to keep intact Zion's beautiful farm. She gave assurance that she would do so, and that she had engaged a man to help her in the work—too late, we saw, for condolence.

The ultimate point or intended terminus of our visit was Richardson's, the sugar planter, which we reached about eleven o'clock, sixteen miles from Monrovia; but to our regret, learned he was absent, having gone down to Monrovia very early, probably arriving there before our departure, as we did not meet him on the way. We, however, patiently awaited his return, knowing that as soon as he learned we were on a visit to his place, he would instantly set out for home. In an hour or so we had the pleasure of seeing him pulling rapidly up in a canoe. Another hour was spent in dinner, &c., when we sallied out to look at his establishment. The house is situated about one hundred yards from the river, at some forty feet elevation above it, and is far from being of the first class of dwellings; the lower part being used for a store or trade room; but Richardson's ambition reached beyond having a big house. Near the landing was a large kiln of good brick, one-half of which had already been laid in the foundation and first story of a capacious sugar house. Into the latter he intended to put a large steam-power and sugar mill, already ordered from the United States. He had planned a wooden railway from the mill to the water's edge, by which he could load and unload boats with steam power, intending also to use it for sawing and other purposes, when not engaged in cane grinding. Every thing appeared to have been judiciously arranged for practical operations on a large scale. On proceeding back from the house we passed a large garden, well laid out, and fenced with a great variety of fruit and vegetables under way. Farther on, we came to his pasture ground, also well fenced and feeding in it were some twenty head of fine large cattle, mostly of a cream

colored, long horned kind, from the interior. Going through this, we came upon his field of sugar cane—estimated by him to contain an area of sixty five or seventy acres. We passed entirely through the lot to a farm house on an elevation at the farther side, in which lived his head farmer or manager—if Mr. R. could be said to have any manager besides himself. Here then was before us, under our own eyes and no mistake, the ground-work of a large and extensive sugar plantation, of large mechanical operations, and also of a great commercial establishment, for Mr. R. carried on a profitable trade with the natives from the interior. And by whom, and by what means, was all this brought about? Simply by the energy, ability, industry and frugality of one man, and that too, in three years, and little or no capital to start upon! Let these facts speak trumpet-tongued to the confusion of all opponents of Liberia and Colonization, be they Northern or Southern fanatics, or the discontented, whining, begging, homesick emigrants, who write home begging letters, willing to return to bondage for the flesh pots.

It is well known that this man, who had done so much for himself, for Liberia, and for his race, was drowned in the St. Paul's river, but a few months after we parted from him, and we repeat what we then wrote to a mutual friend, that we never so deeply regretted the death of any man. As we spoke of Zion Harris' premonition or anticipation of his decease, we will state a fact in connection with the death of Richardson, even at the risk of being considered superstitious. A week or two after our return from Liberia, a young lady, who came passenger with us, a teacher in one of the mission schools, was detained at our house over night by a heavy

rain. In the morning, at breakfast, she remarked, "It is said that the dream of a person on sleeping in a house the first night, will prove true, but I hope mine will not, for I dreamed that Mr. Richardson was drowned in the St. Paul's River." Two months after, came the news of the fact—happening, as nearly as we could calculate, about the time of the dream. Would it were all a dream, and Richardson were now managing his affairs on the St. Paul's.

Before we finished examining and admiring the extensive and varied improvements of our host, we noticed a heavy tornado rising in the east, and barely reached the house in double quick time, as the deluge came down. It did not end with a shower, but seemed to set in for a heavy rain, continuing for near two hours without intermission. Here was a pretty fix to be in—two horns of a dilemma; to turn out in this deluge, even if the Kroomen could be bribed to do it, or to stay and run the risk to myself and companion of the African fever. We had about decided to saturate the system with quinine and brandy for one night,

and run the risk; when to our great joy, about four o'clock it held up, and a space opened for the sky to peep through. No time was spent in adieus or stirrup cups, we literally slid down the wet clayey bank into the boat, yet but half bailed out, and bid our six *athletes* do their best for a guerdon. Truly they did so, for never before did we glide so rapidly through water, impelled by human force, for the distance. Sixteen long miles to the cape and then to pass the bar, the ravenous bar, or land and cross the beach. 'Twas long after dark before we spied the cape, only distinguishable by the twinkle of lights from the dwellings and the feeble luminous spot, called light-house.

As our ship's boat was inside, we decided upon a trial of the bar, determined to return and cross the beach if it appeared at all angry, but happily all was quiet, and guided by the light from the ship till near enough to distinguish her high black hull, we soon got alongside, and were sipping our much needed tea at nine o'clock—having vastly enjoyed our trip *up-the-river*.

[From the Macedonian.]

#### Hope for Africa.

A variety of circumstances have recently transpired, which excite the liveliest hopes in regard to Africa. Public attention is turned toward that country in a manner not before known. From many quarters, and in many ways, without concert on the part of those taking the lead in the movements to which we refer, helping hands are stretched out towards the long-neglected and long-oppressed tribes of that unhappy country.

The discoveries of Dr. Livingston and his visit to his native land, have brought matters as it were to

a crisis. The attempts which have been made in former times to introduce commerce and civilization into the interior, have not wholly failed. Though expedition after expedition seemed to have been baffled, yet they left traces on the banks of the great rivers of the efforts of philanthropic people in this country, and private enterprise, starting from these points, has carried light and knowledge far into the interior. Out of all these arose the contract for a monthly mail to the west coast; and lately, a second company have started a

line of steamers to trade regularly with that region, and with every prospect of success. English influence has penetrated far inland; hence when a large number of the Matabele, near Tete, who mistook him for a Portuguese, were closely scrutinizing Dr. Livingston, they were at last satisfied, and expressed their satisfaction in language too honorable to us, and too touching in itself, to be soon forgotten—"You belong to the tribe that loves the black man!"

While this illustrious traveler was pursuing his way among regions hitherto unknown to Europeans, and among peoples of whose existence we had no knowledge, a new effort to carry intercourse up the Niger as far as its confluence with the Tchadda, was in contemplation. It has now been settled, with the concurrent aid of the government. Mr. Macgregor Laird, already one of the foremost in the endeavor to civilize Africa, has engaged to have a steamer passing regularly from Fernando Po to the confluence of the great rivers, and he also runs one on his own account besides.

About four years ago, Mr. Moffat sent home a long and deeply interesting account of his visit to Moselakatze, chief over one of the largest tribes, occupying a fine country lying north of the Kurraman, on whose banks he was stationed. One object of the visit was to convey various communications and supplies for Dr. Livingston to some point on his proposed journey to the east coast. Moselakatze appointed twenty of his men, with an officer, to carry on foot seventeen boxes and other packages, to the south bank of the Zambese. When the party arrived there with their treasure, they hailed the Makololo on the opposite shore, informed them of the purpose of their visit,

and invited them to take charge of what they had brought for "the Doctor." Suspecting treachery, the Makololo at first declined. In consequence, the Matabele left the supplies on the bank of the river, and devolved upon their suspicious neighbors the responsibility of keeping them safely. The Makololo subsequently crossed the Zambese, conveyed the packages to an island, protected them from the weather, and in that state Dr. Livingston found them, more than a year afterwards, in perfect safety. Not an article was pillaged; and when Dr. Livingston arrived, his heart was cheered with the books, letters, and to him, other valuable supplies, which had so long waited his arrival.

Most of the missionaries stationed on the African coast have cherished a deep and anxious desire to carry their labors inland; and no one can examine any maps of these districts, and compare them with those of former days, without being struck with the obvious tendency of such agencies to penetrate into the country behind them. The few who have gone somewhat into the interior have found a comparatively healthy country, open and prairie-like, a people far superior in habits and knowledge to those who are on the coast, where the degrading influence of the slave traffic has been most felt, and practising many of those curious customs, and maintaining those peculiar social laws which Dr. Livingston found in existence among the tribes whom he saw. Should God graciously vouchsafe his blessing, missions in Africa will assume a new character, and those already in operation there will receive a fresh impetus. These missions will soon be second to none in importance. The old civilization of Africa will be brought back, but happily this time not as-

sociated with heathenism and idolatry, but intimately blended with the christian morals and faith. We bid these enterprises God speed.—The great purpose for which so many have toiled in hope, and which has surmounted every op-

posing obstacle, will be no longer regarded as vain and fruitless, but one rich in the promise of a grand success. Surely light begins to dawn on Africa.—*Eng. Rep. Miss. Herald.*

**To be considered by the People of Virginia—Important Decision.**

THE Supreme Court of Appeals in Virginia has decided that a master cannot legally by will give his slaves the privilege of electing between freedom and slavery. Judge Clayton, of the Supreme Court of New Kent County, decided in such a case that slaves choosing freedom and to go out of the State, would be free; but the Supreme Court of Appeals reversed its decision, "upon the ground that, under the principles laid down in the Dred Scott decision, the slaves in question being property had no legal right of election between the two conditions," in the clause of the will to which we have reference. The same judgment has been pronounced upon the will of the late Mrs. H. H. Coulter, of Fredericksburg, Va. Says the *Journal of Commerce*—

"The particular clause referred to reads as follows:

"I direct in regard to the balance of my negroes, that they shall be manumitted on the 1st day of January, 1858; and I authorize and request my said executors to ascertain what fund will be sufficient to provide the usual outfit for and remove said negroes to Liberia; and I hereby direct my executors to raise said

fund, or such an amount as in their judgment may be sufficient for that purpose, from my said estate, and to use the said fund in removing and settling my said servants in Liberia, or any other free state or country in which they may elect to live—the adults selecting for themselves, and the parents for their infant children; and I further direct that if any of my said servants shall prefer to remain in Virginia instead of accepting the foregoing provisions, it is my desire that they shall be permitted by my executors to select among my relations their respective owners, said election to be made by the adults and parents as aforesaid."

"The first part of the provision is the key to the wish of the testatrix, and this bears on its face proof that she really was desirous of giving freedom to her servants. The intent is clearly expressed in the first sentence, and the conclusion is merely an after-thought or slight qualification. Yet the Supreme Court held that this clause, conferring the right of choosing their *status*, rendered the principles of the decision made in the other case applicable to it; and this provision was therefore annulled.

"These are the first cases of the kind in Virginia, and we do not know that any similar opinion has been rendered in any other State. The issue in the latter of the above cases involves nearly a hundred negroes. A great number of wills are

on record in Virginia in which similar provisions occur, and the present decision must necessarily effect hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of slave property."

This decision will awaken both surprise and regret in many minds in Virginia. But good will to the slaves, to Liberia, and to the African race, pervades thousands of hearts in Virginia, and masters may be disposed to view this decision as in-

fringing upon their right of making such disposal of their slaves (who are persons as well as property) as their sense of duty may demand. Virginians will as soon forget the names of their greatest statesmen, as their agency in opening Africa to civilization and laying upon her shores the firm foundation of the Republic of Liberia.

#### The French Vessel of War for Liberia.

THE *Colonization Herald*, of Philadelphia, states that Gerard Ralston, Esq., Consul General of Liberia in London, writes under date of June 11th:

"I have a letter from Count Walewski, of the 4th of June, in which he still promises a vessel of war for

the Republic in lieu of the *Hirondelle*."

This (adds the *Herald*) will be gratifying to the Liberians and their friends in this country, and also prove that the French Emperor is a man of honor, notwithstanding the opposition of the citizens of Liberia to his new slave trade.

#### The opinion of a distinguished Gentleman of Virginia.

In a note to the Financial Secretary, this early and enlightened friend of the Society writes:

"You will have seen that some of our knowing ones, under the favor of anti-abolitionism, and the new mania to revive the slave trade, have pronounced the Colonization scheme a failure; providentially, just as the late tidings from Liberia afford

the brightest prospects in its history.

"I congratulate you with all my heart, upon the promise of the new settlement in the interior—which removes what seemed to be an insuperable obstacle to the best success upon the coast. In the absence of any emigrants for the present, I send a contribution to your funds: You will receive herewith my check for \$50."

#### Rev. John M. Peck, D. D.

THE Executor of the will of this excellent man, having alluded to the loss sustained by the State of Illinois and the Western Country in his decease, mentions a bequest left

by him to the American Colonization Society in the following words:

"I bequeath to the American Colonization Society thirty dollars, as an expression of my sincere conviction that the removal of the African



race from our country to Africa is one of the best modes of providing for the welfare of that unfortunate people and their posterity."

Mr. Peck was one of the best men and best ministers of our country, and in the hearts of thousands, at the East and the West, will his

memory be cherished with veneration. Though of the Baptist denomination, his spirit was catholic and noble, and embraced affectionately all the disciples of Christ and all for whom He died.

#### Death of Frederick Bransford, Esq.

IN the recent decease of FREDERICK BRANSFORD, Esq., of Richmond, Va., this Society mourns the loss of a generous and faithful friend. We could hardly give too bright a coloring to a description of the graces which adorned the christian character of this gentleman in all

his relations. A number of his servants are now, through his kindness, in the process of education in Liberia, and we learn that in his will he has left evidences of the philanthropy and piety which shone out so clearly in his life. He still lives in the affection of many hearts.

#### Decease of a venerable Friend of the Society.

The Rev. JACOB J. JANEWAY, D. D., died at New Brunswick, N. J., on the 27th ult., in the 84th year of his age.

Dr. Janeway has for many years paid one hundred dollars annually into the

treasury of this Society. He was constant and earnest in his zealous efforts, even in old age, to promote the welfare of men and the glory of God.

[From Littell's Living Age.]

#### Lions.

"If the reader has ever had the pleasure of playing with a puppy lion he will comprehend the fascination of such a favorite in the Arab tents. The delight created by such a playfellow is not simply the delight which any fat joyous puppy, gracefully ungraceful, and sublimely careless, will excite in all well-constituted minds; it is that, and *with* it the feeling of all the ferocity, power, and grandeur which lie nascent in this innocent child—This feeling will of course be intensified by the terror felt for the grown lion; and as that terror is very great among the Arabs, we can imagine the interest Gerard excited by bringing into their tents a lioness of about a month old, no larger than an Angora cat, and a lion about a third larger. The young lady had all the

timidity of her sex, slunk away from every one, and answered caresses with blows of her little paws; her brother, whom they christened Hubert, had more manly *aplomb*. He sat quiet, looking with some astonishment at all that passed, but without any savageness. The women idolized him, and were never tired of caressing him. A goat was brought to be his nurse. At first he took no notice of her, but no sooner had a few drops of milk moistened his lips than he fastened upon her with leonine ardor. The goat had of course to be held down—she by no means fancied her illustrious foster-son! But although the lioness had seen her brother take his meals in this way, she could not be seduced to follow his example. She was never quiet or happy except

when in concealment. Hubert passed the night under Gerard's burnous as tranquilly as if with his mother; and indeed throughout his career Hubert showed a sociability which speaks well for him.—His sister died the death of many children—teething was fatal to her! Nay, Gerard assures us that teething is a very critical affair with young lionesses, and often carries them off, there being no kindly surgeons to lance their little gums.—Hubert was taken to the camp, where of course he became the idol of the regiment, always present at parade, and gambolling with the men during the idle hours. As he grew up his exploits became somewhat questionable. He had early strangled his nurse, the goat. He then showed a propensity for sheep, donkeys, and Bedouins, which made it necessary for him to be chained up, and, finally, having killed a horse and dangerously wounded two men (owing to some difference of sentiment) he was caged. Gerard of course continued to pet him. Every night he opened the cage. Hubert sprang out joyously and began playing with him at hide and seek, embracing him with an ardor which was more affectionate than agreeable.—‘One night, in high spirits, he embraced me so fervently that I should have been strangled had they not beat him away with their sabre-sheaths. That was the last time I cared to play hide-and-seek with him. But I must do him the justice to say, that in all our struggles he scrupulously avoided using teeth or talons; he was the same to all whom he liked, and to whom he was really very affectionate and gentle.’ Hubert was sent to Paris, and placed in the *Jardin des Plantes*, where sometime afterwards Gerard went to see him. He was lying half asleep, gazing with indifference on all the visitors, when suddenly he raised his head, his eyes dilated, a nervous twitching of the muscles of his face and agitation of the tail showed that the sight of the well-known uniform had roused him. He recognized the uniform, but had not yet identified his old master. His eyes eagerly interrogated this vaguely remembered form. Gerard approached, and, unable to resist his emotion, thrust his hand into the cage. It was a touching moment which followed: without taking his eyes from Gerard, he applied his nose to the outstretched hand, and began to breathe deeply; with every breath his eye became more affectionate, and when Gerard said to him, ‘Well, my old soldier!’ he made a tremendous bound against the bars of his prison, trembled beneath his weight. ‘My

friends, alarmed, sprang back, and called to me to do the same. Noble beast! thou art terrible, even in thy love! He stood up, pressed against the bars, striving to break through the obstacle which separated us. He was magnificent as he stood there roaring with joy and rage. His rough tongue licked with joy the hand which I abandoned to him, while with his enormous paws he tried to draw me gently to him. No sooner did any one approach the cage than he flew out in frightful expressions of anger, which changed into calmness and caresses on their retreating. It is impossible for me to describe how painful our parting was that day. Twenty times I was forced to return to re-assure him that he would see me again, and each time that I moved out of sight he made the place tremble with his bounds and cries.’ Poor Hubert! this visit, and the long *tête-à-têtes* of subsequent visits, made captivity a little less painful to him, but the effect seemed to be injurious to the whole. He drooped, and the keepers attributed it to these visits, which perhaps made him languish for the camp and his old days of liberty. He died, leaving Gerard firmly resolved to kill as many lions as he could, but to capture no more: death in the forest, by a rifle, being infinitely preferable to a pulmonary disease bred in a prison.

‘‘Has the lion a power of fascination? The Arabs all declare he has, and that both men and beasts are forced to follow him when once he exercises that power over them. The royal aspect and the piercing splendor of his tawny eye, together with all those associations of terror which his presence calls up, may suffice to paralyze and fascinate an unhappy victim, although Gerard says, for his part, he never felt the slightest inclination to follow and exclaim—

‘‘Oui, de suite, ô roi, de ta suite, j'en mis.’’

‘‘For their own parts, we can believe in any amount of fascination. We were once embraced by an affectionate young lioness, who put her paws lovingly round our neck, and would have kissed our cheek, had not that symptom of a boldness more than maidenly been at once by us virtuously repressed. The fascination of this tawny maiden, by whose embrace we were haunted for a fortnight, was equalled by the humiliation we felt on another occasion in the presence of the forest king. All visitors to the Zoological know and admire the lion who occupies the last den: most visitors have seen his wrath when the keeper ap-

proaches the den before the bone he is gnawing is thoroughly clean. The sight of his wrath and the sound of his growls greatly interesting us, and the keeper not being at hand to excite them, we one day got over the railing opposite his den, and began dancing and hissing before him, in a wild and, as we imagined, formidable manner. Instead of flashing out in wrath and thunder, the lion turned his eye upon us, and in utter contempt continued licking his leg of beef, perfectly untroubled by our hissing, probably asking himself the meaning of those incomprehensible gesticulations. We felt small. He evidently did not think us worth even a growl; and we were forced to get back over the railing, utterly discomfited by the quiet dignity of his majesty.

“However, on this subject of fascination, let us hear the story which Gerard heard from the Arabs. Some years ago, Seghir, the hero of this adventure, was denied the hand of his mistress from no worse crime than *impecuniosity*, which has cut many a true love-knot, and he thought it simpler to elope with his beloved. He did so; but his path was dangerous, and he armed himself to the teeth. In this path he suddenly espied a lion walking straight towards him. The girl shrieked so fearfully that she was heard in the tents, and several men rushed out to the rescue.—When they arrived, they saw the lion slowly walking a few paces in front of Seghir, on whom his eyes were constantly fixed, and leading him thus towards the forest. The young girl in vain tried to make her lover cease to follow the lion, in vain tried to separate herself from him—He held her tight and drew her with him, saying, ‘Come, O my beloved, our Seigneur commands us; come.’—‘Why don’t

you use your arms?’ she cried.—‘Arms? I have none,’ replied the fascinated victim. ‘Seigneur, believe her not; she lies; if I am armed, I will follow you wherever you will.’ At this moment eight or ten Arabs came up and fired. As the lion did not fall, they took to their heels. With one bound the lion crushed Seghir to the earth, and taking his head within his enormous jaws, crunched it; after which he lay down by the side of the young girl, placing his paws upon her knees.—The Arabs now, finding they were not pursued, took courage, reloaded, and returned. At the moment their guns were pointed, he sprang into the midst of them, seizing one with his jaws and two with his claws, dragging them thus together, so that the three formed as it were but one mass of flesh; he pressed them under him, and mangled them as he had mangled Seghir. Those who had escaped ran back to their tents to relate what they had witnessed. None dared return; the lion carried off the girl into the forest.—On the morrow the bodies of the four men were found. That of the girl was looked for, but they only found her hair, her feet, and her clothes. Her ravisher had eaten the rest.

We have said that Gerard declares never to have felt the fascinating power of the lion in his own person, but in one of his adventures he testifies to the fact as regards a bull, whom the lion caused to walk slowly before him to the spot where it should please his majesty to devour him. The lion, on seeing Gerard approach, stopped; the bull, ten paces in advance, stopped at the same time. Who will explain this? We dare not attempt it; the more so as our limits are already touched.”

### Intelligence.

**RE-OPENING OF THE SLAVE TRADE.**—The idea of throwing open the ports of the South to the resumption of the African slave trade, under any pretence or guise whatever, is scouted by the whole Southern press, as both undesirable and impracticable. The position of the South on this question has been much misrepresented, both here and in England;—chiefly through the instrumentality of some inveterate joker in the region of “Pearl River,” ambitious to compete with the successful author of the Arrowsmith *canard*. The following extracts give full expression to the views generally entertained in the slaveholding States on this subject—without

equivocation or reservation. The *Charleston Mercury*, which stands in the front rank of the slave interest, both for respectability and influence, is very explicit, and its opinions ought to be considered satisfactory. No one will suspect it of being inimical to the interests it represents. The *Mercury* says:

The suspicion that we are in favor of the re-opening of the African slave trade by the Federal Government, is equally groundless. We are not aware that, since the present editor took charge of the *Mercury*, the project of re-opening this trade has been advocated in a single editorial. On the contrary, the *Mercury* has again

and again (and at all times, we believe, where it has noticed the subject), declared that the thing was utterly impracticable—and, being impracticable, it has opposed the agitation of the project as a measure tending to divide and weaken the South. But, then, there are several matters connected with the suppression of the African slave trade, to which we have adverted with strong condemnation. We condemn our treaty with Great Britain requiring us to keep a squadron on the coast of Africa to aid her in practising the farce of striving to suppress the African slave trade, while she is carrying it on under the guise of apprentices, to her West Indian Islands; and we agree cordially with our present Minister at the British Court, Mr. Dallas, that the Government of the United States should withdraw our squadron and put an end to the treaty. We further totally disapprove of the United States declaring the importation of slaves from Africa to be piracy—because, in the first place, it renders our vessels at sea amenable to British interference; and, in the second place, it is a stigma on every slaveholder in the land. If it is a high crime, worthy of death, to bring negroes for sale to the South from Africa, it cannot be a very creditable proceeding to bring them for the same purpose from Georgia or Virginia; and if it is a crime to import slaves, it must be a crime to hold slaves. We are not content to stand in such a disparaging and disgraceful position by the laws of the country to which we belong.

The prohibition of the importation of slaves from Africa is not, *in itself*, an imputation of disparagement, because there are many reasons and circumstances which may justify such a prohibition, looking to the interest of the slaveholding States themselves. But this law was not passed, nor is it continued, for any regard to the welfare or interest of the South. It exists on our statute books—an ebullition of fanaticism—a brand of moral reprobation on the institution of slavery in the South. Hence we are in favor of a repeal of the law. But whilst advocating the repeal of this law, we have neither, as some others have done, condemned nor approved of the re-opening of the African slave trade. That will stand prohibited, if this law be repealed, by heavy penalties in other laws of the United States; and we know that it is impossible to repeal these latter. The re-opening of the African slave trade is, therefore, impracticable in our present Union. When it is practicable, and can fairly be a question at all, we will be prepared to express our views. It is a vast

and complicated subject. And until then, we deem it a very ordinary exercise of prudence or good sense to commit ourselves neither for or against it. Facts and circumstances, which no sagacity can now foresee, may control the question. We leave it with those who shall, at that day, have the destinies of the South in their hands. But of one thing we are satisfied, that the African slave trade can never be wisely and safely re-opened except by those who are immediately interested in slavery. They, alone, should have the power to control and regulate it, as their welfare shall require, free from the influence and interference of those who are not interested or are positively hostile to the entire institution.

In these views the Richmond Enquirer, another influential Southern journal, fully concurs, regarding the project as impracticable, and as "tending to divide and weaken the South." The Charleston News of last Monday has the following; THE "SLAVE TRADE" QUESTION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—We believe that an attempt has been studiously made to produce without her limits the impression that South Carolina has been and is very anxious to bring about a re-opening of the African slave trade. This is an utter delusion, and may as well be dissipated at once. The mass of her people have looked on with a half amused *sans froid* at the agitation of a scheme, which they regarded so impracticable and visionary that they did not trouble themselves to declare their opinion on it. They passively consented to hear what could be said, they would probably approve the repeal of the law making it piracy, and they might not object to Congress assenting to permit the Southwestern and new States to obtain more negro labor from abroad. Yet even on these points they have uttered no wishes. But they never will consent to the introduction of wild Africans into their midst, nor will they ever take part in their enslavement either in or out of the States. Their quiet social discussion, as far as we have heard it throughout the State, is decidedly adverse to either the policy, interest, practicability or *morale* of such a movement here. Nine tenths of them sustain, and will continue to sustain, Secretary Cobb's late letter and the course of our Collector. Has a word of dissent come from our political Representatives! The *Mercury* itself disclaims any approval or advocacy of the proposed voyage of the *Richard Cabden*, and avers that it only raised a *point of law*. It declares the whole question to be impracticable and deprecates

its agitation. The *Standard* sunk quietly to rest under the indifference, if no other feeling, of the people, and all the "rapings" of its departed spirit cannot galvanize the cause.

The Lancaster (S. C.) *Ledger*, speaking of the effort to import Africans, says:

"The idea of importing emigrants to this country from Africa is simply ridiculous, and this attempt to evade the laws of the United State against the admission of either slaves or apprentices from Africa, is we think, very properly checked by Mr. Cobb. If these efforts are persisted in (and it is rumored that Africans have lately been brought into several of the Southern States) the peace of the country will not be of long continuance."

But it is needless to multiply extracts. The above are sufficient to indicate the actual state of public sentiment at the South on this absurd scheme.—*Jour. of Cons.*

The Charleston Courier's Key West correspondent says that Lieut. Pym asserts that the reports of outrages on American vessels are much exaggerated, and in many instances false. The seizure of the Cortes, for instance, was the grossest exaggeration. The captain of that vessel, when overhauled, threw his flag into the sea and declared himself a Spaniard. The contraband articles found aboard proved her a slaver, and she was accordingly sold as such.

**THE COLORED POPULATION OF BOSTON.**—One item in the Report of the Registrar of Boston is the statement of a marked decrease in the number of births among the colored population for the year 1857. The number of colored persons in Boston a quarter of a century ago, it is thought, was considerably larger, in proportion to the entire population than at the present time. The official statistics of population, however, show a small increase for the last twelve years. In 1845, the total number of colored persons in the city was 1,842; in 1850, they had increased to 2,085; and in 1855, to 2,220; the increase from 1850 to 1855 being 78 less than from 1846 to 1850.

By the report of the City Registrar, in 1855, there were 29 births among the colored people, or one to 76 55-100 of the whole number; while amongst the whites, there was one birth to 29 78-100 of the population.

In 1856, there was one birth to every 44 40-100 of the colored population; of whites, one to 27 48-100. In the same year, the deaths of colored persons were

as one to 31 26-100; of whites, one to 83 88-100, or proportionately less births, and more deaths.

Another interesting fact is the gradual concentration of colored people in one portion of the city. By the census of 1855, it appears that nearly 1,300 of the 2,220 colored persons in the city resided in Ward 6, the number in that ward having considerably increased from 1850, while in every other ward it had decreased. Next to Ward 6, Ward 1, in 1855, had the largest number of colored persons, 210; Ward 5 coming next with 194. In no other ward was there one hundred.

There are a number of colored persons who have lived in Boston for three-quarters of a century and over. One of their number, old Mother Boston, in her youthful days a slave, is reputed to be upwards of one hundred and six years of age. In many cases they carry on business for themselves, adhering to it with perseverance and probity, and in this way have accumulated considerable property. They support a number of ministers, and generally attend whatever public school may be nearest to their residence, the special school for their use having been done away with several years since.

**RUSSIAN EMANCIPATION.**—By our latest arrival we have details of the arrangements for the abolition of Russian serfdom. Three successive periods are indicated for the completion of the measure, and the serfs are to remain attached to the property until they have purchased their freedom. A report lately presented to the Emperor Alexander, contains the following statistical returns relative to landed property and serfs in Russia. The number of families who are land owners amount to 127,000. Out of these 2,000 possess from 1,000 to 10,000 serfs; 2,000 from 500 to 1,000; 18,000 from 100 to 500; 30,000 from 21 to 100; and 75,000 have less than 21. The total number of peasant serfs of the nobility amount to 11,760,000, and those of the crown to 9,000,000. There are, therefore, 20,750,000 persons anxiously waiting for an improvement in their condition.

**AFRICAN PRODUCTS.**—There were received for inspection at the custom-house yesterday morning, one barrel of sugar and two barrels of syrup, from the Maryland Colony on the west coast of Africa, both of which are said to be of good quality. It is said that the people of that colony will turn their attention to the production of sugar and cotton, both of which have been tried with entire success.—*Boston Tr.*

[From the Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth.]

**Special Notices.**

"LIBERIA AS I FOUND IT, IN 1858; By Rev. A. M. Cowan, Agent Kentucky Colonization Society." 184 pp. Royal octavo. Just published and for sale at the office of the "Commonwealth;"—price 75 cents. We will send a copy, postage paid, to any one sending us that amount in money or postage stamps.

**LIBERIA.**

All free persons of color in Kentucky intending to go to Liberia in the Colonization ship, that is to leave Baltimore for Liberia on November 1st, 1858, address Rev. A. M. Cowan, agent of the Kentucky State Colonization Society, Frankfort, Ky. Papers published in Kentucky please notice.

**Receipts of the American Colonization Society;***From the 20th of May to the 20th of June, 1858.*

<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE.</b>		<i>Southport</i> —Fred. Marquand, \$30,	
<i>Greenland</i> —Collection in Congregational Church .....	9 25	W. W. Wakeman, \$25, Miss Delia Perry, \$2.....	57 00
<b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b>		<i>Newington</i> —Collection in Congregational Church.....	10 81
<i>Lowell</i> —L. Keese, to constitute the Rev. W. H. Alden a life-member.....	30 00	<i>Glastenbury</i> —J. B. Williams, \$10, E. A. Hubbard, Geo. Plummer, each \$5; David Hubbard, \$4, Benj. Taylor, \$3, Oswin Wells, \$2, J. S. Wells, \$1.....	30 00
<i>Sandwich</i> —By Capt. G. Barker—Charles Southach and William Stetson, each \$1.....	2 00	<i>Madison</i> —E. C. Scranton.....	10 00
<i>Provincetown</i> —Collection in Cong. Church.....	3 63	<i>Hartford</i> —Eben'r Flower, Sam'l Tudor, Cash, W. H. D. Callender, Z. Preston, Cash, each \$5—\$30, to constitute Rev. R. M. Abercrombie a life member of the A. C. S.; George W. Moore, \$5.....	35 00
<i>Dorchester</i> —Mrs. M. Brown....	5 00	<i>Fair Haven</i> —From First Cong'l Church, in addition.....	5 00
	40 63		271 36
<b>CONNECTICUT.</b>		<b>NEW JERSEY.</b>	
By Rev. John Orcutt:		<i>Trenton</i> —Rev. Eli F. Cooley, \$3, and Mrs. A. Cooley, \$2.....	5 00
<i>Windsor</i> —Col. Jas. Loomis, \$20, in full to constitute himself a life member of the A. C. S.; Mrs. D. Pierson, \$3, Dr. Pierson, A. T. Warner, each \$1..	25 00	<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.</b>	
<i>Windsor Locks</i> —Collection in the Congregational Church .....	12 00	<i>Washington</i> —Dr. S. A. Edwards, Freight and passengers in the ship, Voyage C, home.....	1,665 68
<i>Waterbury</i> —L. W. Coe, \$10, Mrs. J. P. Elton, Green Kendrick, Miss Susan Bronson, S. M. Buckingham, Cash, each \$5; R. W. Cairns, H. N. Lyman, W. R. Hitchcock, Mrs. J. M. L. Scovill, each \$3; A. Benedict, C. B. Merriman, W. H. Merriman, each \$2; Rev. J. L. Clark, D. D., Col. Buel, Dr. Carrington, F. J. Kingsbury, each \$1; J. R. Ayres, 50 cents.	57 50	Freight and passengers in the ship, Voyage D, out.....	1,865 21
<i>Plymouth</i> —Seth Thomas, jr., \$10, Seth Thomas, \$5, W. E. McKee, \$3, S. B. Terry, \$1.....	19 00		3,539 89
<i>Stambury</i> —H. Belden, \$5, R. Tuller, \$2.....	7 90	<b>VIRGINIA.</b>	
<i>Unionville</i> —Plainer & Porter....	2 75	<i>Salem</i> —The estate of Mrs. Martha Burwell, for colonizing her 8 slaves.....	490 00
		<i>Acron</i> —The estate of Nicholas Dettor, for colonizing his 10 slaves.....	585 80
			1,065 80

<b>NORTH CAROLINA.</b>		
<i>New Berne</i> —Estate of Wiley M. Nelson, deceased, for colonizing his 32 slaves.....	1,989	10
<i>Birtle Co.</i> —Estate of James L. Bryan, for colonizing 8 of his slaves.....	534	54
	<b>2,523</b>	<b>64</b>
<i>Entonton</i> —A. Cuthbert.....	10	00
<b>LOUISIANA.</b>		
<i>Jackson</i> —John McKowan, annual donation \$100; D. Campbell, \$10, P. Foley, \$5, John Gottinger, \$5, P. Fend, sen., \$2..	122	00
<b>KENTUCKY.</b>		
<i>Princeton</i> —F. W. Urey, Esq., for colonizing 14 of his slaves.	770	00
<b>OHIO.</b>		
<i>College Corner</i> —Rev. P. Monfort and John Buck, each \$5.....	10	00
By J. C. Stockton, viz:		
<i>Adams' Mills</i> —Matthew Scott, an. don. \$10; J. E. Robinson, \$2.50, Mrs. Mary Smith, Chas. Marquand, J. Scott, H. Scott, S. Scott, Miss C. Scott, each \$1.	18	50
<i>Dresden</i> —Rev. Mr. McCullough and wife, \$2.50 each; Rev. Mr. Hildreth, O. Dorsey, O. M. Dorsey, Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Rambo, each \$1.....	10	00
<i>Gambier</i> —President Andrews and Hon. F. Wharton, each \$5; J. S. Sawyer, \$3, Rev. Mr. Black, Rev. Mr. Kellog, Prof. H. L. Smith, and Editor of Western Episcopalian, each \$2; Prof. Long, H. D. Lathrop, A. G. Scott, and R. S. French, each \$1.....	25	00
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[No. 8.]

**Liberia and the Slave Trade.**

THE first movements of the American Colonization Society were in direct opposition to the African slave trade. The great men who gave existence to the Society, viewed this traffic with horror; not a word was uttered by any one of them in its defence. In its earliest days they urged upon Congress, in repeated and eloquent memorials, the expediency and duty of giving national aid to the scheme, both as tending to the civilization of Africa and the suppression of the slave trade—objects commending themselves alike to our sense of justice and of humanity.

In its first brief code of laws, adopted by the Society for the government of its African colony, both the slave trade and slavery were prohibited. In truth, to an appropriation by Congress, in accordance with the humane and liberal policy of Mr. Monroe, for the suppression of the slave trade and the restora-

tion of Africans recaptured under authority of Congress, when introduced or about to be introduced in violation of our laws into the United States, that colony which has since risen to the distinction and assumed the name of the Republic of Liberia, owes mainly its establishment.

The several agents and governors, appointed from time to time by the Society, and all its authorities, during the period of the colonial existence of Liberia, were vigilant and energetic in the adoption of all practicable measures for the overthrow of the slave trade; they sought to bind the neighboring chiefs by treaties to abandon it; they reported its existence whenever it appeared in their vicinity, to Christian Governments friendly to its suppression, represented by ships of war upon the coast; in making purchases of territory, they obtained stipulations in the deeds of cession that this odious traffic should cease; and

finally, when by the favor of Divine Providence the people of Liberia proclaimed their independence, they incorporated in their constitution, as a fundamental law, that slavery should not exist, nor the slave trade be tolerated, within their Republic, and that the native population under its jurisdiction should be instructed and qualified at the expense of the Government, as soon as its revenues should permit, for all the rights, duties and privileges of citizenship. They did more.—They passed an act denouncing the slave trade as piracy, and in ten articles set forth what should be deemed violations of its provisions and the severe penalties to which the transgressor would be subjected. The following condensed summary of this act we copy from the *New York Colonization Journal*:

“ARTICLE II—*Of the Slave Trade.*

- “Piracy—to build, fit, equip, or otherwise prepare a vessel for the slave trade; or any way aiding or abetting such trade, &c. &c., - - - - - Sec. 1
- “Piracy—to receive or transport any African held as a slave, or intended to be enslaved, - - - - - 2
- “Penalty—for serving on board a Liberian vessel engaged in the slave trade, - - - - - 3
- “Penalty—for voluntarily serving on board a vessel, do., do., - - - - - 4
- “Liberian vessels prohibited from every species of intercourse with slavers, - - - - - 5
- “No citizen or any other person resident in this Republic shall act as agent, or enter into the

- service of any person engaged in the slave trade, - - - - - 6
- “Guilty of an infraction of the 6th Sec., if found in the neighborhood of any slave establishment, except, &c. &c., - - - - - 7
- “President—authorized to employ the armed vessels of the Republic to cruise against slavers, or others contravening the laws, - - - - - 8
- “Persons—found on board slave vessels, of the officers or crew, to be apprehended and taken into custody, &c. &c., - - - - - 9
- “Proceeds of vessels, &c., condemned as slavers, equally divided, &c. &c., - - - - - 10

The following are the laws of Liberia in regard to foreign seamen and passengers:

“ARTICLE VII—*Of foreign seamen and passengers.*

“4. Masters of vessels are prohibited from taking on board or giving passage to any individual residing within this Republic, without a passport from the Secretary of State, unless to be lauded within the Republic, under a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars.

“5. Any person applying for a passport shall give satisfactory proof to the Secretary of State that ten days' previous notice in some public manner has been given by him of his intention to depart the Republic; whereupon the Secretary shall grant a passport on the payment of fifty cents, provided no legal objection be interposed.”

The broad fact stands out full and clear, and most impressive, that since the independence of Liberia in 1847, visited as she has been frequently, perhaps monthly, by American and English officers of the

united squadrons on her coast, officers specially employed to detect and suppress the slave trade, and of vessels of many nations engaged in lawful commerce, up to the mutiny on board of the *Regina Cæli*, the last spring, her character has been without impeachment or suspicion of participation in this traffic. The vicinity of the British Colony of Sierra Leone, and the residence there of its Commissioners authorized to examine alleged cases of slave trade, and report on the subject to the English Government, makes its existence on the Liberian coast, without discovery, wholly incredible. The whole question of the innocence or guilt of the Government of Liberia in regard to the slave trade, is narrowed down to the transactions of the *Regina Cæli*.

It will be seen that a system of free emigration of Africans from their own country to colonial possessions in the West Indies, to meet in those islands the urgent demand for laborers, was some years ago encouraged by Great Britain, and discontinued in compliance with the wishes of the Liberian Government. Neither that system, nor the similar one since prosecuted by the French, is, ostensibly, fraudulent, coercive, or deceptive, and therefore President Benson, while convinced that in its effects it must prove evil, and only evil, to the aborigines of Africa, is slow to impute dishonor

or inhumanity to the Emperor of France. On the arrival of M. Chevalier (a citizen of France) on the coast in the summer of 1856, the President directed the publication of the following proclamation :

“Whereas, M. Chevalier, in behalf of His Imperial Majesty’s Government of France, has recently come to this coast for the ostensible purpose of procuring laborers for French Guyana, by offering as inducements the sum of seven French dollars to each laborer that will emigrate in his ships, a promise of kind treatment, and a free passage back to his original home ; which inducements have created considerable dissatisfaction among the native tribes along the coast, from whose territories the majority of said laborers so emigrating are taken ; giving rise to multifarious complaints, which have been presented to this government, and which have awakened on its part no ordinary concern and interest.

“And whereas, this government is desirous of maintaining inviolate its principles of law and justice, of protecting the rights of its citizens, and promoting in every possible manner their interest, peace and tranquility ; therefore,

“Be it known to all whom it may concern, that masters of vessels are prohibited from taking on board or giving passage to any individual residing within this Republic, without a passport from the Secretary of State, unless to be landed within the Republic, under a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars : and that vessels coming or intending to carry away emigrants, must come to this port, with such emigrants on board, to obtain passports ; in order that an opportunity may be afforded

this government of ascertaining whether the emigration be free or constrained. All violations of the above law regulating passports will be visited with the utmost penalty thereunto annexed.

“Done at Monrovia, &c.

“DANIEL B. WARNER,  
“Secretary of State.”

At the time this proclamation appeared, an intelligent friend of Liberia, in Boston, wrote—

“To understand why such liberal offers should disquiet the natives, it is only necessary to remember the ‘Coolie Trade,’ and to understand the customs of the natives. The native laborers are not at liberty, according to native usages, to do as they please about volunteering for this emigration. M. Chevalier must first obtain leave to ‘make trade’ by a present to the head-man. Then the laborers must volunteer, or not, as the head-man bids them. And when the volunteer receives his ‘seven French dollars,’ he may not keep them for his own use, but must deliver them to the head-man, who distributes a part among the leading men of the tribe, and accepts the rest himself. The laborers are afraid that the head-men will compel them to volunteer, and therefore call on the Liberian Government for protection; and hence this proclamation. It remains to be seen whether the French Government will yield, as the British did to a similar proclamation in 1853.”

We now invite the attention of our readers to the course of events, in connection with this French system of “voluntary emigration,” and especially with the ship *Regina Cali*, as stated in the annual message of President Benson, to the

Legislature of Liberia, in December last. Clearly desirous of restricting, as far as practicable, this French policy, and guarding adequately the personal rights, security and welfare of the native population under the authority of the Republic, the whole passage is marked by the candor, courtesy, integrity and benevolence by which its author is distinguished.

“Duty as well as propriety dictate that I should at least cursorily allude to the system that has been for some years prosecuted on our coast by foreigners, for the purpose of procuring emigrants—aborigines as well as Americo-Liberians—to supply the demand for labor in their colonies; as also to acquaint you with such remedial measures as have been adopted by this government to correct the abuses of the system on our coast.

“You are no doubt aware that the enterprise was vigorously prosecuted on our coast by British subjects a few years ago; but upon the issue of a proclamation by this government—which was impelled by the constant predatory wars fomented by the system—requiring all such emigrant ships to repair to this port before clearing the coast, for the purpose of complying with the law enjoining the procurement of passports, that ascertainment might be made by this government as to whether such emigration was voluntary or constrained, they voluntarily discontinued the enterprise, having been convinced of the evils it created among the aborigines, notwithstanding the purity of motives by which the employers were actuated.

“M. Chevalier, a French citizen, commenced prosecuting a similar

enterprise on our coast in 1852 or '53, and I regret to have to say, that such have been the intolerable evils resulting from the same, that this government has been compelled more than once to adopt pacific measures for their repression. I will forbear to particularize further than to say, that by this system wars have been fomented among the native tribes within this Republic, to make prisoners with which to supply emigrant ships; and though this may not have been intended by nor fully known to some of the masters and owners of such ships, yet they are nevertheless facts within the knowledge of our own citizens as well as of foreigners trading on our coast. This gave rise to the renewal, last year, of the proclamation by this government, enjoining upon all such ships a strict compliance with the law requiring the procurement of passports, which it was hoped would have somewhat remedied the evil. But on my arrival at Cape Mount last March, I found M. Chevalier there in a ship—arrived two days previously—prosecuting the same business between Cape Mount and Gallinas, (both inclusive,) and he had refused to allow a boat sent off from the settlement of Robertsport to board him. I immediately directed Captain Cooper to despatch Midshipman Harris, of the Lark, to the said ship, with my compliments to M. Chevalier, and to inform him that it was legally and indispensably requisite that he touch at Monrovia and procure of the Secretary of State passports for all emigrants obtained within the jurisdiction of this Republic, as also to settle the duties accruing on all merchandise landed or disposed of by him within the same. I also addressed him a note to that effect by the same conveyance; with all which he assured me there would be a

faithful compliance by him. In about ten minutes after Midshipman Harris left the emigrant ship on his way back, and when about a hundred yards distant from her, he espied and overhauled a canoe near to and making for said ship, with a man on board securely bound with cords, whom Mr. Harris released and brought on board the Lark; and whom I subsequently brought to this city on my return in the Lark. This man reported that he had been unexpectedly seized on shore that morning at Sugaree—distant only five miles from Robertsport—bound with cords, thrown into a canoe, and was being involuntarily taken off to M. Chevalier as an emigrant. He was incessant in his expressions of gratitude to his rescuers.

"M. Chevalier preceded me some four or five days to Monrovia, and had left before my return, having, as I learned on my arrival, evaded, while in this port, a compliance with the passport law, without absolutely refusing such compliance.

"From this port M. Chevalier proceeded to the leeward, touching at different points along the coast within our jurisdiction, for the purpose of procuring emigrants, and leaving the tribes of each point at which he touched in a state of hostility with neighboring tribes and clans.

"Soon after my arrival home from Cape Mount, His Imperial Majesty's Consul residing here made application to the State Department for additional copies of the proclamation issued last year, which he wished to forward to the French Government, stating that he had been just advised that the copies previously sent had been by some means miscarried. This fact I thought sufficiently accounted for what might be otherwise deemed an indifference on the part of that government, in not

having up to that date enjoined upon its subjects a strict compliance with the proclamation. And as I had learned about the same time from H. I. M. Consul, as well as from Capt. Laporterie, of H. I. M. Steamship Euphrate, that the French Commodore in charge of this division would visit this city in a very few weeks, and being anxious, if possible, to obviate the necessity of opening direct official communication on the subject with that government, I concluded to await his arrival, so as to make representation of the whole matter to him, and to ascertain if he would engage to promptly check the evil without necessitating my having recourse to that government. The non-arrival of the Commodore, as was expected, and the return of M. Chevalier to the coast again in August, with an additional number of vessels, some steamers, and their actual engagement in the same business, generating thereby intestine wars and a system of kidnapping among and by the natives within the jurisdiction of this Republic, both to the windward and leeward of this city, induced me in the same month (August) to communicate directly with that government on the subject, respectfully setting forth the main facts in the case, and requesting that prompt action be taken to cause French subjects to desist at once from the violation of our statute laws, as well as express treaty stipulations subsisting between the two nations.

"This course I deemed preferable to the precipitate employment of coercive means—which this government could have easily commanded—being influenced principally by feelings of great respect for His Imperial Majesty's Government, from the fact that I did not, nor do I now believe for a moment that that great

and magnanimous christian government will countenance or allow such conduct by its subjects, fraught as it is with evils of the most blighting nature to our most cherished hopes; conduct that is antagonistic to our avowed principles, and revolting to humanity; and which, if continued, must lead to endless expense on the part of this government to suppress those intestine wars, and for the preservation of peace and order among the tribes within our jurisdiction. Until I shall have reason to believe to the contrary, I must believe that His Imperial Majesty's Government is as incapable as Great Britain or any other magnanimous nation, of countenancing a system, the abuses of which render it so pregnant with injustice and cruelty; and that the facts have only to be laid before that great nation in order to a check being promptly put to it, an assurance of which I am in daily expectation of from His Imperial Majesty's Government.

"I feel impelled by a sense of duty, gentlemen, to specially invite your attention to the necessity and propriety of so providing by law at this session, as will effectually put an end to this system of procuring emigrants of our aborigines for foreign countries. There is no good in it! It is antagonistic to our avowed principles! and must be revolting to the feelings of a humane christian world. I am fully aware of the difficulty and apparent inconsistency of restraining voluntary emigration in a republican government; but when the moral, intellectual and social condition of our aborigines is considered, we find ourselves necessitated to a great extent to assume the relation of guardians to them; which relation the claims of humanity and justice dictate we should sustain to them, at least until

they attain to a greater moral, social and intellectual elevation.

"The numerous evils that have already to our knowledge resulted from the system, and which have so repeatedly and at so much expense required the interposition of this government to repress, plainly dictate to us that we must either sustain the relation of guardians to them to a considerable extent, or else renounce our political jurisdiction. We must judge for them in this case, and by law put an effectual stop to a system that will ever, while being prosecuted, prove destructive to their peace and welfare, and that will entail a disgrace upon our land and country.

"As the law now stands, there is nothing to prevent foreigners from prosecuting the system, provided there be a compliance with the laws of the Republic, especially the one enjoining the procurement of passports. By virtue of this law, Capt. Simons, of the ship *Regina Cœli* of Nantes, was permitted last month—after having regularly entered his vessel at the Custom House, and respectfully manifested every disposition and given assurance that he would strictly comply with our laws—to engage in the effort of procuring voluntary emigrants within the jurisdiction of this Republic, he having to clear from this port before leaving the coast, when each emigrant will be strictly interrogated as to whether he emigrated voluntarily or otherwise; and a passport for each one he is permitted to take will have to be procured of the Secretary of State; and proper obligations entered into for their safe return within a given time. He has also been officially notified and cautioned by the Superintendent at Robertsport, through my direction, and subsequently in this city in presence of H. I. M. Consul, of the

risk he runs in procuring emigrants in this way, from the fact that the declaration of each emigrant to the examining officer at this port is that by which the Secretary of State will be guided in determining in which cases he shall issue passports.

"I do sincerely hope, gentlemen, that before another application is made you will have so modified the law as will consistently with our republicanisim put an effectual stop to the system."

While this ship was prosecuting its enterprise, in accordance with the recommendation of President Benson the following law passed the Liberian Legislature:

An Act regulating the enlistment and transportation of emigrants.

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled, [SEC. 1.]* That from and after the passage of this act, any person or persons coming to, or residing within the jurisdiction of this Republic, wishing to engage in enlisting and procuring emigrants of native Africans, for transportation to a foreign country, shall, before engaging in said enterprise, appear before the Secretary of State and present to him the credentials from the government granting him or them the privilege of enlisting and procuring emigrants, as aforesaid, and shall also present a copy of the conditions and terms which he or they offer for the encouragement of emigration, which credentials and conditions shall be laid before the President, and if adjudged proper and legal, the said person or persons shall appear before the Attorney General, and enter into bond, with approved security, to the Republic of Liberia, in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, for his or

their faithful compliance with the laws of the Republic, and especially to such as relates to the enlisting of emigrants within the jurisdiction of the Republic; said bond shall be deposited at the office of the Secretary of State; and the person or persons thus complying shall be granted permission to enlist emigrants.

SEC. 2. *It is further enacted*, That the master, supercargo, or agent of any foreign vessel arriving on the Liberian coast, and wishing to engage in enlisting, procuring, and transportation of emigrants of native Africans, from within the jurisdiction of the Republic of Liberia to any other foreign country, before engaging in said business shall comply with all the provisions laid down in the first section of this act, and shall enter his vessel and cargo at the port of Monrovia, county of Montserrado, as the law directs for the entry of foreign vessels and cargo arriving on the said coast.

Nevertheless, emigration in all cases shall be confined to such ports of entry as are declared such by law; passports being in all cases required, as are by law provided for.

SEC. 3. *It is further enacted*, That any person or persons coming to, or residing within the jurisdiction of this Republic, engaged in enlisting and procuring emigrants of native Africans, for transportation to a foreign country, shall only receive such persons as emigrants as shall, of their own free will and consent, come forward and volunteer as emigrants, after the conditions and terms of emigrating are fully explained to them; and further, no person shall be received as an emigrant who shall be presented bound with cords or in any other way, or who from fear, threatening or coercion of other persons has been

compelled to offer him or herself as an emigrant, contrary to his or her own will; and further, any person or persons who shall volunteer as an emigrant, shall not be confined in cords, chains, irons, stocks, prison house, or in any way contrary to the laws of the Republic in relation to rights of citizens; and further, there shall be no house established within the jurisdiction of this Republic, for the purpose of confining or keeping emigrants in custody.

SEC. 4. *It is further enacted*, That the master, supercargo or agents of any foreign vessel arriving on the Liberian coast, or any person or persons coming to or residing within the jurisdiction of the Republic of Liberia, who shall proceed to enlist and procure emigrants of native Africans for transportation to a foreign country, contrary to the provisions of this act, on conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be fined in a sum of not less than two thousand nor more than ten thousand dollars, at the discretion of the judge of the court determining the case, and the vessel or vessels receiving such native Africans on board, shall be proceeded against according to the 8th, 9th, and 10th sections of the second article governing navigation, commerce, and revenue.

A mutiny occurred on board of the *Regina Cali* while the captain was on shore, and eleven of the crew were murdered. If, as has been stated, this violence arose from an altercation between two or three individuals, it soon became manifest that the natives on board were intent upon an escape from their condition. When at the request of the French and English Consuls at Monrovia



the English steamer *Ethiophe* proceeded, with Ex-President Roberts on board, to recapture the ship, they surrendered themselves, (and being assured that they were to be taken to Monrovia,) with great demonstrations of joy.

Says the *London Times*—

“Mr. Roberts went on board; and when the blacks heard they were to be taken to Monrovia, they danced and shouted with delight. Mr. Roberts, having heard the account of these people, expressed his opinion that all the so-called emigrants were merely slaves, and had been regularly bought, shipped, and manacled, just in the regular way, as practiced on the coast for many a year.

“The account the negroes gave of themselves leaves, indeed, no doubt of the fact. The irons with which they had been manacled were on board, and many of them retained the marks on their wrists and ankles. They were about 270 in all, but 100 had left before the *Ethiophe* fell in with the ship. One of the men said that the greater part had been brought down from the interior, and bought by the Frenchmen in the usual way. Others had gone on board as laborers, he himself among the number, and had been suddenly seized, put in irons, and stowed away in the hold. By these means were the emigrants obtained, who, but for the mutiny, were destined to ‘develop their faculties by contact with civilization’ in the Island of Re-union, late Bourbon. The account given by them of the massacre itself was, that it arose from the cook stabbing one of the people who had gone to the galley to get something to eat; but there can be little doubt that the

deed was premeditated, and that the cook’s violence, even if true, was only the signal for rising.”

Mr. Thomas M. Chester, an intelligent citizen of Liberia, now in this country, says :

“I was on board of the vessel several times after they had procured a number approximating to two hundred. The natives (for there were no others on the vessel as emigrants) were very much dissatisfied, and expressed the hope that I would use my influence to have them released. They stated that they were brought down to the vessel in fetters—that all on board were the slaves of the chiefs and kings, who had been sold to the French captain in the same manner in which slaves were bartered to slavers, and for the same price which Canot and others engaged in the traffic were accustomed to give.”

Another citizen of that Republic, one of the principal teachers of the Alexander High School, and heretofore, if not now, a member of the Legislature, testifies in New York that he “was present in the courts of Monrovia when the legal question of salvage was tried, and that every emigrant on board was a native African, and that but one of them could even read the Vey character.”

The statement of the ability of these people to read and write, implying that they were Liberians who had gone from the United States, is utterly unfounded.

The loss of the African mail on its passage to England in May, accounts for the failure of the Society to receive, up to this date, a full

history of the case of this French vessel.

Under the circumstances of this case, it was clearly the right and duty of the commander of the *Ethiophe* to bring the *Regina Cæli* before the authorities of Liberia, in order to obtain the salvage to which he was entitled, and that the proceeding of the French party in the case, and the condition and liabilities of these alleged voluntary emigrants might be ascertained.

The New York *Colonization Journal* states that Captain Simon, after a first refusal, eventually agreed to submit the question of salvage to the Liberian Court of Admiralty. The French captain and the commandant of a French man-of-war soon after seized the vessel, in contempt of the laws and Government of Liberia, and forcibly took her away. "The Court of Admiralty (adds the *Journal*) nevertheless heard the testimony, and awarded salvage to the captain, and gave him a certified copy of their decree. On the trial of this civil suit, it was proved that the native Africans had all been taken on board contrary to the laws of Liberia, so that had the vessel remained she might have been libelled and sold for violating the laws against the slave trade."

If the preceding statements are true, no confidence can be placed in the testimony of the captain or surgeon of the *Regina Cæli*. As

declared by President Benson in his message, and expressly required by the Liberian law, no passports could be obtained for emigrants unless on evidence given personally at Monrovia, by the individuals seeking them, to the Secretary of State, that they voluntarily and without any unlawful restraint, threat or coercive influence, had determined to leave the country. While Mr. James testifies that "no money had been paid by the *Regina Cæli* for passports," all must see a palpable absurdity in any charge to the contrary. Dr. Pinney, in the *New York Times*, after showing how by treaty a legitimate coasting trade has been conceded by Liberia both to England and France, justly infers that in the laws of that Republic against the slave trade may be found the "key to the violent and unjust act of the French commandant, who forcibly took possession of the *Regina Cæli*, and carried her away from the Liberian authorities. Had she remained, and by examination of her immigrants, it had been proved that they were slaves, or held by force, or in manacles, his bond would have been forfeited, and his vessel condemned.

"The truth seems to be, that the French, being discovered in a plain violation of Liberian law, and the French commandant on the station in a gross outrage upon the sovereignty of Liberia, they are now, by misrepresentation, trying to implicate the Liberians with them. I do not doubt that Liberia will be vindicated from these charges. Every act and law, and the whole national feeling of Liberia is against the slave

trade, and they have never willingly permitted it."

**RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE NEW YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.**

AT a stated monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the New York State Colonization Society, present, Messrs. D. S. Gregory, J. B. Collins, G. P. Dissosway, I. T. Smith, W. B. Wedgwood, Chas. H. Haswell, S. A. Shieffelin, Rev. Dr. Holdich, Rev. Dr. Van Zandt, N. Hayden, Esq., and Corresponding Secretary, a full and satisfactory statement was made in relation to the recent affair of the *Regina Cæli*, wholly exonerating President Benson and the Liberian Government from any complicity in the slave trade, directly or indirectly; and, on motion, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, to be published in the New York *Times* and other papers:

*Resolved*, That the charges which have lately been made and disseminated, that the Government of Liberia has been guilty of complicity in the slave trade, or of sanctioning it, directly or indirectly, having been investigated to as full an extent as is practicable at this time by the Board, we are entirely satisfied that these charges are wholly unjust and unfounded, and are persuaded that the President and Government of Liberia merit a continuance of our entire confidence.

D. S. GREGORY, *Chairman*.

J. B. COLLINS, *Recording Secretary*.

(FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.)

We alluded the other day to the statement of the surgeon Breulais in regard to the President of Liberia, whose name is Benson, not Roberts, the latter being at this time out of

office. We are happy to see that the statement is contradicted by the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, which explains the whole matter entirely to our satisfaction, and we hope to that of the public also.

It seems that when Liberia became independent, she made treaties with several powers, France among the rest. Under this treaty, France secured the same rights with the most favored nations, and as by treaty English vessels, upon getting a license, could engage in the coasting trade, so could France. Under these circumstances the French agents offered a bounty to any native or colonist who would go as an apprentice. None could be had, and President Benson issued a proclamation forbidding any vessel to take away emigrants without a special license. The captain of the *Regina Cæli* entered into a stipulation that he would take none who would not go before a magistrate and swear that they went of their own accord. \* \* \*

Most of the emigrants obtained are described as belonging to the "Vey" tribe, who have an alphabet of their own, and spell and read their own language when written in it. This gave rise to the report that many of the blacks on board the *Regina* were American colonists. So far from aiding the colonists to escape or emigrate, the authorities wish to retain all they have and to get all they can.

The *Commercial* says:

"No doubt, however, President Benson will supply, and the managers of the American Colonization Society will require, full information of the circumstances attending the case of this vessel, and any other that may visit the Liberian coast on a like errand. The allegations of the surgeon of the *Regina Cæli* will

of course form one of the topics of such report, and we have no idea that their truth will be substantiated. On the contrary, we fully anticipate that President Benson, and the Liberian authorities from highest to lowest, will be found to have borne themselves honorably, consistently and worthily throughout, though it is quite possible that their comparative feebleness as a nation may have been taken advantage of by the captain of the *Regina Cœli*. But Liberia has not connived at the enslavement of a single African. That may be taken for granted."

[Concluded.]

### Voyage to Liberia.

BY DR. JAMES HALL.

OUR "Voyage to Liberia," so far as incident is concerned, was really concluded in our last number, and we did think of winding it up with an additional half-page or so, thereby relieving our readers and ourself from what has really become a labor and a drag upon us, but then, we thought a few words of *improvement* would be considered but decent, and even necessary: so we eke out the voyage with another number. In our prefatory remarks, we gave as a reason for making up anything like a journal, the demands of our friends, or the friends of colonization. It seemed to be admitted on all sides, that it was our imperative duty to make some talk about the voyage and the Republic. After deciding to obey these injunctions, we found it very difficult to hit upon the plan or form to adopt. We were prepared neither with statistics of any kind in regard to Liberia, or a single diary entry or note of the voyage.

We decided, upon the whole, to adopt a journal form, throwing in the few incidents which occurred, worth recording, or that could be made in any degree interesting, and at the same time contrasting the present with the past, and our reflections and feelings excited thereby. In many instances, we have, with no little pain and regret, expressed our disappointment in re-

gard to improvements made in fifteen years. They did not equal our expectations, and in honesty we were forced to say so. These candid acknowledgments, we notice, have called forth expressions of satisfaction from many, ill-disposed toward the Colonization Society, and others who maintain the impossibility of establishing and maintaining a Free Republic of Africans in the tropics or even elsewhere. Our unfavorable impressions and opinions have been made the most of, while those of a different character have passed unnoticed. We, therefore, purpose devoting a page or two to the expressions of our candid, and as far as we are able, unbiassed opinion in regard to the Republic and its destiny, based upon the past and present.

The future in regard to Liberia, as of everything else, is of course entirely hid from human view or ken, and we presume not to predict or prophecy in regard to it. Its extension, power and prosperity as a nation, however, will depend much upon circumstances and events on this side the Atlantic; first upon the colored population, and next upon our Government. Were the prejudices of the intelligent free colored people of this country, against emigrating to Liberia, removed, and the baleful influence of

the advocates of equality and amalgamation, here, counteracted, and could our Government be brought to adopt a liberal, generous, or even just policy towards these people and towards Liberia, there is no calculating the magnitude, the glory of the result—the result to America, the Americo-Africans, and to Africa.

But we speculate not in improbabilities, we will presume merely upon a continuance of an emigration, like the past, for twenty years to come, and under the same auspices; and this will place at least 20,000 civilized American emigrants with their natural increase in the Republic. This is the least that can be anticipated or feared by the most sceptical. *With nothing better as a basis, our conviction is strong that Liberia will continue, as she now is, a centre from which civilization will spread to a greater or less extent coastwise and interior to her Atlantic boundaries; that a civilized government of law and order will be maintained there for many generations; that its final extinction will depend upon other causes than the want of capacity for self government in the African race.*

We must confess we entertained these convictions long anterior to our late visit, that we have felt them ever since our first year's residence in Liberia, a quarter of a century since, but they have been strengthened and confirmed by what we have lately witnessed, and from her history. Our confidence in the ability of the Liberians for self-defence, self-support, and self-government, was first inspired, not by their numbers, their wealth, their means of defence, or what is generally considered *power*, but in what truly "constitutes a State," the free spirit of the people themselves.

The Liberians have had a training and experience in early life, which

has taught them the true value of freedom and a free government, and well they know, too, that it rests solely with themselves to secure and maintain these blessings. Since the establishment of the colony of Liberia, more than the third of a century has elapsed, and during that period there has never been, even for a moment, a cessation of the regular movements of government. True, exciting times have occurred, and a strong difference of opinion has existed between the administration and opposition, but the law has never ceased to reign. For a number of years, a governor of the colony was appointed by the Society, but he had a mere paper jurisdiction, backed by certain appointments and expenditures tending to assist in maintaining his authority, but whatever agent or governor exercised authority there, he has been mainly dependent upon the most intelligent colonists for the success of his administration. The colony has been virtually free and independent since its establishment; but no shadow of authority of any kind has been exercised there since 1847, save what proceeded from the ballot box and a Legislature and Executive constituted by it.

That the Liberians are a law and order loving people, we think cannot be doubted, the systematic manner in which their government is administered, the uniform decorum maintained in their legislative bodies, the freedom from riots at their most exciting elections, and of street brawls and murders, all prove an inherent disposition in the people to be governed by the law.

As to their *ability* to legislate, the Declaration of Independence of Liberia, their Bill of Rights, Constitution, and all subsequent legislation, is sufficient evidence, and they would compare favorably with the

like documents and legislative action of many of the States of this Union, and with any thing of the kind, if the kind can be found, in South or Central America, or Mexico. The diplomatic character or action of Liberia has thus far certainly been very creditable to her; and we believe we are right in stating, that Lord Palmerston, on one occasion, declared that in his opinion there were but two ministers at the Court of St. James capable of executing a more able State document than President Roberts.

As to the capability of the Liberians to defend and protect themselves, it is scarcely necessary to suppose that their country will ever be attacked by any foreign maritime power, or if so, that any defence of their seaboard would be attempted. Of course, the coast settlements would be easily captured and destroyed; but by retreating interior, under a well managed system of guerilla warfare, it is doubtful if they could ever be overcome. Let the Liberians keep clear of the clutches of their adversaries for thirty days, and there would be but little fighting for them to do. The catastrophe of the French and English forces in Hayti would be mild to the fate of the invaders of the Liberia interior, well supported by the native tribes. But, as said above, nothing of this kind is to be apprehended, unless all Christendom shall once more engage in a grand slave hunt; in which case, possibly, the Liberians will give further evidence of their humanity by joining in the foray. But we purpose to speak only of the ability of the Liberians to defend themselves from the native tribes, and on this few words will suffice. From the early settlement of Cape Montserrado, when a handful of sickly, emaciated colonists, poorly armed and with a scant supply of

ammunition, repelled a host of barbarous natives, numbering nearly 100 to 1, to the present time, the Liberians have had many and severe wars with the different tribes of natives from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas, and with one uniform result, success.

These wars have been excited mainly by the slave dealers, particularly at the windward, sometimes by foreign traders, and also by ambitious, intriguing chiefs. The Liberians have fought in defence of their own homes, have marched interior and attacked well fortified towns; they have fought under all circumstances of disadvantage as to force, equipments and position, and at all times have, one and all, behaved well, like brave men; and in some instances, as in the defence of Heddington, by Harris and Demory against a savage chief with a large force of cannibals, they have evinced a boldness and determination seldom to be met with in the history of human warfare. We may, therefore, safely calculate that the existence of the Republic is not endangered by the barbarians of the interior.

Liberia has also two other important elements of strength and prosperity, viz: the general and almost uniform education of the rising generation, and her christian or religious character. Without instituting comparisons with other communities, or looking up statistics, we may say that *education is general*, whether by missionary operations and influence or by taxation and a system of common schools, no matter, we have a conviction that by one way or the other, the system will be continued. Of the religious character of Liberia we are, no doubt, safe in saying, that a greater proportion of its people are members of some Christian Church than is to be found in any other Protestant community.

We say, therefore, from an intimate knowledge of the character of the people of Liberia, collectively and individually, from her institutions and her history, we are led to the conviction, that her perpetuity and progress is as little problematical as that of any other government, and far less so than many; and we repeat, that our late visit and intercourse with her many intelligent citizens, tended much to confirm our previous convictions.

Of other matters it is unnecessary further to speak: we consider the question of *permanency* and self-sustenance of the Republic as paramount to all: that we still think Liberia is the best home for the colored man, our continued labor in the cause is sufficient evidence; in fact, there is hope for him in no other quarter.

On our return from our river trip we found the ship ready for sea, and it only remained to get our passengers on board and weigh anchor; but this was no small matter. The day of sailing had been fixed some time previous, but all apprehended the usual delay. It was in vain that we impressed it upon each and every steerage passenger, of which there were quite a number, that they must all be in readiness to embark at eight o'clock, A. M. Causes of delay, innumerable, presented in almost every case; extra boats were in requisition, which, if but half loaded, we dispatched, or had guarded, that none, once in, could escape to do some forgotten errand, or gossip with some comrade. With the cabin passengers it was little better; true, the majority of them appeared at the appointed hour, but it was one passenger and twenty attendants. Parting could not be effected on shore, *all* must go on board, and on board *all* went—we candidly think to the number of one hundred. After we felt satisfied of

"*all aboard*," we took our way to the beach, to go off in a Kroo canoe. Here we found a host more, canoes and boats going and returning. This was too much, if we ever intended to get the ship off; so we assumed the authority to forbid any more embarkations. On board was confusion indeed; the cabin and quarter deck crammed with visitors; the lower deck in the same predicament, each one seeming anxious to utter something, heard, felt, or not. But one course remained, and that was speedily adopted—"man the windlass," "sheet home," &c. It produced the desired effect, the step ladder and boats were manned as quick as the windlass, and *scudding home* kept pace with *sheeting home*; the process of leave taking began in good earnest;—earnest and sorrowful indeed it was, and earnest and sorrowful it might well be, for two of those who, there on that deck, took leave of their friends and home, have since taken final leave of this world and its all:—Mrs. Wilkins and Mrs. McGill, two of our cabin passengers, the one well known wherever missionary labor is estimated, for her long and useful devotion to the cause, and the other for her kindness of heart and life of charitable actions; neither returned to re-greet Liberia and their many, many loving friends.

We will not inflict "Homeward-bound, or Home as found," upon our readers, well remembering that the good reputation of a very popular writer was once marred thereby, but merely add, that after a pleasant and rapid voyage of thirty-one days, our good ship was "tied up" alongside the wharf in our Home City; and we landed with a conviction that we had made our final voyage to Liberia, at least we promise our readers never to inflict the journal of another upon them.

[From the Journal of Commerce, June 17th.]

**U. S. Laws on the subject of the Slave Trade.**

THE following extracts from the Charge of Judge Campbell (of Alabama), one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the U. States, to the Grand Jury of the District of Louisiana, on the subject of the Slave Trade, will be read with pleasure by most of our readers, and we trust by all.

"We shall now pass to the consideration of the acts for the suppression of the slave trade.

There is no other fact in the history of the Constitution of the United States better established than that its framers contemplated that after the year 1807 the African slave trade should be completely suppressed by act of Congress. It was with extreme reluctance and after much hesitation that its continuance was tolerated for twenty years after the formation of the Constitution of the United States. The language of the constitution applicable to the subject is as follows:

"The Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States and with the Indian tribes.

"The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year 1808; but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person."

The power to limit foreign commerce is general, and in respect to the traffic in persons, that general power as to the States *then existing* could not be fully exerted until 1808. This arrangement of the constitution was the result of a compromise in the convention that formed it. It is a part of the fundamental law of the land, and its obligatory force and

binding operation is not open for question.

The limitation in the power of Congress to regulate foreign commerce as respects African slaves, you will observe, extends to the States "then existing," and to the States whose regulations, during the twenty years, at any time permitted the introduction of African slaves.— There was no limitation in the power of Congress to forbid the employment of American vessels in the slave trade among foreign nations, or with the States and Territories of the United States, other than those thus excepted in the constitution.

The act of March, 1794, enacted a prohibition upon all the citizens and inhabitants of the United States to build, fit, equip, load, or otherwise prepare any ship within the United States, or to cause any ship or vessel to sail from the United States for the purpose of carrying on any trade or traffic in slaves to any foreign country—or for the purpose of procuring from any foreign country the inhabitants of such country to be sold or disposed of as slaves. This was one of the earliest acts adopted by any nation for the limitation of the African slave trade.

Upon this enactment, in 1794, the United States rest their claim to have been the pioneer in this great measure of humanity and justice.

In 1798, 1802 and 1804 other acts were passed by Congress, within the scope of their constitutional powers, as was supposed at the time, to prevent the importation of slaves in the Mississippi and Louisiana Territories, and to extend the rigor of the enactment of 1794 in respect to the foreign slave trade.



In March, 1807, the act to abolish the slave trade after the first of January, 1808, was passed.

It is unnecessary to analyse the terms of that act because the acts of April, 1818, and March, 1816, are more comprehensive and disclose with more distinctness the reach of the policy of the United States on this subject. The first section of the act of 1818 declares, "that it shall not be lawful to import or bring in any manner whatever into the United States from any foreign kingdom, place or country any negro, mulatto, or person of color, with intent to hold, sell or dispose of any such negro, mulatto, or person of color, as a slave, or to be held to service or labor," and the 5th section of the act provides: "Neither the importer or importers, nor any person claiming from or under him or them, shall hold any right, interest, or title whatsoever, in or to any negro, mulatto, or person of color nor to the service of labor thereof, who may be imported or brought into the United States or the territories thereof in violation of the provisions of this act."

These sections of the act show the operation and extent of the legislation of Congress in respect of the persons to whom it relates.

*It is entirely clear that no person can be legally introduced into the United States to be held or disposed of as slaves or to be held to service or labor; no right or interest in the person can be derived from any contract between the parties, nor from any law or regulation of the states to which they may come; nor can any right to the compulsory labor of the person imported be derived from the importer or other claiming for him.* Will this prohibition exclude apprentices for a term of years? The Constitution of the United States contains a section in these words:

"No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor."

It has always been held that apprentices were comprised within the terms and purpose of this article of the constitution. *The terms of the constitution in the section above quoted, and the corresponding terms of the slave trade acts apply to all those over whose PERSON there is a power of custody or control, no matter how limited the term may be for the object of compulsory service or labor.*

It is an important inquiry to ascertain the measures that the laws of the United States contemplate to accomplish the object contained in the enactments before cited, viz: the effectual suppression of the slave trade by American citizens.

The act of Congress of March, 1818, provides: "If any citizen of the United States being of the ship's company of any American or foreign vessel shall land from the vessel on a foreign shore and seize any negro or mulatto, not slave or held to service and labor under the laws of any of the States, with intent to make him a slave; or shall decoy, or forcibly bring or carry, or shall receive such negro or mulatto on board of such ship or vessel with such an intent; or shall forcibly confine or detain, or aid and abet in forcibly confining or detaining on board such ship or vessel such a person; or shall offer or attempt to sell him as a slave; or shall land him on shore from on board any such ship or vessel with the intent to sell, or having previously sold him, the offender shall be adjudged a pirate, and shall suffer death."

It may be well for those who are contemplating the modes open for the evasion of the slave trade acts,

to consider in what manner they are to bring the negroes under their custody, and how they are to maintain their control over them during a voyage. Do they expect to employ artifices to decoy them, or to use force during the voyage to maintain them in subjection? How do they expect to avoid the use of force and artifice and make a profitable adventure?

But the acts of the United States are not exhausted by the denouncement of the extreme penalty of death as a pirate, against all who engage in this nefarious traffic.

The ships or vessels employed in carrying on the trade are subject to forfeiture. All persons who shall build, fit, equip, load, or otherwise purpose, or send away a ship or other vessel to be employed to the trade are liable to a heavy fine, and to imprisonment no less than three nor more than seven years. The simple act of receiving on board of an American vessel a negro mulatto on the coast of Africa for the purpose of holding, selling, or otherwise disposing of such person as a slave, or to be held to service of labor, though there has been no fraud or force, exposes the vessel to forfeiture, and the persons aiding and abetting the act to fine and imprisonment.

The President of the United States is authorized to employ any of the armed vessels of the United States to cruise on the coast of Africa where he may judge attempts may be made to carry on the slave trade in contravention of the acts of Congress.

He is empowered to instruct the commanders of all armed vessels of the United States to seize, take, and bring into any port of the United States any ship or vessel of the United States intended for the purpose of taking on board or trans-

porting negroes and mulattoes contrary to these acts.

Bounties are conferred on the officers and seamen to stimulate them in the performance of their duty, and forfeitures and penalties are granted to all who shall cooperate in exposing the vessels engaged in the trade, or the negroes who may be imported contrary to these enactments.

There is still another act, which, under the legislature of the States at this time has a very important operation and effect. It is the act of February, 1803. That act provides that no master or captain of any ship or vessel shall import or bring into any port or place of the United States situated in any State which by law has prohibited the admission or importation of any negro, mulatto, or other person of color, excepting seamen of color of the United States, or seamen natives of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, and for a violation of the act by a landing of the negro or mulatto, the vessel becomes forfeit, and the captain to a penalty of \$1,000 for each one so landed.

It will thus be seen that the acts of Congress embrace all the cases which are likely to occur of the importation of Africans into the United States, and the stringency of the enactments, and the magnitude of the penalties affixed to the violation of the terms exhibit the depth of the sentiment which called them into existence. You perceive that when the people were engaged in laying the foundations of a union and a federal system of government which were to endure forever, the decision was made that the African slave trade should not continue but for a single generation. That at the end of twenty years the act for the suppression of the trade was passed, and the trade denounced as illegal

and unjust, to be put down if need be by the employment of force. That another cycle of twenty years in the history of the nation was accomplished, and the trade was denounced as a crime against the human race, and the criminal participator in the act of the conversion of an African into a slave, was to be adjudged a pirate, and to suffer death.

You perceive that all the actors, agents, aiders, and abettors in the traffic and all the instrumentalities by which it is carried on are involved in the penal consequences. The ship, her tackle, and furniture and all the goods and effects which should be found on board are condemned for the guilt of those who have prepared them for this odious commerce.

It is no part of the duty of this court to vindicate the laws that have the sanction of the constituted authorities of the Union. Their policy is no longer open for discussion. They impose upon the judiciary the obligation to obey, and within the range of their jurisdiction to enforce them. The motives that led to the adoption of these enactments are manifest.

They proceed in the concession that the laws of morality are binding upon all nations, and that all persons entitled to the benefit of their prescriptions. That it is the duty of the legislative authority to impose restraints upon the evil minded and the lawless of their nation, so that they shall not violate the rules of

justice in their intercourse with other nations. These restraints are to be maintained by penal sanctions adequate to accomplish the end for which they are imposed.

The nature and objects of the laws for the suppression of the slave trade are not dissimilar to those that prohibit illegal military enterprises. Congress has, in either case, legislated to protect on the part of individuals against friendly states, the exposed, weak, and undefended from violence, lust, and brutality of the strong exerted in opposition to natural rights. And had Congress denounced both classes of cases as piratical they would have violated no rule of language or of law.

For the suppression of the slave trade the efforts of the enlightened, humane, and just of all nations of Christendom have been enlisted. Treaties exist among Christian nations, binding them to use their efforts for its suppression. The ablest jurists of the world condemn it, as contrary to natural justice, and there is no Christian State where the laws do not condemn it.

We have no expectation that this trade will be revived, or that the United States will take steps backward in regard to their policy of humanity and right. The laws have the support of the moral sense of the people of this Union, and we feel in directing your attention to them, and in calling for their exact and faithful administration, your cordial co-operation will be obtained.

#### Latest from Liberia.

ARRIVAL OUT OF THE M. C. STEPHENS.

WE have by a late arrival a few letters, bearing dates from the 15th of May to the 16th of June. Dr. ROBERTS writes from "Tracy Receptacle," Robertsport, May 16th, that in opposition to his wishes the emigrants had the month previous removed from the Receptacle. They

are, however, he states, all housed upon their lots, have planted their grounds and things are looking cheerful around them. "Since their removal out of the Receptacle four have died, up to that time not one of the original ninety had died." Dr. Roberts mentions the mutiny on board the *Regina Cœli*; her recapture, the proceedings concerning salvage, and adds that the "Frenchman, (in the absence of the English steamer,) as soon as he saw that she [the ship] was fairly gone, started off and cleared away for Goree."

The Government Schooner *Lark* was about to sail for England, to undergo repairs, which Her Majesty has agreed to have done free of all expense.

We infer from a passage in this letter that the decision that the Liberia College must not be built in Monrovia, creates much dissatisfaction in that place.

Dr. Roberts, near the close of his letter, writes:

"Since the above, I have to report three more deaths, which I much regret, but the circumstances were such that I could not prevent it. In one case I expected the death, it being a deeply consumptive patient. The other two need not have died, nor would they, could I have persuaded them to remove to the Receptacle, as the house they were living in was very open, and admitted water through a window near their beds. But they neither moved back, nor did they secure their house properly. In some instances I removed the sick back to the Receptacle with the most happy results.

Of the company not one died previous to their moving out, nor in any case have I lost such as have been back to the Receptacle.

*Deaths among emigrants in Tracy Receptacle by the last arrival.*

April 25—George Washington Watson, aged 1 year.

May 4—Amy Watson, aged 75.

" 8—Billy Watson, aged 57.

" 12—Isaac Watson, aged 80.

" 27—Mary Watson, (consumption) aged 25.

" 30—Jane Evans, aged 25.

" 31—Ellick Evans, aged 9.

H. J. ROBERTS, M. D.

June 2d, 1858.

To the Financial Secretary, Dr. Roberts again writes—

MONROVIA, June 15, 1858.

*My Dear Sir*:—Yours of the 29th April came duly to hand by the good ship *M. G. Stevens*, which arrived at Cape Mount on Tuesday the 8th inst. As she had no immigrants for that place, of course her stay there would be very short. Therefore with myself it was all hurry to pack up, and get my effects on shipboard, preparatory to sailing;—we left the place in a couple of days. I noted what you mentioned, in reference to Dr. Cooper, but as there was wanting about two weeks to complete the former company's period of six months, I deemed it advisable to leave Dr. Cooper in charge until the expiration of their term.

I shall prepare quinine for the Careysburg immigrants, to take with them.

One death occurred on their passage out.

There were some forty or fifty cases of measles, but all up to the present have progressed well.

As it is now in the wet season, it will be necessary to be very careful in the transportation of the sick to

Careysburg. Mr. Dennis will do all in his power to secure their comfort and security from wet and cold in their transportation, and I feel it my duty to aid him all I can.

We are informed that the mail which left for England in May foundered at sea.

Yours respectfully,  
H. J. ROBERTS.

WM. M. DAVIS, recently appointed teacher in the Tracy Receptacle at Cape Mount, asks for an additional number of school books and one or two large maps, and adds:—

“I have thirty-two names on my roll book, and the daily attendance averages about twenty. The older scholars evince a laudable desire to learn, and seem to appreciate the kindness of the Society in thus furnishing them with schooling.”

MR. DENNIS writes from Monrovia, June 16, 1858:

“The M. C. Stevens arrived here on the afternoon of the 13th; your letters and papers all safe. I visited the ship the next day, found the emigrants all well, except a few cases of measles among the children. There was one death on the voyage, Susan Wilson, aged 17.

“Fearing there might be some delay in making the necessary arrangements to get the new people from the depot and their effects to Careysburg, I went up yesterday myself to the depot. Not meeting Mr. Paxton there, (he being unwell,) I made the arrangement and returned home last night. Yesterday and to-day stores are sent up ahead to be conveyed at once to Careysburg; so that when the people go out they will have something to go upon. To-morrow early fifty of the emigrants will be sent up from the ship, and on the following day the remainder will go up. We are obliged to make two trips to take up the entire company.”

#### Letter from Rev. George L. Seymour.

WE invite the special attention of missionary societies to the following letter:

BORWANDOW'S TOWN, PESSEY,  
(Interior, half day's walk from Paynesville Mission),  
April 1st, 1858.

DEAR SIR:—It is with pleasure that I sit down in a Pessey kitchen (with my traveling box for a writing desk) to pen a few lines to you; for situated as you are, I consider anything that relates to Africa's interest has a choice place in your heart, as also in the hearts of all the friends of our race.

In coming to this place I had to pass through a most delightful section of country, hill and vale, heavily timbered with the best quality of timber, well watered, the soil sandy inclined, intermixed with

clay and gravel in places, but mostly clay in the low spots or near the streams. (It is of this clay that the bowls, pots and pipes are constructed by the natives, in a very neat and ornamental style, and the pipes in fact are of such strong imitation to foreign manufacture that a stranger would be imposed upon unless very particular in an inspection of them.)

This is the season of the year for cutting the large timber on the farms, the falling of which could be heard in almost every direction, and whenever it was near us, the shouts of the woodmen or cutters were to be heard—an interesting proof that they have a real determination to brave all difficulties to carry out their purpose of rice raising; and it seems astonishing, to an observer, how they get down such giants of the forest with the small instruments

made use of; yet it is a fact that there is no tree too large for them, and yet the heaviest axes will not exceed two and a half pounds, about two inches on the blade and about six or seven inches from the blade to the pole, or point, as it should more properly be called, and in thickness about one-quarter of an inch. This axe is stuck through a piece of wood about twenty inches long, made round, and though rough and apparently clumsy, it is used with such a slight that the forest falls before it. The implements for cutting the small bush or undergrowth, and planting, such as hoes, are quite as simple, but they answer the purpose; and they are made of their own iron, smelted in their own furnaces, and worked in their own smith shops; but of course all things in that particular are but a miniature of future greatness and wealth, yet enough to encourage enterprise to behold with beaming eye the fullness of the future. What is interesting in the case of these people is the fact of their cutting the last year's farm, and planting it in rice and cassada, before they get the new farm ready; of course young rice and cassada were to be seen up all through the country, as also a variety of other products, such as ground peas, corn, sugar-cane, tobacco, egg-plant, &c. &c., with other things for which I have no name now by which I can give you to understand.

The towns at this season of the year are nearly forsaken through the day, for the men, women and children (that is, children large enough to work) are on the farms, and those that are not are such as are to be taken care of; thus a stranger would suppose the country forsaken, but for the fact of the activity of the farming operations. These people must be regarded as an agricultural and manufacturing tribe, apparently disposed to cultivate the fruits of peace, for war is not a common thing, though they may be considered as being ready. I forgot to mention cotton, which

with this tribe is an important item; and I was much interested to see not a piece of imported goods worn by any one in this town, yet they had as much cloth about them as is usual in most cases, with here and there an individual with six or seven yards each; thus of course they are perfectly independent. \* \* \* And these people will work for pay, and Liberia can influence these people to go into it on a large scale; and the condition of the Republic is such now that our citizens are awake to the subject, and England seems ready for the experiment; the enterprise is a feasible one, and circumstances are remodelling our citizen's minds:—for utility in the future and the interest of the native population is largely involved; and such is the connecting link between the two parties that one will not advance without the other being benefitted; and if the object of the one is the welfare of the other, reciprocal action will be the result, and we will in a few years be fused into a great mass of national interest, thus an increase of good citizens from the east a thousand to your one from the west, of decidedly a more independent disposition, habituated to look upon one man as on another, acknowledging superiority in none, only on the scale of acquired ability. Whereas such has been the habitual dependence of those from the west that it actually depreciates their worth, in many cases, far, far below that of our native citizens—thus if they can be improved, what a mighty host! It must be admitted that the native African is a law-abiding individual, and he only requires a new code, and the result would be new ideas of relationship with his fellow man. As to religion, this people have no form of worship; therefore they are waiting for the Church of Christ to give it to them. The condition of Africa is too well known to the world for a rehearsal from me; yet it may be interesting to some to know that these people are very sociable indeed, and want missiona-

ries among them: their request is for men of God. This part of Africa is indeed a field white unto the harvest. But, great God! who shall thrust in the sickle, seeing those most near are yet inactive—are yet inactive as it relates to the great missionary plan and work put on foot by the Saviour of the world. This part of Africa is a great moral waste, but she is not irreclaimably lost; no, thank God! for Christ sealed the commission with his own blood, the plan he completed, the work is left for us, by the aid of the Holy Ghost. Therefore the question is, who will enter the field? a question that should and can be answered by the Liberian Church; a work that should be undertaken by the mission societies in America, as they have so many men employed in Liberia, and I am not willing to believe that they are unwilling to undertake the glorious work, unless they undertake it by withholding or withdrawing the present patronage from the Liberian Church, which patronage was intended for an extension of said church interior of Liberia. Yet I will be candid, and say what I think is true, and that is, the Liberian Church is fully able to provide for her own wants in the ministry. The time has come for her to do so, and the time has come for the means that have aided her so largely to be turned into its proper channel—(I say proper channel, for I always learned that the money so given and collected was designed for the purpose of sending the Gospel to the poor heathen; and I cannot understand that such of us from the United States as have had tolerable advantages in christian education, are the poor heathen alluded to,—if so, would it not be cheaper to keep us in school a little longer? why set us at liberty in a heathen land? But, sir, the thing is not so; we are the actors in this great drama—the responsibility rests on us—we shall be held responsible at the bar of God: we are the great absorbing sponge, through which the ample donations cannot get to

our heathen brethren. Shall I be true in an expression of my opinion, that the Liberians in some measure are the leading cause of the present condition of many of the native population near us. Why, my dear sir, Mr. Blyden's address expresses my views to the fullest extent, as it regards the condition of Liberia and the causes and effects: Sir, it is a daguerreotype delineation, as far as it extends, but more can be added, and in proper time. It will never injure Liberia, for as the agitating effects of the thunder storm purify the atmosphere, so truth, naked truth, and the whole of the truth, will get the water to its proper level in our beloved Liberia.

I have digressed somewhat, but when I begin, my mind grasps faster than utterance can be given, and when utterance is given, it takes a turn like the efforts of nature seen often in the swelling of a tree larger and prominent on one side, while the other is straight and small.

I am at this town to aid in the settlement of a difficulty between the king with whom I reside, and a head-man, yet further back, a half day's walk from this town. The said difficulty was occasioned by a war between the two individuals; both of them are perfectly willing for me to act as negotiator. This circumstance I mention, that you may see that Liberian influence is extending slowly into the interior; and by manly efforts who can determine to what distance we can penetrate the country. The good of Africa lies near my heart, it is the business of my life; in it I expect to live and die; and the more I consider the thing in my own mind, I am perplexed how to account for the inactivity of professing christians in this glorious work. I inquired of the head-man last evening if he had any greegrees? His answer was, he had none; and in fact I see no sign of any, either at place of deposit or worn by them, nor sign or mark of any kind. I regard the people ready for the Gospel. I find them in every case very active in mind

and capable of great mental improvement. The work is before us, the laborers are only waited for; the harvest is ripe, and may God send the gatherers; yet let none fancy that it can be accomplished in a day, for with the bright prospect there are dark things to contend with, for these people are heathen, and that is enough for the world to know, as thereby they can judge of the extent of the work, as they know it takes a low degraded character to constitute a heathen. I am compelled to use my influence for the settlement of said difficulty before I can go into the interior, as the big path leads through the dominions of the head-man in the interior, and it is our calculation to spend most of the balance of the year on the tour. I have as companions in this work, Mr. William Taylor of Philadelphia, and Mr. Levin Ash of Indiana. They are both men of enterprise for this work, and they begin to see that something can be done by way of developing the resources of the country, and they will doubtless go to the United States on their return from the interior with a concise report of their journey; and their professed intention is to awaken the interest of their brethren for the interior of Liberia, and if possible begin a settlement interior of the Republic—a most worthy object indeed. Mr. Seys' settlement, Careysburg, has decided in the minds of many what I felt convinced of for years back; and as it is no longer a question, I do hope that the Colonization Society will be favored with the necessary means to accomplish the most noble work begun for Liberia, viz: interior settlements; for it at once combines in the one an extensive mission station and a residence for settlers, which settlers should be in the founding of the settlement, a choice band: for the first impression among a heathen people should be the highest in stamp possible.

The temperature of the climate at our mission and that at Careysburg is I believe

about the same: for March, from the 1st to the 31st, is as follows:

1858.	Morning.	Evening.	Gen'l remarks.
March 1	75°	84°	Pleasant.
2	75	83	"
3	75	84	"
4	77	80	Rain.
5	78	81	Pleasant.
6	81	82	"
7	74	80	"
8	78	80	"
9	72	81	"
10	74	81	"
11	77	81	"
12	72	80	"
13	76	80	"
14	75	80	Rain.
15	73	80	"
16	76	80	Clear.
17	74	81	"
18	80	81	Warm.
19	79	80	Pleasant.
20	70	81	"
21	78	82	"
22	74	80	"
23	73	80	"
24	72	81	"
25	75	81	"
26	76	81	"
27	70	74	"
28	74	74	"
29	74	70	"
30	70	70	"
31	72	74	Rain.

This section of the country is cleared to a great extent for farming purposes, rice being the principal product, of which there appears a good supply of the very best quality. At this place a mission station could be erected with advantage. There are a great number of inhabitants, of course a large proportion of children, and God is evidently preparing the way for a glorious gospel victory; but the question is, will the Christian Church remain inactive longer in view of these interesting facts, when the salvation of said church is involved in its faithful discharge of her duty to God and man. The very idea of the Church of Christ presumes progression; and if Christ is her leader and captain, it indicates conquest; the spoils of darkness are to be dragged at his chariot wheels; Satan's kingdom is to be taken from him, province after province, empire after empire; yes,



blessed by God. nation after nation are to bow to the sceptre of the King of kings. This is not an age of miracles, but of ample means, and of course the greater the responsibility and accountability as the means are left to act out the plan of the evangelization of the world, as presumed and implied by those professions of servants of Christ; and, dear sir, I do believe that if the Church in Liberia were to awake to duty, a large part of Africa adjacent to the Republic would soon be added to the possessions of our Lord. God has evidently gone before to clear up the way; and it remains now for the Church to put on manly dignity and go forth for conquest; and when she does so, I am candid to say that I believe her friends abroad will still tender aid in the accomplishment of the great object for which, it is evident, she was established on this barbarous continent, and if she will not begin the work on a plan as extensive as the condition of the people require, it will be the greatest blessing conferred on the Liberian Church to withhold further aid until she can be allowed to feel her own strength.

Believe me, sir, your humble and obedient servant,

Geo. L. SKYMOUR.

Rev. R. R. Gurley.

P. S.—*April 19.* I have been enabled, by the blessing of God, to accomplish the work for which I was absent from the mission a few days, and it has given universal joy through the country, as evidenced by the many hearty thanks to me and others, as we were passing back to the mission again. This circumstance I mention to show you what great good may result among these people from a little effort of one poor ignorant individual, and must be the result of a formidable combination for the good of Africa. This combination we shall enjoy in a few years, for the good of our interior citizens; and as they are, or should be, the object of our christian solicitude through Liberia, the time will assuredly come when a universal awakening will be exhibited by the Americo-Liberians; and the very existence of Liberia depends upon their strict compliance with the will of God. And I hope that you will give my views to the public on the subject of interior mission operations in Liberia. And if the position that I have assumed can be disputed, so be it; but if not, I shall give my views from time to time on the same subject, in a way to give the most force to facts relating to the interest of the natives; for the time has come for honest dealings, and without such we will never be what you have designed us to be. S.

### A Sign of Promise.

THERE is an awakening spirit of inquiry among many free persons of color in various parts of the land, in regard to Liberia. We see signs, in many directions, of an increasing purpose to seek a home in that Republic. In a few years, they will fly thither as clouds, and as doves to their windows. We have before us a circular from a company of free people of color in Massachusetts. It is headed "CAMBRIDGE LIBERIAN EMIGRANT ASSOCIATION." These persons, after stating their sense of the disadvantages under which they labor, and that their religious and social position, by the "lovers of

equal rights," is much to be deplored, add:

"Therefore, we have taken it upon ourselves to call the attention of our brethren to the subject of emigrating to Liberia, believing that we shall better the condition of ourselves and our posterity, and induce our brethren in the old Bay State to follow us. We believe the time has come that Africa should become a nation among nations, and like the Pilgrim Fathers, seek to establish the institutions of civil and religious liberty, the blessings of education, and the full enjoyment derived from mechanical, mercantile and agricultural pursuits, and permanently establish the high-minded and honorable Christian sentiments which ac-

trate the freemen of our beloved Massachusetts.

"The benighted state and almost total absence of the blessings to be derived from the dissemination of the truths of the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, call for our most earnest endeavors to remedy this greatest of all earthly afflictions, and embolden us to look with confidence to our Christian brethren for their sympathy and pecuniary aid to enable us to carry forward this holy undertaking.

"The meeting then held elected Mr. Enoch Lewis, (Superintendent of Rooms at Harvard University for the past forty years,) *President*; Mr. A. V. Lewis, *Treasurer*; Wm. H. Skeenes, *Secretary*; and it was resolved that we affix our names to the above and cause the same to be circulated among the citizens, for the purpose of obtaining their aid and council, feeling assured that all philanthropic and Christian freemen will not only render the necessary material aid, but will sympathise with and assist in this cause of Christian Freedom.

Enoch Lewis, wife and female assistant.  
Andrew V. Lewis, wife and two children.

Wm. Stith, wife and five children.  
Samuel A. Lewis, and one child.  
James W. Lewis, wife and three children.  
John Robertson and wife.  
Geo. W. Brown, wife and three children.  
Levi J. Lewis, wife and one child.  
J. P. Bassett.  
W. Henry Skeenes, wife and two children.  
Calvin Terry, wife and three children.  
William W. Dunn, five children.  
Wm. L. Morris, wife and son.  
Rufus Freeman, wife and child.  
J. F. Johnson, wife and daughter.  
Wm. H. Palmer.  
Sheridan W. Ford and wife.  
Thos. Henson, wife and nine children.  
William H. Stout.  
Wm. H. Christopher, wife and two children.  
Peter Phillips, wife and son.  
Richard Johnson, wife and nine children.  
Nathaniel Oliver.  
John P. Andrews, wife and children.  
Peter S. Baldwin, wife and child.  
Philip Henderson.  
James German.  
Alta Cardo Minot.

"The following persons have been appointed a committee to circulate the programme of the enterprise, communicate with individuals, and receive donations: Enoch Lewis, Andrew V. Lewis, John Robertson, Wm. Morris, Wm. H. Christopher, Geo. W. Brown, and William Stith."

#### Lord Brougham on West India Emancipation.

In a recent speech his Lordship said:

"We are told that some misrepresentations prevail as to the results of our great measure of emancipation. I find Mr. Governor Hinckes, writing from Barbadoes in the present year, says that there is one estate which during the time of slavery worked 230 slaves, and which was sold for £15,000. Since emancipation, it has been worked by 60 free laborers and 30 children, and it has produced three times the amount of sugar which it formerly produced. It was sold last year for

£30,000. It might be the case, that in some of the West Indies Islands there was a want of hands, but a noble friend of mine, Lord William Douglass, who owns large property in Tobago, went over a short time since to look into a matter for himself. He set to work and introduced plough husbandry and cattle. He had his prejudices as to want of hands, like other people, and these have been entirely removed by the results which have followed, and he can now cultivate by means of cattle and implements, with comparatively a very small number of negroes.

"The utmost exertions are, in my opinion, still necessary for the purpose of preventing that falsely called system of free emigration from the coast of Africa, on the pretence that hands are wanted. It is nothing more nor less than a revival of the African slave trade."

### Intelligence.

#### ARRIVAL OUT OF THE M. C. STEVENS.

We have advices from Captain Heaps, at Monrovia, to June 14th. Other correspondents in Monrovia give advices of a tolerably prosperous condition of affairs. Trade improving; Palm oil more abundant, although, from parties trading on the gold coast and in the Bight, we learn none is to be obtained there.

The Methodist Conference of Liberia announce their purpose of publishing a journal at Monrovia.

#### REV. T. J. BOWEN'S OPINION.

This devoted and distinguished missionary, writing from Greensboro, Georgia, July 5th, says:

"The enemies of Colonization are exerting themselves, but I believe they will not accomplish much. If the blacks are true to themselves, then success is certain."

**CORRECTION.**—We learn from an authentic source that no one of the Executors of the *Watson* estate, Prince Edward Co., Va., has possession of the two slaves who returned from Liberia.

We are pleased to see that the Rev. JOHN ORCUTT, Travelling Secretary of this Society, after his usual successful labors in Connecticut, is now visiting other parts of New England, for the manifest advantage of the cause.

#### REV. JOHN SEYS.

We announce with pleasure, that this gentleman, to whose zeal, courage and efficiency for many years, the cause of Africa owes so much, has accepted a special agency for the States of Illinois and Indiana. He has already commenced his efforts with gratifying prospects and encouragement. Several emigrants have given in their names for a passage to Liberia in November. Of course much is expected from the influence of this special agency.

The Rev. E. G. NICHOLSON, of Ohio, has done a good work in Dayton, and obtained liberal contributions. He occupies a field of great promise; and we feel confident that his labors will be attended with the public favor and the Divine blessing.

### Tribute to James Monroe.

THE NOBLE EFFORTS OF THIS EMINENT STATESMAN TO FOUND LIBERIA.  
GOVERNOR WISE TRUE TO AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

ON the recent great occasion of the funeral obsequies of MONROE at Richmond, Governor WISE came forward and addressed the multitude in a speech characterized by intense energy and feeling.

He commenced by referring to the duty which had been imposed on him by the last Legislature of causing to be removed "from the public burying-ground at New York to the cemetery at Richmond," the remains of an illustrious Virginian;

remains which the old mother State wished to rest within her own soil. The Commonwealth, he said, had borne many mighty men, but among them JAMES MONROE was not the least conspicuous. Below WASHINGTON, who stood pre-eminent and alone, he was yet worthy to be classed with others whose fame was the property of the country. Washington was the grand type and representative of Nationality; Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, were the representatives of Individual Rights, of

State Sovereignty, of Republican Truth. And where should another such trio be found?

The Governor then proceeded to sketch the remarkable career of Mr. Monroe. It presented the singular instance of a man who had filled office from the 18th to the 73d year of his life, always acceptably, in the highest and in the humblest positions. James Monroe was a country boy of Westmoreland—the country-man of Washington. Leaving his Horace and Homer at Williamsburg, he had marched away to fight his country's battles in the Revolution, and though he rose no higher than the post of Aid to Lord Sterling, he won the confidence of the leaders in the struggle, as a brave and sagacious soldier. Returning to Virginia, he entered the law office of his patron, Mr. Jefferson, and was soon elected to the Virginia Assembly, from which he afterward went as a delegate to the first Continental Congress. Twice Minister to France, twice Minister to England, Minister to Spain, twice Governor of Virginia, Commissioner to South Carolina, Secretary of State, Secretary of War, he was twice elected President of the United States, once nearly unanimously, and after having presided for a time over the deliberations of the first Reform Convention of Virginia, he retired to his home to serve as a Magistrate of the Quorum of Gentlemen Justices of the Peace for the County of Loudoun. In all these stations of trust and responsibility he had acted more than well. He gave us peace and stability at home, and abroad he raised the character of the country in the eyes of the world. By preventing the interference of the allied Powers of Europe with the lesser American Republics, he secured for them an undisturbed career of independent action. When the Holy Alliance

abroad threatened to intervene against the liberty of the colonies of Spain in South America, the still, small voice of his Message to the guardians of the United States Capitol, sublimely muttered the warning that the hoary despotism of the Old World should not dare to lay its mace on the liberties of the New. It was eminently worthy of note, that while \$400,000 had been paid him in public salaries, he came out of office poor, in debt for the Government, not to the Government, for he was an *honest man*! He aided materially in acquiring Louisiana and in purchasing Florida; and he was the first of our Presidents to give his executive sanction to the good cause of African Colonization, which, after all that may be said against it, will alone enable us to redeem our promise to Africa, to send back a freedman and a Christian what she sent us as a slave and a savage. The Colony of Liberia has recognized the debt she owes to our distinguished statesman, and has handed down his name to posterity in the settlement of Monrovia. And what Mr. Monroe had accomplished had not been the result of what the world calls genius; he was not a brilliant man, but he had followed the dictates of plain common sense, under the recognition of duty, and with a resolution that did not waver. The last few months of his life exhibited a pathetic close to a memorable existence. He had selected for his final place of residence the Empire City of the proud State whose motto was "Excelsior." To New York he was bound by peculiar ties. There he had told the tale of his youthful love; there he had inhaled the perfume of conjugal affection; there he had married the wife of his bosom, and there he had buried her; there his children had settled; and there, weary and heavy laden with labors

and years, he retired to repose. If Virginia was his natural mother, New York was his mother-in-law: he was Virginia's by birth and baptism, New York's by marriage and burial. New York had watched his latest moments with a tender solicitude, and gave him at last a hospitable grave. And now when Virginia, having left his honored dust long enough in the keeping of New York to sanctify the spot where it had been deposited, comes forward and asks that this dust should be sent back to mingle with its kindred earth, New York had generously relinquished it, and sent the *élite* of her chivalry with banners and trumpets to escort it. The North had given up and the South should not hold back; gratitude and lasting love should go out from our hearts to the hearts of our brethren. The Governor proceeded to say more of the importance of brotherly attachment

between the States of the Union, and then, turning to the minister of God, he bade him ask the blessing of Heaven on this ceremony, especially that he would invoke the All Wise and Mighty Disposer of events so to incline the wills of our youth that they should emulate the example of James Monroe. May the good which this patriot did, said the Governor, in conclusion, be received by the disinterment of his bones, and may monuments of wisdom and virtue like his be so multiplied and raised around yonder Capitol of the Mother of States, that the very statues of her heroes and sages and patriots, dead and departed, shall be the moral marks of her living and acting servants, to preserve this Commonwealth untorn in destiny and untarnished in glory, to "the last syllable of recorded time," when the tenants of Hollywood shall rise to immortal life!

#### Tribute to Deceased Friends.

THE following resolutions have been unanimously adopted by the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society:

*Resolved*, That the recent decease of the Hon. CHARLES FENTON MERCER, one of the venerated founders of this Society, and through several of its early years unsurpassed in the ability, earnestness and success with which he sought to secure to it, both the favor of the country and the aid of Congress, and at all times since one of its most sagacious friends and benefactors; and whose disinterested and arduous labors, protracted even to the close of a long life, for the abolition of the slave trade, entitle him to the gratitude of this Society, of Africa, and of human nature; while viewed, by this Committee, as

an admonitory and afflictive dispensation of Providence, in the high example and character which it consecrates, and their imperishable results brings with it consolation.

*Resolved*, That this Committee will never cease to honor the name and cherish the memory of this eminent friend to this Society, to his country, to Africa, and to mankind.

*Resolved*, That the letters, speeches, and other writings of General Mercer on the subject of African Colonization and the African Slave Trade, be, as far as practicable, collected and carefully preserved in the archives of this Society.

*Resolved*, That this Committee record with profound sorrow the decease of two distinguished friends of this Society in the State of New York—ANSON G. PHELPS, Esq.,

President of the New York State Colonization Society, and ARCHIBALD MCINTYRE, Esq., one of its Vice Presidents; to whose liberality not only the American Colonization Society, but many other benevolent institutions, were largely and repeatedly indebted.

*Resolved*, That this Committee, in view of the departure of these and other friends of their great enterprise, feel urged to renewed zeal and energy to advance its interests, reminded as they are that "the night cometh in which no man can work."

[For the African Repository.]

**Tribute to the Hon. Charles Fenton Mercer.**

So pass the good away,—too slightly mourned,  
Not long enough remembered.

It would seem  
That fourscore years of honor, and of care,  
Of statesman's labor and of patriot love  
Might mark a trace upon our country's page,  
Not soon to be effaced.

It may be so,—  
Yet green Virginia's breast, made rich  
with flowers,  
That takes this day, her Mercer's silver'd head  
Into her keeping, hath no nobler son,  
More true in service, or more pure in faith,  
Than he, who wearied with the toil of life  
Thus sinks to rest, in her sepulchral arms.

But, hark! an echo cometh o'er the sea!

From that far land, where "sunny fountains still

Roll down their golden sands."

Liberia mourns  
An early friend.—For his far-reaching mind,  
Even ere she sprang to birth, foresaw her lot,—

A refuge for the exile,—a new star  
Among the nations, scattering seeds of light  
O'er a dark clime. And what his heart believed

His hand upheld, and his warm eloquence  
Made palpable to others.

So, no doubt,  
Liberia shall remember him with love—  
And Afric speak his praise, though we forget.

L. H. S.

ALEXANDRIA, VA.,

May 5, 1858.

**Collections**

*By Captain George Barker, in Rhode Island and Massachusetts, for April, 1858.*

RHODE ISLAND.  
(Donations.)  
*Fall River*—Richard Borden, \$10,  
Jefferson Borden, \$5. . . . . 15 00  
*Bristol*—Mrs. Lydia S. French,  
towards life membership, \$10,  
Cash, \$4. . . . . 14 00  
*Providence*—Charles Dyer, \$1,  
Wm. Field, \$4, L. P. Child,  
50 cents, Thomas Phillip, \$1. . . . . 6 50  
(For Repository.)  
RHODE ISLAND.—*Newport*—Rev.  
W. C. Leverett, to 1st May,

'59, \$1; Newton Brothers, to  
1st May, '59, \$1; Geo. Bowen,  
to 1 Sept. '59, \$2; Dea. N. B.  
Hammett, to Aug. 1, '58, \$2;  
Charles Devans, in full, \$3;  
Wm. A. Clarke, to 1 Jan. '60,  
\$3, Mrs. Catharine Wickham,  
to 1 Jan., '59, \$3, Miss H.  
Clarke, to 1 Jan. '59, \$5, Ed-  
ward W. Lawton, in full, \$1.50.  
*Fall River*—William Cogges-  
hall, to 1 Jan. '59, \$5, W. C.  
Durfee, to 1 Jan. '59, \$3. *Bris-  
tol*—Hon. George Pearce, to 1

<p>Aug. '59, \$2, Wm. B. Spooner, to 1 July, '58, \$1, Mrs. Sarah Peck, to 1 Jan. '59, \$2. <i>Providence</i>—Thomas Eddy, \$2, William Whitaker, Benj. White, O. A. Read, Abner Gay, jr., Stephen Arnold, Thomas Phillips, R. J. Arnold, Resolved Waterman, William Coggeshall, Alexis Caswell, Charles Dyer, Mrs. Pardon Miller, Edward A. Green, C. C. Cook, John R. Burrows, Earl Carpenter, Mrs. J. H. Read, Rufus Waterman, William Field, Menzies Sweet, Henry W. Gardner, Dea. Wm. Andrews, E. P. Mason, Richard Waterman, each \$1 to 1 Jan. '59; L. P. Child, \$4.50, to 1 Jan. '59, Gilbert Congdon, \$1 to 1 Jan. '59, Mrs. Alice F. Clarke, \$2, to Jan. '59, Fred'k Fuller, \$2, to 1 Jan. '60.....</p>	<p>68 00</p>	<p>W. B. Brown, each \$1 to March, '59. <i>Gloucester</i>—Sam'l Stevens, \$5, and Samuel J. Giles, \$1, each to March, '59. <i>Rockport</i>—Thomas Giles, \$1, to March, '59. <i>Manchester</i>—Truman Hardy, \$1 to March, '59. <i>Salem</i>—Stephen A. Chace, \$2, to March, '59. <i>Boston</i>—R. Baker, jr., George Colender, Matthew Binney, each \$1 to May 1, '59. <i>Rockport</i>—J. R. Gott, to Jan. '66, \$10. <i>Georgetown</i>—George J. Tenney, to May, '58, \$9, D. M. Winter, to Jan. '58, \$1, Dea. Asa Nelson, to Jan. '59, \$8, Richmond Dole, to Jan. '59, \$4, Haskell Perley, to Jan. '58, \$4. <i>Charlestown</i>—Thos. Marshall, Alfred Carlton, each to Jan. '59, \$3; Elias Crafts, to Jan. '61, \$5, George Hyde, to July, '58, \$2. <i>Boston</i>—Wm. T. Glidden, \$2, M. H. Simpson, \$3, each to August, '58; W. B. Reynolds, to Sept. '59, \$2, Wm. C. Bond, to Jan. '59, \$3, Crosby &amp; Nichols, to Jan. '59, (discount 33½ per cent. on \$7) \$4.67.....</p>	<p>63 67</p>
<p>133 50</p>			
<p><b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b> (Donations.)</p>			
<p><i>Charlestown</i>—Alfred Carlton....</p>	<p>3 00</p>		
<p><i>Boston</i>—J. N. Tarbox, L. M....</p>	<p>2 00</p>		
<p>(For Repository.)</p>			
<p><b>MASSACHUSETTS.—Marblehead—</b> David Flint, Joseph Harris,</p>			
<p>68 67</p>			

**Receipts of the American Colonization Society;**

*From the 20th of June, to the 20th of July 1858.*

<p><b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.</b></p>	
<p><i>Washington City</i>—Interest on investments.....</p>	<p>483 00</p>
<p><b>VIRGINIA.</b></p>	
<p><i>Bremo Bluff</i>—Gen. J. H. Cocke.</p>	<p>50 00</p>
<p><b>NORTH CAROLINA.</b></p>	
<p><i>Bladen Co.</i>—The Estate of Gen. J. J. McKay, for the use of the people sent under his will to Liberia last year.....</p>	<p>6,000 00</p>
<p><b>OHIO.</b></p>	
<p><i>Cedarville</i>—Collection in R. Pres. Church, by the Rev. H. McMillan, D. D.,.....</p>	<p>15 00</p>
<p>By Rev. E. G. Nicholson, (\$196.25) viz:</p>	
<p><i>Ironton</i>—Rev. B. H. Spahr, G. Clark, L. S. Murdock, T. N. Davry, W. N. Bolles, E. M. Davis, J. C. Davel, Anna M. Willard, G. W. Jackson, P. A. Davey, R. Hamilton, H. Campbell, J. Rogers, J. W.</p>	<p>Means, \$5 each—(\$70;) John Burwell, Ralph Leeke, Eliza A. Dempsey, John Peters, each \$10—(\$10;) Samuel Richards, W. W. Johnson, S. B. Hempsted, \$3—(\$9;) B. Beardsley, R. Boyd, S. G. Johnson, J. Combs, Dr. W. Wilson, G. W. Willard, J. B. Murdock, M. Gillen, J. F. Davies, S. Coles, J. Martin, J. Mortin, \$2 each—(\$24).....</p>
<p>143 0</p>	
<p><i>Troy</i>—S. J. Emley, J. M. Hart, Rev. J. H. Gill, each \$5—(\$15;) B. S. Kyle, H. W. Culbertson, \$3 each—(\$6;) W. T. Yourart, N. Smithers, R. Gibbs, J. S. C. Culbertson, J. H. Thirkield, Weaver &amp; McCrea, G. A. Murray, C. H. Hoagland, \$2 each—(\$16;) James McKaig, J. Pierson, Dr. G. Keiper, H. B. Smitzer, J. Ewart, J. M. McCampbell, H.</p>	

J. Pettit, Mrs. Telford, \$1 each —(\$8); Cash from sundry persons, \$1.25.....	46 25
<i>Kentoro</i> —Collection in M. E. Church, the 4th July, by Rev. Mr. Ketchum.....	6 00
<i>Fairfield</i> —Rev. H. S. Sellman..	1 00
	<hr/>
	211 25

## INDIANA.

By the Rev. John Seys, (\$214.84)  
viz:

<i>Indianapolis</i> —Calvin Fletcher, Mrs. Margaret Givan, James M. Ray, Mrs. M. Ames, Oliver Tousey, each \$5, S. M. Drew, \$3, Dr. W. C. Thompson, O. Williams, T. H. Sharpe, Rev. M. G. Clark, Mr. VanBurger, S. H. Tinsley, A. Brouse, each \$1; Miss McCarty, 75 cents, Cash, 50 cents, J. R. Osgood, Cash, each 25 cents; Small change, \$3.30—(\$40.05.) J. M. Holland, \$5, Charles E. Holland, G. W. Hill, Alfred Harrison, each \$3; Miss Mollie Miller, Esquire Fisher, A. L. Wright, Langadale, Rich, S. M. Norris, W. Patterson, A friend, Rev. C. W. Miller, Cash, Martha Foudray, Sarah Brouse, W. W. Wright, Sam'l Beck, E. G. Gard, G. M. Ballard, Dr. Luce, J. N. Phipps, Mary E. Brouse, H. Tutewiller, E. Patterson, each \$1; Colestock, Mary A. Brouse, J. T. Bronson, A. V. Lawrence, G. W. Hoss, Joseph West, M. J. Tutewiller, Mrs. Alford, each 50 cents; E. Humer, 38 cents, Mrs. Meredith, James Canby, Thomas Alford, Charles Bringham, each 25 cts.—(\$40.38.) Dr. A. May, J. J. Dumonte, each \$5; Rev. J. Marsee, \$3, R. O'Neal, \$2, S. P. Danels, C. Hetherington, M. Robinson, J. C. Dickerson, W. H. Damotte, Mrs. A. W. Morris, Dessie Morris, Dr. J. W. Merritt, each \$1; M. S. Rolenin, Mrs. Abbott, Sarah Wiggins, Mrs. Stephens, Geo. Eckles, H. Dumonte, H. May, Ellen Scott, Mrs. O'Neal, S. B. Dow, A. Muirson, J. J. Armstrong, each 20 cents; John McFall, Charles Muirson, Daniels, Mrs. Robinson, H. G. Hannaman, Sarah Holiday, Mrs. Muirson, Thomas Johns,	
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R. Harpster, A. Love, J. A. Whitsell, Cash, each 25 cents, —(\$32.) Basket collection in Baptist Church, \$6.03. L. Chapman, \$5, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Johnson, each \$1—(\$7).....	125 46
<i>Terre Haute</i> —Dr. Clippinger, J. Barns, each \$5; D. Hartsock, G. Ellis, each \$2; G. H. Walter, Mrs. Kern, Mrs. Early, H. Gilmer, Andrew Wilkins, H. M. Grann, Lupton, Cash, W. F. Cook, each \$1; S. M. Young, W. D. Gossét, H. Swingerbar, S. O. Gartral, Cash, Thomas Pinder, each 50 cents; R. C. Barr, Cash, Cash, Cash, Dr. J. Dodsen, each 25 cents; Naylor, 20 cents; Small change, \$2.60—(\$30.05.) In Congregational Church—names not to be published—\$31.83. John E. Evans, \$5, W. D. Wood, B. H. Cornwell, Allison, each \$2; T. M. Whitworth, George P. Lynn, Cash, James Gallagher, each \$1; H. T. Cookerley, 50 cents, Cash, 25 cts., Cash, 25 cts.—(\$16.) R. T. Thompson, \$5, O. Bartlett, \$3, James Grover, \$1, Rev. Mr. Taylor, H. E. Crosby, Clift, Whedden, each 50 cents; George Howe, James Flint, each 25 cents—(\$11.50)	89 38
	<hr/>
	214 84

## NEBRASKA TER.

*Omaha City*—John Harris, "a Fourth of July thank offering,"

5 00

## FOR REPOSITORY.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.— <i>Keene</i> —A. Wilder, in full, \$2; Hon. S. Dinsmoore, \$1 for 1858.....	3 00
TENNESSEE.— <i>Gallatin</i> —Miss Mary Banks, to July, 1859.....	1 00
NORTH CAROLINA.— <i>Charlotte</i> —R. H. Lafferty, to July, 1859.	3 00
GEORGIA.— <i>Savannah</i> —Samuel Boles, to August, 1859.....	1 00
OHIO.— <i>Hillsboro</i> —Samuel Linn, to May, 1859, \$1. <i>Bolivar</i> —D. Yant, to May 1, 1858, 36 cts.	1 36
IOWA.— <i>Iowa City</i> —Capt. F. M. Irish, for 1858.....	1 00

Total Repository.....	10 36
" Donations.....	481 45
" Interest.....	483 00
For people in Liberia....	6,000 00

Aggregate Amount...\$6,974 81



T H E

# AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

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Vol. XXXIV.]      WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER, 1858.      [No. 9.

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**The American Colonization Society at its origin;**  
FIRST MEMORIAL OF.

A friend recently invited our attention to the first memorial addressed by the American Colonization Society to Congress, during the first year of its existence. We have reperused it with special gratification, and now present it to our readers, confident that they will admire its patriotic and comprehensive views and the inspiring beauty and philanthropy of its sentiments. It bears the signature of the first illustrious President of the Society, the Hon. Judge Washington. It was received by the House of Representatives and referred to a select committee, who submitted a report favorable to the object of the memorialists, and recommending that inquiries should be made by the Government and preliminary measures adopted in furtherance of the philanthropic work of the Society and for the suppression of the African slave trade. The Society waited not for the action and aid of Congress, but proceeded to raise the funds and send two well qualified agents, Messrs. Samuel J. Mills and Ebenezer Burgess, to the coast of Africa, to visit and confer with the authorities of Sierra Leone, to examine various points of the coast, and secure from the chiefs or kings of the country the right to found upon it the contemplated settlement. Mr. Mills died on his return to the United States, but his journal and the observations of his associate animated the hopes and efforts of the Society. The information derived from this mission was communicated to Congress in an able and eloquent letter dated January 23d, 1819, signed by the venerated names of E. B. Caldwell, Walter Jones and F. S. Key. This letter with the accompanying documents, was referred in the House to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Mercer, Mills, and Campbell, and both letter and documents printed at its expense.

On the 30th of December, 1817, Mr. Mercer moved in the House the following resolution :

“ *Resolved*, That the committee to whom was referred the memorial of the American Colonization Society be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making such further alterations in the laws prohibiting the citizens of the United States from engaging in the African slave trade, as may more effectually cause [secure] their intended operation ; and that the said committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.”

On the 18th of April, 1818, Mr. Mercer, as chairman of a committee to whom had been referred the memorial of the American Colonization Society, made a report corresponding in the extent of its aims, the liberality and benevolence of its sentiments, and its elevated purposes and hopes, to the expressed views of the Society. The labors of this eminent and now lamented Virginian, were unabated until by the passage of the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1819, for prohibiting the slave trade, the generous appropriation for carrying it into effect, and the just yet liberal construction placed upon this act by the then President, Mr. Monroe, means were supplied and measures taken under the auspices of the Government for laying the foundations of that African Colony, since declared the independent Republic of Liberia. And is it possible for any man of candor, who rejoices in the truth and in well doing, to turn

his thoughts to what has been accomplished in so brief a period in the progress of that Republic, and not acknowledge the Divine Hand in its rise, government, enlargement, influence, and prosperity.— Alas, that human opinions are so frequently founded upon prejudice, and not upon reason, and that to *Truth itself* the selfish and proud passions of man cherish the most invincible hostility. The Word and the experience of the Son of God instruct us that hatred may be intense without a cause, and that where the master of the house is called Belzebul his disciples will not escape without reproach.

If any of the friends of our good and great cause meet with those who question its utility, misrepresent its character, insinuate doubts or opposition which they secretly wish were certainties, and gladly propagate evil rumors, trusting they may hereafter prove ascertained facts ; these arts of those who in deceiving are being deceived, are explained by the words of the Holy Scriptures :—“ He that hateth his brother is in darkness and walketh in darkness, and knoweth not whither he goeth because that darkness hath blinded his eyes.”

In these days of the blessed visitation of Divine Grace, we may expect mighty and beneficent changes in our nature, which begun in individual souls must spread its holy charities, its serene illuminations and

renovating power through churches, societies, and nations. May the men of God speedily become an innumerable multitude, and Truth no longer fallen in the streets assert her supremacy over all the inhabitants of the earth! Speaking of Sir James McIntosh, Sidney Smith said, (in a letter to the son of Sir James,)—

“The first points of character which every body noticed in him, were the total absence of envy, hatred, malice and uncharitableness. He could not hate, he did not know how to set about it. The gall bladder was omitted in his composition, and if he could have been persuaded into any scheme of revenging himself upon an enemy, I am sure (unless he was narrowly watched) it would have ended in proclaiming the good qualities and promoting the interests of his adversary. Truth had so much more power over him than anger, that (whatever might be the provocation) he could not misrepresent nor exaggerate.”

Again :

“A high merit in Sir James McIntosh was his real and unaffected philanthropy. He did not make the improvement of the great mass of mankind an engine of popularity, and a stepping-stone to power, but he had a genuine love of human happiness. Whatever might assuage the angry passions and arrange the conflicting interests of nations; whatever could promote peace, increase knowledge, extend commerce, diminish crime, and encourage industry; whatever could exalt human character, and could enlarge human understanding, struck at once at your father's heart, and moved all his faculties. I have seen him, in a

moment when this spirit came upon him, like a great ship of war, cut his cables and spread his enormous canvas, and launch into a wide sea of reasoning eloquence.”

#### MEMORIAL

*Of the President and Board of Managers of the American Society for colonizing the Free People of Color of the United States.*

*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled :*

The memorial of the President and Board of Managers of the “American Society for colonizing the Free People of Color of the United States,”

RESPECTFULLY SHOWS :

That your memorialists are delegated by a numerous and highly respectable association of their fellow citizens, recently organized at the seat of Government, to solicit Congress to aid, with the power, the patronage, and the resources of the country, the great and beneficial object of their institution—an object deemed worthy of the earnest attention, and of the strenuous and persevering exertions, as well of every patriot, in whatever condition of life, as of every enlightened, philanthropic, and practical statesman.

It is now reduced to a maxim, equally approved in philosophy and practice, that the existence of distinct and separate castes, or classes, forming exceptions to the general system of policy adapted to the community, is an inherent vice in the composition of society, pregnant with baneful consequences, both moral and political, and demanding the utmost exertion of human energy and foresight to remedy or remove it. If this maxim be true in the general, it applies with peculiar

force to the relative condition of the free people of color in the United States; between whom and the rest of the community a combination of causes, political, physical, and moral, has created distinctions, unavoidable in their origin and most unfortunate in their consequences. The actual and prospective condition of that class of people; their anomalous and indefinite relations to the political institutions and social ties of the community; their deprivation of most of those independent, political and social rights, so indispensable to the progressive melioration of our nature; rendered, by systematic exclusion from all the higher rewards of excellence, dead to all the elevating hopes that might prompt a generous ambition to excel—all these considerations demonstrate that it equally imports the public good, as the individual and social happiness of the persons more immediately concerned; that it is equally a debt of patriotism and of humanity to provide some adequate and effectual remedy. The evil has become so apparent, and the necessity for a remedy so palpable, that some of the most considerable of the slaveholding States have been induced to impose restraints upon the practice of emancipation, by annexing conditions, which have no effect but to transfer the evil from one State to another; or, by inducing other States to adopt countervailing regulations, end in the total abrogation of a right, which benevolent or conscientious proprietors had long enjoyed under all the sanctions of positive law and of ancient usage. Your memorialists beg leave, with all deference, to suggest that the fairest and most inviting opportunities are now presented to the General Government for repairing a great evil in our social and political institutions, and at the same time for ele-

vating, from a low and hopeless condition, a numerous and rapidly increasing race of men, who want nothing but a proper theatre to enter upon the pursuit of happiness and independence, in the ordinary paths which a benign Providence has left open to the human race. Those great ends, it is conceived, may be accomplished by making adequate provision for planting in some salubrious and fertile region a colony, to be composed of such of the above description of persons as may choose to emigrate; and for extending to it the authority and protection of the United States, until it shall have attained sufficient strength and consistency to be left in a state of independence.

Independently of the motives derived from political foresight and civil prudence on the one hand, and from moral justice and philanthropy on the other, there are additional considerations and more expanded views to engage the sympathies and excite the ardor of a liberal and enlightened people. It may be reserved for our Government, (the first to denounce an inhuman and abominable traffic, in the guilt and disgrace of which most of the civilized nations of the world were partakers,) to become the honorable instrument, under Divine Providence, of conferring a still higher blessing upon the large and interesting portion of mankind benefited by that deed of justice, by demonstrating that a race of men, composing numerous tribes, spread over a continent of vast and unexplored extent, fertility, and riches, known to the enlightened nations of antiquity, and who had yet made no progress in the refinements of civilization; for whom history has preserved no monuments of arts or arms; that even this hitherto ill-fated race may cherish the hope of beholding at last the orient

star revealing the best and highest aims and attributes of man. Out of such materials, to rear the glorious edifice of well-ordered and polished society, upon the deep and sure foundations of equal laws and diffusive education, would give a sufficient title to be enrolled among the illustrious benefactors of mankind; whilst it afforded a precious and consolatory evidence of the all-prevailing power of liberty, enlightened by knowledge and corrected by religion. If the experiment, in its more remote consequences, should ultimately tend to the diffusion of similar blessings through those vast regions and unnumbered tribes, yet obscured in primeval darkness; reclaim the rude wanderer from a life of wretchedness to civilization and humanity; and convert the blind idolater, from gross and abject superstitions, to the holy charities, the sublime morality, and humanizing discipline of the gospel, the nation or the individual that shall have taken the most conspicuous lead in achieving the benignant enterprise will have raised a monument of that true and imperishable glory, founded in the moral approbation and gratitude of the human race, unapproachable to all but the elected instruments of Divine beneficence—a glory with which the most splendid achievements of human force or power must sink in the competition, and appear insignificant and vulgar in the comparison. And, above all, should it be considered, that the nation or the individual, whose energies have been faithfully given to this august work, will have secured,

by this exalted beneficence, the favor of that Being, "whose compassion is over all his works," and whose unspeakable rewards will never fail to bless the humblest effort to do good to his creatures.

Your memorialists do not presume to determine that the views of Congress will be necessarily directed to the country to which they have just alluded. They hope to be excused for intimating some of the reasons which would bring that portion of the world before us, when engaged in discovering a place the most proper to be selected; leaving it with perfect confidence to the better information and better judgment of your honorable body to make the choice.

Your memorialists, without presuming to mark out in detail the measures which it may be proper to adopt in furtherance of the object in view, but implicitly relying upon the wisdom of Congress to devise the most effectual measures, will only pray that the subject may be recommended to their serious consideration, and that, as an humble auxiliary in this great work, the association represented by your memorialists may be permitted to aspire to the hope of contributing its labors and resources.

BUSHROD WASHINGTON,  
*President.*

The memorial, after being read in the House of Representatives, and ordered to be printed, was referred to the Committee on the Slave Trade—Messrs. Pickering, Comstock, Condict, Tucker, Taggart, Cilley, and Hooks.

**Inaugural Address of the President of the Republic of Liberia,**

DELIVERED AT MONROVIA, BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE IN JOINT CONVENTION,

JANUARY 4, 1858.

**FELLOW CITIZENS:** On this occasion of meeting you, which introduces the juncture of my entrance

upon my second administrative term, I feel that duty and pleasure harmonize.

It is a duty, because the law makes it incumbent that I should take upon me at this period the solemn obligations of the oath of office; and it cannot be administered under more appropriate circumstances, than in the presence of my constituents here assembled this day.

It is a pleasure, because it affords me an opportunity to give expression to the profound sense of gratitude I feel towards you for the renewed demonstration of confidence reposed in me by entrusting to my care and supervision the affairs and interest of this nation as its chief executive officer for another biennial term.

I hesitate not to assure you that my sense of gratitude and obligation is greatly deepened in view of the cordiality and unanimity with which you have been pleased to bestow upon me the highest office in your gift the second time.

When in the retrospect I look, commencing a few months antecedent to the period of my inauguration two years ago, and call to mind the very critical nature of that juncture, and the actual vicissitudes through which we have been thus far safely conducted, I discover abundant cause for the most unfeigned acknowledgment to the Great Arbiter of nations for his guidance and overruling Providence by which we have been hitherto directed and supported in the administration of our national affairs.

Perhaps there is no period in the history of Liberia, that has been regarded with more anxiety by the friends of our race abroad, as well as by many of our citizens, as having been more critical, than the period of the transition state of this Government when its first, its able, and its pre-eminent Chief Magistrate was in all probability to be succeeded in the incumbency by an inexperienced successor.

The enemies of our race have been incessant in their predictions of our failure to govern ourselves, which, if not before, they said would most assuredly take place soon after the critical period of transition. So current had this stale doctrine of the "incapacity of the colored race to govern themselves" become, as that it is said that a few of our own citizens did not so far escape the contagion as to have been entirely exempt from misgivings on this point; not intending thereby, however, any injury or disrespect to their race, though it is evident that the demonstration of that fact in our history would, in the future, be a favorable argument with the avaricious and relentlessly inclined of the oppressors of our race in justification of holding them in bondage.

The intervention of so short a space of time since my induction two years ago, renders it unnecessary for me to so particularize as to advert in detail to the dark and frightful cloud of destruction and death which hung so heavily over an important and extensive section of this Republic, not merely threatening, but actually resulting in spreading devastation and death, and which, if not timely checked, threatened to spread over the entire length and breadth of this land. I need not remind you that such was the danger and the distressing state of destitution into which at least eight-tenths of the Americo Liberian inhabitants of that interesting county of Sinoe were thrown, as that either an entire abandonment of the settlement, or the removal of a majority of the inhabitants to the other counties, was currently recommended and deemed indispensable in order to their subsistence; and what added still more to the critical nature of the period was the fact, that government, under a new,

untried, and somewhat inexperienced administration, had to depend mainly upon the patriotism and valor of her own citizens for both means and men for the arrest and suppression of death and devastation of their rapid strides, and for the restoration of peace and safety.

Need I remind you of another well-known fact, which constituted another circumstance in the combination before alluded to? I allude to the alarming degree to which the rancor of political party feeling had attained at that time; this was a matter of no small concernment to our most reflecting citizens.

What intelligent citizen is there, that can call to mind the state of political party feeling throughout this Republic in the years 1853, 1854, and 1855, without realizing serious emotions even at this remote period; especially when it is remembered to what a dangerous degree political strife, malignity, and resentment are liable to be carried by persons trained up under the disadvantages to which so large a portion of our citizens have been subjected? For though I hesitate not to express the belief, that ours is the most forgiving of all other races, yet it strikes me equally forcibly that this trait clearly evidences our susceptibility of being precipitately raised to a very high degree of excitement, and consequently the danger of our transcending the bounds of reason and prudence, when our political feelings and zeal have thus attained their maximum of tension.

Surely it requires no extraordinary degree of perception to discover how very unwise it is, under such circumstances, to fan the flame of political strife and malignity, and how commendable is that policy, that employs all justifiable means for its extinguishment, and for the

cultivation of peace among all parties and classes. At all events, if it be possible that any one doubts the wisdom of such a policy, perhaps it will duly vindicate itself before many more political campaigns shall have passed away.

Having briefly adverted to well known facts which rendered the period of my induction two years ago peculiarly critical, I do not hesitate in the next place to frankly confess this day that I am fully sensible of the fact, that the discharge of my official duties has not been exempt from imperfections; and yet, from the cordial support I have received, as also from the very kind and patriotic disposition manifested so generally by my fellow-citizens, I feel satisfied that you rightly adjudged, that if those duties were discharged measurably imperfectly, they were nevertheless discharged honestly, and to the best of my ability; and no greater evidence do I desire of the existence of this belief on the part of the citizens of this Republic than has been afforded me by the unanimity with which they have been pleased, by their suffrage, to invest me the second time with the highest office in their gift.

In entering upon the administrative term that is now being closed, I strove, in keeping with the policy of my illustrious predecessor, to occupy the broad and unbiassed platform of the general interest of the Republic, irrespective either of geographical position or improper party bias. Feeling well satisfied as I did, that all who knew me intimately in life, did not doubt that I possessed the necessary courage, and would not hesitate in that sphere of life, when prudence dictated such a course, to employ the necessary mental or physical exertion in self vindication and defence, when assailed, I could therefore well afford,

after my induction, when I became intrusted in a great measure with the honor of the nation, to forego resentment toward any who had been my political opponents, and in the sincerity of my heart seek, in my official capacity, to promote their welfare in common with that of other citizens. I may have fallen short in carrying out this desire, but if so, the delinquency was unintentional.

I have always thought that it should be beneath the dignity of a public functionary to employ the power with which he is clothed, or the advantage of the position in which he may be placed by the suffrage of the people, for the purpose of being avenged upon political opponents; for though I highly disapprove, nay, condemn the conduct of such politicians and partisans who readily compromise and prostitute all honorable principle for the purpose of political triumph, yet partyism in itself, when based and conducted on conscientious and honorable principles, is very commendable, and in a measure indispensable to the safe and healthy existence of a government. It is not, therefore, the mere existence of parties that is so dangerous, but it is the malignant spirit and impure motives with which they are sometimes conducted, which, in bygone days, have led to the humiliating subversion of governments more wise and more strong than ours.

In my efforts to cultivate a friendly and patriotic feeling among and between members of the various political parties, I have neither sought nor desired the extinction of any party, nor have I compromised a single political principle for the sake of promoting peace, or for the enhancement of my popularity. My political principles remain the same to day that they were ten years ago,

and to this assertion, I challenge successful contradiction.

I never was, and never will be, committed to a party any further than I conscientiously believe that such party pursues a proper course. It may be that there are some who are inclined to charge me with occupying an anomalous or indefinite political position; if there be such—though as yet I doubt it, they are certainly such politicians as attach more importance and merit to partyism than to principle. I doubt if the practical operations of the principles of any political party under the sun, since the days of Adam, have been entirely exempt from imperfections, so as to render them in every respect unexceptionable. It is no uncommon thing for members of the same political party to differ in opinion and practice on certain points of policy; and why should partisans in Liberia claim to have attained to a degree of political perfection hitherto unknown in our world? I judge for myself, and act in consonance with my convictions of right, irrespective of an improper party bias, though not without due consideration of and respect for the opinions and advice of others. This is the definition I now and forever give of my political position; it is the only one I care to occupy, and it is the only one I intend to occupy so long as I may be favored with a sound mind.

As it is my purpose to be both short and simple in this address, I will not recapitulate the measures and principles which I shall re-adopt for the purpose of enhancing the interest of this Republic in its various departments: these are stated in my first inaugural address delivered two years ago, which, to the best of my ability, I have striven to carry out; and has I hold it to be a maxim, "That a man's uniform course of



conduct is the only reliable exponent of his principles," you have had, in the two last years of my administration, what you may in the main expect as to the policy during the term upon which I am entering this day.

And with due respect and profound gratitude to my fellow-citizens of both parties for the honor they have so unanimously conferred upon me, I beg respectfully to remark, that as it is neither accordant with my purpose nor desire to be a candidate for re-election for the ensuing term, I feel sure that whatever else may be said against my sincerity in giving expression to the sentiments embodied in this address, I cannot be consistently charged with dissimulation in order to the enhancement of my popularity for re-election.

Fellow-citizens, we have safely passed the crisis of my first administrative term; portentous as were apparently the clouds that overspread the greater part of it, they have in due time discovered themselves to have been pregnant with mercy and blessing instead of permanent evil. As only a part of the result of our two years' efforts amidst difficulties, the area of the territory of this Republic has been increased forty per cent. The two healthy, beautiful and promising settlements of Careysburg and Robertsport have been formed, and four of those destroyed in Sinoe county, two years ago by war, have been partly rebuilt and re-occupied; rebellious tribes have been chastised and made loyal; native wars and misunderstandings have been settled; our foreign relations are both tranquil and respectful.

I am fully aware, that the commercial commodities, such as palm oil, camwood, ivory, &c., which are fluctuatingly afforded by the abori-

gines, are erroneously considered by some as the only reliable basis of our prosperity—as being the *summum bonum* to Liberia; and thus when the natives choose to relax their efforts in the supply of these, or when from the derangement of the seasons, or other causes, the trade in those articles becomes stagnated, they take it for granted that the only reliable channel to individual and national prosterity is closed, and set it down as an unmistakable sign of the approach of our every interest to a vortex of destruction. I have frequently thought (and perhaps it was the object of Divine Providence to teach us that lesson last year) that if such erroneous notions cannot be corrected otherwise, it would be a blessing to us if a blight were to seize upon the palm nut, and upon every other commodity, (the exclusive product of heathen labor within this Republic) until all our chief and most active men shall have learned to regard the native trade as an auxiliary to, instead of a basis of individual and national prosperity and independence.

But as there is such a large majority of our citizens who are sound in their views on this subject, to such, and the Christian world, I will simply remark, that the industrial productive interest of this Republic at present, embracing agriculture, manufactures, mechanism, and arts, presents an encouraging prospect; the vast number of citizen and foreign visitors at the National Fair daily, during the week it was held in this city a fortnight ago, and the various departments of skill and industry that were so very gratifyingly represented, both as to quantity, quality, and taste, abundantly testify to the prospect of progress in Liberia in productive industry, far! far! exceeding the

expectations of the most sanguine ; so that the vast number of our citizens from the four counties of this Republic who were in attendance, have returned home encouraged to try and do more than they had ever attempted to do before, and with the belief that what they thought before was impossible to be done in Liberia can, by the proper effort, be accomplished ; and feeling more than ever indignant at, and laughing to scorn those whose effeminate fears and predictions had sealed the end of all things in Liberia months ago.

I thank God that I have been raised up under the circumstances I was ; that a combination of circumstances prevented my being raised up too effeminately. There are hardly any hardships, trials, and sufferings short of death, that are incident to new and remote countries, whether they spring from affliction, poverty, toil, or such dangers as are not a hair's breadth remove from death, that it has not been my lot in the order of Divine Providence to pass through during the 36 years of my residence in Liberia ; and though the gracious designs of a good and wise Providence were not then clearly understood by me—for I have been tempted during some part of that time to murmur and wonder why his hand was so frequently and heavily laid upon me, yet since, in my riper years, His wise counsels have been made clearly manifest to me, I thank him for every soul and body trying incident through which I have had to pass ; for thereby having become inured to the greatest difficulties, and consequently endowed with fortitude, I happily escape the imaginary frightful hauntings by which some few have seemed really or pretendedly to be annoyed, around whom in every imaginary direction,

startling spectres of national dissolution arise on every trival occasion.

Fellow-citizens, so far as Liberia is concerned, I have not for the last quarter of a century entertained a moment's despair of her success. The word *despair* has long since not only become obsolete in, but actually erased out of any political vocabulary. The enterprise in which we are engaged is manifestly of God. The good, great, and wise men in the United States who projected the great colonization scheme were influence thereto by the Holy Spirit, and His special Providence has been as unmistakably manifest in Liberia, during her entire history as well as in supervising the counsels and operations of the Society in the United States, as ever were the pillar of cloud by day, and of fire by night, to direct Israel's course to the land of promise.

It may appear to some fanatical in me when I assert, that I do not believe it to be in the power of any man or set of men, whether in Liberia or in foreign lands, to defeat the purpose of Jehovah with regard to our country and our race. It is true that the consummation of His gracious purpose may be somewhat retarded by our delinquency, but will never be entirely defeated by it ; for he will timely remove those of us out of the way who prove dangerously and incorrigibly delinquent, and will raise up more faithful ones in their stead. And so with the enemies of Liberia and colonization who dwell in foreign lands, they cannot permanently injure the cause ; their malignant misrepresentations, and forced remarks of disparagement with regard to the ultimate success of the enterprise, " especially the capacity of colored men in Liberia to govern themselves," may, for a very short time

somewhat retard the operations of the Society, and consequently measurably effect the interest of Liberia, but will as assuredly result in a reaction, as the fact of that darkness must give place to light. Their misrepresentation and forced disparagement almost invariably result in eliciting encouraging, and honorable facts respecting colonization and this rising Republic, which would have otherwise lain concealed, and thus, like gold which passes through the furnace, instead of suffering or losing anything thereby, comes out more pure and more to be appreciated and admired. Hence, contrary to most persons, I would hail with joy every renewed spasmodic effort of our enemies abroad—if it were not for the exceeding sinfulness of their conduct—to check by malignant representations the progress of this great enterprise, as being nothing less than an unmistakable prelude to a season of great prosperity and encouragement to the Society as well as to this Republic: for thus the wrath and folly of man are made to subserve Jehovah's gracious designs.

If those editors and others in the United States who predict such an evil and disreputable destiny for colonization, Liberia and our race in general, because of the rare occurrence of three or four months scarcity of domestic provisions in Liberia last year—arguing therefrom that the only proper condition of our race is that of servitude as exhibited in American slavery—were not on quite so good terms with themselves, and would allow their singular prophetic vision to retrovert for a moment from Liberia's present condition and future destiny to a retrospection of the moral, intellectual, and industrial condition of some of their own colonies during the first half century or more of their

history, I feel sure that their tongues and pens would become palsied in case they attempted any further forced remarks of disparagement at our present condition or evil predictions of our future destiny, unless the last good quality—susceptibility of shame—upon which we can venture to base our hope of their reformation, had become extinct in them. If the moral and industrial delinquencies of Liberia from her incipiency to the present, equaled one-tenth of those delinquencies delineated in the histories of some of the American Colonies for the same length of time, and number of inhabitants, perhaps my misgivings for the ultimate success of the enterprise would have overcome me, and I might have yielded to despair; but until this is the case, I think reason and common sense dictate to Liberians to persevere and be of good cheer, and to regard all such malignant, shameless, and imbecile predictions with deserved contempt. Before the dismissal of this subject will you indulge me with the privilege of a repetition of the sentiment to which I had the honor of giving expression on the 15th ult., on the memorable occasion of inaugurating our First National Fair. It was simply this: "That when Liberia fails, when her national existence terminates, shall not only wish, but shall expect the world to terminate simultaneously; for Liberia is all the world to me, so far as temporal things are concerned, and when she does fail, to me all the world will have failed, for I have and desire no other earthly home; all my interest in the affairs of this world will have then come to an end."

Fellow-citizens, after doing myself the great pleasure of gratefully acknowledging the obligations I feel to be under to the officers who have

been associated with me directly and indirectly in the administration of the affairs of this government, who with very little exception have demeaned themselves with fidelity in their respective functions, I beg to close by assuring you, that with the prospects with which I am this day favored to enter upon the duties of another administrative term, I think we have abundant cause for gratitude to the Father of all our mercies as well as for mutual gratulations; for notwithstanding the pecuniary pressure, there are those among us, who are sufficiently intelligent, observant, and candid, to declare without a moment's hesitation, that the

prospect in Liberia, for real, substantial prosperity and independence, was never brighter at any previous period of her history. With this fact, associated with the hope I have, which almost amounts to assurance, that I shall witness no diminution of the wonted support and co-operation of my fellow-citizens generally, I enter this day—though solemnly, yet cheerfully, upon the very responsible duties of another executive term, with the solemn promise of serving your interest to the best of my ability.

STEPHEN ALLEN BENSON.  
Government House,  
*Monrovia, January 4, 1858.*

[From the Christian Intelligencer.]

#### African Civilization.

THE accounts which have hitherto reached us concerning the African tribes have been chiefly from parties interested in representing the worst phases of African character and life, as an excuse for maintaining the slave trade. Books of travels have indeed been occasionally published which revealed a higher civilization in the interior than was supposed possible. Mungo Park, the Landers, Denham, Clapperton, and others, have given their testimony to the existence of civilized communities in the interior of Africa; but these were regarded as exceptions, and their efforts not being followed up by exploring companies of colonists, or settlements for commercial and agricultural purposes, produced no permanent results. But the wonderful discoveries and adventures of Messrs. Livingstone, Bowen, and Thompson, and other Christian missionaries, have opened out a new field for missionary enterprise, and have, in a remarkable degree,

stimulated commercial activity in Central Africa.

The country of Yoruba, to which reference has been made in a former article, presents every inducement to the missionary colonist as well as to the missionary, to go thither with the blessings of Christian civilization. Its antecedents, position, climate, productions, and capabilities, all point to it as the hope of Western Africa. Hitherto the efforts of Christian philanthropists and missionaries have been much frustrated by the deadliness of the climate on most points of the coast. From this cause, chiefly, missions have languished, and laborers have been deterred from going to that interesting field of labor. But the explorations in Yoruba have entirely altered the views of friends of missions, and of Christian settlements in Africa. It is scarcely more hazardous to settle in Yoruba than in some of our Western States. It presents such attractive features, that already the various missionary

and philanthropic associations which labor for Africa's redemption are concerting plans of enlarged usefulness for that region. If these plans are carried out, we shall see mission stations and Christian settlements greatly multiplied there within the next ten years. It would not be at all surprising if, in addition, a lucrative commerce should spring up extending into the interior of Africa.

Yoruba is situated in that extensive and fertile portion of Central Africa which lies north of the Gulf of Guinea, and west of the Niger; upon that elevated plateau or table land which commences about forty or fifty miles from the coast; and is almost entirely free from the miasmatic influence which infests the lands bordering on the seashore. It is about two hundred and fifty miles from east to west, and nearly two hundred from north to south. In addition, there are several smaller kingdoms surrounding it whose inhabitants speak the same language, and have the same customs, etc., such as Iketu, Egba, Egbado, Otta, Ijebu, and others. This language is also spoken by tribes farther in the interior, and on the Niger, to which Yoruba is adjacent upon its eastern side. This language is spoken also upon the coast, and is that used by the inhabitants of Lagos, a large commercial town of 20,000 to 30,000 people, which is the emporium of trade in the Bight of Benin, and the port of landing for Yoruba. Bishop Payne reports a large number of European merchants as residing there, and conducting a lucrative commerce. He speaks of it as a place of growing importance. Ilorin, another of the towns of Yoruba, contains 70,000 inhabitants, and is quite a civilized place; large numbers of the people read and write Arabic. Its inhabitants are mostly Mohammedans, and many are of the Pulot or Fellatah tribe, who are nearly white. Mr.

Bowen thus speaks of the country:

"Between Abbeokuta and the Niger, that is within a distance of one hundred and sixty miles, there are more than a dozen large towns, some of which are more populous than Abbeokuta. Central African houses are built in Moorish style, large and low, with many rooms opening into an interior court. The walls are made of clay, which bakes hard in the sun, and the roofs are generally thatched with grass. In some respects the Soudanese are considerably advanced from mere barbarism. Whether heathens or Mohammedans, they are clad in trowsers and tunics. They are remarkably courteous in their social intercourse. Several rude arts are commonly practised, as the smelting of iron, and in some places of copper and lead; the manufacture of hoes, axes, adzes, knives, and swords; the spinning of cotton and silk; weaving and tailoring, both of which are regular professions; dyeing blue, yellow, and red; soap-making; brewing corn and millet; making palm and grass hats, also saddles, bridles, and sandals, and a sort of shoes and boots. Three towns in Nufe have the art of working on glass. But the great business of the people is agriculture, in which they are far more skillful and industrious than we have supposed. The principal crops are Indian corn, the same as our own, and the tropical yam. But they also plant cotton, sugar-cane, beans, and peas, sweet potatoes, cassava, ground peas, ginger, red pepper, etc., and the country is admirably adapted to coffee and other tropical productions of great value to the civilized world." Mr. Bowen's book is of thrilling interest throughout, and will more than repay its perusal. Among the great facts elicited by it are these: That Yoruba is a healthy and fertile region; that it is well

adapted to the cotton and sugar culture; that it is the key to Central Africa, and the yet unvisited *gold regions* of Soudan; that it is wide open to missionary influences; and that there is room for hundreds of thousands of enterprising colonists. The mere enunciation of these facts opens out a vast field for contemplation. We wonder that enterprising men of color do not perceive the directing hand of Providence in all this. Here is a field for the development of Anglo-African energy and talent. Asia has its mines of gold; Russia an ample store of the precious ore in the Ural

chain; England its vast treasure-house in the mines of Australia; the United States its unlimited supply in California. Why should not the inexhaustible riches of Soudan be brought into use at some future time. The natives would soon supply any demand which a legitimate commerce would create. Untold wealth exists but a few hundred miles in the interior of Africa, which can all be developed upon the introduction of Christian civilization. This idea is thrown out simply to show that enterprising colonists will not suffer who may go to Yoruba to found a Christian State. T. B.

[From the Southern Baptist.]

Rev. T. J. Bowen.

WE take pleasure in advising our friends of the movements of this beloved missionary who is now in this country. From the *Home and Foreign Journal*, we gather the following facts:

"It will be gratifying to the friends of this brother to know that his health is essentially improved, and that he is contemplating a return to his field. At present he is superintending the publication of his Yoruba grammar and lexicon, which are about to be brought out by the Smithsonian Institute. During the spring he will probably visit some of the Southern and South-western States procuring men, white and colored, to go with him to Yoruba, and funds to sustain them. It is of the highest importance that this great and interesting field, which God in his providence has opened to our Board, should be well cultivated. Will not the spirit of missions be so much increased in our churches as to force out many of their best men to the occupancy of this field, and to call

down by earnest prayer the Divine benediction."

In a late letter of Mr. Bowen to the Baltimore *True Union*, he makes the subjoined appeal for young men to aid in the Central African Mission:

"The Foreign Mission Board have determined on the establishment of a Manual Labor School in Yoruba, for the training of colored missionaries, pastors, and school teachers; and have made it my duty to collect funds, and seek for three or four good and pious young men to go out with me, and enter the school as students. We are anxious to find at least a blacksmith, a tinner, and cooper, and a bricklayer, who may instruct other students in these arts.

"We propose to labor from two to three hours daily in our shops, farm, and garden; and this, with the aid of our sheep, goats, and fowls, we think, will nearly or quite support the establishment. But we must appeal to the brethren here for money enough to pay the pas-

sage of our mechanics, and to purchase tools, books, etc., and a year's provisions.

"We (and especially I,) are anxious to find a proper white brother, who may take charge of the literary department of our school leaving the Biblical and industrial department chiefly to myself.

"I would be very thankful to any brother, who would even try to find a suitable colored man to go out with me to Yoruba, so soon as I can get ready to return.

"My heart has been much set on this work for several years. The Lord has already blessed us with a beginning sufficient to authorize the establishment of our school, and I feel the greatest assurance that he will always continue to supply us with a sufficient number of native

candidates for the ministry. If we can only send forth ten or fifteen faithful self-sustaining preachers every five years, all Central Africa may soon hear the gospel from the lips of their own countrymen. But the preaching of such men is not the only advantage to be derived from their existence. They will form a middle class of men, who will receive and transmit our influence to the people, thus giving the gospel a power over their hearts, which we cannot expect while there are but two classes in the country—the civilized white preachers, and the barbarous black hearers. It is impossible for us to approach so near the people in thought and sympathy as we desire.

"Yours in Christ,

"T. J. BOWEN."

#### Rev. Dr. Adger on the Slave Trade.

WE are gratified to see that the *Southern Presbyterian Review* takes decided ground against a renewal of the slave trade—indeed, the intelligent and religious of the south, we doubt not are, with great unanimity, opposed to it.

The fifth article of the *Review* for April, which is from the pen of the Rev. Dr. Adger, contains the following emphatic remonstrance against

##### THE REVIVAL OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

"In the name of the Southern people, especially of the religious class at the South, and still more especially of Southern Presbyterians, who raise our voice of protest against the re-opening amongst us of the African slave trade, whether openly or in disguise. And having brought to the notice of our readers the total change of attitude assumed

and being assumed by the abolitionists, we call on all true Southern men to abjure all present and future, as we have all past alliance, with their views and practices. We call on the press of the South to speak out and repudiate the doctrine of man-stealing. We call upon our fellow-citizens, and more particularly our fellow-Christians of the Southwest, not to tarnish their honor and ours by following the base lead of France, or of England; and not to set Christianity and the Bible against the South. The New Orleans *Picayune*, we are glad to observe, is protesting on the part of 'five-sixths of that city against this revival of the slave trade by indirection, and thus bringing into Louisiana gangs of Pagan laborers, fresh from the bloody and barbarous wars of the African coast.' It objects not so much upon any humanitarian ground on behalf of the imported negro, since it will tend to his ad-

vantage; but 'upon every ground of expediency and principle, and upon considerations of the interests and honor of the State.' It objects, as it ought to object, distinctly on the ground of those 'means of bringing about this transfer of the African to our shores, which are abhorrent to every feeling of what is right and merciful; means which make the slave trade a horror to many who conscientiously uphold the institution of slavery as it exists among ourselves.' It states that the French Government does not disguise the fact that it deals in slaves. It well says 'there is no such thing to be had on the African coast as a negro willing to contract, and able to contract understandingly for a free laborer. The whole country is a drive for the chiefs who monopolize the traffic, and whom the new French market has incited to new wars for the purpose of getting captives.' This journal, to its honor, also says, 'If the design really be to bring in free emigrants from Africa, such proceedings are contrary to all the laws of the State which have aimed to hinder the mercenary office of slaves. But if the contract is to be made a device, by which the slave trade is to be covertly practised under authority of the State of Louisiana, then the scheme is not worthy of the manliness and honesty which ought to pervade the legislation of a sovereign State.'

In conclusion, we have only to say that it is idle to deny the cruelty of the slave trade, and the equality of the apprentice trade as it operates in Africa itself. There are two many witnesses to this cruelty for any man to contradict. Mr. Bowen, the Baptist missionary from Georgia, resident seven years in Africa, and now on a visit home, says: 'Forty years ago the Egipt kingdom contained more than 100 towns, some of which were six or

eight miles in circuit. In 1850 but one of these towns remained. All the rest had been swept away as a crop for the slave trade. The new system affords a safer passage across the Atlantic, but the 'apprentices' are collected by the same system of destructive wars which have already depopulated some of the finest districts of Africa. No sooner was it known that apprentices would be bought, than the chiefs in different places began to *make war upon their weaker neighbors*. My last advices from Africa told of famishing sieges and bloody battles to supply the French ships with emigrants.' Is it possible that any portion of our Southern people will stoop, like the French Emperor, to make themselves allies of those barbarian chiefs in Africa, who were ready to make war on their weaker neighbors as soon as they could get money by it? Shall we for cotton, and those chiefs for gold and silver, become partners in this business? Suppose it does benefit many of these negroes and their descendants—have we any right to employ those chiefs to kill other negroes in getting these, and get these by capturing whole villages? And shall we aim to do this bloody work under a false pretence? The bare suggestion is insulting. We may reassure our countrymen of the Southwest, if they have only time to understand the case, will decide it rightly. Mississippi and Louisiana will not covet a prosperity which shall be the fruit of crimes like this. They will not forget that States have a being as well as individuals, and therefore a responsibility for all their acts. They will not forget that there is such a thing as national honor and justice. They will not bring upon themselves, and indirectly upon their sisters of the South, the reproach of history and the crown of God."



The Regina Cæli.—Testimony of Eye-Witnesses.

ENOUGH has already appeared in our columns on the subject of this vessel, to vindicate Liberia from the reproach of the slave trade; but should any desire further evidence, we give below the testimony of respectable eye witnesses, of the Rev. Mr. Cowan, Agent of the Kentucky Colonization Society, who visited this ship while she was engaged in obtaining her emigrants; also of Hon. Mr. James, a citizen of Liberia and a Judge of one of her Courts, who was present in Monrovia when the Regina Cæli was brought there, and a witness of the proceedings against her. They both speak what they know, and testify what they have seen; and the veracity and the general character of both, are unimpeachable. Our friends, the Rev. Joseph Tracy, of Boston, and the Rev. Dr. Pinney, of New York, have published able communications on the subject, which are well known, having appeared in several of the popular journals. Liberia will doubtless soon speak for herself; though she has done it effectually already in her constitution, laws, executive messages, and negotiations.

From the Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth.

HEAR BEFORE YOU STRIKE AGAIN.

"Liberia is ready to sell its citizens as apprentices to any buyer who offers enough for a cargo."—*New York Weekly Times*, July 17, 1858.

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I deny the charge.

1. On the 19th of December, 1857, I arrived at Cape Mount in Liberia, and the French ship Regina Cæli was lying at anchor, six miles above Cape Mount. I saw the purser of that ship several times. I learned from himself that he had on board of the Regina two hundred and twenty native Africans, who were to work for a number of years in Gaudaloupe as apprentices, he having bought their time. When I told him, I believed they would never return back to Africa, he promptly replied, they would be brought back.

2. On the 21st of December, 1857, I saw the king of the Vey tribe. In my conversation with him, the apprenticeship plan of the French was fully talked over. The king could talk English. The king told me that he, and many of his tribe, had sold persons they owned, as apprentices, and that the Frenchman had promised to bring them back when the time they were sold for expired. The king would not believe me that they would never return back to Africa. I do not think he would have any conscience about selling them as slaves, nor the Frenchman in buying them as slaves. But the laws of Liberia were not to be violated in the carrying out of the scheme. The Frenchman had an interpreter, a Krooman, who could talk French, English, and several languages spoken by different tribes.

3. I visited every settlement of the Liberians but three small towns, the largest of which had one hundred and twenty-seven souls, and the smallest thirty-three souls. I was seven weeks in making my tour in Liberia, examining into all matters that were necessary to know of the healthiness of the country, the contentedness of the Liberians with

their homes, and all the favorable and unfavorable things in the land to make it a good home for blacks in the United States who were free to go there and live: and I say on the honor of a gentleman, and the truthfulness of a Christian, that I did not hear that a Liberian had sold himself as an apprentice, nor that the Liberian Government had sold a criminal to the French or to any other nation as a slave or as an apprentice. But I did hear that Curtis, a Liberian, who emigrated to Liberia in 1823, from the United States, left the Colony in 1834 to live with the natives in the vicinity of Cape Mount, and was killed soon after in the native wars.

4. I ascertained, in my examinations to know the probability of the Liberians going back to heathenism, that during the existence of the Colony up to February 5th, 1858, twenty Liberians had gone to the different native tribes, and had adopted their heathenish customs and manners of life.

5. I did not find thirty Liberians desirous of returning to the Free or Slave States to live in as their future home.

6. It is said that ex-President Roberts is aiding and abetting the sale of apprentices. That person was absent from Liberia on a diplomatic mission to England and France, while the Regina had been collecting her "cargo," and returned to Liberia *only four days* before my arrival at Cape Mount. When in France he laid before the French Government the remonstrance of Liberia against her encouraging the apprenticeship plan of the native Africans, it being but the revival of the slave trade. For this remonstrance, the French Government refused to give to Roberts, for Liberia, the armed steamer that had been promised to Liberia.

7. It is said President Benson is conniving at this slave trade. I had frequent conversations with him on this very subject of French apprentices, and in the strongest manner he deplored the course of the French Government in this matter. And I have no hesitation in saying that I know there are Liberians sufficient in number and influence, and with moral courage enough to blow him "sky high," if he should connive at this work. There is moral sentiment, and high toned political character in Liberia.

8. The Liberian Government, during the last seven years, bought the coast northwest of Cape Mount, for eighty-eight miles, of the Vey and Gallinas tribes, who had down to the time of the purchase, been engaged in the slave trade. If these tribes had been selling slaves to the Frenchman, they had to embark on board the ship from *Liberian soil*. It is true Liberia had not an armed vessel large enough to recapture the Regina; *but it is true*, that Liberia had a military force that could whip the tribes for violating her laws, forbidding any one to buy, and take slaves from her soil. And I say, *what no gentleman will deny*, that if the Liberian Government would not by military force, *if necessary to be used*, stop the tribes from selling slaves to any foreigners, and embarking them on ship board from *Liberian soil*, the friends of African Colonization in the United States would by firm action denounce the Liberian enterprise, and give no more aid to emigrants to go to Liberia. The donors to the Colonization Society are persons of moral principles.

9. The Constitution of Liberia says: Article 2, Section 4, "There shall be no slavery within this Republic. Nor shall any citizen of this Republic, or any person resi-

dent therein, deal in slaves, either within or without the Republic, directly or indirectly." The laws of Liberia are full to carry out every point growing out of this fundamental principle.

10. In the treaty made between England and Liberia, November 1, 1848, the ninth article says, "slavery and the slave trade being perpetually abolished in the Republic of Liberia, the Republic engages that a law shall be passed declaring it to be piracy for any Liberian citizen or vessel to be engaged or concerned in the slave trade." This law, declaring it to be piracy, lies on my table.

11. In the treaty made between France and Liberia, April 17th, 1852 the tenth article says: "The French Government engages never to interfere in the affairs between the aboriginal inhabitants and the Government of the Republic of Liberia, in the jurisdiction and territories of the Republic." It certainly would be an interference with Liberian jurisdiction for the French Government to take slaves from the soil of Liberia.

12. Some seventy years ago, some of the Vey tribes invented characters and made an alphabet of their language. The London Church Missionary Society published a number of small books to aid the tribe to read. It is not to be wondered at that some on board of the Regina were found "*prepared* to read and write," says the letter of the Surgeon of the Regina Cæli. Time will show that God's providences have been doing great preparations for a moral change in Africa. I have declined noticing the statements about Liberia's engagement in the slave trade. But when the *Times* was put in my hand, containing the statement at the head of this article, I felt myself bound to answer the

charge in justice to Liberia, to the friends of African Colonization.

Let the Government of the United States, or the friends of Liberia, give to Liberia an armed steamer of sufficient size to recapture any merchant ship engaged in the apprenticeship plan, and my word for it, Liberia will bring the ship into her port, and enquire of those apprentices if they go *willingly* to serve for a time in any country, and if so, record their names and ages and tribe, and the length of time they are to serve, to see *that the contract is kept good* for the return, with all the disadvantages attending that return. Liberia would act in the matter. She would have a national sympathy that France cannot silence but by submission. There is existing a moral sentiment that rulers in Christendom *must regard*.

A. M. COWAN,  
*Agent Ky. Col. Soc.*

Frankfort, Ky., July 28, 1858.

Mr. James testifies as follows :

The French ship Regina Cæli, of Nantes, Capt. Simmons, arrived on the Liberian coast not long since, and made application to the government for leave to procure emigrants for the purpose of making a settlement on the Isle of Bourbon. The application being in itself innocent, it was granted with the understanding that as soon as she had obtained as many as she wished, that she would return to Monrovia and obtain passports for them, as they would for any other free citizens. The French ship then proceeded to Sugaree, near Cape Mount, having previously entered a part of her cargo at Monrovia. After landing his goods to one of the chiefs of that country, the inhabitants, who are reduced to a degree of poverty paralleled only in

countries favoring slavery and making it an institution, very readily entered into engagements to furnish them with emigrants. They commenced to do so, and collected some hundred or more, and delivered them to the French commander. But so long had the slave trade been abandoned that these emigrants had no idea of being penned up on shipboard, and began to arrange plans for regaining their liberty; but being thwarted in every instance by premature discovery, they had well nigh given over; as the vessel intended to sail soon for her port of destination, without even complying with her engagement to return to Monrovia for passports, a proceeding that would deprive them of their last hope of being restored to the state from which they had been removed.

When, consequently, the captain went on shore to close his business and get as many more emigrants as he could, and while sending another party higher up the coast for the same purpose, the emigrants thought it a fit opportunity to carry into execution their last effort. They commenced at once, and murdered eleven Europeans who were on board, sparing the life of a French

doctor, who had been exceedingly kind to them, and they took command of the ship. As she was a vessel of 800 tons burthen, and rigged in such a manner that they could not control her properly, they cruised about in the vicinity of Cape Mount for several days, or rather they drifted; for when the wind blew off shore she drifted to sea, and when the wind came from sea she went in shore, till they thought proper to let go anchor. They were afraid to land, as they might again be enslaved. Finally, the English Mail steamer *Ethiope*, Capt Croft, at the request of the French Consul at Monrovia, went and brought her into the harbor of Monrovia, and almost immediately after doing so, the emigrants—300 in number—made the best of their way on shore, and to their homes. Not until then did the Government of Liberia know by what means these emigrants had been procured. It appears that the greatest number of them had been kidnapped, and forced aboard that ship, making it nothing more nor less than the actual slave trade.

Very respectfully,

B. V. R. JAMES,

*Judge of Liberia Court of Probate.*  
New York, July 15, 1858.

**Extracts from an Address of the Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends, (London, 1858,)**

**ON THE CONDUCT OF CHRISTIANS AND CIVILIZED NATIONS TOWARDS THOSE LESS CIVILIZED AND ENLIGHTENED.**

No one race is exempt from the effects of the Fall: none can claim an exclusive right to the privileges of the Gospel. Whether a man be a Jew or a Greek, a Saxon or a Celt, a Hindoo or a Hottentot, he is alike an object of the universal love of Him, "who hath made of one

blood all nations of men;" and who, in Christ Jesus, has proclaimed for all, the message of his free salvation. In the ways of his ordinary providence, and much more in the revelation of his grace in the Gospel, He has been pleased to present the highest possible exemplification of that kindness and love towards man, which it is his will that man everywhere should exercise towards his brother. How impressive is that teaching, hum-

bling alike to all sorts and conditions of men, in which our Almighty Father "commendeth His love towards us, in that whilst we were yet sinners Christ died for us." How precious is the bond of universal brotherhood revealed in the words, "God so loved the world that He gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life."

Assuredly, then, it is a duty incumbent upon all, and especially upon those who bear the hallowed name of our one Lord and Redeemer, *to act towards man everywhere, however uncivilized or unenlightened, with that respect, with that consideration and love, which are due to our common nature, and to our common hopes.*

What have we that we have not received? Let their situation then awaken, not our contempt, but our compassion. Let us often reflect what we ourselves should have been under like circumstances, and shew forth our Christianity with that genuine courage, which consists not in returning evil for evil, but in the unflinching exercise of truth, justice, and mercy; which would do or suffer anything, rather than swerve from the eternal law of right. Can it be denied that the line of conduct here marked out, is in accordance with the dictates of Infinite Wisdom; and shall it yet be gravely asserted to be impracticable? Oh! that there were more faith to receive with reverential love and implicit obedience the doctrine and example of the Son of God, both as the authoritative exposition of the Divine will in relation to the conduct and government of man, and as evidence not to be shaken by any human testimony or legislation, of its universal adaptation to his wants and capacities.

What, indeed, have been the melancholy results of the opposite principles? No tongue can tell, no heart can conceive, the vastness or the depth of that suffering, the amount, or the bitterness of that woe, which men professing Christianity, and often under the pretext of its sacred name, have, within the last four centuries, inflicted upon their fellow-men in the less civilized or enlightened portions of the globe, to the destruction of myriads of human beings; the utter extinction, not of families only, but of whole nations and races. \* \* \*

In the face of results so appalling, we cannot but be painfully impressed with the prevelance of the idea among many Christian professors, that the sword is to clear the way for the reception of the Gospel. Very affectionately, but earnestly, would we raise our protest against this dangerous mistake. "The wratch of man worketh not the righteousness of God." Deeply ought we to be humbled under the consideration, how greatly the works of the flesh have obstructed the spread of His glorious Truth. It is His mercy alone which has caused it anywhere to prosper, notwithstanding these obstructions. And to appeal to that mercy as in anywise sanctioning them, were high and unwarrantable presumption. It is his prerogative to overrule evil for good, but that does not make the evil good. The religion of Jesus is essentially a religion of love; its objects are righteousness and peace; it influences not by violence, but by persuasion. It was not founded, nor has it ever been truly promoted, by force of arms. In its early planting and marvellous preservation, it pleased Infinite Wisdom to give a testimony for all time, to the power of simple Christian faith in connexion with Chris-

tian practice—of meekness, forgiveness, and love, in alliance with truth and holiness, These are the weapons of heavenly temper which are still mighty through God to the pulling down of the strongholds of sin and Satan upon earth.

We turn with satisfaction and with rejoicing to the exertions which have been employed of later years for the diffusion of the Holy Scriptures, and of Christian knowledge and civilization, among some of the less enlightened tribes of the earth, as well as to every effort made under the constraining influence of the love of Christ, and under the guidance of His Spirit, to bring the heathen to the knowledge of the way of life and salvation through the Lord Jesus. Warmly do we desire that Christians everywhere may be more and more alive to their high vocation; and address themselves to the warfare against sin, ignorance, and superstition, relying on the power of our risen Redeemer, rather than on the protection of fleets and armies. Let us, in our intercourse with the heathen, never forget the allegiance which we owe to Christ; and let not a government that is called by that sacred name, allow itself to act towards them in a manner which would dishonor the individual Christian. Then would the way be opened, under the Divine blessing, for the spread of the Gospel, where war or conquest would have served only to disgrace its profession and obstruct its progress. As a nation we have been, and still are, greatly blessed of the Lord. We are distinguished by the arts and comforts of civilized life, by scientific and mechanical skill, by unnumbered privileges, and more than all these, by the extensive diffusion amongst us of the Scriptures of Truth. *Higher responsibilities are consequent upon these*

*superior advantages, and are inseparable from them.*

It is a remarkable feature of the present day, that Central Africa, through the discoveries of modern travellers and from other causes, seems now likely to be laid open, and will doubtless be attractive both to commerce and emigration. How signal is the opportunity thus afforded for carrying out the principles above developed. Far better would it be that Europeans and Americans should leave this vast region still unvisited or unexplored, than that they should be guilty of perpetrating there such crimes as those which have marked their conduct towards the negro population of other parts of Africa, or towards the red men of the American wilderness. Instead of commencing operations by armed factories and forts, and ending by conquest and annexation, may all the acts of civilized men, whether as explorers, as merchants, as settlers, as the officers and representatives of Christian governments, or in any other character, be conducted with a constant reference to that sacred law—"All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." The injunction not to covet the dwellings, the cattle, or any other of the possessions of our neighbor, was a Divine command under the law, and it is surely not less obligatory under the Gospel. If honestly obeyed by British subjects and by the British government, in its full import, at the very outset of an intercourse with these newly-opened regions, not only would the laying of one great stumbling-block in the way of conversion to Christianity be prevented; but, abstaining from wrong doing in this thing, Great Britain might, with a better prospect of success, plead with others to do likewise.

In the love of Christ, we would appeal to our fellow-countrymen. We trust that under the Divine blessing, this, our plea, may meet with a response in the hearts of many who, amidst the stir and pressure of active life, would shrink from disclaiming either the hopes or the responsibilities of the Christian. Nor would we withhold an earnest entreaty to those who are anxious for the spread of the glorious doctrines of the Gospel among the heathen, that they will bestow a calm and serious perusal on this appeal. May a conviction be continually cherished that the precepts of Christ are not mere theories, but commands graciously designed and fitted for man; and that they are therefore to be implicitly obeyed, in their comprehensive application to his whole conduct towards his fellow-man, civil, commercial, and social. The uncivilized appreciate Christian conduct, when they have but little knowledge of the truths upon which it is founded. The

heart that is steeled by oppression is melted by kindness. Love may prevail where fraud and deceit would only provoke irritation and disgust.

Let the religion of the Christian trader, then, be no longer disgraced by acts of violence or injustice. Let it commend itself to the consciences of men of every color and of every clime by fair dealing, by truth-speaking without any shade of deception, by pity and compassion, tenderness and love, patience and forbearance, to the brotherhood of mankind throughout the world. Thus would commerce become the bright reflex of our Christian profession, and contribute to prepare the way for the reception of the Gospel, by commending its holy truths to the acceptance of those to whom they have been unknown.

Signed in and on behalf of the meeting,

JOSEPH THORP,  
*Clerk to the meeting this year.*

#### Sorgho and Imphee.

WE have received from A. O. Moore & Co., publishers, a valuable treatise on the Chinese and African sugar canes; their origin, varieties, and culture; their value as a forage crop, and for the manufacture of sugar, syrup, alcohol, wines, vinegar, &c., by Henry S. Olcott. Appearing at this juncture, (just as the maturing crops of these varieties of plants so recently introduced to the attention of agriculturists in the United States are beginning to be gathered,) it will be sought for with avidity. Appended, is an article on the crystallization of the juice of the sorgho, written by D. Jay Browne, Esq., of the U. S. Patent Office, for the next volume of the Agricultural Report; also a paper from Mr. Leonard

Wray, formerly a planter at Natal, who has been instrumental in introducing the value of the imphee as a sugar producing plant, prominently to public notice. Curiously enough, these two plants, having apparently the same properties and almost the same appearance, were received in Europe though from widely different sources, almost simultaneously—the one from Shanghai, in 1851, through the French consul, and the other from the southeast coast of Africa, in the country of the Zulu Kaffirs. In their ability to yield crystallized sugar, afford nourishment for stock, in the requirements for cultivation, and other peculiarities, they are almost identical; but of the African plant there are no less than sixteen

distinct varieties, of various degrees of saccharine richness, and differing very widely in the time required for their maturity. In this respect, it seems peculiarly adapted to general cultivation. In the manufacture of sugar from the imphee, Mr. Wray says he has had the "most signal success." He regards the fact as established that wherever maize or Indian corn will grow and ripen its seed, there imphee will likewise grow and elaborate its juice so as to be suitable for sugar-making. Another important subject is thus referred to:

"Notwithstanding my numerous unsuccessful attempts some years ago to impregnate or fecundate the flowers of the sugar cane, so as to obtain a seed which would germinate and produce sugar-cane, yet I cannot help clinging to the plant (imphee,) as the only remaining hope we now have of effecting this interesting object. I have already taken measures to have new flowers of the sugar-cane brought into immediate and continued contact with those of the imphee, so as to ascertain with a certainty whether the sugar-cane will thereby be induced to perfect its seed, and on the other hand, whether the pollen of the cane flowers will produce any beneficial or other change in the character of the imphee seed."

This question Mr. Wray justly regards as of sufficient interest to engage the attention of every scientific and inquiring mind. With regard to the productiveness of the imphee, we extract the following:

"On an acre, if we have only 14,000 roots or stools, each stool will produce from five to twenty

canes, varying in weight from a quarter of a pound to 1½ pounds, each affording, on a low average, therefore, we will say, 84,000 canes, weighing 65,000 pounds, capable of yielding seventy-five per cent. of juice; but if taken at only seventy per cent., then giving 44,100 pounds of juice, containing fifteen per cent. of sugar.

"If, from this quantity of juice, the manufacturer cannot manage to produce two tons of good, dry, fair-colored sugar, then he must be unskillful indeed.

"One English acre of imphee, grown under favorable circumstances, will yield fully two tons of dry sugar and even more; but I will not estimate the average return at more than 1½ tons of fair, dry sugar, per acre, which it should most undoubtedly produce as an average crop."

Mr. Wray says he finds that there are now manufactured throughout the whole countries of Europe about 160,000 tons of beet-root sugar, obtained from about 400 English acres of land, forming an average of something like 800 pounds of sugar per acre, and argues that "no reasonable being can maintain for one moment that the produce obtainable from one acre of beet-root is any way equal to that derivable from an acre of imphee." Moreover, the expense of manufacturing sugar from the imphee is said to be much less. And, when compared with the sugar-cane, the advantages are declared to be still in its favor, so much so, that "the tropical planter will, of necessity, be compelled to adopt the imphee and discard the sugar-cane, as a mere matter of self-preservation.—*New York paper.*

#### The McDonough Will Case.

WE find in the New Orleans papers of the 3d instant the subjoined interesting decision in the

McDonough will case, delivered by Judge EGGLESTON in the Fifth District Court:



" *City of New Orleans vs. City of Baltimore et. al.*—The respective parties as above are legatees under universal title of the late John McDonogh, and suit was brought to effect a partition, either in kind or by licitation. Judge Eggleston's predecessor named experts to report on the practicability of such division, and this suit springs properly from a rule taken by plaintiff to have defendant, the African Colonization Society and the Society for Destitute Orphan Boys of New Orleans, to show cause why the report made should not be homologated and made the basis of the partition. The cities agreed to surcease the indivision upon the report; but the societies were opposed to such division as it proposed.

" No one, says Judge Eggleston, in keeping with article 1,215 of the Code of our State, can be compelled to hold property with another, unless the contrary has been agreed upon. Further, by articles 1,220 and 1,222, a stipulation that there never shall be a partition is null and void; and a will thus providing would be considered as not written. These legislative provisions demonstrate beyond contradiction the right of a co-proprietor of property in common to sue for a partition.

" The next question, then, is: Can the societies in question, who are to receive one-eighth each of the nett annual revenues of the estate, oppose the partition? I should say no, according to article 612 of the Code, and other authorities in Sixth Louisiana Reports, p 214, recognised by the Legislature in the acts of 185, p. 337, sec. 8, as the law on the subject. A like rule maintains in Courts of Equity. See 1 Story Ex., p. 730; 1 Johnson Chan. Reports, 140; 5 Payne, 518; and 6 Linn, 643.

" The next question, Are the societies annuitants or usufructuaries? can also be determined under the provisions of the code. Article 525 defines a usufruct; the second clause of the next article declares that there is a quasi or imperfect usufruct, and article 602 that the legacy to any of the revenues of a property is a kind of usufruct. Now, we see that the will gives to each of these societies, to be paid annually, one-eighth of the nett revenues for rent of the general estate, for certain declared purposes. This fixes upon the societies the character of legal or quasi usufructuaries. Here article 607 of the code is decisive as to the duration of legacies to corporations causing them to terminate with the existence of the corporations. The legacies to the societies, then, must be limited to thirty years each from the death of McDonogh.

" The principles adopted by the experts in estimating these legacies, I think, are founded in law and rest on a liberal basis, in giving \$84,230 27 to each society, after deducting the amount received by the Destitute Orphan Boys' Asylum of this city, under the decision of the Supreme Court of Louisiana. That decision asserts that, the cities having assented to the partition made by the experts, there can be no opposition from other parties. The law clearly authorizes the severance of their communion of property, which public policy and national weal alike require.

" The court is next asked for its opinion regarding a question which was raised, but left without argument, as to whether the cities have any claims upon each other for claims of money under the legacies for a 'School Farm' and for an 'Asylum for the Poor?' The Supreme Court of the United States as well as that of Louisiana have de-

cided that the cities are the owners and legatees, under the will, of the property devised. If the legacies left to Baltimore and New Orleans respectively, for the establishment and endowment by one of a 'School Farm' and by the other of an 'Asylum for the Poor,' (institutions which have never been incorporated as the will directs,) cannot be executed by reason of their being in contravention of good morals, repugnant to the rules of public policy, or violative of some principle of law, they must be declared null and void. I give my conclusions without quoting the authorities on which they are based, or stating the processes of reasoning which lead my mind to them, as follows:

1. "They do not constitute *fide commissis* or substitutions, and do not fall under the prohibitive blows of the rules relative to them.

2. "McDonogh, by the conditions which he imposed upon his property, transcended the powers with which the law clothed him.

3. "He had no authority to give perpetuity to his succession and lock it up from commerce and circulation for the period which he manifestly intended; creating what he terms in his will his 'general estate,' endowing it with immortality, enjoining its augmentation by purchases as the revenues increase, and donating those revenues to the education and support of the poor forever; forbidding again that the same shall be alienated, and declaring that it shall remain forever the property of the 'school farm;' further, preventing any compromise between the cities by prohibiting the one from receiving from the other a sum of money for its respective proportions.

4. "McDonogh had no legal right to stamp upon the property donated to the cities, or to any other

person, natural or juridical, the character of inalienability. No one is permitted to give or sell property in mortmain; and that the testator intended the amortization and perpetuation of his property is beyond doubt.

5. "The testator is allowed to appoint executors for his will with powers only in keeping with law. He cannot endow them with authority to purchase real estate, to convert personal into real estate, and invest funds for an indefinite series of ages, because these are acts which appertain to the cities as attributes of ownership. The testator cannot charge his executors to thus go on increasing his fortune for years or ages to the accomplishment of any object of munificence. If not interdicted by the letter from performing such imposed duties, they are by the theory, motive, and genius of our legislation and jurisprudence.

6. "The sovereignty of the will of a testator over his property is confined to the property left at his decease, and not *post mortem* acquisitions. He cannot devise a scheme or agency for the acquisition, management, and administration of his estate after his demise. The law takes charge of it, and directs the mode of its administration.

7. "That the property bequeathed is to be administered through other agencies and instrumentalities than the cities to whom it belongs is violative of public policy, if not the positive legislation of the States. Cities are incorporated for the administration of property confided to them, and the public weal requires that they alone should exercise it.

8. "The law requires capacity in the legatee to receive the legacy at the testator's decease; or, if it be a conditional legacy, capacity in him to receive at the epoch of the fulfil-

ment of the condition. Now, at the date of McDonogh's death, in October, 1850, and on the establishment of his will in court, the 'Asylum for the Poor' and the 'School Farm' were not *esse*, and could not take the legacies. The Legislatures of Louisiana and of Maryland having abstained from incorporating said institutions, contrary to the order of the testator to have them incorporated, they are mere nonentities, and can assert no pretensions under the will.

"I have not deemed it necessary," says Judge Eggleston, in concluding his able opinion, to enter into a detailed analysis of the contents of this will, which is an immolation of verbiage, and dictated obviously to gratify the vanity and ambition, the caprice and love for notoriety of the testator, not to say his avarice, which latter quality probably pervades it in every line. Knowing that he could not possess and enjoy the property perpetually himself, he has attempted to impart immortality to it in the form of a testamentary succession, and to devote it *in perpetuum* to others, contrary to the established

principles of our testamentary jurisprudence. He has created himself an American legislator; he has abrogated and superseded the law of the land designed to alike govern and effect all the citizens of the State, and, taking his property from its dominion, has enacted a law for himself to govern the succession of his estate, acquired, and accretory for years to come; thus communicating to it extraordinary prerogatives, which no other property enjoys, and creating that monstrosity in government—an *imperium in imperio*.

"For these reasons I am of opinion that the portions of the will herein embraced and considered are violative of law, repugnant to social order and good morals, hostile to the genius of our legislation, and consequently impossible and void. Let the report of the experts, therefore, be homologated and approved, and made the basis of this judgment of partition between the cities, as well as of the estimate of the present value of the legacies to the societies in question."

#### Intelligence.

THREE Liberians, the Hon. B. V. R. JAMES, E. J. ROYE, and THOMAS M. CHESTER, are now in this country, and have published statements vindicating the Republic against any participation in the slave trade. Mr. Roye is a merchant of high standing, has been Speaker of the Liberian Senate, and a candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Chester, a few days ago, delivered a lecture at New Haven, which is highly commended by the press. He has issued a prospectus for the establishment of a journal to be called the *Lone Star of Liberia*. Being intimately acquainted with Mr. James, we concur in the opinion of Dr. Hall, of Baltimore, who says:

"I have never yet known the man whose word I would consider more sacredly true than that of B. V. R. James, a confidence based upon an intimacy of twenty years."

NEXT VOYAGE OF THE SHIP—Let it be borne in mind, that the Packet Ship M. C. Stevens will sail from Baltimore for the several ports in Liberia, on the 1st day of November. All applications for freight or cabin passage to be made to the subscriber. Emigrants from Maryland desiring steerage passage will make application at this office, or to the traveling agents of the Society, in their respective districts. Price of cabin passage, \$100; steerage passage, \$35. Freight, 30 cents per cubic foot, or \$1.50 per barrel of 5 feet, payable in advance. Persons desiring freight will do well to apply early. Correspondents, or

those sending freight from a distance, will bear in mind to send bills of lading or receipts of carriers, by mail, prepaying all expenses to the ship, including drayage, portorage, and other incidentals in Baltimore.

JAMES HALL,  
*Agent for the Ship, Baltimore.*

FOR SALE at this office, a few barrels of Liberia Syrup; also, sugar Samples of superior Liberia Mocha coffee. Those friendly to Liberia and disposed to advance her interests will please call.—*Maryland Colonization Journal, Baltimore, Md.*

#### ELDER PECK.

FEW of the present age, of any religious denomination, have performed so much labor, or accomplished more real good, than this veteran of the Baptist Church, who died at Rock Spring, Ill., on the 15th inst. He went into the Mississippi Valley in 1818, and he has labored in that vast region for forty years with a zeal, industry and success, which has rendered his name familiar in all the churches. In his character were blended all the elements which fitted him for the great work of his life. As pioneer, missionary, teacher, and historian he was alike useful and effective.

Elder Peck (some called him "Doctor," but those who knew him best would hardly recognize him by that cognomen) was not only an extraordinary man in the pulpit, but he was an accurate observer of men and things—the seasons and the changes connected with them—and treasured in his daily journal all that seemed to him remarkable in the material world. The St. Louis Republican says:—"He found time from his other labors to write many books, the publication of which did as much to enlighten the people to the East in regard to the climate, resources and people of the West, and to invite them thither, as has ever been contributed by any whatever. The amount of labor performed by him was extraordinary. He was never idle. He was always writing, or doing something for the good of his fellow man. Possibly, no man in the valley of the Mississippi was so familiar with its local history as Elder Peck. It belongs to others to write with more particularity of his character, his family relations, and his connection with the church, of which he was one of its most influential members."—*Albany Journal.*

FOR LIBERIA.—The brig George C. Ackerly, which was advertised to sail from New York for Africa, last Tuesday, is the property of Mr. E. J. Roye, colored, of

Monrovia, and is engaged as a trader along the African sea-board. This is another indication of the growth of the commerce of Africa and the enterprise of the Liberians. There are some forty small vessels engaged in the coast trade of Liberia, built and owned in the country. Besides these the firm of McGill Brothers, colored men, own and run two schooners of some hundred tons each. One of these, the President Benson, has recently sailed from Baltimore, homeward bound, with a valuable cargo.—*Colonization Herald.*

OUR COLORED POPULATION.—The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the past year, expended \$75,000 on missions to slaves.

A LIBERAL PUBLISHER.—In England, Dr. Livingstone's volume of travels is now in its thirtieth thousand, and sells at a guinea. Murray, the publisher, undertook to give him £2,000 out of the proceeds of the first edition of 12,000 copies. When the second edition was called for, the publisher wrote to the author that he should have a third of the profits. A third and a fourth impression were demanded, and this princely publisher informed the traveler that he should have half the profits of all the editions together, first, second, third, and fourth. Moreover, Murray paid up the money at once, and Livingstone had it in his pocket before he left for Africa.

SLAVERY IN DELAWARE.—One of the Delaware papers has recently come out with a long and earnest editorial in favor of the abolition of slavery in that State. It institutes a comparison between Newcastle and Sussex counties, the former being practically a free, and the latter a slave county. In the former, improved land is worth over fifty-three dollars per acre, while in the latter similar land is worth but seven to eight dollars per acre. The plan of extinction proposed by the paper to which we have alluded, is to make all children born or brought into the State after the next 4th of July, free at the age of eighteen or twenty-one years. This, it is thought, will affect no individual slaveholder seriously, while it will have an instant and powerful influence on the general prosperity of the State.

AFRICAN COTTON is beginning a career of inevitable and great moment to Africa and the world. Mr. Thomas Clegg, a large cotton-spinner at Manchester, states, in the London Daily News, that his consignments of cotton from the native traders in Abbeokuta, amounted, last year, to

225,000 pounds, at a cost of about eight and a half cents a pound, cleaned and delivered; while its value in the market, notwithstanding the recent fall, is fourteen cents. Three makers of gins have, within a short time, sent out to Africa two hundred and fifty cotton gins, ordered by the natives, and generally paid for on delivery. There are four packing-presses in operation at Abbeokuta. As to the cotton in the seed, there is no scarcity of that. There is always plenty offering, and the people of Abbeokuta cannot be made to believe that England can purchase all they can produce.—*Western Ch. Advocate.*

**BIBLES FOR SLAVES.**—We clip the following paragraph from a New Hampshire journal:

“Henry Ward Beecher, in his ‘Life Thoughts,’ says: ‘The Bible Society is sending its bibles all over the world—to Greenland and the Morea, to Arabia and Egypt; but it dares not send them to our own people. The colporteur who should leave a Bible in a slave’s cabin would go to Heaven from the lowest limb of the first tree.’”

If Henry Ward Beecher, or our northern exchanges who copy this calumny against the Christianity of the South, will send us a thousand bibles, we engage that they shall be left, every one, in the cabins of slaves! We engage, moreover, that not a syllable of complaint on this account shall fall from the lips of any Virginia gentleman—though he stands apart from the church himself!—*R. Herald.*

**EXPECTED EMIGRANTS FOR THE  
NOVEMBER EXPEDITION.**

The Rev. John Orcutt, Travelling Secretary of the Society, writes from Boston under date of August 23d—

“I have just returned, thus far, from the meeting of the General

Association of New Hampshire, and since my arrival here I am informed that the Massachusetts Emigrants, at one of the regular meetings of the Association held last Tuesday evening, resolved to embark for Liberia in November next. I have no doubt that a dozen families of them, at least, will carry out such resolution.

\* \* \* \* \*

“They will be an addition to the Liberians of uncommon value and usefulness, if their lives are spared. The most of the adults of the entire company are professing Christians.”

**CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.**

The United States brig Dolphin, Lieut. John N. Maffitt commanding, arrived at Key West on Sunday, the 22d instant, from the coast of Cuba. She captured the brig Putnam, (with the name *Echo* painted on her stern) with 318 negroes, and sent her in charge of Lieut. Bradford and Second Lieut. Carpenter, to Charleston. The following telegraphic despatches are received from Charleston, August 28:

“The captured Africans, brought into port by Lieut. Bradford, of the U. S. brig Dolphin, this morning, have been quarantined.”

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

“*Charleston, Aug. 28.*—The cargo of Africans have been landed at Castle Pinkney, in charge of the United States Marshal. The affair has created much excitement.”

**Receipts of the American Colonization Society;**

*From the 20th of July to the 20th of August, 1858.*

**MAINE.**

By Capt. George Barker, (\$5),

viz:

*Wiscassett*—Capt. P. Lenox, toward life-membership..... 5 00

**NEW HAMPSHIRE.**

By Capt. Geo. Barker, (\$87.50),

viz:

*Keene*—Dr. D. Adams, \$5, W.

H. Wheeler, F. A. Faulkner, \$1 each—\$7. *Charlestown*—George Olcott, \$3, S. Wilder, \$1—\$4. *Hanover*—N. Lord, J. W. Patterson, and J. N. Patterson, \$1 each; Cash, 50 cents—\$3.50. *Lyme*—Gen. D. Culver, \$10, E. Franklin, Hon. D. C. Churchill, D. C. Churchill, jr., each \$5; F. F. Dodge,

\$2, Col. Thos. Perkins, \$1.50, Capt. C. Skinner, A G. Washburn, A. Southard, S. Farnsworth, S. S. Grant, Deborah Gilbert, Dr. A. Smalley, Rev. E. Tenney, Mrs. Judge Churchill, \$1 each; L. Gilbert, Mrs. Steele, and L. Fitch, 50 cents each; Mr. Turner, 25 cents—\$39.75. *Oxford*—Mrs. Lucy Campbell, \$2, Rev. E. Merrill, \$1—\$3. *Meriden*—Rev. S. B. Blanchard, M. Wells, 50 cts. each; C. S. Richards, Dea. S. B. Duncan, Dea. D. Morrell, \$1 each—\$4. *Cornish Flat*—Mrs. F. M. Ripley, and J. Wyman, \$1 each; Cash, 25 cents, and Cash, 25 cents—\$2 50 *Acworth*—Captain E. Woodbury, Rev. A. Foster, Rev. J. Willey, D. Blanchard, B. C. Finley, \$1 each; Madam Haward, 75 cents, Sundry persons, 50 cts. and 25 cts.—\$3 50—\$9.25. *Paper Mill Village*—Dea. W. Breed, \$1.50, D. Hatch, \$1—\$2.50..... 87 50

By Rev. John Orcutt, (\$67.) viz: *Keene*—Mrs. Appleton, \$50, J. Calony, Dr. D. Adams, \$5 each; Mrs. Newcomb, \$3, Rev. W. O. White, \$2. *Claremont* Simeon Ide, \$2..... 67 00

154 50

VERMONT.

By Capt. Barker, (\$1.50.) viz: *Northwich*—Mr. Blodget, and Mr. Hutchinson, each 25 cents—50 cents. *Hartford*—Allen Hazen, \$1..... 1 50

By Rev. J. Orcutt, (\$52 25.) viz: *Woodstock*—Collection in Dr. Clement's Church, \$20.25. *Brattleboro*—Collection in Rev. Joseph Chandler's Church, \$14 50. *Bellows' Falls*—A. A. Stone, E. W. Bancroft, \$5 each; H. E. Staughton, \$3, H. Atkins, \$2, H. F. Green, M. Wentworth, \$1 each; Col. Hide, 50 cents—\$17.50..... 52 25

53 75

MASSACHUSETTS.

*Worcester*—Legacy of Mrs L. H. P. Goodell, deceased..... 45 00

RHODE ISLAND.

By Capt. G. Barker, (\$8.) viz: *Barrington*—Fourth of July collection in Rev. F. Horton's Church..... 8 00

By Rev. John Orcutt, (\$184.50) viz: *Newport*—Thomas R. Hazard, \$25, Mrs. E. DeWolf Thayer, \$10, Miss Harriet Clark, Samuel Allen, Miss Caroline King, R. B. Kinsley, Samuel Engs, G. H. Calvert, John T. Bush, each \$5; Mrs. Mary Bull, Wm. Guild, R. P. Berry, each \$2; Mrs. DeWolf, Miss DeWolf, Mrs. Littlefield, W. Newton, Miss H. N. Bailey, Mrs Jos. Bailey, W. A. Clark, each \$1; Miss Elizabeth Easton, \$2 50, Individuals in the Society of the Rev. Charles H. Malcom, \$30, to constitute him a life-member of the A. C. S..... 115 50

*Bristol*—Mrs. Hannah Gibbs, Mrs. Ruth DeWolf, each \$15, to constitute George W. Carr of Warren a life-member of the A. C. S.; Wm. Fales, Robert Rogers, each \$10; Mrs. Lydia S. French, \$5, in full to constitute the Rev. Joseph Trapnell, jr., of Keokuck, Iowa, a life-member of the A. C. S.; J. D. W. Perry, \$1, Miss Charlotte DeWolf, \$5..... 61 00

*Warren*—Mrs. Hannah Smith, Mrs. Wm. Carr, each \$3; C. T. Child, \$2..... 8 00

192 50

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. J. Orcutt, (\$46.) viz: *New Haven*—Geo. Hoadley, Judge Crosswell, each \$5; Mrs. Fenn, \$1..... 11 00

*Meriden, west*—Hiram Butter, \$10, Judge Brooks, \$5..... 15 00

*Milford*—Collection in the Rev. Dr. Brace's Church..... 20 00

*Groton*—Collection in Cong. Ch., by Rev. A. Pomeroy, to complete life-membership of R. C. Reynolds..... 10 00

*Fairfield*—Collection in Cong. Ch. by the Pastor..... 40 00

NEW JERSEY.

*Branchville*—Collection in Ref'd Dutch Ch., by Rev. W. Pitcher, \$8 00

DELAWARE.

*Wilmington*—Bequest of Miss Margaret Macky..... 150 00

TENNESSEE.

*Lookout Mountain*—Mrs. Emma S. Cameron, to constitute her husband James Cameron a life member..... 30 00

OHIO.

*Norwich*—Collection in Pres. Ch. by Rev. S. Wilson..... 3 30  
*New Concord*—Collection in Pleasant Hill Church, by Rev. S. Wilson, Pastor..... 8 25  
*Huntington*—Rev. A. R. Clark.. 3 00  
 By Rev. E. G. Hamilton, (\$599.88,) viz:  
*Dauton*—Henry Stoddard, and Thomas Parrott, each \$100; R. W. Steele, \$25, E. W. Davis, J. D. Philips, J. G. Lowe, A. J. Stoddard, V. Winters, \$10 each; L. C. Cornley, William Dixon, P. Odlin, J. V. Doup, P. M. Harmon, D. B. John, W. J. Lamme, Henry Herrman, J. McDaniel, D. Keiper, B. M. Ayres, H. T. Brown, D. K. Boyer, J. Kinney, D. Davis, T. L. Babbitt, J. V. Walters, E. A. King, S. Yate, J. E. Edgar, C. L. Decker, A. Decker, D. W. Iddings, D. E. Ward, J. C. Smith, J. D. Lowe, D. W. Winters, C. Koener, C. Harries, E. A. Parrott, G. G. Prugh, A. Cahill, L. Craighead, J. C. Pierce, J. L. Welton, T. J. S. Smith, R. J. King, D. H. Dryden, J. Gebhart, Foote v Callender, J. H. Pierce, J. Harries, C. Ells, W. Conover, G. Kennedy, A. B. Irwin, Phebe Steele, J. W. Harries, Henry Stoddard, jr., R. D. Harshman, \$5 each; J. H. Kiersted, D. & F. B. Shull, Dr. S. Haynes, H. Conover, W. S. Phelps, J. Clingman, J. D. Loomis, Leon Moore, C. H. Greene, S. M. Brown, \$3 each; D. P. Nead, H. Strong, J. B. Kenney, R. R. Dickey, Thos F. Thresher, J. Bunstine, Dr. E. Conway, C. G. Grimes, Young & Gump, G. M. Young, J. H. Pendleton, \$2 each—\$577. *Chillicothe*—Collection in the First Pres. Church, \$22.83 ..... 599 88

614 43

ILLINOIS.

By Rev. John Seys, (\$200.44) viz:  
*Jacksonville*—M. E. Church, East Charge: Dr. D. W. Brown, Mrs. R. P. Brown, each \$10; Miss Hattie Brown, M. Stacy, each \$.; G. W. S. Callen, John Mathers, each \$2; J. S. Van-

winkle, E. D. Vanwinkle; Sanderson, W. H. Reed, H. H. Sansom, John Coppinger, W. Sharp, Thomas Barber, C. W. Dunbrack, C. H. Dawson, Dr. G. Y. Shirley, James H. Burnett, Sarah Neil, Rev. H. Spalding, C. W. Mathews, M. Saunderson, W. Mathers, M. Rapp, R. Mathews, B. F. Gass, Cash, E. E. Rucker, S. Rucker, B. R. Upham, each \$1; J. Bell, Peter Alton, Cash, Julia A. Dawson, E. M. Spalding, M. L. Spalding, M. Smith, W. H. Barbour, J. W. Plummer, each 50 cents; Cash, 70 cents—\$63.20. M. E. Church, West Charge: W. Brown, R. Lambert, each \$5; W. Guy, J. Gorham, Mrs. C. Rockwell, each \$2; W. Needham, James Neil, John Davis, C. Hook, S. B. Justice, J. Tomlinson, D. Hamilton, W. Hamilton, M. A. Cannon, Mrs. Koscialowski, Mrs R Veitch, J. Vanwinkle, Mrs M Reed, Martha H. Taudy, J. F. Langley, W. N. Ross, Mrs. Reawick, Mrs. Capps, each \$1; M. S. Sawyer, John Atyou, J. S. Searfoss, each 50 cents; Hannah Neil, Angeline Scott Billings, each 25 cents; Cash collected, \$7.75, —\$44. First Presbyterian Church: Mrs. E. Ayers, \$20, Mrs. R. Weir, \$10, R. Nutting, Mrs. E. Duncan, D. A. Smith, each \$5; F. Stevenson, \$3, A friend, W. Catlin, each \$2; Mrs. E. Pierson, Mrs. Dr. H. Jones, Joel Catlin, L. Hatfield, Mrs. S. H. Roberts, A. Smith and Lady, L. R. Parsons, G. G. Sillick, T. W. Catlin, W. C. Stevenson, each \$1; Mrs. M. A. Glover, Mrs. R. Glover, W. J. G. Nutting, Miss E. Eddy, each 50 cents; Mrs. Skeen, 25 cents, Cash collection, \$10.35 — \$74.60. Baptist Church: J. W. Goltra, \$5, G. W. Fox, Dr. B. Gillet, 2 Misses Bibb, Miss Eggbert, Bro. Rolney, J. H. Alderman, each \$1; W. H. Higgins, 50 cents, J. D. Higgins, 25 cents, Cash collection, \$3.25—\$16.50. Miscellaneous, \$2 14..... 200 44

MISSISSIPPI.  
*McLeod's*—"Salem High School," by the Rev. J. H. Thomson.. 4 00

NEBRASKA TER.	
<i>Omaha City</i> —John Harris, "a thank offering for his safe return home,".....	5 00
FOR REPOSITORY.	
MAINE.—By Capt. G. Barker, (\$141,) viz: <i>Bangor</i> —E. Coe, to Aug. '58, \$2. <i>Brewer</i> —D. Barstow, in full, \$4. <i>New Castle</i> —B. D. Metcalf, to Jan. '59, \$1, William Hitchcock, to Sept. '58, \$1, E. Taylor, to Nov. '58, \$1, Capt. S. Hanley, to Sept. '58, \$1, Col. J. Gidden, to Sept. '58, \$2, D. Day, and J. Day, to Sept. '58, \$1 each; Thomas Chapman, 2d, to May, '59, \$2. <i>Hallowell</i> —Hon. J. Hubbard, to Jan. '59, \$2. <i>Wiscasset</i> —Captain P. Lenox, to Dec. '58, \$1. <i>Sheepscot Bridge</i> —Wm. P. Lenox, for Capt. T. Lenox, to May, '59, \$1.....	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.— <i>Keene</i> —Mrs. R. H. Cooke, to July, '59, \$1. <i>Charlestown</i> —Rev. A. Ayer, to July, '59, \$1. <i>Hanover</i> —C. Benton, Dea. A. Pinneo, and J. Terry, each \$1, to July, '59. <i>West Lebanon</i> —C. B. Haddock and J. D. Hosley, each \$1 to July, '59. <i>Lebanon</i> —C. Benton, \$1 to July, '59. <i>Lyme</i> —Captain C. Skinner, \$1 to July, '59. <i>Haverhill</i> —M. Bailey, \$1 to July, '59. <i>Concord</i> —J. D. Sleeper, \$1 to July, '59. <i>Haverhill</i> —D. F. Merrill, \$1 to July, '59. <i>Cornish Flat</i> —Hon. E. Jackson, \$1 to July, '59. <i>Acworth</i> —N. Warner, Mrs. Lucy McLure, Dea. L. Sladur, Wm. Prentiss, S. Finley, Jesse Slader, John Grout, M. M. Warner, C. H. Brook, Rev. D. Page, Thomas M. Dickey, E. Grout, Miss S. K. Perham, and B. C. Finley, \$1 each to July, '59. <i>South Acworth</i> —Dea. S. Hardy, R. Bingham, and A. Houston, each \$1 to July, '59. <i>Paper Mill Village</i> —Dea. S. Crazin, Rev. N. G. Goodhue, and Dea. A. Holden, each \$1 to July, '59. <i>Langdon</i> —Dea. E. Holden, \$1 to July, '59. <i>Keene</i> —Z. Newell, \$4 to May, '59, A. Wilder, \$1 to Jan. '59, G. Tilden, \$1 to June, '59, John Elliott, \$2 to Aug. 1860. <i>Charlestown</i> —H. Hub-	
bard, jr., \$10 to Aug. '60, G. Olcott, \$2 to Jan. '59. <i>Lyme</i> —A. Murston, F. F. Dodge, O. K. Porter, \$1 each to June, '59. <i>Haverhill</i> —Dr. P. Spaulding, N. B. Felton, Hon. J. Page, \$2 each to Jan. '59. <i>South Haverhill</i> —N. M. Swazey, \$2 to Oct. '58. <i>Meriden</i> —Rev. E. T. Rowe, \$1 to June, '59, Dea. S. B. Duncan, and Dea. D. Merrill, \$1 each to Nov. '58. <i>Cornish Flat</i> —Mrs. F. M. Ripley, \$1 to Nov. '59. <i>Acworth</i> —Edward Woodbry, \$4 to Aug. '59.....	76 00
VERMONT.— <i>Norwich</i> —M. D. Baxter, William Loveland, Dea. H. Hutchinson, Rev. S. Boardman, Dan. O. Gillette, \$1 each to July, '59, Hon. A. Loveland, Dr. J. Davis, J. Emerson, \$1 each to Jan. '59, J. Hazen, \$1 to Nov. '58. <i>Thetford</i> —A. Howard, \$5, Mrs. A. Conant, \$4, Miss Mary G. White, \$2, each to Oct. '58; Dr. E. C. Worcester, \$1 to April, '59, G. Slade, \$1 to July, '59. <i>North Thetford</i> —Wm. H. Latham, \$3 to Jan. '59, S. Y. Closson, \$2 to Jan. '59, A. Howard, \$1 to July, '58. <i>Newbury</i> —F. Keyes, \$2 to Oct. '59, Mrs. A. Atkinson, \$1 to Dec. '58, D. W. Ladd, \$1 to Oct. '58. <i>Bradford</i> —Dea. G. W. Pritchard, \$5 to Oct. '59, J. A. Hardy, \$3 to Dec. '58. <i>Belows' Falls</i> —M. Wentworth, \$1 to Aug. '59.....	41 00
MASSACHUSETTS.— <i>Lowell</i> —John F. Rogers, \$1 to Sept. '58, J. G. Carney, G. H. Carlton, Wm. S. Southworth, \$1 each to Jan. '59.....	4 00
CONNECTICUT.— <i>Meriden</i> —Hon. Walter Booth, to June, '59...	1 00
VIRGINIA.— <i>Prince Edward</i> —Jos. Dupuy, to Jan. '59.....	2 00
KENTUCKY.— <i>Hartford</i> —H. Stevens, to Jan. '59, \$1. <i>Maysville</i> —Jas. Artus, to Jan. '59, \$1,	2 00
MISSISSIPPI.— <i>McLeod's</i> —Martin Moody, to Aug. '59.....	1 00
TEXAS.— <i>Swartwout</i> —R. S. Grant, in full.....	1 00
Total Repository.....	148 00
" Donations.....	1,363 62
Legacies.....	195 00
Aggregate Amount.....	\$1,706 62



T H E

# AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

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Vol. XXXIV.]

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER, 1858.

[No. 10.

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## The Recaptured Africans;

THE BENEVOLENT POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT TOWARDS THEM:

LIBERIA TO BE THEIR HOME.

THE PRESIDENT, following the example of Mr. Monroe, has decided to place the Recaptured Africans in Liberia, under the care of the American Colonization Society. Ample provision is to be made by the Government for their support and instruction during one year. Under authority of the President, the Secretary of the Navy has ordered the Steam Frigate *Niagara* to proceed to Charleston, to receive on board without delay these Africans, and convey them to the shores of Liberia. In all his arrangements for these people, the Chief Magistrate has shown great energy, decision and benevolent concern for their welfare, as well in the mode of their conveyance as in the disposal of them among the humane and religious citizens of that Republic. Nor will the country fail to express, warmly, its approbation of the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, for calling the *Niagara*, already consecrated by its

service in giving effect to the greatest scientific achievement of this age, to renew its honors on a voyage of Philanthropy: thus proclaiming that acts of justice and mercy are worthy to be associated with the triumphs of Genius, and in dignity and importance transcend all the merely intellectual inventions and works of man.

Difficulties had arisen to the General Government in the execution of the law of 1808, against the slave trade, from the regulations of some of the States, and the fact was communicated by the Secretary of State, Mr. Adams, to our Ministers abroad, —Messrs. Gallatin and Rush,—in his letter of November 2d, 1818. “A plan proposed (says a writer in the *Boston Traveler*,) by the British Government was declared impracticable,” because “the condition of the blacks being, in this Union, regulated by the municipal laws of the separate States, the Government of the United States can neither guar-

anty their liberty in the States where they could only be received as slaves, nor control them in the States where they would be recognized as free."

The anti-slave-trade act of 8th August, 1807, and which went into effect January 1st, 1808, declared that any negro, mulatto, or person of color, brought into the United States, or territories thereof, in violation of law, "shall remain subject to any regulations, not contravening the provisions of this act, which the legislatures of the several States or Territories may make, for disposing of any such negro, mulatto, or person of color."

Some slaves thus unlawfully introduced into remote Southern States, were by an unfortunate interpretation of the words of the law just cited, sold by their authority; but when the American Colonization Society was formed, the Legislature of Georgia, in an act authorizing this disposal of Africans brought into the State in violation of the laws of the United States, humanely declared, "that if previous to any sale of any such persons of color, the Society for colonizing free persons of color within the United States will undertake to transport them to Africa, or any other foreign place which they may procure as a colony for free persons of color, at the sole expense of the Society, and shall also pay to his Excellency the Go-

vernor all expenses incurred by the State since they have been captured and condemned; he is authorized and requested to aid in promoting the benevolent views of the Society, in such manner as he may deem expedient."

On the 13th of April, 1819, the Hon. W. H. Crawford, a citizen of Georgia, and then Secretary of the Treasury, informed the Managers of the American Colonization Society that some Africans were advertised to be sold at Milledgeville, unless the Society should interpose for their deliverance, when without delay the present venerable Senior Bishop of Virginia consented, under instructions from the Society, to repair to the capital of Georgia, where he arrived in time to arrest the sale, and secure to these people the hope and prospect of a safe return to their native land.

In view of this condition of things, and through the influence, we are assured, of distinguished friends in Congress of the American Colonization Society, the act of the 3d of March, 1819, entitled "An act in addition to the acts prohibiting the slave trade," was passed, and is still in force.

The second section of this act is in the following words:

*"And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to make such regulations and arrangements as he may deem expedient for the safe-keeping, support, and*

removal beyond the limits of the United States, of all such negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, as may be so delivered and brought within their jurisdiction; and to appoint a proper person or persons, residing upon the coast of Africa, as agent or agents for receiving the negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the slave trade by commanders of the United States armed vessels."

By the first section, all slaves brought from abroad into the United States or its territories, are to be delivered to "the marshal of the district into which they are brought, if within any port of the United States," or if elsewhere, "to such person or persons as shall be lawfully appointed by the President of the United States in the manner hereinafter directed." This act placed one hundred thousand dollars at the disposal of the President, to enable him to carry its provisions into effect.

On the 17th of December, 1819, Mr. Monroe communicated to Congress, in a special message, his views of this act; that it was enjoined on the Executive to cause all negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color taken under it to be removed to Africa; that as no place in Africa was designated, the whole coast was open for a selection, that one or more persons were to be appointed to receive them; that they should be aided in their return to their own homes, or in their establishment, at or near the place where landed; that

temporary shelter and food should be provided for them, and that it was incumbent on the President to make the necessary arrangements for carrying this act into effect, in Africa, in time to meet the delivery of any persons who might be taken by the public vessels and landed there under it.

With such views, Mr. Monroe announced in this message his purpose to send a public ship to the coast of Africa with agents, tools and implements necessary for the purposes above mentioned. Although these agents of the Government were to exercise "no powers founded on the principle of colonization," it became evident to the Government and the Colonization Society, that by mutual co-operation could the objects of both best be attained. The agents of both embarked, therefore, in the same ship, the *Elizabeth*, (chartered by the Government,) January 21, 1820, taking with them thirty-three mechanics and laborers, with their wives and children, eighty-eight in all, the men being under contract to erect barracks, and make other preparations for the reception of recaptured slaves. And to the honor of Mr. Monroe, and his Cabinet, and to the noble and persevering efforts of our naval officers, sent to carry out the benevolent policy of the Government in execution of the act of 1819 against the slave trade, are Humanity and Religion mainly indebted for the purchase of

Cape Messurado and the establishment of the independent Republic of Liberia.

The venerable first President of the American Colonization Society, the Hon. Bushrod Washington, in his opening address at the third annual meeting of the Society, among other things said :

“ All that now remains to be accomplished is to obtain the countenance and aid of the National Government, in such manner, and to such extent, as Congress in its wisdom may think expedient. Independent of the unanswerable reasons urged by the committee of the House of Representatives in their report of the 18th of April, 1818, in favor of Colonization, it may well be questioned, whether the humane policy of the Government to suppress the slave trade, and particularly, whether the act of the 3d of March, 1819, authorizing the President to send beyond the limits of the United States, all captured negroes, and to appoint agents, residing on the coast of Africa, to receive them, can be executed in the spirit of the Legislature, without establishing a settlement on some part of the African coast, to which captives may be sent, and where they may be received, supported, and instructed in the arts of civilized life. To land them on the coast, and to leave them exposed to a repetition of those outrages which had originally destined them to a life of slavery, would seem to accomplish very imperfectly, if at all, the humane and enlarged views of the Government.”

From the 15th of December, 1831, when Lieutenant R. F. Stockton and Dr. Eli Ayres, as representatives of the American Colonization So-

ciety, secured by purchase the territory of Cape Messurado, and waved over it the flag of Freedom, a home has been secured on the African coast for recaptured Africans.

The heroic Ashmun, in June of the next year, sailed in the brig *Strong*, Captain Otis, in charge of fifteen recaptured Africans from the State of Georgia, taken under the benevolent care, and restored to Africa at the expense, of the United States. In the absence of other agents, Mr. Ashmun on his arrival assumed the control of affairs, and in the course of a few days announced the following arrangements for their benefit :

“ 1. They are to form a community by themselves, entirely unconnected except in worship, and as hereinafter stated, with the other colonists. They reside together, under the constant direction of Major T. Draper, a single man, who constantly occupies apartments connected with theirs.

“ 2. Their superintendent is to control their hours of rising and sleeping, lead the family devotions, diligently instruct them in reading, writing, figures, and the principles of Christianity, from three to four hours daily.

“ 3. George is appointed to take charge of them at a particular hour every day, lead them into the field, and teach them agriculture for several hours—subject to future designation.

“ 4. Draper is to be responsible for the good order, cleanliness, and good conduct of the boys: rules, permissions, penalties, are established. Cleanliness, order, and indus-

try must be carried to the last degree of perfection among them."

From time to time this little community of recaptured Africans was increased, by additional companies sent from the United States, and by a considerable number rescued from the enemies of the colony in its vicinity; a settlement near Monrovia, called New Georgia, (a place unwisely selected as we think,) became almost exclusively theirs. The process of civilization and the precepts of Christianity, wrought effectually for their benefit, until they became entitled to the privileges of citizenship in the Republic. Since the commencement of this year the Rev. Alexander M. Cowan visited New Georgia, and from his very particular description we submit one or two extracts.

"New Georgia has two principal streets, on which most of the inhabitants reside. Some few cross-streets have dwellings on them. One hundred and fifty-nine town lots of one-fourth of an acre have been drawn, but not more than twenty-one of them are now occupied by the original settlers, because they are too far off from their farm lands. The soil is a white sand with very little loam in it. The streets are remarkably clean. The houses are mostly of one story, and are framed buildings; other houses are built of poles, daubed with clay. All the houses are raised from two to three feet from the ground, and are placed on pillars of wood or brick, to give a free circulation of air, especially in the wet season. This practice prevails in Liberia. They have no stone

in this settlement. The improved lots are planted with cassada, sweet potatoes, eddoes, yams, beans, melons, cucumbers, &c., with a suitable proportion of the pawpaw, pine apple, tamarind, cocoa nut, orange, lime, guava, plantain, and banana."

"The orange is, in size and branches, like an apple tree, and bears twice a year, having the oranges scattered in its branches. They can be found on some of the trees every month in the year, though the principal ripening of them is in May and June, and in November and December. There can be seen at the same time on the trees the bud, the blossom, the full formed fruit, and the ripe fruit. They have two kinds, the sweet and the sour. The sweet are better than the Havana and the New Orleans oranges. The lime is much like the orange tree in its growth and yield, but differs in size, the lime being the smallest in growth. The guava tree abounds here. It is like to our peach tree. The guava is not fit to eat from the tree, but makes a very rich preserve. Its size is that of a common peach. The Georgians spoke the English language with a foreign accent. Their children had not that accent in their speech. They were ready to give me information in regard to their means of support, their productions, their schools, and their religious privileges. They raised cotton, spun it, and in some measure, wove it into cloth. Their dress, the cultivation of their land, their social intercourse, and their religious improvement, bespoke much for their comfort, their industry, and morals. Order seemed to prevail throughout their town. In their yards, and at their doors, I could see the female members of the households in their every day dress, brought out of their houses from cu-

riosity to see me, a white person, walking up and down their streets, gazing at what I saw in their town. I was very much gratified at the cleanliness and good manners I witnessed among them as a body—for there was a difference in the comforts and style of the people. In every place there will be, and must be, for good order, males and females who have proper ideas of what constitutes a good, orderly, and moral society, and who will give a particular personal exhibition of its several parts in their daily life. They have two churches, Methodist and Baptist, two day schools, and two Sabbath schools. Many of the children read and spelt for me, showing that they had an ‘aptness to learn.’” \* \* \* \*

“Great contentment prevailed among them. I need not say they were citizens of the Republic, and that the officers of their town were elected out of their own class of persons. I did not see a mulatto among them. I went into a house and stated I would be glad to have dinner, but with no special preparation for it, as I wished to see what could be furnished me, on such a call, to eat. I was soon seated at a table, having before me cold mutton, cassada, rice, and sweet potatoes. The mutton was not as fat as Kentucky mutton, but it was sweet, tender and juicy. I was pleased with my dinner. They gave me to drink the juice of the granadilla. It grows on a vine.” \* \* \*

“I bade this people farewell, with the full conviction that the gospel of Christ, with its attendant means, as education, civilization, and a proper sense of duty that man owes to his fellow man, in a social and civil state of life, can, and will, elevate the heathen in religion, in knowledge, and manners of life. Here has been this evidence before

my eyes. And their children coming on the stage of life, with these advantages, (which their fathers possessed not in their youth,) will act with higher views from their citizenship, and with more enlarged ideas arising from the spiritual, social, and political benefits furnished them by living in Liberia, than they could possibly have had, if they had been born, and lived, and died in the United States.”

Of these recaptured Africans, Geo. W. S. Hall, Esq., of Baltimore, who is well acquainted with Liberia, and but just returned from there, in the Baltimore American says :

“They were located on Stockton Creek, and their town, called New Georgia, now boasts two Christian churches, in which Sabbath schools are regularly held, in addition to two day schools. A few of those sent from here have learned to read, and very many of them are respectable members of a church. They long since took the oath of allegiance to the Republic of Liberia, and most of them possess the requisite property qualification entitling them to a vote. One of their number has been a member of the State Legislature. A few have married colonist females.

“They are not traders, but simple cultivators of the soil, and market gardeners for the town of Monrovia, four miles distant.

“They are an honest and industrious people, and highly respected as such by the Americo-Liberians, with whom they associate on the most brotherly terms of equality. The adults still speak in broken English and cannot be considered wholly civilized men ; but their children have had the benefit of a common school education, and would not be recognized as differing in

any respect from those whose parents were born in this country."

Bright and unfading honors were won by the people of Liberia in the reception cheerfully given by them in December, 1845, to the 756 slaves captured in the "Pons," by Commander Bell of the "Yorktown," near Kabenda, about 900 being on board, of whom, during the fourteen days which elapsed on her voyage to Monrovia, 150 died. The Liberians welcomed these naked, miserable, perishing Africans to their protection and to their homes: they were uncertain as to compensation, but moved by compassion and true to the call of humanity, they kindly brought them under the influences of civilization, instructed them in useful arts, in morals, letters and religion, and thus prepared them to maintain themselves and contribute to the strength and prosperity of the community. The hopes expressed by the Managers in their thirtieth Report, that these rescued people would ultimately become citizens of Liberia, and instruments in the Divine Hand of great benefit to the heathen tribes, will, we have reason to believe, be realized; and though the amount appropriated by Congress after much delay towards their support, in accordance with the act of 3d March, 1819, was less than justice demanded, yet it was enough to show that Mr. Monroe fairly interpreted the intent and provisions of that act, and that his interpretation

will continue to be sustained by the justice and humanity of the country.

In a memorial presented to Congress, February 6, 1822, by a Committee of the Board of Managers, after referring to their successful negotiations for the purchase of Cape Messurado, and the settlement of emigrants at that place, the Committee say:

"Your memorialists have heretofore represented the great importance of forming such establishments, both for the purpose of relieving our own country from a vast and increasing evil, and also to facilitate the total suppression of the African slave trade.

"All who are conversant upon this subject, have agreed in the opinion, that it is by operating upon the coast, and among the natives, introducing civilization and the useful arts among them, and an honest and beneficial commerce, that the slave trade will be most speedily and effectually extirpated. Such is the view of your memorialists in the settlement they are forming, and now that they trust they can show that their design (admitted almost universally to be highly desirable) has the fairest prospects of success, may they not hope that some assistance will be afforded to the further prosecution of an object so obviously of great national importance?

"May they not at least expect, that their success has so necessary a connection with the great public measure of suppressing the slave trade, some portion of the public countenance and support may be afforded them."

The Africans now sent to Liberia in the *Niagara*, were captured in the brig *Putnam*, (with the assumed

name of the *Echo*,) from New Orleans, by Lieut. Maffit, commander of the U. S. brig *Dolphin*, near the coast of Cuba, August 21st. Her capture is officially announced to the Navy Department, in the following letter:

"U. S. BRIG DOLPHIN,  
"At Sea, lat. 23.50, lon. 80.42,  
"August 21, 1858.

"Sir: I have the honor to inform the Department, that after a long chase, I overhauled and captured, at 6 o'clock this evening, a slaver, surrendering under American colors. She has on board over three hundred slaves, and when I first made her out, was standing for Key West, with the expectation of landing her cargo this evening. Her officers and crew consist of eighteen men, several of whom are Americans, and one possessed an American protection. I have put the prize under the command of Lieut. J. M. Bradford, with Lieut. C. C. Carpenter, ten seamen, and six marines, with orders to proceed at once to Charleston, South Carolina, and act in the premises as the case may require.

"I am credibly informed that several American vessels are expected on the north of Cuba about the first of October.

"Being short of officers and men, and the vessel requiring some overhauling, I shall sail at once for Key West, there to await the instructions of the Department from its receipt of this communication.

"I am, very respectfully,  
"Your obedient servant,  
J. N. MAFFIT,

*Lieutenant Commanding.*

To Hon. Isaac Toucey  
*Secretary of the Navy.*"

The arrival of this prize slave ship with the negroes on board, was com-

municated to the Navy Department under date of August 27th.

The "Southern Charleston Baptist" says:

"The slaver is a brig, variously estimated at from 200 to 280 tons, very heavily sparred, and as rakishly rigged as a clipper. She bears the assumed name of the *Echo*, but her real name is the *Gen. Putnam*, of New Orleans, and formerly in the coffee trade from Baltimore to South America. In this small craft there were taken aboard 455 negroes when she sailed, forty-five days prior to her capture on the 21st ult. The cargo was gathered up in Kabenda, near the Congo river, about six degrees south. They were nearly all youths, averaging from 15 to 20 years, though some of them are children of nine or ten years, and hardly one above twenty-five years old. There were but two infants among them, though it was evident that of the forty females surviving, most of them had been mothers. When captured, the brig had 316 negroes alive, and on her voyage to this port ten died, and soon after some four more died, leaving 302 out of 455, making a mortality of 153, or one-third of the whole in a little over fifty days.

This fact of itself tells the sad story without our detailing the harrowing particulars. Some twenty or more were very sick on their arrival, and most of these may die. A large proportion of them were wan and wearied some of them diseased with ophthalmia and dropsy and two or three with the consumption. The males, who are the great majority, had been confined in the middle passage, a space fifty-five feet long, nineteen feet wide in the broadest part, and forty-four inches between decks. Beneath this floor, which could be shipped or unshipped, was



the main hold filled with water casks. \* \* \* The hold had no ventilation except the hatchway in the middle of the deck. If the hatch should be shut down, there would not be a particle of light, in so far as we could see there was not a single bull's eye even, or the smallest port-hole, for light or air, except the hatch. \* \* \*

"They had been collected from a region of 500 miles in extent, and prior to their being shut up in the African barracoon, few of them had probably known each other. Two of them only could speak in broken Portuguese, but it is difficult to ascertain whether they generally are bound together by a common language."

The same paper states, that the captain of the *Dolphin*, Lieutenant Maffitt, reports that when captured the slaver contained 316 negroes. There were turned over to the U. S. marshal, 306; of these, eight have since died, leaving now 298 in the fort.

Two Portuguese prisoners state, that the number given as originally shipped (455) is too high, and that it was 420. One, acting as cook, made this representation. But infants and young children were omitted in this estimate. Says the editor of the *Baptist*—

"By the lowest calculation, therefore, the number who have perished from the rigors of the voyage was 122. Some half dozen or more will yet probably die from the dysentery. Some half dozen are stone blind from the ophthalmia, and others may lose their sight. The great body of them are now rapidly recovering. The United States functionaries in

all departments are doing their duty in a praiseworthy manner, relying upon the justice and liberality of the general government to sustain them in their labors and expenditures."

Says the *Mercury*—

"There were 246 males and 60 females, who were kept separate on deck and in the holds. The men and boys were kept on the forward deck and in the forward hold, which latter is 55 feet long, 19 feet wide in the broadest part, and narrow at the head, and 44 inches high, the floor being formed of loose boards, movable at pleasure. The hold for the women and girls is behind this. It is of the same height, 12 feet long and 19 wide. Under this temporary flooring is stored the provisions, consisting of rice, peas, and the water to drink. Their food is boiled like 'hoppinjohn,' put in buckets twice a day, at 10 and 4 o'clock, and placed in the midst of circles of eight or ten each, and well guarded to prevent the strong negroes from taking more than their share, although all are liberally allowed. A pint of water is given to each morning and evening."

If it be difficult to over estimate the good secured to African Colonization by the co-operating policy of Mr. Monroe for the benefit of these recaptured Africans, not less difficult would it be to calculate the advantages afforded by the American Colonization Society to the Government in the execution of its laws against the slave trade and directing the restoration of all recaptured slaves to their own country. If the Liberian Colony, now an independent Republic, owes its establishment very much to the policy of the U. S.

Government, that humane policy had suffered inevitable defeat but for the co-operation of the American Colonization Society in aiding and sustaining that colony. And if the great end of the act of March, 1819, be the suppression of the slave trade, and the return of recaptured Africans to their country be a provision and duty incidental to that main end, all that our Government has expended for the support and defence of such Africans in Liberia, thus contributing indirectly to the growth and prosperity of that Republic, has accomplished more towards the great object of the act than could possibly have been done by tenfold the amount expended in any other known way. For while an armed squadron of eighty guns on the African coast has sent to Liberia, in ten years, hardly one thousand rescued slaves, this Republic has extended her prohibitory laws against the slave trade over more than five hundred miles of that coast, and bound a large native population to renounce it forever. While the influence of the article of the Webster and Ashburton treaty, directing the maintenance of English and American squadrons on the coast, is great and beneficial, repressing the traffic in slaves at many points, encouraging lawful commerce, and guarding the first beginnings of civilization—Sierra Leone, Liberia, and other Christian settlements in Africa, contain permanent

and diffusive and increasing elements of intellectual and moral power, to work with renewing and life-giving energy throughout the land. And if it be right and expedient for our Government to maintain a squadron on the coast of Africa for a great purpose of justice and humanity, why may it not properly contribute to maintain a civilized Republic there, mightier than any squadron for the same end? And if lawful commerce in Africa be the foe of the slave trade, why should not avenues be opened and inducements offered by civilized nations to such commerce? And if Christianity be the great reformer of mankind, why should not its teachers be encouraged to go and reside in barbarous regions and direct their inhabitants to knowledge, happiness and salvation, with the countenance if not beneath the shield of Christian nations?

Africa has great commercial resources, and the prosecution of lawful commerce will contribute to her civilization, and every step of her progress in this will add to the extent and value of her trade. The teachers of her civilization will be richly rewarded. A national policy looking to this end is then not more a matter of duty than of interest. England already begins to gather from the fields of Africa the first fruits of her philanthropic enterprize. Something is already gained from African trade by the United States;

and much more is in prospect if we prove true to ourselves and humanity. Let it not then be doubted that the extension of aid by our Government to Liberia, whether for the support of recaptured Africans or to strengthen that Republic in its contest with the slave trade, and in opening the paths for commerce and civilization among the people of Africa, is a wise national policy, full of honor to ourselves and of blessings to an oppressed and barbarous race, before whose eyes begins to spread the dawn of a brighter day. And while we would aim at no nationality for the free colored emigrants of this country distinct from that of Liberia, we trust the influences of this Republic will be rapidly and widely extended, until it is felt along the whole margin of the Niger, and to the great cities of Sudan. "Why," says the able missionary, the Rev. T. J. Bowen—who writes from careful observation in Yoruba and the adjacent countries—

"Why should it be too much to hope that our own government may explore the Niger, and establish commercial relations with the adjacent nations? By this measure, another wide field of enterprize would be thrown open to our citizens. The influence of civilization and Christianity would be brought to bear upon twenty or thirty millions of people, who are now prepared to receive them; and there would arise a necessity for laborers in Sudan, which would put a natural and effectual stop to the North African slave trade, and to the wars by which

it is supported. Neither is it too much to say that the diffusion of civilization, prosperity and happiness, is an appropriate work of Christian governments. Philanthropy, no less than good policy, is worthy of the attention of nations; and especially when good policy and philanthropy are inseparably united, we must say that the preservation of a nation, as in Turkey, or the creation of nations, by the reciprocal benefits of commerce, as in Sudan, is legitimately a national work. In our own nation, raised up by Providence for the exposition and vindication of principles which are destined to govern the world, such a work would be particularly consistent. When we look back upon the long train of heaven-directed events which have conducted us to our present position—the ancient civilization of Assyria and Egypt, its transference to the republics of Greece and Rome, its victorious conflicts with the barbarous tribes of Central and Northern Europe, its union with the elements of true liberty in England, its toils, battles, and victories in the name of the living God, here in America, its reflection in purer form upon Europe, its late expansion to Africa, its constant advances to higher and higher purity—when we contemplate all this, who could be surprised if America, the exponent of civil and religious truth, should invade the dominions of sin and degradation, in new and surprising ways, with results never before realized or even expected?

"The extension of civilized commerce to Central Africa, attended, as it would be, by the pure Gospel, could not fail to have a powerful effect on the minds and institutions of the people. The various branches of business called into existence by commerce would require education; and the people would be anxious to

obtain it. Then the philanthropic supporter of schools could teach the youth of the country, without standing exposed to the charge of performing the absurd labor of cramming their minds with learning for which they have no use, and consequently, no appreciation of. Soon, also, as now in Sierra Leone, the natives would sustain their own schools, esteeming education far more valuable than the time and money expended in obtaining it. As a consequence, missionaries would no longer preach to illiterate barbarians who will never be able to perpetuate the Gospel among them, but to men who can learn their duty by reading the Bible, and, of course, would be able to sustain their churches and pastors from generation to generation, like other Bible-reading people.

"Another advantage of commerce would be an increase of industry, which, in all climates and states of society, is indispensable to the existence of virtue. No people will labor merely for the sake of toil. The Central Africans, at present, produce abundance of every thing necessary to their existence as bar-

barians, but there is no market to draw off surplus produce, if it existed, and the supply is very naturally limited by the extent of the demand. Under these circumstances an increase of industry, and consequently of virtue and of civilization, is impossible. We might introduce ploughs, wagons, and other labor-saving appliances; but without a greater demand for produce, these apparent steps toward civilization would be a curse instead of a blessing, because every hour saved from labor is only so much added to idleness, and consequently to immorality and degradation. But create a demand for all that they are able to produce, or in other words, give them commerce with the civilized world, and then the introduction of ploughs, wagons, &c., and the opening of roads, would be a work of real benevolence. The demands of the foreign market would stimulate industry; the supplies brought into the country by foreign traffic, together with education and the Gospel, would create new wants and new aspirations, which would naturally and inevitably lead to the regeneration of society."

### Return of the Mary C. Stevens.

LATEST FROM LIBERIA.

THE "Stevens" arrived in Baltimore on the 16th ult. She brought 200 casks of palm oil, coffee and various other articles of freight, and 16 passengers. Among these, was the Rev. Francis Burns, bishop elect of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Liberia; two young medical students, destined to complete their medical education at Pittsfield, Massachusetts; with a few other Libe-

rians visiting the United States on business, and expecting soon to return. By this arrival we have conclusive evidence that the Government of Liberia *has given no countenance, directly or indirectly, to the slave trade, and that not one cent was paid by the master of the Regina Cæli for passports for his alleged voluntary emigrants.* Ex-President Roberts gives briefly the state of this case.

The health and general progress of improvement in the Republic appears to be unabated. At the Interior Settlement (*Careysburgh*) slight cases of fever have occurred, but up to June 15th, Dr. Snowden reports no death from that cause, and that of but two children (of the Rigg family) from other causes. On the 12th of July he mentions two deaths in the Banks family—Myra Banks, aged 14, and Dylsie Banks, aged 60, the last from fever.

Under date of June 18th, the Hon. J. H. Paxton says:

"I feel sanguine that the Board, as well as yourself, will be pleased to learn, that of the company sent us last, I have had to record but two deaths among them, and those were infants; the balance have passed gently through the acclimating process, and the majority removed into their own houses—happy and well pleased. Permit me to say, that all of the Rigg family have removed to their own places.

"The signal prosperity which has attended this company, in health and industry. I trust will be the good fortune of all future immigrations to this place. The entire company, I may say, have been orderly and easily governed; and I pray nothing will arise to interrupt the present prevailing harmony. \* \* \*

"I am pleased to assure you, that our peaceful relations with the natives continue uninterrupted, and they flock to our settlement almost daily with articles for barter.

"The M. C. Stevens, I learn, is expected hourly on the coast, and in the event of an accession to our present number being sent by her, I am striving to make all preparation for their reception.

"I am pleased to inform you that the Rt. Rev. John Payne visited our settlement on the 18th, spent a day with us, and left on the 20th. He was highly pleased with our mountain home, and seemed impressed with its delightful prospects. No doubt you will hear from him. He administered to us in Holy things, to the edification of many."

In a subsequent letter, dated July 31st, Mr. Paxton, after giving a very gratifying account of *Careysburgh*, and the arrival of emigrants, 101 in number, by the *Stevens*, says:

"While detailing matters connected with this settlement, I will inform you that five adults and one infant have died out of the number of immigrants; two were elderly persons of 60 years of age each, and the remaining four of those who had suffered from the measles."

Mr. W. H. Dennis, (Agent of the Society at Monrovia,) under date of August 30th, communicates to the Financial Secretary valuable information, and encloses a petition from the citizens of New Georgia that a company of emigrants may be sent to their town; also a request from Mr. Underwood, who has established a soap manufactory, that future emigrants may be supplied with his article. Mr. Dennis states the necessity for an additional Receptacle and storehouse at *Careysburgh*, and says he is admonished, by the want of sufficient room at present, that some preparations must be made at once for the next company expected there in December:—"I will be as economical as possible in the expenditure. I intend to have this work

done myself, and be there myself a large portion of the time while it is going on. There is only one substantial building of the Society at the place, and that is the Receptacle; the others were temporarily put up and are now unfit for comfort, and the constant repairing and patching up of these are very expensive. The Receptacle now there can only contain about forty persons comfortably." Mr. Dennis declares his purpose to commence opening the road to Careysburg at the beginning of the dry season. Dr. Roberts and himself will ascend the Messurado river, and learn whether the road cannot be made from the headwaters of this stream, so that the passage from Monrovia to Careysburg may be made in nine hours. Mr. Dennis mentions that when he wrote, August 3d, five deaths were reported as having occurred among the last company sent to Careysburg. This company, numbering 101, (having suffered from measles and fever on their passage,) were in Careysburg June 19th.

Dr. H. J. Roberts writes, under date of August, 1858, of the disappointment at Robertsport at the non-arrival of emigrants at that place by the *Stevens*, but adds:

"I considered it a very judicious move under the circumstances, for it is indispensable for the substantial growth and advancement of the settlements, that the emigrants be put in immediate possession of their farm plots, and more especially as they are, without scarcely an excep-

tion, persons who have been reared exclusively on farms or plantations, and know no other calling. I however regret exceedingly the necessity of such cessation to the thriving and beautiful settlement of Robertsport, which will ultimately in my opinion prove one of the most healthy settlements in the Republic: the rural scenery of which, I think, is surpassed by none."

Dr. Roberts thinks it very essential that a good "substantial store or warehouse be erected as soon as possible at Robertsport, for the better security of the Society's property, as the present one is very insecure, being constructed of bamboo wattling and thatch, which can be easily entered by thieves, and has been on more than one occasion." This he states would add materially to the comfort of the emigrants. There are four rooms—the agent, teacher, physician, and steward, occupying one each—which could be assigned to emigrants were there a storehouse and school room, the erection of which is earnestly demanded.

Dr. Roberts understands that the settlement at Careysburg is improving finely, but needs a suitable and commodious Receptacle. A good road to this settlement would be of greatest advantage.

Ex-President Roberts, in a letter to the Financial Secretary, among other things says:

"I am clearly impressed with the importance of our advancing as rapidly as possible towards the interior of this country. Many reasons, which I have not time now to

enumerate, convinced me of the importance of renewed efforts in this direction. I hope before long to give you my views fully on this subject. And also in respect to a plan I have been thinking of to advance more rapidly the blessings of civilization and Christianity among the aborigines.

"I have read, with much pleasure, accounts of the wonderful and glorious revival of religion which seems to have visited nearly all parts of your country. I notice that in some villages nearly every adult inhabitant has professed religion—wonderful indeed! What a merciful outpouring of the Holy Spirit!—a whole country so signally blessed! What cause of national congratulation and thankfulness!

"You will have heard, of course, of the mutiny on board the French emigrant ship 'Regina Cœli,' in the neighborhood of Grand Cape Mount, in April last. Certain facts having come to the knowledge of the government, in relation to the manner some of the emigrants on board said ship had been procured, the Attor-

ney General filed information against her commander, Simons, alleging an infraction of our slave trade laws. The matter was investigated by the grand jury, at the last session of the Quarterly Court, and Capt. Simons indicted for slave trading. But as catching is before hanging, I presume Capt. Simons will avail himself of his absence, and say, Catch me if you can. Two of the mutineers were put on their trial for murder at the said Quarterly Court. They were acquitted, upon what grounds I know not.

"I think we shall not be troubled more with these emigrant ships, collecting *free* laborers, on this part of the African coast, at least. These people are quite contented at home, and depend upon it when you hear of large numbers emigrating all is not right."

We have a very interesting letter from President Benson, which with other communications we are compelled to postpone to our next number.

### The Revival of the African Slave Trade.

#### SOUTHERN OPINION ON THIS SUBJECT.

[From the Charleston Courier.]

IN order to leave no further room for dissatisfaction or doubt, (some indications of which have reached us,) as to our course or views, we propose now to put on record the grounds of our uncompromising opposition to the revival of a traffic, which the undivided sentiment of the civilized world, (our own country, and especially the southern section, taking the lead,) has long since stamped and stigmatized with utter reprobation and abhorrence.

Were the revival of the slave trade practicable, (which we hold it not to be under our existing Constitu-

tion and legislation, and in the present state of public sentiment throughout the Union, and especially at the North, likely to be perpetual,) we set our faces against it for the following reasons:

1. The slave trade is inhuman and brutalizing, and we would not stain our national flag or our Southern escutcheon by re-opening it. The recent arrival of a captured slaver in our port, is full of evidence and speaks volumes to this point. Cupidity and avarice stow away and pack their human victims by hundreds, *spoon fashion*, in a single vessel, without regard to decency, mo-

rality, cleanliness, health or life; and numbers, in the midst of stench and filth, frequently, if not necessarily, perish from disease. The poor Africans are not as well cared for as are dogs, horses, or other brute freight; a certain per centage of mortality among them is counted on as matter of mercantile calculation; and, in case of storm, or danger of shipwreck, or shortness of provisions or water, they are mercilessly thrown overboard, and with less scruple than mere goods and chattels would, in like cases, be committed to the deep. It is vain to say that were the traffic licensed and regulated, these evils and atrocities would cease to characterize it; they are inherent in its very nature, and, for proof of this melancholy and revolting truth, we cite the historical and conclusive fact, that all "the horrors of the middle passage" occurred, in their worst form, when the slave trade was licensed by every civilized nation. The recent disclosures of oppressions and atrocities, practised in emigrant ships, illustrate the subject.

The fact is, that the slave traffic is, in itself, brutalizing and debasing. As a general rule the master and crew of a slaver, as is shown by those now in port, are fit to become cut-throats or pirates. We have no sickly sensibilities on the subject of slavery. We hold slavery as an existing institution in our land, to be defensible, economically, morally, and scripturally, and to be maintained with our life's blood; we believe, too, the condition of the enslaved African in this civilized and Christian country, to be infinitely better than that in his native land; but still we say, God forbid that the slave trade should ever again be prosecuted under the flag of the Union or the flag of the South.

2. The revival of the slave trade

would deteriorate, barbarize, and heathenize, or supersede, our now civilized and Christian slaves, by an unceasing and ever increasing infusion of native Africans, and introduce the insurrectionary element among our now orderly and contented slave domestics and peasantry.

3. The revival of the slave trade would brutalize ourselves. Were it cheaper to import than to cure or rear slaves, instead of multiplying and replenishing the earth, as our happy slaves now do, they would be annually decimated, as they were formerly in Jamaica and Brazil, and still are in Cuba, and the places of the dead supplied by new importations of the raw material. and *Uncle Toms* and *Legrees* would be no longer fabulous personages in the South. For proof of this, see the obsolete colonial legislation against cruelty to slaves, too revolting and disgusting to be specifically mentioned, yet unrepealed on our statute book. As a corollary, too, would cease the patriarchal character of the slave institution, compensated for its admitted evils, by the widespread relation of humane and attached masters and subordinate and attached servants.

4. The revival of the slave trade would speedily abolitionize the border Southern States, by rendering slaves of no value, and the institution an incubus among them.

5. The revival of the slave trade would ruinously impair the value of slaves, and destroy the culture of short staple cotton in the Atlantic Cotton States, and build up at their expense the prosperity of the Southwestern States. The new and fertile lands of that region, cultivated by imported Africans, bought for a song, would render short cotton so cheap as to be of impossible production on the Atlantic border.



6. The revival of the slave trade would fill Northern pockets at the expense of Southern interests. Let the slave trade be re-opened, and Northern cupidity and Northern capital would at once seize on it for Northern enrichment, and certainly not for Southern good. New York and Boston, in spite of Northern fanaticism and hypocritical freesoilism, are the great centres, from whence now issue covertly flotillas of slavers, in defiance of the laws of the Union and the cruisers of England and France; and, were the trade legalized, fleets of the like character would openly *blacken* the ocean.

7. The very agitation of the question is calculated to distract and divide the South, the harmony and unity of which is especially necessary in these disjointed and distempered times, when a large portion of the Northern people, faithless alike to the country, the Constitution, and their oaths, are waging internecine war against the rights, interests and domestic peace of the conservative and the Constitution loving South. Its tendency, too, is to alienate friends and strengthen enemies, and to precipitate the downfall of the Republic, on the perpetuation of which, in its whole constitutional integrity, rest at once our own happiness, greatness, and glory, and the hopes of our race.

8. Lastly, we are happy to say that our views are in concurrence with those of most of the leading men and minds of the State and the South.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE REPOSITORY,  
FROM A GENTLEMAN IN GEORGIA.

*Mr. Editor*:—The attempt to revive the slave trade in our country, fills the nation with horror! No one, with a philosophical, a reflect-

ing caste of mind, for a moment can, with concession, entertain the idea. Its advocates, mainly residing in South Carolina and Louisiana, do not at all look into the *future*, nor take a view of the *consequences* to Africa and the South. In the one country, by fomenting wars, it is putting back civilization, palsying the influence and power of the missionary, and withstanding the cause of Christianity; it, in fact, properly seen in its deformity, is "fighting against God:" in the other, in our own country, it is repleting her with a population that cannot combine and form any portion of our corporation; and without the foresight that this kind of property would *not always* be profitable. England and France, our main customers for the staple cotton, are scheming to supply their manufacturers from Africa, and Asia, from Algiers, Guinea, China, and India, and from South America, the Brazils. How long, at this rate, can our cotton fields in the future be profitable to cultivate, and how soon would we have a redundant population of *useless* slaves?

Another view, as important as any, is that we are fast settling up, by wholesale European and other migrations, the cultivable parts of the Great West, and our teeming native population, also, will soon find no avenue for emigration; will *jostle each other*; and in that event, what disposition would be made of the negroes that will necessarily be *in the way*—supposing (what, however, I regard as an impossibility,) the African slave trade were to pour fresh slaves into our country, and the Colonization Society become crippled, or abolished, as is the wish, it appears, of the Editor of the Charleston Courier, and others—to whom this argument is directed? At such a time a crowded and dense population would impoverish each

other: make money scarce; the difficulty of deportation to Liberia would be very great, and then, what is to be done with the redundant slaves, thus indispensably idle, and with the increase of the free negroes? Is the African slave trade in such a view desirable? By any calculation of moral philosophy, of abolitionism, even, and of political economy, can we perceive that it is needful, and if not in the short in the long run, not to prove a curse to the American people and a pest to the American Union? The conclusion to be intelligently derived from this investigation of the future result of the prevailing condition of things without the existence of any Liberia

or colonization, and with the slaves already in the South, would not be favorable to the idea of benefit to us or to the blacks; and it totally represses and suppresses the least imagination that the revival of the slave trade can ever be beneficial to the South!! I wish the thoughtless advocates of that trade to reflect on these things; and hope that some abler pen than mine, *in extenso*, will examine the whole subject, and satisfy every man in the United States that the law of Congress of 1808, against this trade, must be kept forever inviolate.

J. J. FLOURNOY.

Athens, Geo., Sept. 8, 1858.

[From the Christian Intelligencer.]

#### Africo-American Nationality.

THERE is one grand omission in this article: the writer seems to forget the existence of the Republic of Liberia, and its admirable constitution of government. We concur in the importance of developing the benefits of Colonization in Yoruba and along the banks of the Niger, and we expect the nationality of the Liberians will finally extend itself over this part of Africa.

IN a former article the feasibility, as well as the beneficial results of national development for colored Americans, was adverted to. The truth is self-evident, that the work of forming a government, and of administering the laws, with all the multifarious requisitions which would be made upon the capacities and energies of the colored people, would, of necessity, stimulate all their powers, and elevate all their aims and their hopes. We

will now proceed to show that there is a sphere for the development of an independent existence for such a nation, and that it coincides with the order of Divine Providence, and will meet with the Divine blessing.

Some of the requisites for national development are, variety of climate, fertility of soil, navigable waters, productions of value, which are of universal demand, to which may be added, in most cases, a sea coast, or easy access to the sea. If any place can be found possessing these characteristics, that region is well adapted to form a prosperous nation. Now, we have suggested to the oppressed, and also to the enterprising of the colored race, that, in a nationality of their own, there would be, to the one, a refuge from oppression, and to the other, a field for the exertion of all their energies, and an outlet for all their activities. Can any reasonable mind doubt the truth of these suggestions?

It has pleased Divine Providence to crown with success the efforts of

our missionaries in Africa within a few years past. Perhaps the most instructive and edifying of the various works on Africa are the narratives of the Rev. Dr. Livingstone in Southern, and Rev. T. J. Bowen in Central Africa. From Mr. Bowen's extremely interesting volume we derive information of a region which, in all respects, answers the requisites above mentioned for the success of a new nationality. The extremely attractive portion of country bordering on the river Niger, and forming the eastern part of Yoruba, presents all the varied features which are needed for the development of Christian civilization in Africa.

In a letter just received from him, the following passage occurs: "As to the country itself, it cannot be surpassed. It is dry, healthy, pleasant, well watered, productive in corn, cotton, sugar-cane, coffee, palm oil, etc., and is so situated as to be forever the highway and the key to all the wealth and influence of Sudan. Want is out of the question. You may set a hundred thousand Americans down there in a day, and the vast towns and markets of Yoruba will supply them all with food for a year. A single one of the large cities could feed ten thousand of the new-comers. The trade of the Niger and its tributaries is certain to be worth millions per annum."

The climate of Central Africa is varied, and of course the productions are likewise varied by the differences of climate. At some distance in the interior the highlands and mountains affect the temperature so sensibly, that cold winds and ice are observed in their season. Nearer to the coast the productions which have given such an impetus to slavery in our own country can be raised in luxuriant profusion: cotton, sugar-cane, rice, etc., with other valuable articles of commerce. The

palm oil is becoming yearly more profitable, and its production more extended. In the words of Mr. Bowen, "The little palm nut is one of the greatest foes to the slave trade." The energies hitherto devoted to the slave trade are now becoming devoted to the production of palm oil, thus cutting off the inhuman and piratical traffic at its source. But the culture of cotton in Central Africa would inevitably extinguish the unlawful trade in the bodies and souls of men. The soil and climate of Central Africa are better adapted to the raising of cotton than those of the South. All that is needed is a sufficient number of able cultivators, aided by the appliances of Anglo-Saxon civilization, and the African slave trade will cease. This subject will be the basis of a separate article, as its intrinsic importance demands.

The soil of Central Africa is fertile, and readily yields ample returns to the cultivator. All the various fruits, trees, shrubs, plants, flowers, grasses, etc., common to the tropics, naturally flourish there, besides many of the temperate regions, which have been recently introduced. Indian corn grows most luxuriantly.

Yoruba is accessible, by way of the sea, near the mouth of the For-mosa, also up the river Ogun to the environs of Abbeokuta, a large city of 65,000 inhabitants, and by way of the Niger, by the means of steamers ascending that remarkable stream.

Thus it presents all the features which have been mentioned as requisites to a successful nationality, viz: fertility of soil, variety of climate, navigable waters, access to the sea, and productions of value and demand. What more could any people want as inducements for settling such a region, and establishing a nation there. Some one will

say that nothing is wanting but a title to the land—how can that be obtained? This is, indeed, of primary importance. If you will take the map of Yoruba, which can be found in the *American Missionary* [published at 48 Breckman Street, New York,] for August, or *Spirit of Missions* for June, or *Colonization Journal* for July, you will find that a line of towns is marked from the coast far up into the interior. To the east of these, near the Niger, there is an open district extending from the coast up towards Rabba, on the Niger. This is the district recommended in which to plant the

germs of a new Africo-American nation which shall be to Africa what Plymouth Rock has been to the United States—the commencement of a glorious Christian Republic. That region is very sparsely inhabited, owing to the causes mentioned in Bowen's "*Central Africa*," and is open to *purchase* from the chiefs who have nominal possession. Thus in responsible hands, a *valid title* may be immediately obtained, and, with our present facilities for settlement, a flourishing nationality might spring into vigorous existence in the space of a few years.

T. B.

#### Auxiliary Societies.

WE copy the following statement from the *Xenia News, Ohio*. In this part of Ohio, the Society has many ardent and steadfast friends. We have omitted one of the resolutions. Dr. McMullin has proved himself a warm and able supporter of the cause for many years.

##### ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CEDARVILLE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

*Cedarville, Aug. 11, 1858.*

Society met, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Bodkins, of the M. E. Church. Rev. Dr. Hall, of Oxford, delivered an address of about two hours in length; after which a collection was taken up, amounting to about thirty dollars.

Rev. Dr. McMullin moved that the thanks of the audience be tendered to the Rev. Dr. Hall, for his able and appropriate address, and that we request a copy for publication.

Rev. Dr. McMullin then submitted a series of resolutions, which were approved by the Society, and of which we publish the following:

*Resolved, 1.* That the proper treatment and disposal of the colored race now in our State, and constantly increasing by emigration from the Slave States, is a subject calling for and deserving the early consideration of both the churches in the country and of the General Assembly of Ohio, each acting in their own appropriate sphere.

2d. That as citizens of Ohio, or of the United States, it is our duty to call on our State Legislature, and on the General Government, to give this subject the attention which its merits require.

\* \* \* \* \*

4. That the scheme of African Colonization being no longer an *experiment*, but a *fixed fact*, whose success has far exceeded the most sanguine hopes of its early projectors, we, the friends of the cause, do again re-affirm our belief and abiding conviction in the *wisdom*, the *benevolence*, and the *justice* of this scheme of colonization; and that nothing more is needed, under the approving Providence of God, hitherto enjoyed, than the active and united co-operation of the State

and of the General Government, together with the zealous missionary operations of the churches, in order to hasten and usher in the day when a slave shall not tread American soil, nor an idolater bow the knee in the land of Ham.

Memorials were then read, one to be sent to our State Legislature, the other to Congress, requesting them to recognize and assist colonization measures.

*Seven o'clock P. M.*—Meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Hall. Rev. E. G. Nicholson then read the verse—"Princes shall come out of Egypt, Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God," and made a very beautiful and appropriate comment on it, after which he delivered a very excellent address. Society adjourned.

DR. STEWART, *Pres.*  
Wm. G. White, *Sec. pro tem.*

MAINE STATE COLONIZATION  
SOCIETY.

The fourth annual meeting of this Society was held at the High Street Church in Portland on Wednesday the 11th instant. John A. Balkman in the chair.

After reading the Report of the Treasurer and of the Executive Committee, by Rev. Dr. Chickering, the Corresponding Secretary, Thomas M. Chester, Esq., a colored lawyer of Liberia, made an able and interesting address, giving an account of the growth, situation and prospects of that Republic, the character of the inhabitants and the encouragements to emigration, and made satisfactory replies to inquiries proposed to him by persons present. [Mr. Chester is direct from Liberia, and his cheering testimony was on that account the more effective. We were only sorry that so few availed themselves of the opportunity. Mr. Chester is about starting a monthly

newspaper in Monrovia. Dr. Chickering read its prospectus. It is to be called the "Lone Star,"—we think that is the name—and will doubtless prove to us in this country a valuable source of information from Liberia. We hope Mr. C. will find many subscribers in Portland.] Afterwards voted, that the thanks of the Society be presented to Thomas M. Chester, for his interesting and seasonable address before the Society this evening.

The Society then proceeded to the choice of officers; and the Corresponding and Recording Secretaries having declined a re-election, the following officers were chosen.

*President*, Hon. Phineas Barnes.

*Vice Presidents*, Hon. George F. Patten, Joseph McKeen, Rev. Caleb Hobart, Hon. George Downs, Andrew Masters, Leonard Woods, D. D., Hon. Joseph Titcomb, Rev. Alexander Burgess, Amos H. Boyd, Rev. John Maltby, Moses Gould, M. D., Hon. Josiah Pierce, Thos. Harward, William T. Dwight, D. D., Edward Fenno, Hon. William A. Haines, Rev. John A. Douglass, William Chase, Henry C. Buswell, William H. Shailer, D. D., J. G. Huston, John Kelley, Harrison J. Libby, Woodbury S. Dana, Rev. E. Robinson, Rev. Phineas Higgins, Thomas M. Reed.

*Corresponding Secretary*, Rev. F. B. Wheeler.

*Recording Secretary*, Israel T. Dana, M. D.

*Treasurer*, Freeman Clark.

And the foregoing officers constitute the Board of Managers.

*Ex. Committee*, Phineas Barnes, Joseph McKeen, Samuel Tyler, William Chase, Rev. James Pratt, Freeman Clark.

Adjourned.

PHILLIP EASTMAN,  
*Rec. Sec.*

**Report of Committee on African Colonization.**

TO THE PEORIA CONFERENCE:

*Dear Fathers and Brethren:*—The Committee on African Colonization beg leave to report—

Whereas the experiment of Colonization upon the Western Coast of Africa has fully demonstrated the capacity of the African race for self-government, and the progress of the colony and nation, in all the elements of civilization and Christianity, has equalled that of any other colony in modern history: therefore,

1st. *Resolved*, That we rejoice to see in Liberia, a ground for hope to the land of Africa, that so many of them as may return to the land of their fathers will succeed in securing to themselves and posterity, the blessings of equality, worldly competency, and Christianity.

2d. *Resolved*, That we commend the Colonization Society and cause to the sympathy, prayers and liberality of our people.

3d. *Resolved*, That our Government owes it to herself, to the cause of human freedom and humanity, to

recognize the independence and nationality of Liberia.

4th. *Resolved*, That in the establishment of the nationality of Liberia, we recognize the dayspring of hope for Africa.

5th. *Resolved*, That we rejoice to learn that our United States Navy is awaking to a sense of the obligations it owes our country and the cause of humanity, and that we recognize in the late capture of a slaver on the coast of Cuba, by the United States ship *Dolphin*, Lieut. J. N. Maffit commanding, the earnest of future action in support of that law which rightly declares the slave trade to be piracy.

6th. *Resolved*, That we sympathize with Brother Seys, in the duties to which he is called to accompany the recaptured Africans, and thus visit Africa the seventh time; and we will attend him with our prayers for the accomplishment of that object, and his safe return to his beloved family.

N. C. LEWIS,  
W. H. HUNTER,  
O. S. MUNSELL.

[From the Presbyterian Banner and Advocats.]

**Ashmun Institute.**

THE Trustees of the Ashmun Institute would again respectfully invite attention to that enterprise. It has been, by Divine favor, conducted successfully to the close of another session. At the public examination, the pupils acquitted themselves in a highly satisfactory manner, giving pleasing evidence of their capacity and industry—an earnest of future usefulness. By leave of Providence, at the close of the next annual session, three or four of the students will sail as missionaries to Liberia. It is gratifying also to be able to state, that such is the in-

fluence which these young men are exerting among their own people in this region, that several respectable families are preparing to go with them as permanent emigrants to Liberia.

Several churches and many individuals in Western Pennsylvania, and elsewhere, very kindly made contributions to the funds of the Institute, during the month of July, last year. For that aid they are very grateful; and they would now ask a like favor next month.

Contributions made to the Ashmun Institute, not only promote the best

interests of the colored people in this country, but also directly sustain the cause of the Gospel, and of Christian education in Africa. Contributions may be left with Mr. J.

D. Williams, 114 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, or sent to  
J. P. CARTER,  
President Ashmun Institute.  
Oxford, Pa., June 8th, 1858.

[From the Christian Herald.]

### Liberians not "Short-Sighted."

THE REV. GEO. THOMPSON, a missionary from Africa, says:—I see in a letter written by Bro. Jack, from West Africa, an opinion to which I beg kindly to except. Toward the close, in speaking of Liberia's policy in not permitting *whites* to be citizens, he calls it a "*short-sighted* policy, which keeps men of enterprise and means, friendly to Liberia, from coming in and assisting them in the development of their resources."

I know many are of the same opinion, but permit me to suggest that I consider this very clause in the Liberian Constitution a *very wise* thought—a *long-sighted* policy. \* \* Suppose whites *could* be citizens there—how long would Liberia be

under the control of the blacks? Let it once be *seen* certainly that there is the finest sugar, cotton, and coffee country *in the world*, and how *easy* and natural it would be for Southern capitalists to go and buy, and buy, till in a short time they would have the *entire control* of Government, and establish slavery to their hearts' content? I am persuaded it would not be long before it would be theirs; and I am *glad*, therefore, even though I cannot be a citizen there, that they have been *long-sighted* enough to insert such a clause in their Constitution. It is *wise*. It is not *caste*, but done in *pure self-defence*.

### Intelligence.

THE late Abraham Miller, of Philadelphia, left charitable bequests amounting to \$26,500. The Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb receives \$6,000; the Blind Institution, \$1,000; the Academy of Fine Arts, \$500; the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, \$1,000; and sixteen other institutions have legacies ranging from \$500 to \$2,000 each.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION IN WEST AFRICA.—The *Cavalla Messenger*, published in Africa, in noticing the formation of a Young Men's Christian Association on the western coast of that benighted continent, says: "This is the name of a new society formed at Cape Palmas, but which we hope to extend far and wide over this land. The object of it is to unite young men, (by whatever name they may be called,) who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity and truth, in the great work of

saving souls. To devote all the time they can spare from business and other engagements in searching out all who are perishing for the bread of life, and sharing with such of the abundance wherewith God has blessed them."

LIBERIAN MARINE.—The brig *George C. Ackerly* will sail from New York on next Saturday, August 1st, for the West Coast of Africa, thus furnishing a direct opportunity of sending to the Liberian Republic and to the African squadron. The *G. C. Ackerly* is a fine brig of some three hundred tons, and is the pioneer vessel of the "Liberian line" to run between New York and Monrovia. She is the property of E. J. Roye, (colored,) merchant, of the latter named place, and is intended as a trader along the western seaboard of Africa, as far as the Bight of Benin—thus fairly entering into competi-

tion with foreign ships and traffickers. This is an encouraging indication of the growth of African commerce and of the enterprise of the Liberians. There are some thirty small vessels engaged in the coast trade of Liberia, built and owned in that country. Besides these, the firm of McGill Brothers, colored men, own two schooners of some hundred tons burthen each. One of these, the President Benson, has recently sailed from Baltimore, homeward bound, with a valuable cargo.—*Phil. Ledger.*

FREDERICKSBURGH, VA.—The revival in Fredericksburgh, Va., is spoken of by a writer in the N. C. Presbyterian as a very extensive and wonderful work of grace. All the churches have shared in the blessing, and the effects of the work are felt among all classes of the population. The members of the Episcopal Church have joined with their fellow Christians of other denominations in every effort for the glory of God and the conversion of sinners; and in the union meetings for prayer their constant attendance and lively interest bear testimony to the reality of the work in their own congregations. A prominent minister of that church, and belonging to the diocese of North Carolina, visited Fredericksburgh in June for the purpose of seeing his kindred, but so general and deep was the religious interest that he became engaged in the work, and for several weeks preached three times a day to crowded audiences of his denomination. He has lately returned and reports that the work is proceeding with marked power and results.—*Christian Observer.*

THE BLOCKADE OF AFRICA.—France and Great Britain have well appointed and highly efficient naval fleets in the African waters. That of the former consists of one steam frigate, one sailing frigate, 52 guns, four steamers of six 32-pounders each and 220 horse-power, four steamers of 80 horse-power, one steam and one sailing transport. Hereafter this station is to be commanded by an Admiral or a Commodore. On the Senegal river, it has seven small, well armed steamers, chiefly engaged in trade, and 1,200 white troops, with a large number of natives. Great Britain has stationed in the same seas, 29 vessels, mostly steamers, carrying 217 guns and 3,353 men. The United States squadron consists of four sailing vessels, with 76 guns, viz: the Cumberland, 24; Vincennes, 20; Dale, 16; Marion, 16.—*Col. Herald.*

THE SINGING OF BIRDS.—A correspond-

ent writes to us from a country village in a Western State, to say that no morning prayer meeting held in any of the large cities can equal, in one respect, the sunrise meetings held in that place; for it is a favorite haunt of multitudes of singing birds, whose voices without, chord sweetly with the songs of the worshippers within! Such an accompaniment is better than Beethoven's Organ! When Nature praises God, shall not also the heart of man?

A CITY GREATLY BLESSED.—The revival in Natchez, Mississippi, has resulted in the addition to the various evangelical churches of that city, of over six hundred persons. This is almost one-tenth of the whole population, a larger proportion than in any city of its size, of which we have knowledge.

A WHOLE TOWN REFORMED.—The newspapers describe a remarkable work of grace in Troy, Missouri, a place long noted for its abounding wickedness.—Drunkenness, gambling, fighting, and Sabbath breaking, held almost undisputed sway. A protracted meeting was commenced in a feeble Presbyterian Church on the first Sabbath in May, and resulted in the hopeful conversion of nearly seventy persons, including some of the most hardened characters in the place, and sometimes whole families, parents, children and slaves together, kneeling at the same altar, and converted to God at the same time.

LECTURES BY THOMAS M. CHESTER, Esq.—The young colored man, Mr. Chester, a native of our town, recently returned from Liberia, has been on a tour through the New England States, delivering lectures on Liberian Colonization. We find in a paper published at Portland, Maine, the following complimentary notice of an address recently delivered by Mr. Chester, in that city, before a large and intellectual audience:

"T. M. Chester, Esq., of Liberia, was introduced, and delivered a finished and eloquent speech. He gave a full account of the past and present state of Liberia, in a physical, moral, social, and educational point of view; alluded to its climate, of equal comparative temperature; richness of soil, and variety of productions, and answered several questions relative to the general subject. Mr. C. is a colored young lawyer, and he was listened to with much interest. He proposes to commence the publication of a monthly paper at Monrovia, to be called 'The Lone Star of Libe-



ria,' which is to be devoted to the interests of the rising young Republic of the western coast of Africa."—*Harrisburg (Pa.) Daily Telegraph*.

PORTUGAL has, at length, abolished slavery in all her dependencies, and as a State will now co-operate with England in helping on the work of Dr. Livingstone in Africa. It may be recollected that the settlements on the Zambesi river, visited by this traveler, belong to Portugal. "Let us be thankful," says our ever-hopeful correspondent, "for every step in advance towards the final overthrow of slavery. Russia goes on in her work of demolishing serfdom, and Holland is emancipating its slaves. France, as you see by the papers, has been stirred up by the planters of Guadeloupe and Martinique to revive the slave trade, under the name of immigration. This wicked work is watched with painful interest in this country; and Lord Brougham and Bishop Wilberforce are loud and earnest in their remonstrances against it. I wish the people of America would petition Congress, not only to forbid the use of their national flag to men-stealers, but to search every vessel which uses it, that may be suspected of slave-dealing. If honestly pursued, this would go far towards putting down the slave traffic in Cuba."—*Friends' Review*.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.—Rev. John Orcutt, Traveling Secretary of the American Colonization Society, spent the last Sabbath in this village, and in the afternoon addressed a very full and deeply interested audience upon Africa—its condition, and the means of bringing its people to the enjoyment of a Christian civilization. His statements were made with great clearness and ability, and embraced a very large amount and variety of information. He expects, we believe, to spend a little time in the eastern part of Vermont. Do not fail to hear him, if you have opportunity.—*Vi. Chronicle*, Aug. 31.

ONE MORE ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF LIBERIAN NATIONALITY.—By a private letter lately received by a gentleman of this city from Gerard Ralston, Esq., London, the Minister Plenipotentiary of Liberia, we learn that Portugal is ready to acknowledge the Republic, and to make a treaty of amity and commerce with her. Mr. Ralston was at once about to enter upon the formation of a treaty with Count Levrado, the Portuguese Ambassador. This will make the ninth nation which has acknowledged Liberia. How long will the preju-

dice and absurd dignity of the United States cause her to withhold such encouragement on her part from the infant Republic?

We also learn that the Lark, Government schooner, from Monrovia, had arrived at Plymouth, to be repaired on her Majesty's dockyard, free of cost to the Liberians. Our Government might profit by this example of liberality on the part of the English nation to a colony founded by Americans.—*Phil. North American*.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.—A correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce*, writing from the U. S. Frigate Powhattan at St. Helena, February 1st, gives an account of his visit to a slaver, which had recently been captured and brought into that port. It proved to be an American vessel, built about four years ago in New London, Conn. Six hundred and fifty human beings had been crowded into the hold, which was only four and a half feet high. The revolting details brought to light by the capture of this vessel, are only a repetition of the horrors of the middle passage, which have heretofore been so vividly portrayed, and which have served to characterize the African Slave Trade as the most inhuman, not to say infernal, of all kinds of traffic, which the cupidity of man has devised. It seems that previous to the capture a fearful mortality had broken out, which carried off many of the poor Africans, and perhaps if the voyage had not been broken up the entire cargo would have died before reaching America.—*Vi. Chronicle*.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—The *Richmond Enquirer* very earnestly condemns that part of the Message of the Governor of South Carolina which recommends the revival of the slave trade. The *Enquirer* may be fairly regarded as expressing the views of the Virginia Democracy. It says:

"Our own laws condemn the traffic; and there is no chance of their repeal. The laws of the civilized world denounce the severest penalties of piracy against it; and they, in any event, are beyond the range of our control. Is there anything in the tone of public opinion in this or any other country which warrants the idea that we may procure the re-establishment of the slave trade as a legitimate branch of commerce? Is the thing possible? Certainly this inquiry touches the most essential point of the controversy, and yet Governor Adams entirely ignores it.

"It being apparent from the mere statement of the proposition that the revival of the slave trade is a moral impossibility,

there is no need of any further discussion of the subject. *The States of the South are not yet prepared to defy the public opinion, and to provoke the foremost powers, of Christendom;* and as the attempt to re-open the traffic in African negroes would inevitably draw this penalty upon us, we may rest upon the conclusion that the policy is impracticable, and will never be subjected to the test of experiment.

"We have a word in illustration of the impropriety and folly of even discussing the revival of the slave trade, as an object of Southern ambition and enterprise. Can any man fail to observe how much of stimulus and strength the mere agitation of the scheme imparts to the anti-slavery sentiment of the North!—how much of odium and resentment it provokes against the 'progressive spirit' of 'slavery propaganda?'—to what extent it impairs the moral security of the South, and so injuriously affects the stability of its institutions? It is idle to deny that slavery is condemned by the public opinion of the world. The States of the South are cut off from the sympathies of the most despotic, as well as the most popular Governments of Europe. Whether from honest conviction or the suggestions of hypocrisy, they all join in clamor against us. Even Spain, in whose dominions slavery exists, affects a sort of moral antagonism to the South. Is it the policy of the South still further to embarrass its position; still more scornfully to defy the opinion of the world—to inflame the zeal and multiply the number of its enemies? And all, too, in the pursuit of an impracticable enterprise and an equivocal advantage? If not, then let us stop this talk about reviving the African Slave Trade."—*Nat. Int.*

**THE BRITISH WEST INDIA ISLANDS.**—The work of emancipation never showed to better advantage in these Islands than at the present time. Peace and contentment reign. A fine sugar harvest is nearly ready for the grinding-mill. And such confidence have the magistrates in affairs that they propose to raise and send to India for the aid of England, 10,000 troops, who would be admirably fitted to that climate. The cost of emancipation in the Islands was \$100,000,000. Where has England ever made a better investment? Let us have, if possible, something as good or better.—*N. C. Advocate.*

A splendid sugar plantation, containing 1,643 acres of land and 95 negroes, near Bayou Goula, La., belonging to the estate of Samuel S. Harrison, was sold at public

auction a few days since, and brought the handsome sum of \$240,500. The purchaser was Cyprien Ricard, a free man of color, who owned the adjoining plantation, which is worth as much more.

**A COLORED MAN'S FAITH.**—A colporteur in a Southern city thus graphically sketches an interview with an humble Christian: "Here is Uncle Jack C—, an old, white-headed black man. 'Uncle Jack, how are you?' 'I is very painful in my knee, but thank my Heavenly Master, I'm cause to be thankful. My good Master jus' gib me 'nuf to make me humble.' 'And do you enjoy religion as much now, Uncle Jack, as when you could go to church and class meeting?' 'Yes, I 'joys him more. Den I trust to de people, to de meeting, to de sarment, an' when I hear de hym sing, and de pray, I feels glad. But all dis aint like de good Lord in de heart. God's love here'—striking his breast—'makes all de hard heart go 'way, and make Jack sit down and wonder what de good Master gwine to do wid dis old nigger.' 'Then you love God, if he does afflict you?' 'O, yes, God—him do all dis for my good. God wise. Jack don't know. At night hear a noise. Me no know what him is; but when me get light and me hear noise, den me see, me know, me got sense den. Here in dis painful life all dark, me no know; but dare, *vid God*, all is light—see all, know all; glory Hallelujah!'"

**AN AFRICAN RIVER.**—We had changed the amene and graceful sandstone scenery, on the seaboard, for a view novel and most characteristic. The hippopotamus now raised his head from the waters, snorted, gazed upon us, and sank into his native depths. Alligators, terrified by the splash of oars, waddled down with their horrid claws dinting the slimy bank, and lay like yellow logs, measuring us with small, malignant, green eyes, deep set under warty brows. Monkeys rustled the tall trees. Below, junglemen and women—"So withered, and so wild in their attire,  
That look not like th' inhabitants o' th' earth,  
And yet are on 't,"—

planted their shoulder-cloths, their rude crates, and coarse wiers, upon the mud inlets where fish abounded. The sky was sparkling blue, the water bluer, and over both spread the thinnest haze, tempering raw tones of color to absolute beauty. On both sides of the shrinking stream a dense curtain of many-tinted vegetation,

"Yellow and black, and pale and hectic red,"

shadowed swirling pools, where the current swept upon the growth of intertwisted fibres. The Nakhl el Shatan, or Devil's Gate, eccentric in foliage and frondage, projected gracefully curved arms, sometimes thirty and forty feet long, over the wave. This dwarf giant of palms has no trunk, but the mid rib of each branch is as thick as a man's thigh. Upon the watery margin large lillies of snowy brightness, some sealed by day, others wide expanded, gleamed beautifully against the dark verdure and the russet-brown of the bank-stream. In scattered spots were interwoven traces of human presence; tall areces and cocos waving over a now impenetrable jungle; plantains, sugar-cane, and bitter oranges, choked with wild growth, still lingered about the homestead, blackened by the murderer's fire. And all around reigned the eternal African silence, deep and saddening, broken only by the curlew's scream, or by the breeze rustling the tree tops, whispering among the matted foliage, and swooping upon the tepid bosom of the wave.—*Captain Burton in Blackwood's Magazine.*

**MASSACRE AT A MISSION STATION.**—A deplorable and bloody war has at last broken out between the Free State and the Basutu nation. The alleged cause of the war is the interminable boundary question. Moshesh, the chief of the Basutus, has several times appealed to the Governor of this colony to mediate or arbitrate, but without effect. The war commenced by the Boers, by order of President Boshof, attacking and sacking the French missionary station of Beersheba, within the Free State boundaries, and massacring the unoffending inhabitants. A great quantity of cattle and other property was captured. Various collisions and reprisals have taken place, generally resulting in favor of the Boers, and in considerable loss of life to the Basutus, but the main forces on either side have not yet come into contact. The Boers are concentrating with the intention of attacking Moshesh near his stronghold of Thaba Bossiou. The Basutus are numerically strong, but they are a peaceful and unwarlike people, very different from the frontier Kaffir, and both intelligent and industrious, and far from barbarous. If something be not shortly done for them, they will be destroyed. All this comes of the shameful want of faith on the part of the British Government towards the native tribes which it undertook to protect, and afterwards abandoned. A large order for gunpowder, lead, and muskets, has been

received in the colony for the Free State, but the unfortunate Basutus are not allowed to have an ounce. All this is called non-interference.—*African Cape Argus.*

**THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.**—The Rev. D. Washburn, of Pottsville, Pa., in a recent sermon, thus eloquently and truly pleads the cause of this noble Society:

“When the Dutch man-of-war landed on the shores of Virginia twenty Africans, in 1620, is it probable that the trader who thus initiated slavery in our infant colonies, even dreamed that that little handful would be multiplied to three millions of bondmen in two centuries? Or when Bushrod, of Washington, Randolph, of Roanoke, Henry Clay, of Kentucky, and Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, with other Christian statesmen, viewing the phenomenon of so many slaves in a free Republic, had organized the American Colonization Society, is it probable that in 1820 the most sanguine even hoped to see in about a quarter of one century a fair Republic fully established through its instrumentality in wretched Africa—the slave trade, in that entire region, virtually ended—and the light of Christianity, from permanent stand-points on those shores, shooting its genial rays into the thick darkness that broods over mountain, river and plain of all the continent beyond? Yet such are the recent facts of history, which at once explain the origin, and point you directly to the great object of the Colonization Society. Threefold, at least, are these objects—1st, to plant and render self-sustaining an independent Liberian Republic, such as, in due time, shall attract more and more the kindred African population of America, whether already free or hereafter to be emancipated; 2d, to overawe and finally terminate the slave trade, in its primary, and alas! too abundant sources in Africa herself. And last, but not least, to rear and develop, in full proportions, for the favor of Heaven, a pure and Apostolic Christianity in Liberia, which, full of love towards God and man, shall diffuse itself with regenerating power into the very heart of continental Africa.

“Such being, in brief, the objects, I need hardly urge the claims of the Colonization Society upon the minds and hearts of this Christian congregation. Intelligent patriotism and discriminating piety at once acknowledge them. Already have nine States of our Federal Union responded to those claims by special appropriations. In this, Connecticut and Virginia cordially unite. Maryland has given her two hun-

dred and sixty thousand, and establish the settlement in Liberia which is called the Maryland Colony. Kentucky, too, has her settlement in Liberia, and Missouri has voted to Colonization \$3,000 annually for ten years. Georgia and New York are considering proposals of similar character. From Norfolk and Savannah a vessel, as we have seen, has just been freighted with colonists for Liberia. New Jersey aids with men and means, and citizens of Maine are building a vessel for this service. The Indiana Legislature has testified its interest in Colonization, and the individual names of Howland of New York, Helfenstein, of our anthracite coal regions, and Stevens of Maryland, are most recently distinguished by munificence in the same behalf. The philosophic mind of Marsh speaks for Vermont, and extreme Southern States cordially endorse her catholic sentiments—so pervadingly national is the Colonization movement, so independent of all local or sectional feeling.”

**ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DUTCH WEST INDIES.**—The last arrival from Jamaica brought a draft of the provisional law for the abolition of slavery in the Dutch West Indies, liberating 50,000 negro slaves in Surinam. The Kingston Journal heartily approves of its provisions, regarding them as designed to avoid the social, commercial and political difficulties in which the British West Indian colonies became involved by the general emancipation some years ago. The Journal says:

“The law by which this gratifying result is accomplished, fixes the indemnity to the slave owners in proportion to the ages of the slaves. For those between the age of 25 and 35, the maximum price is fixed at 700 florins; for those of 55 years, the minimum is 50 florins; for children between 5 and 10 years, the sum to be paid is 100 florins; and all children below five years to be free unconditionally.

“Upon being liberated, the slaves are not to be left unconditionally to their own control, and the control of those who are ready to take advantage of their ignorance to impose upon them, as in this and the other British Colonies; at the same time the former slaveholders are protected against the evils arising from the want of labor, as the emancipated will not immediately become the unrestricted owners of their own time and labor; that is, they will be compelled to labor to educate their children and make provision for the time of sickness and affliction. The law defines plantation and household slaves, and subjects both to separate and special superin-

tendence. ‘The duties they are to perform, are to be made known by general orders; but all slaves who shall repay to the Government the amount paid for their freedom, are to be exempt from these orders and released from the superintendence necessary to enforce them.’ There are special rules provided, by which it shall be determined under what circumstances persons shall be considered guilty of dereliction of duty; and the punishment laid down to be, under certain authority, correction, and if necessary, punishment on the plantations. These are wise provisions, which cannot fail to prevent those bickerings between the employers and employed which long existed in this country.

“Another and by far one of the most wholesome provisions in the law, is that providing that all who obtain their freedom ‘are to contribute on fixed terms, towards a fund for repaying to the government the cost of their freedom;’ and all will be compelled by law to pay their share to another fund for the following objects—

“Their religious teaching—

“The education of their children—

“The nursing of the sick, and

“The relief of the poor and aged.

With us in the West Indies, the absence of such regulations at the general emancipation, involved us in difficulties, against which, at the present time, we have to be fighting a hard battle.”

The Cornwall Chronicle is of the opinion that the abolitionists of Holland will make a strong effort to secure the abrogation of the clause by which emancipated slaves are held responsible for the amount of indemnity paid the owners of slaves, viewing it as “retarding the extinction of slavery for years, saving only in so much as the slaves are free under the regulation of country settlements and guilds.” Children under five years, however, being at once free, are exempt from the effects of this clause. Some apprehension is expressed, lest the sanitary condition of the negroes shall be neglected, and the fearful decimation which has been in progress in many districts since the emancipation, shall be further extended. It has recently been shown that in the island of St. Ann the population has been reduced from 30,000 to 25,000, from the absence of proper surgical and medical treatment. Notwithstanding, the West India emancipation papers believe that the Dutch islands will prosper more than any others in which emancipation has been tried.—*Jour. of Com.*

**AFRICA.**—The “*Commission; a Southern Baptist Missionary Magazine*,” uses the fol-

lowing language respecting the mission work in Central Africa:—"A more direct call of God's providence on his people was never heard, than that which now sounds in the ears of Southern Baptists, from our mission in Central Africa. The numerous, and some of them large cities, which are found in the Kingdom of Yoruba, and which stretch across that part of the continent, almost from the eastern coast to the western, are, we have reason to believe, accessible to the messengers of salvation. Uncounted millions are passing on in their guilt to the pit of despair. We have the means of recovery in our hands. The glorious gospel of the blessed God has been given to us, and woe be unto us if we withhold it. What increases the responsibility of Southern Baptists, is the fact that they have penetrated, through their missionaries, this interesting region, and are in the occupancy of four of the cities found there. God seems to have thrown open this inviting field to their gaze, and to be inviting them to its occupancy and culture. We cannot go back in this work without treachery to the Master, and dishonor to ourselves."

Rev. Richard Cooper, of the English Wesleyan Mission, writes from Bathurst, Gambia:—"I feel greatly encouraged in my labors, by seeing the work of the Lord revive. Since Christmas-eve, about forty persons have professed to find peace through believing; and many more are earnestly seeking the pearl of great price." Mr. Shepstone, of the same society, wrote from Kamastone, British Kaffraria, Nov. 10th:—"For the last few weeks, God has been working by his Spirit among our congregations, especially among the young. Many have been deeply convinced of sin, and several have professed to have found peace with God. Twenty joined us in one week, and we have now above fifty on trial; so that we even here can use Mr. Wesley's words, and say, 'The best of all is, God is with us.' Nor is it here only; in Graham's Town, Queen's Town, and Lesseyton, we have the glad tidings that God is convincing, and that mightily."

—*Journal of Missions.*

**LIVINGSTONE AT SIERRA LEONE.**—Letters have been received from the Rev. Dr. Livingstone—the latest date being at Sierra Leone, March 30. The party were to sail that day for the Cape. The voyage of the Pearl had been a very favorable one; every thing had been propitious, and the doctor was well pleased with his companions. Dr. L. thus describes Sierra Leone:

"From its character I expected to find

it a great mud bank like Quillimane, but found, instead, a rocky promontory, pretty well covered with tropical vegetation, and having high hills in the background it presents a beautiful landscape. It is wonderfully free from mosquitoes, that plague of hot climates, even though the atmosphere has the hot steamy feel which prevails where the insect abounds. It is to be hoped that they have suffered from the ravages of the fever for which this place has become famed, and mean to remain away. Some of the older inhabitants (and among the rest, Mr. Oldfield, the traveler, whom I was happy to meet here hale and hearty) inform me that Sierra Leone has been much more healthy during the last ten years than it was previously. This I conclude to be the result of drainage of Kroo Town, which has been accomplished by the present Governor. The streets, which formerly were full of holes, where the water lay stagnant, filthy, green, till the sun licked it up, diffusing in the meanwhile the fatal seeds of fever and death, have all been raised in the middle, and runs made for the surface water to run into the sea. This is a great improvement, and a corresponding amelioration of public health has been the result.

"We were here on Sunday last, and saw an ordination service by the bishop, an energetic good man. He was a missionary formerly, and a better man for a bishop could not have been selected. The Sunday is wonderfully well observed, as well, I think, as anywhere in Scotland. Looking at the change effected among the people, and comparing the masses here to what we find at parts along the coast where the benign influence of Christianity have had no effect, 'the man, even, who has no nonsense about him,' would be obliged to confess that England has done some good by her philanthropy; aye, and an amount of good that will look grand in the eyes of posterity.

"A fine large ship, the 'Calcutta,' came in here to coal. This would be a better place for that and for getting refreshment than St. Vincent, if the means were provided for doing what is needed quickly, for no port dues are charged during the first 96 hours. Fruits are very cheap, but there no hotels nor public conveyances."

**EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES.**—On Wednesday, forty-nine slaves, having been granted their manumission by a Kentucky lady, (whose name our informant had forgotten,) passed through Covington in charge of Dr. Price, on their way to Green County, Ohio. They came from Fayette



C. Wheatly, Ellen L. Edson,  
Carrie Rice, D. E. Herrick,  
Eunice Ryder, each 25 cents.. 18 91

119 46

**RHODE ISLAND.**

By Rev. John Orcutt, (\$75,) viz:  
*Providence*—Mrs. Captain Paine,  
Mr. F. R. Arnold, Mrs. C. E.  
Greene, Miss Julia Bullock,  
each \$10, Prof. Dunn, Mrs.  
Benj. Aborn, Gilbert Congdon,  
E. P. Mason, Mrs. E. Water-  
man, Joseph Rogers, R. Water-  
man, each \$5..... 75 00

**CONNECTICUT.**

By Rev. John Orcutt, (\$14,) viz:  
*New London*—Mrs. M. H. Lewis, 10 00  
*Farmington*—H. Whittlesey, A.  
Bidwell, each \$2..... 4 00

14 00

**OHIO.**

**CORRECTION**—In last Number,  
for Rev. E. G. *Hamilton* read  
Rev. E. G. *Nicholson*.

By Rev. B. O. Plimpton, (\$28.50)  
viz:

*Gilboa*—\$2; S. Michel, \$1, A.  
Morse, \$1, E. W. Robertson,  
50 cents, H. Beakeman, \$1, J.  
Comstock, \$1. *Bainbridge*—  
\$2; Wm. Appaugh, \$1, E. W.  
Clark, \$1, S. Pike, \$1, E. B.  
Eddy, \$1, O. James, \$10.  
*Vienna*—\$2..... 28 50

By Rev. E. G. Nicholson, (\$100)  
viz:

*Cincinnati*—E. Conklin, M. Al-  
len & Sons, each \$25. *Glen-  
dale*—B. Roberts, \$10, H. Clark,  
G. Crawford, J. J. Packer, L.  
J. Thompson, A. L. Scovill,  
W. B. Probasco, S. Mathews,  
each \$5, Cash, \$3, D. L. Dick-  
inson, \$2..... 100 00

By John C. Stockton, (\$72,) viz:

*Coshocton*—Hon. W. Johnston &  
Co., \$5, J. Elliot, Mrs. Dim-  
mock, Dr. J. Johnston, Dr. S.  
Lee, Mrs. S. Lee, Rev. W. E.  
Hunt, each \$1; Others, \$3... 14 00

*Stuebenville*—Hon. C. C. Beatty,  
\$5, W. A. Davidson, \$2, Prof.  
Agnew, \$1.50, Mr. Marsh, \$1,  
Others, \$1.50..... 11 00

*Martinsburg*—Uriah Reese, Esq.,  
annual donation, \$5, A. Barnes,  
\$2, Rev. Mr. Hervey, J. Adams,  
Stephen Cook, H. Barnes, each  
\$1; Others, \$2..... 13 00

*Fredericktown*—Collection..... 5 00

*Waterford*—Dr. J. J. Turner, an-

nual donation, \$10, Joshua La-  
vering, \$2, Nathan Lavinger,  
\$1..... 13 00

*Granville*—Rev. A. Sanford, \$3,  
G. B. Johnston, \$3, A. P.  
Pritchard, \$2, Rev. Mr. Doo-  
little, J. Lindley, D. Humphrey,  
Hon. S. Bancroft, W. P. Kerr,  
Rev. J. Little, each \$1; Others,  
\$2..... 16 00

200 50

**MICHIGAN.**

By Rev. B. O. Plimpton, (\$30)  
viz:

*Romeo*—\$20; H. Erwing, \$10... 30 00

**ILLINOIS.**

By Rev. John Seys, (\$186.90),  
viz:

*Hillsborough*—Presby'n Church:  
Thos. Sturtevant, \$5, J. Wy-  
man, Rev. Mr. Roberts, Mrs.  
Bancroft, each \$2, Mr. Paxen,  
Mrs. M. J. Cheney, Mrs. N.  
M. White, Mrs. S. Holmes,  
Mary Asburn, Dr. Fink, each  
\$1, R. N. Paden, Mrs. Brown,  
Mrs. Nancy Seward, Dr. Wash-  
burn, R. McCord, each 50 cts.,  
Sarah McCord, 35 cents, Mary  
Poage, 25 cts., Johanna White,  
10 cts., Cash collections, \$1.10,  
—\$21.30. Miscellaneous: J.  
S. Hayward, \$5, J. W. Ed-  
wards, \$1—\$6..... 27 30

*Alton*—M. E. Church: J. Chaney,  
W. T. Miller, each \$5, Rev.  
Mr. Earp, \$2, Mrs. Earp, \$2,  
John Earp, \$1, Cash collection,  
\$4.15, W. L. Ash, J. J. Rich-  
mond, W. B. Carter, Mrs. E.  
Morgan, J. H. Murphy, W.  
Taudy, John G. Beilar, C. G.  
Mauzy, each \$1, J. Bennett,  
50 cents, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs.  
Allen, each 25 cents—\$28.15.  
Baptist Church: Cash, \$5, D.  
A. Spaulding, \$2, Jesse Wal-  
ton, D. Simmons, James M.  
Cox, John Robinson, each \$1,  
M. Humphreys, H. Burnett,  
W. L. Robinson, each 50 cts.,  
W. Rowan, 25 cts., Cash col-  
lection, \$6.25—\$19. Presby-  
terian Church: Cash, \$10, Dr.  
Hart, Isaac Scarritt, Charles  
Phinney, each \$5, Mr. Thorp,  
Mr. Wade, Dr. Allen, W. H.  
Pogue, J. G. Lamb, J. W.  
Stewart, James Douglas, C. W.  
Demmick, J. W. Schnappe,  
R. Debow, James Barr, Cash  
by Mr. Lamb, each \$1, Kent,  
50 cents, Mr. Consey, 25 cts.,

—\$37.75. Protestant Episcopal Church: G. Armstrong, H. E. Hart, E. Hollister, each \$1, Cash, \$1.25—\$4.25.....	89 15	Jan. '59, \$1. <i>Grafton</i> —Chas. Barrett, to July, '59, \$1, Jonathan Pettingall, to Jan. '59, \$1.	
<i>Middle Alton</i> —Cumberland Presbyterian Church: M. Baals, \$1, Cash collection, \$6.73—\$7.73. M. E. Church: S. B. Catts, \$5, Mrs. Catts, 25 cts., Miss Catts, 25 cents, J. F. Knowland, 50 cents, Cash collection, \$2.20, John H. Smith, \$3—\$9.20.....	16 93	<i>Putney</i> —Isaac Grout, to July, '58, \$2. <i>Weathersfield</i> —Rev. D. Richards, to June, '59, \$2.	
<i>Waukegan</i> —Dr. R. Y. Cory, Mrs. Cory, each \$1, Dr. Munro, J. S. Baker, H. Look, A. Greenleaf, each 50 cents, Cash collection, \$15.....	19 00	<i>Woodstock</i> —Solomon Woodward, to July, '59, \$3, L. A. Marsh, to Dec. 31, '59, \$1, Hon. J. Collamer, to July, '59, \$4, Charles Dana, to July, '58, \$6. <i>Taftsville</i> —Daniel Taft, to July, '58, \$5. <i>Sharon</i> —Joseph Keith, to Oct. '58, \$6, D. Z. Steele, Hon. Wm. Steele, each to July, '58, \$2. <i>Royalton</i> —Dr. J. A. Dennison, in full, \$2.50, Martin T. Joiner, to July, '58, \$1. <i>Brookfield</i> —Elisha Allis, Esq., to July, '59, \$2. <i>Townsend</i> —Dea. J. B. Ware, to Aug. '59, \$1. <i>Putney</i> —Dea. D. Crawford, Josiah N. Hutchins, each to Aug. '59, \$1. <i>Hartford</i> —Moses French, to Aug. '59, \$1. <i>Queechee Village</i> —Jacob Dimmack, to Aug. '59, \$1. <i>Sharon</i> —Horace Phelps, to Aug. '59, \$1. <i>Royalton</i> —Daniel Rix, Elisha Wild, S. R. Williams, Asahel Clark, Forest Adams, each to Aug. '59, \$1. <i>Brookfield</i> —Uriah A. Clark, to Aug. '59, \$1. <i>Randolph</i> —William Nutting, Esq., to Aug. '59, \$1.....	56 50
<i>Chicago</i> —Clark Street Meth. E. Church: W. Trip, \$5, C. E. Wiswell, J. C. W. Bailey, each \$2, J. W. Waughop, J. Hoisington, Mrs. F. Jones, Mrs. Wheeler, O. Lunt, S. C. Blake, J. Births, J. H. Leadbeater, Mr. Wheeler, each \$1, Mrs. Bromley, 50 cents, Cash collection, \$16.02.....	34 52	<b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b> — <i>Georgetown</i> —Mrs. Sally Nelson, in full....	4 00
	186 90	<b>KENTUCKY.</b> — <i>Maysville</i> —James Arters, for 1858.....	1 00
		<b>VIRGINIA.</b> — <i>Pedlar Mills</i> —L. Minor, to Jan. '62, \$5. <i>Moore's Ordinary</i> —R. S. Smith, in full, \$3.....	8 00
		<b>OHIO.</b> — <i>Painesville</i> —Rev. Thomas M. Sims, to Sept. '59, \$1. <i>Hudson</i> —Wm. Dobbs, to Sept. '59, \$1. <i>Canal Dover</i> —Mrs. Louisa C. Blickenoderfer, to Sept. '59, \$1. <i>Bellbrook</i> —Dan'l Holmes, to July, '59, \$1. <i>Martinsburg</i> —Uriah Reese, to Sept. '59, \$2.....	6 00
		<b>MICHIGAN.</b> — <i>East Saginaw</i> —L. Webbes, to Sept. '59.....	1 00
		<b>NORTH CAROLINA.</b> — <i>New Bern</i> —Mingo Croom, to March, '59, and Isaac Rue, to Sept. '58, each \$1.....	2 00
		Total Repository.....	108 50
		Total Donations.....	717 61
		Aggregate Amount.....	826 11
<b>FOR REPOSITORY.</b>			
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE.</b> —By Capt. G. Barker, (\$30,) viz: <i>Bristol</i> —Cyrus Taylor, Rev. John Clark, Rev. Josiah Hooper, Rev. Daniel Calley, each to Sept. '59, \$1; Hon. O. F. Fowler, to May, '59, \$2. <i>New Hampton</i> —Rev. J. D. Stewart, Rev. J. Fullerton, each to Sept. '59, \$1. <i>Laconia</i> —Woodbury Melcher, to Jan. '60, \$3, Col. J. Whipple, to Nov. '58, \$2. <i>Concord</i> —Gen. R. Davis, to Dec. '59, \$1, Abel Bellows, of Walpole, in full, \$1, H. A. Bellows, to July, '59, \$1, Jos. A. Giltmore, in full, \$3, Ezra Carter, M. D., to Nov. '59, \$1, Joseph B. Walker, to Oct. '58, \$1. <i>West Lebanon</i> —Harlow L. Nash, to Aug. '59, \$1. <i>Concord</i> —J. C. A. Wingate, Geo. Minot, Charles Minot, each to Aug. '59, \$1. <i>Newport</i> —Wm. Nourse, Benjamin J. Wheeler, B. F. Sawyer, John Trask, William Carr, each to Aug. '59, \$1.....	30 00		
<b>VERMONT.</b> —By Capt. G. Barker, (\$56 50,) viz: <i>Saxton's River</i> —Mrs. B. Smith, to Jan. '60, \$2, Daniel Campbell, M. D., to			



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# AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

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WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER, 1858.

[No. 11.]

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**From Liberia.**

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS OF PRESIDENT BENSON AND OTHERS.

WE stated in our last number, that the return of the "Stevens" brought testimony to vindicate the Government and people of Liberia from any participation in the slave trade. Those who have read what appeared on this subject, in our number for August, will see little cause for such vindication, since the constitution, laws, and public sentiment of Liberia have ever been arrayed against this trade. Indeed the whole history of the French voluntary emigration system, and the proceedings of the Liberian Government against it, as given in the last message of President Benson, with the previous and subsequent acts of the Legislature on the subject, rendered the attempt to reconcile the charges of the captain of the *Regina Cœli* of a participation by the authorities of Liberia in the slave trade, with probable truth, absurd. From documents before us, the course pursued by the Liberian Government in this case appears to

have been just, honorable and dignified. It has transmitted to the French Government a full statement of the facts in relation to the *Regina Cœli*, and solemnly protested against the act of P. Pointel, Esq., "Chief of the Staff of the French Naval Division of the West Coast of Africa," for forcibly seizing and conveying away from the harbor of Monrovia this vessel while in lawful possession of the marshal of the Republic, and appealed to the honor and magnanimity of the Emperor for justice and redress. On this subject, under date of Monrovia, August 14th, 1858, PRESIDENT BENSON says:

"The French are trying to make a false impression in England and among civilized nations, respecting the conduct of this Government—they have resorted to downright falsehood. They state that they paid this Government \$1,564 for passports for emigrants—that this Government urged Captain Simon to procure the emigrants within the jurisdiction of this Republic, and that this Government was party to a

larize in the very hasty opinions and views I may herein venture to express on the subject.

I highly appreciate the enlarged, generous and magnanimous views of the Board respecting the extension of the field of their philanthropic labors and operations to Central Africa. I cannot do otherwise than rejoice, in the prospect of any feasible enterprize, that contemplates good to Africa and her millions of sable sons. I am of opinion, however, that the cost of prosecuting the contemplated enterprize, that is, the expense of settling immigrants on the healthy banks of the Niger or in the Yoruba district, will more than double the expense of settling a similar number in Liberia. I am sure that the cost of prosecuting such an enterprize will be duly counted up by your very judicious and experienced Committee, before any permanent steps are taken; and I shall rejoice, if in so doing, they find their present resources, and prospective income, such as to justify it. If their means will warrant it, I hold that the increased expense should be regarded as a secondary consideration, when compared with the noble enterprize of, and the incalculable benefits that would result from, permanently planting civilization and Christianity in the heart of Africa, and the reaching and occupying of a country and climate said to be more salubrious than this, though I doubt its being more healthy than our interior. I think with your able Committee, that the first step taken should be that of sending a competent agent, so soon as may be prudent, to gather all necessary information, from and to make arrangements in, that section of country preparatory to permanent operations, whenever circumstances justify them. I do not think the direct overland route from our seaboard to

the western boundary of the district of Yoruba, is more than six or seven hundred miles; and it strikes me that it would be a very judicious plan, if the missionary societies of the several denominations, which for years have been so devotedly operating in Liberia, and any others that might be disposed to co-operate,—if pecuniarily able,—would commence with the view of establishing a line of missions from this to Yoruba, and from Yoruba extending in this direction, with the view of forming a junction, looking to and fervently praying for the speedy arrival of the period when a line would be completed of healthy and efficient mission stations, connecting a large area of territory, embracing a population of millions, and imparting to them the blessings of the Gospel of peace. As weak and as poor as this government is, I feel sure it would promptly co-operate in every possible way, according to its ability.

I do not mean by this, that the usual operations of the different societies in Liberia should be abandoned or curtailed; I am too sensible of the vast good these societies have been and are still doing within the jurisdiction of this Republic, and I would by no means have their operations here abated. It is my opinion that a harmonious understanding might be had among the several Christian denominations and their missionaries, each to occupy a prescribed distance along this route as so many detachments of one common army, united together in one common cause, having the same grand object in view, because they have one Lord, one faith and one spiritual baptism. The fact is, this government, the Colonization Society, and the Missionary Societies, though distinct in name and differing somewhat in the mode and

sphere of their respective operations, have the same grand object in view; they adopt and prosecute various and distinct measures for the consummation of the same great object. I beg that these remarks in reference to a plan of missionary operations, which have incidentally grown out of a few thoughts on the feasibility and judiciousness of forming the contemplated Central African settlement, will be regarded by you simply as humble suggestions, (and not as dictatorial nor presumptively advisory,) of which, I will be pleased if you take no further notice, if you think proper.

Another reason why I shall feel rejoiced when the means of the Society will warrant the operating in Central Africa contiguous to the great Niger, is, that European nations may be prevented from an entire monopoly of the valley of the Niger and parts adjacent. Her B. M. Government has been very kind to Liberia: so far from manifesting a disposition to restrict the area of our territory to prescribed boundaries, that magnanimous nation has most generously facilitated in various ways the extension of our borders, for which we will ever retain a grateful remembrance. But, sir, it may be that a Pharaoh will arise that will not know Joseph! A generously disposed ministry of this year is no guarantee of a similarly disposed one the next year. Her Majesty's Government and subjects—if I am rightly informed—are planting trading establishments along the Niger, reaching, as I learn, a higher latitude than ours. These trading stations will very likely (almost certainly) grow into settlements—foreign settlements—with an acquired or assumed expansion of territory, reaching from the Niger half or more than half the distance to our seaboard, monopolizing all the great

caravan routes and trade of Central Africa, and, in fact, drawing the resources from at least the northeastern sections of our present territory; and thus, when we and the friends of Liberia discover in the future our geographical jurisdiction and condition, when we look around us for a sufficient area upon which to settle the millions of our race in the United States and elsewhere who will unquestionably seek homes in Liberia, we will find ourselves so jammed and hemmed in on our north and south by the English and French, on our east by the English, and on our west by the Atlantic Ocean, as to be circumscribed into a narrow slip of land running a few hundred miles parallel with the coast, altogether, an area inadequate for the consummation of the grand object originally contemplated by those good, great and wise men who projected the noble African Colonization scheme.

I am fully aware that the prospect of the United States Government co-operating or extending any aid of consequence in furtherance of this great cause has for the last few years been very gloomy, and perhaps it has never been more so than at the present; and no doubt the sanguine remarks I ventured to express on that subject in my last message are regarded by many as fanatical; but, sir, I feel an assurance almost amounting to a certainty, that a great change in the feelings and actions of the United States Government and its citizens will have taken place within the next six years. \*

\* \* \* \* \* You may rest assured, sir, that it will not be long before the policy will irresistibly vindicate itself, and will be adopted, for operating on an extensive scale for the amelioration of the condition of the colored people of the United States, and for colonizing them in

Liberia, or somewhere in Africa. The present gloom is nothing: it is usually darkest just before the break of day. A brighter day will soon dawn: sooner and brighter than the most sanguine had expected. And it was my firm belief in this speedy change of feeling and sentiment, that prompted the sanguine remarks in my last message on that subject. If I should in the future, find myself to have been mistaken, I shall at least have the consolation of knowing that millions (equally sanguine) have been mistaken before me, and, consequently, mine will not be an isolated case. From several letters recently received (some this month, via England) from prominent colored men in the Northern States and Canada, I am happy to find, that the spirit of emigration to Liberia, or to found a new colony elsewhere on this western coast, or in Central Africa, is rapidly increasing: before many years they will voluntarily emigrate by hordes, and very many of them at their own expense, either to the present Liberia, or to some new colony founded by themselves on this coast or in Central Africa, a few hundred miles only from us, and destined to be united with us in a very short time, if not at the commencement.

I was much pleased to notice the action of the Board with reference to the formation of the New Jersey interior settlement in the mountain region of Bassa. I hope that enterprise, after such a lapse of time, will be speedily prosecuted: the people of that county are in high expectation of it. You inquire what would be the cost of a good road? that is somewhat difficult to determine; but I am satisfied, if the Society will contribute twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) towards it, this government and the inhabitants of that county, aborigines as well as Ame-

rico-Liberians, will supply the deficit either in money or in labor. If I were settled at home, I could get a large portion of that work done voluntarily and gratuitously by natives. The construction of a good wagon road should be among your first operations. You also ask, whom do I recommend to take the charge of that settlement, and to supervise your operations there for the first six or twelve months. I have spent much anxious thought on the subject for the last six or eight months, and must confess that I have been and am still puzzled to give you an answer. I feel that so much depends on the judicious and successful management of that settlement, with respect to the future rapid improvement and prosperity of that county, as well as to the great Colonization cause in the United States, that I am necessitated to hesitate before suggesting any one; and even after I have made such recommendation, it may not be adopted by your Committee in consequence of a counter influence.

\* \* \* \* \*

If I were not convinced of the necessity of commencing that settlement at once, I would advise you to defer operations there until the expiration of my term, when, in supervising its formation, I could save your Society considerable expense. But, sir, it will not do to defer; better make a beginning without delay. Emigrants will press on you for passage to Liberia, in less than three years time, more numerous and urgently than ever before. Let there be healthy and fertile sections of country opened in each county of this Republic for their location; by all means let it be done, and whatever service, amidst my pressing engagements, I can be of, in this instance, by way of counsel, &c., will be render-

ed cheerfully. The Society will never regret the formation of that settlement. The road to Seymour's interior mission passes through the site on which that settlement will be formed, which when formed will be twenty-five miles on the route to Pessa. Caravans of from one to two hundred men, laden with trade, are constantly passing and re-passing this route, the number of which would increase incalculably by the increased security that settlement would afford them in traveling to Bexley, Buchanan and Edina, for purposes of trade. The exports of that county (palm oil, camwood, &c. &c.) equal those of any other two counties in this Republic. The next interior settlement in that county can, after the expiration of a few years, be safely made, out at Pessa. It will form of its own accord, of voluntary settlers attracted thither by the wealth and superiority of that section of country. Once break the ice by forming a good interior settlement there, and the people in that county will hardly expect you to be at much, if at any, expense, in the formation of future settlements; they will simply ask you to send them a plenty of good immigrants, and they will spread and multiply flourishing interior settlements of their own accord.

Your favor of the 31st of May, per Ocean Eagle, reached me safely this week. I presume your agent will write you fully and satisfactorily in regard to the statements the emigrant Watson is said to have made to some one in Virginia on his voluntary return there into slavery.

\* \* \* \* \*

Sir, whenever a vindication from this country is reasonably required, you shall have it freely and fully; but in this case, Liberians consider it actually too intolerably degrading to take up pen against that soul-less creature and his deluders.

\* \* \* \* \*

Whenever the President of this Republic is charged by a reputable person with either engaging in or conniving at the slave trade, he will not hesitate to expose the malignant falsehoods of such a libeller, and to let all know who are concerned to know, what are his sentiments and feelings on the subject of human oppression in all or any of its phases; \* \* \* \* \* and perhaps I might then be induced to amplify to an extent in the exposition of my sentiments on that subject, that would not be received with much relish by many, especially those editors who have been so very diligent in publishing and favorably noticing the libel.

Respecting farm lands at Cape Mount for immigrants, I beg to state, that it is deemed highly imprudent at present to lay off and have immigrants occupy a farming district some six or eight miles up the river or bay, (the distance necessary to go for that purpose,) until the Americo-Liberian population is sufficient, numerically and efficiently, for self-protection. The corporate dimensions of the city of Robertsport are three miles square at present, and there are contiguous to it no less than one hundred thousand acres of land perfectly accessible. Your agent up there is authorized, under the supervision of the General Superintendent, to have as much of this land surveyed into farm lots as may be necessary for apportionment to such immigrants as are entitled according to law, and as many immigrants as choose to do so have been repeatedly told from the beginning that they are at liberty to cultivate unappropriated public lands until such time as their farm lands are assigned them. I spent two days up in the country at Cape Mount, as early as March before last, for the purpose of making se-

lection of a suitable farming district, which I did, and arranged for its occupancy by settlers, so soon as the population of Robertsport, as aforesaid, would justify it. I have not the least doubt but that the Rev. Mr. Cowan was sincere and was actuated by the purest motives when he urged here, as he has no doubt since done in the United States, the immediate occupancy of that district by immigrants; but, sir, I must be permitted to say, that if Liberians have not, after so many years experience in such matters, profited by that experience, it speaks very badly for our judgment, almost hopelessly so. We do not look at the matter in the abstract, but in all its bearings, and take into consideration all the probable consequences.

Please accept my sincerest thanks for the papers you kindly forwarded, and for the many other attentions I have received at your hands. With the exception of scarcity of money, we have peace and plenty, and that is a great blessing. Our farming interest is progressing very, very encouragingly.

With my best wishes for your personal welfare and for the continued success of the great cause to which you have devoted the greatest part of your useful life, I beg to subscribe myself, your most obedient servant.

From the Hon. JOHN HANSON.

EDINA, BASSA, July 23, 1858.

"I sit down to write you this communication, after looking over the African Repository and the account of the forty-first annual meeting of the American Colonization Society. I read the interesting and impressive address delivered by the Rev. Philip Slaughter, who introduced his remarks by declaring that 'America in Africa is the solution of the problem of Africa in America.' I think this a very appropriate sen-

tence, for the welfare of Liberians is in the hearts of the American philanthropists. I honestly believe that the God of Nations has blessed their labors so successfully as to plant a nation on the western shores of Africa, and give it a standing among the great family of nations, which should be a great gratification to the colored race throughout the world, and they should appreciate it to the honor of the God of Nations. God has highly favored their benevolence by his Providence in sending the Word of God to the heathen of this land, so long covered with darkness, idolatry and superstition. A light has arisen here, and is diffusing itself in the interior, carrying with it civilization and Christianity to different tribes; and this must gratify our friends, American christians, that have been and are still engaged in the great work. I endorse the sentiment, 'that Africa is in America and America in Africa,' jointly building up the empire of a Christian Government on these long idolatrous shores, which has been the instrument of putting down the slave trade.

"I, as one of the early settlers in this country, have strictly adhered to the fundamental principles of the American Colonization Society in planting colonies on these shores, and since our independence have not forgotten the address, soon after the organization of the Colonization Society, delivered in the Presbyterian Church in Baltimore, by our venerable friend to the cause, the Hon. CHARLES F. MERCER, of Virginia, and also by FRANCIS KEY, Esq. of Washington, setting forth the great objects of the Society; and I thank God I have lived long enough in Africa to see those principles carried out, and a young nation springing up here, to carry out the benevolent purposes of the friends

of the cause, and invite our race to partake of the benefits that may accrue to them and to their children. I would that our enlightened colored people in America would throw away their petty notions of being anything more than they are in the land they live in, when such a prospect invites them to join their brethren in Africa, where they may enjoy the great national benefits offered them in the Republic of Liberia. If this will not arouse the man of color in North America to activity, I know not what will; for we Liberians are very happy in our situation, are proprietors of our own soil, which is abounding in the richest productions to render us comfortable; legislate for ourselves, and govern ourselves, in all our judicial and domestic relations."

The Rev. EDWARD WEIR, a missionary, writes from Grand Cape Mount, August 4th, 1858:

"There has been much said about this settlement at Cape Mount, and but little or no truth in all that I have heard about it. It has been said we are engaged in the slave trade, but it is not so; that the emigrants are ill treated on their arrival, this is not so; also, that the agent of the American Colonization Society sells the provisions of the people, but I do not think that is so;— I take this agent, Mr. R. Stryker, to be a zealous Christian. It has been said, an agent of the Society on board the ship sold provisions. I was on board at the time when this is said to have occurred, November, 1847. The Kentucky Agent was on board, but sold nothing, but often talked with all the emigrants, and told them to save their money, and to buy their provisions at the lowest price; and I think that is the best way to do it; and most of them are now well settled, and are doing well. And I must say those who came out with us, and Cape Mount, are improved more than any man would think for, since the date of my arrival. If the Kentucky Agent could lift up his head and see over here, he would be astonished at the improvements since he left us."

The young Liberian from whose letter we make the following extracts, when the Editor of this Journal visited that Republic in 1849, was in the school of B. V. R. James, Esq., and a very successful student. His address to the writer in the name of the school excited expectations of his future distinction. He is now, we believe, private secretary to President Benson, and promises not to disappoint the hopes which his early abilities inspired. He is the son of the Hon. Elijah Johnson, who was one of the company which sailed in the first ship, the *Elizabeth*, to found the colony, now the Republic of Liberia.

From H. R. W. JOHNSON.

"MONROVIA, Aug. 4th, 1858.

"Sometimes I am impressed with a feeling, as of inspiration, when contemplating the future of Liberia and Africa, that causes me to become prophetic; and I can almost pierce the darkness that surrounds Africa and the race, and witness the dawn of a glorious morning that shall usher in our jubilee. I think at times that even now that morning has begun to dawn, and that soon the sun will arise with heat and brilliancy, and spread his glorious influences all over this continent.

"But when I consider the great

work to be accomplished, and how almost unavailing is human effort, I almost sink in spirit; and were it not that God has declared that this work *shall* be accomplished, I would sit down in despair and weep over the wreck of my cherished hopes.

"God has certainly seconded the efforts of philanthropists; and this should teach us that the work has been marked out by Him, and encourage us to greater diligence, knowing that He does not purpose in vain.

"We still hope in Liberia; indeed it is our only hope. We have rejoiced at the gratifying result we have witnessed here, and rejoice in anticipation at the more pleasing ones we expect to see in future. And although at times a cloud seems to pass over our heads, looking pregnant with vials of wrath and instruments of destruction, we know that it is intended to drive us to a lesson we have been so reluctant to learn, and cause us to look beyond the surface into the nature and design of things.

"Our celebration is just over,—the 26th of July. There seems to have been a spirit to partake in celebrating that day, more generally manifested, in the different settlements on the St. Paul's, than ever before. I had the honor to be the orator for Monrovia; and selected a subject that I thought would suit the times and the circumstances of the country; it was, *On what depends the security of our institutions*. My oration has not been put in print.

"Not knowing many persons in the United States, I have to request of you that you will recommend to me some person that could forward me such books as I might desire to order from the United States from time to time."

From Mrs. M. A. Ricks, (formerly Mrs. Zion Harris.)

"CLAY-ASHLAND, Aug. 1st, 1858.

"I rejoice to hear of the powerful work of the Lord in America, and pray that the day will soon break in Liberia. Truly the Lord has done great things for us here, yet there is room—there are many out of the Ark, and the natives that are around us need help. Oh that the Gospel may take the wings of the morning and fly to the utmost parts of the world! this is my prayer. We are still journeying to the Land of Rest. The different churches are moving slowly at present. But the clouds are big with mercy, and shall break if we are faithful.

"I do not feel discouraged; in my judgment, Liberia is still improving, though it may seem slow to a great many, yet I think it is gaining strength as fast as a child can. The farmers generally are improving in farming. I believe there has been more corn raised this year than has been for many years in Liberia; if there ever was so much before I do not know of it. They have raised a great deal of rice, cassada, potatoes, and eddoes; so there is no scarcity of bread. We try to raise meat: I have two milch cows, that afford milk and butter; there are also many others who have the same. We raise sheep, turkeys, ducks, fowls, &c., and try to keep hogs, and do have some. If we are industrious there is no danger of starving in Liberia. True, we are not so proficient in putting up our pork and bacon as you are, and have to get yours; and yet we can salt up all we raise, and as much more if we had it. \* \* \* There are several families preparing cotton to weave cloth—I among the rest, am spinning a piece. I think that in a few years there will be large quantities of cloth made in Li-



beria. There are some who order wheels from abroad, while others have them made in Liberia; and looms are made here, &c. Many persons have planted acres of cotton, trying if possible to raise it in abundance. \* \* I am a true Liberian, and stand up for it; for the Lord has given us this land, and He has blessed us, and who can curse it? nobody. I send you the gun with which Gotorah was killed. Mr. Harris, who thought a great deal of it, named it after this chief, *Gotorah*, whose skull is in the office in America, where I think and I believe it will be kept in remembrance of the courage of my former husband when I am dead. It is for his sake that I send this gun."

From the Rev. H. B. STEWART.

Mr. STEWART emigrated from Savannah some ten years ago, and was a member of the Independent Congregational Church in that city, under the pastoral charge of the late Rev. Dr. Preston. He has been very zealously engaged in building up a Congregational Church at Sinou, and repeatedly appealed for aid to Christians of the Congregational Churches in this country. He is now striving to complete a suitable house of worship, and we shall be glad to send him any aid that the friends of the Redeemer may be pleased to entrust to us, for this object, most near to his heart.

"GREENVILLE, SINOU COUNTY,  
"July 16th, 1858.

"Your very interesting letter came safe to hand by your excellent ship, the M. C. Stevens. It afforded me much pleasure to hear of the display of Divine Grace in your much fa-

vored land of Gospel privileges. \*

\* \* The difficulties that attend such a display of a sanctifying and lasting visitation of Divine Grace upon the lives of the people with us, you have not as a general thing; that is, the distinguishing of the nature and practical knowledge of true godliness; or in the language of that most eminent servant of the Lord, the Rev. Jonathan Edwards, to distinguish between saving experience and affection. I am happy to say, that many of our brethren in the ministry labor to impress upon the minds of their people, that a right and correct knowledge of Divine Truth is essential to salvation. This is in strict conformity to the commission given by the great head of the Church: Go ye therefore and teach all nations, teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you. The prospect cheers our hearts for the future, and we see the untiring efforts put forth by our citizens in their persevering instruction of their children. The Sabbath schools of all our churches will testify that our aim is to perpetuate the blessings and knowledge of the Christian Religion. Nor are the native children forgotten, but under the patronage of the M. E. Church are taught by the Rev. E. Ward. Rapid progress has been made by many of them; they read in their second syllable, and repeat the Lord's Prayer with perfect ease. \* \* \* \*

As far as other matters are concerned, comparing the present with the past, we are on the improved state; there is no scarcity nor want; farming business is really better; there is in this, as in all new countries, those that are willing to sell their birthright for a morsel of bread.

\* \* \* \* \*  
Our race shall know how to value their civil, religious, and political privileges, there

will be that longing after the flesh pots of Egypt. The mandate is unalterable, 'By the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread.'

"And now in conclusion:—Suffer me to acknowledge the packages of papers you were pleased to send. I was completely dry for the want of something to refresh my mind; you know how much we stand in need of them in this far-off land.

"I think you, through the multiplicity of business, have forgotten to press the claims of our church on our friends. I suggested to you in one of my letters the propriety of your writing to ———, as we were such great strangers. I thank you for your favorable expression in our success. But, my dear sir, without means we cannot successfully and effectually progress: the ends cannot be met without some means; to obtain this we are entirely dependent on our friends. You know the great difficulty in my leaving here for that purpose. All our letters seem as yet to be unavailing."

From Rev. WM. C. BURKE.

We have an interesting letter from the Rev. WM. C. BURKE, of Clay-Ashland, from which we make the following extracts. His statement of the affair of the mutiny on board of the Regina Cœli is more particular than anything we have seen.

"I am truly happy to learn by your letter and papers sent me, that there is such a wonderful display of God's power and grace felt and seen throughout the United States; and since it is so universal, I sincerely trust that the power of sin and satan may be so destroyed that the Kingdom of our Lord and his Christ may be built up in every part of the land. The churches everywhere in Liberia

are in a rather cold state. I sincerely hope and trust that a cloud may rise for good in this our barren land, and a gracious shower of God's grace may be poured out on all of our churches, and many may be brought into the fold of Christ; such as eternally shall be saved. \* \*

Our Government has been lately thrown into a state of excitement and trouble by a French ship, purporting to be an emigrant ship, seeking emigrants for the Island of Bourbon—which ship is a slaver to all intents and purposes. She has been running up and down the coast for some time, and I have no doubt but that she has done a good business in the slave trade. Nevertheless, the Great King who rules upon earth among the children of men, seems to be overruling the cunning craftiness of men, that their sins may find them out. I have no doubt but that you have heard all about it before this time, yet I thought it would not be amiss to give you a few outlines as they have come to my knowledge. The matter has been examined carefully in our courts, and the natives say that they were sold by the chiefs and carried on board the ship in sticks, ropes, and in irons, against their will; and all the men say twenty-five to thirty were put below and kept in sticks and irons: those answering by the name of boys, say from 18 to 20 years of age, were permitted to go at large on deck. The ship was lying off Cape Mount when the mutiny arose, the captain being on shore with some of his officers, looking out for more slaves. The natives say, that one of them went to the cook-house to light his pipe, when the cook cut him with a knife; after which one of the crew stabbed a native man, from which he died instantly. The natives said one to the other, What

does this mean? did they not tell us that they bought us to work? and now they kill us!—Let us fight, with sticks of wood, belaying pins, and anything we can get hold of. The crew seemed to be aware that they intended to fight in their own defence; and they immediately shot down seventeen of the poor natives, at which time the fight became general—those that were below in sticks and irons came up, and soon killed all of the crew, threw them overboard, and took possession of the ship. The number of the crew that were killed was nine. The ship was brought down to Monrovia and placed in the hands of the Government. The French man-of-war has taken her away without leave, knowing that they were stronger than we. I sincerely hope that this may be the breaking up of this abominable slave traffic—particularly in this disguised form.” \* \* \*

From the Rev. J. A. WILSON,  
(who emigrated from Georgia.)

“ROBERTSPORT,

“Gr. Cape Mount, Aug. 5, 1858.

“I have never written for publication, and would not now but for the report of the Watson men, James and William, who left here forty days after they arrived.

“I learn their report is floating in the United States, that the agent of the Colonization Society persuaded them to purchase cheap calico, and on their arrival they were disappointed, and thereby defrauded out of their money.

“I have examined and inquired of the Watsons, and all say that they had no such advice from any one, and they got their money from the Executors, which was given to them on board the steamboat, and they have spent a part of it in building good frame houses. In regard to lands, they preferred town lots rather

than farm s. report said they had been ill-treated; they say the report is a falsehood, so far as concerns eating and treatment in the Receptacle. The writer of the report must admit that those who have been here seven months know as much about things here as William and James Watson, who were on shore but forty days, and who had not courage to walk over our small settlement. You know the Children of Israel longed after the flesh pots of Egypt, notwithstanding God had promised them a land flowing with milk and honey, and he who will not try to make himself satisfied with the kind providence of God, would not be satisfied if he were placed in Heaven. Those, I am disposed to think, who will not work for their own benefit, will not work for others unless forced. But if it is their faith to have some one to make them work for a living, let it be so, for as thy faith is, says the Scripture, so shall it be unto you. For my part, I do not know what William and James Watson returned for, unless it be for ———. It cannot be for something to eat, for we have the sweet potato, cassada, rice, corn meal; and we can raise hogs, sheep, goats and common fowls, and a plenty of turkeys, ducks, and geese. We get from the United States, flour, meal, bacon, pork, mackarel, herring, cheese, butter, lard, and a variety of things too tedious to mention. I cannot see what a man of color should wish to go back to the United States to live for, unless he has no soul in him.

“For myself, I was raised in Augusta, Georgia, by the widow M——, and emancipated by her son, Dr. Wm. M——. I was raised as though I had been a ——— I shall love and r ——— friends while memory noias

“No

he will starve

here, who will work. Cape Mount is as healthy as any part of Liberia, and more so than a good many. We have the best of water, and pure air, and a beautiful location. What is better

in the known world than good health! You may publish what you please of this letter: I am no scholar. My love to the old Springfield Church, Augusta, Georgia."

[From the Spirit of Missions.]

### Foreign Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

LETTERS FROM BISHOP PAYNE.—WESTERN AFRICA.

It will be remembered by our readers that Bishop Payne, shortly after the death of Mrs. Payne, embarked on board the brig *Ocean Eagle* for a voyage down the coast. This was undertaken with a view to the improvement of his health, which was much impaired by incessant toil and by the severe trials through which he had been called to pass. We are happy to find that the Bishop derived much benefit from this voyage, and that he had returned to Cape Palmas much strengthened and refreshed.

His visit to several mission stations put him in possession of many interesting facts, which are communicated in the following letters:

"BRIG OCEAN EAGLE,

"Bight of Benin, Jan. 12, 1858.

"*Rev. and Dear Brother* :—While approaching Cape Coast Castle, some ten days ago, I wrote you hastily, giving the reasons for my present voyage. Since that time, we have been passing along a deeply interesting part of the African coast, and you will be pleased to receive such information as I am able to glean.

"On the first day in the year, in much painfulness, I went on shore at Cape Coast Castle, and spent the day in visiting the fort, town, &c. We were carried to the shore in large canoes, made out of the trunk of the cotton tree. They were very comfortable, being wide, and provided with a sort of bulwark of plank, in front, to break off the surf

in landing. They were paddled by from ten to fifteen natives, who, from their appearance, were either *slaves* or *pawns*, these two classes making up a large portion of the population of the town around Cape Coast Castle.

"The *pawns* are those who have given their services to parties, in consideration of their having paid off some pressing debt; and as they often never repay, they remain *pawns*. The imposing appearance of the fort and town, from the sea, suffers from a near inspection. The fort, indeed, is a very fine one, mounting some hundred guns, and built in a very substantial manner. But being stuccoed, the originally white walls have become darkened, and spotted by the influence of the climate. In the fort we were shown the small room, in the third story, in which the gifted L. E. L. (late Mrs. Geo. McLean,) spent her last sad night, and the tablet in the wall to her memory. About sixteen European officers and civilians, with a chaplain, Rev. Mr. Harsel, whose acquaintance we had the pleasure of making, with one hundred black soldiers, occupy the fort, and maintain the British rule. The Governor was absent at *Akkrah*, another British fort, about seventy miles to the east, which he prefers to Cape Coast, and where he spends most of his time. Around the fort is Fanti town, with a population of perhaps four thousand. In front, along the sea-shore, and scattered through the

town, are many houses, built with the taste and elegance of European life. These belonged to English merchants, but I was informed that not one of these remains. These houses are all temporarily or permanently in the hands of the natives. The common style of building is of mud, with thatched roofs; and as the latter last a short time, and seemed not to be renewed in season, the rains wash them, and give to the town generally a ruinous appearance. The population is as heterogeneous as the town. Scattered through it are some hundreds who have been educated in the fort and mission schools. These dress in European style, while the great mass retain the common native costume. Nothing strikes one more forcibly than the quantity of gold dust still collected here. It is the circulating medium, and is seen in every house, in the market, in the streets; and though foreigners have been purchasing it for nearly four hundred years, still

"Afric's sunny fountains  
Roll down their golden sands."

"From Rev. Mr. West, Superintendent of the Wesleyan Mission here, we learned, that there are connected with this mission, extending some six hundred miles along the coast, about two thousand communicants. There is only one other white missionary, besides Mr. West, connected with the mission; all other missionaries and assistants are natives. There are no other missions except the Wesleyan, at Cape Coast, or near it.

"LAGOS.

"Leaving  
the 2d inst  
Lagos, p  
at our  
pre-

at anchor thirteen ships, of various nations; amongst which were two large English steamers, and a man-of-war, whose boats boarded us as we were coming to anchor.

"Owing to my poor health and the bad landing, I did not venture on shore here. But I had the pleasure of receiving from Rev. Mr. Gollmer, one of the missionaries of the Church Missionary Society, some interesting facts in connection with this region, and the missionary operations in it.

"Lagos is one of the towns of the once powerful, but now dismembered kingdom of *Benin*. The people of the country are *Yorubas*, extending from the coast to the Niger, a distance of some 300 or 400 miles. The language is reduced to writing; and hundreds of the people, carried in the vicissitudes of the slave trade to Sierra Leone, now return, and, co-operating with the missionaries, scatter the seeds of Christian, civilized light, all abroad.

"Lagos, situated three miles from the mouth of the river on its eastern bank, has a native population variously estimated at from 15,000 to 30,000. It has long been one of the strongest holds of the slave trade, and now, though jealously guarded by the British cruisers and the resident Consul, it is believed that Portuguese merchants in the place, with native parties, still carry it on. The number of Europeans in the place is about fifty. I can best give you an idea of the missionary work in this region, in an extract from Mr. Gollmer's letter: 'The present condition of the Church Missionary Society at Lagos, and in the neighbourhood, is very promising. I am thankful to be able to report that we have secured many promising ones.' 'We have also secured our handiwork, and are permitted to add many more to the number of those who have been saved.'

“ OYO AND ABBEOKUTA.

“ *Oyo* (*Awyaw*, of Bowen of Georgia,) six days' journey from *Lagos* and three days from *Abbeokuta*, is our northernmost and furthest interior station in the country at present, but we contemplate shortly to occupy *Obomosh*, (*Awbewmawsha*, of Bowen,) which is two days' journey beyond *Oyo*, and only one day's journey from *Illorin*, the large Yoruba Mohammedan city on the high-road to the Niger. *Obomosh* is five days' journey from *Kabba*, on the Niger. Two days from *Abbeokuta*, on the road to *Oyo*, and only one day's journey from the latter place, we have the station *Ijayè*; and one day's journey, in an easterly direction, the station *Ibadan*, estimated as large as *Abbeokuta*. Rev. D. Hinderer, with Mrs. H., having recruited their health in Europe, arrived a short time since, and proceeded to *Ibadan*, their station; and the Rev. A. Mann, with his wife, expected to return by next mail, will resume his labors at *Ijayè*. Rev. A. Townsend, whom you may know, is my fellow-laborer at *Abbeokuta*, together with two native missionaries, Rev. Messrs. King and McCauley. The condition of *Abbeokuta* is, I may say, flourishing, as regards missionary operations, and especially as regards temporal things. Our four churches at *Abbeokuta* are attended by 1,000 converts, of whom 600 are communicants, and 400 candidates for baptism; and I may add, we have about 100 converts annually. Our Sunday schools are attended by nearly all our adult converts, and most of them read our Yoruba Scriptures. All our services, &c., are in the native language. Our day schools are attended by only about 200 children, most of the little ones being employed on their extensive and remote farms.

“ The Wesleyan chapel at *Abbeo-*

*kuta* is also, I am told, well attended, but I cannot say by what numbers.

“ The prosperity of *Abbeokuta*, in a temporal point of view, is very considerable. Great activity exists in every department, and prices of labor and produce are enhanced 100 per cent. during the past two years. There is a great abundance of the necessaries of life, and much is exported to *Lagos*, and other places. In a commercial point of view, *Abbeokuta* is growing in importance, not so much on account of its good palm oil, as on account of the superior cotton cultivated there, and all about the country. It is, of course, still a beginning; however, many gins and some presses are at work, and some 700 bales of cotton were shipped for England the last few months. We pray that this prosperity in worldly things may not injure and hinder spiritual growth amongst the people.

“ At *Lagos*, we have about 230 communicants, some 50 candidates, and 250 children in school. About 500 souls attend the churches here. Rev. D. Morgan, native missionary, attends one. We have much cause, also, to thank God for His mercy vouchsafed to this town, considering what it was but a few years ago,—a hell. From Rev. S. Crowther, who joined the present Niger expedition, and who is still with them in the interior, we have twice received dispatches, via *Abbeokuta*; first, by the hands of Mr. May, an officer of the R. N. employed in the expedition, who came down, via *Illorin* and *Abbeokuta*, with dispatches for England; and the other time, only last week. You may have heard that the ‘Day Spring’ steamer, of the Niger expedition, was lost on rocks near *Jeba*, fifteen miles above *Rabba*; the current being too powerful in the channel, they attempted to pass higher

up. The whole party are encamped at *Jeba*, waiting for another steamer to carry on their mission to the Sultan of *Socotoo*, &c. Mr. Crowther is actively employed in acquiring languages, and preparing elementary books, &c., for future usefulness."

Second Letter from BISHOP PAYNE.

"CORISCO ISLAND,  
January 15, 1858.

"Rev. and Dear Brother:—Arrived at this pleasant mission station of the Presbyterian Board, yesterday afternoon, I learn that a boat is sent from here to meet the Fort steamer at *Fernando Po*, next week; I therefore send the communication which I had written. I am thankful to inform you that my health seems somewhat improved, and I would fain hope, that by the time I return home, in about six weeks, I shall be sufficiently recruited to remain at my post somewhat longer. Though all medical men agree in recommending a speedy removal (for a season only, I would hope) from this climate. Should it be possible, therefore, I think I ought to leave some time this year.

"Yours, in the Gospel."

Third Letter from BISHOP PAYNE.

"GABOON RIVER,  
January 18, 1858.

"Rev. and Dear Brother:—I wrote to you three days ago, from *Corisco Island*. Arriving here this afternoon, I find a small vessel about to leave to meet the steamer at *Fernando Po*, and embrace the opportunity to inform you of my safety, thus far, and I am thankful to add, of the improvement in my health. The cough, soreness of my chest, and loss of voice, which impeded my sudden departure, have ceased. My strength is gradually returning, and should be praised. I

am much interested in the character of the people, and the missions on this part of the coast. In a communication from *Corisco*, I gave an account of the state of the missions at *Lagos*, and the interesting regions around. At *Corisco*, a beautiful bay, forty miles above this place, the Presbyterian Missionaries have made an interesting beginning. They have on the island three stations, with some fifty-five native boarding schools, whose neat, civilized appearance, contrasted most agreeably with their heathen parents and customs. The mission was commenced in 1850, but already has begun to yield a spiritual harvest. Three have been admitted to the Church, and several of the girls have lately manifested an earnest interest in the Gospel. Rev. Mr. Mackey, the oldest missionary on the island, recently made a tour one hundred and fifty miles interior. He was accompanied by Rev. Mr. Clements. They reached the highest point on a *del Crystal* range of mountains, which they estimated to be six thousand feet high. Rev. Mr. Saker, a Missionary, with whom I met at *Lagos*, but who has been for fifteen years laboring on the *Cameroon* river, informed me, that from his experience he had sometimes seen snow at the top of this range. A fair drew together most of the people on *Corisco Island*, the day previous to the arrival of the Mission House. An insubordinate, imprudent English captain had been murdered, in his factory, near the mouth of *Muni* river, just opposite to *Corisco*, on the main land. Some of the murderers resided on *Corisco Island*. An English man-of-war steamer succeeded in capturing some of the chiefs of the island, and the day referred to was a day when the Mission House to the murderers. One was killed, and whether the

others will be is doubtful. It is to be hoped that it will in no way disturb the friendly relations between the missionaries and natives. On board the steamer, I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Hutchinson, H. B. Majesty's Consul at *Fernando Po*. Mr. H. accompanied the Niger expedition in 1856. He is quite sanguine that free navigation will be

speedily opened up that interesting river: We learn here that another of the missionaries in the Gaboon has lately died—Rev. Mr. Herrick. Thus everywhere death worketh in us, but life in Christ's cause, in which we suffer. Amen.

"As ever, dear brother, yours in Christ."

(To be continued.)

[From the National Intelligencer.]

### Important Departmental Decision.

THE HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY ON THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

The subjoined Letter of the Hon. HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury, to the Collector of the Customs at Charleston, South Carolina, forbidding him to grant a clearance to a vessel "for the coast of Africa, for the purpose of taking on board African emigrants, in accordance with the United States passenger laws, and returning with the same to a port in the United States," is a document which will not only command the attention, but the approval of the great body of the American people. Mr. COBB recites the laws on the subject of the importation of negroes for any purpose whatever, and interprets with clearness both the letter and the spirit of those laws. He correctly assumes that public opinion in almost every part of the United States favors a diminution rather than an increase of the free negro population.

Two of the Charleston papers before us admit the strength of the Secretary's argument, whilst one of them doubts his power, as the law is silent as to *emigrants*. The *Mercury* thinks the Secretary and Collector are bound to administer the laws as they are, and that there are ample means for their vindication if violated. But the *Mercury* adds:

"The whole letter shows what we have recently asserted, that to reopen the African slave trade, (and the apprentice system is that trade, only under another name,) whether wise or not, is impracticable in the Union. Even if the law of 1808 did not exist the Northern Representatives in Congress would pass laws effectually to prohibit the reopening of this trade in any form whatever. On this account we have deprecated the agitation of the subject, as tending only to divide the South without the possibility of having any practical existence whilst the Union continues."

The Evening News attributes the application of Messrs. Lafitte & Co., who applied for this clearance, to a desire "to test, probably for others, certain supposed doubtful questions on the importation of negroes from Africa," and says:

"We not only regard the Secretary's letter conclusive on every phase and point of the question involved, and that it is the only proper and statesmanlike response to the application which the Administration could give, but looking at the case as on *its face* an effort to enter upon the importation of wild and savage Africans, never mind in what character or for what purpose, into this country, we deprecate and



condemn it at large, and denounce it as unworthy of those gentlemen and disrespectful to this community."

After pointing out the impolicy and impropriety of this apparent effort to evade the laws, the News adds, with emphasis, its decided condemnation :

"The Secretary's letter clearly shows that the laws of Congress, both in letter and spirit, prohibit an importation for these purposes [as slaves or apprentices] to any part of the United States. Does it become Southern citizens to undertake or countenance clandestine violations of the laws of the land? These laws are not alone Federal enactments; they are also the laws of South Carolina by her own legislation. Her act of 1835 provides that it shall not be lawful for any free negro or person of color to migrate into this State, or be brought or introduced into its limits, under any pretext whatever, by land or by water." The enactment is general as to all the African unenslaved race from any part of the world. Does it become Carolinians, and the comity of the State with the others, to violate the spirit of this law, and to attempt to introduce such interdicted persons into other States, or to bring them through other States into this?"

The Courier publishes the letter without comment.

Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

MAY 22, 1858

SIR: It appears from your letter of 20th April, 1858, that application has been made to you by Lafitte & Co., merchants, New York, S. C., "to clear the ship Richard Cobden. The master, burden 750 31- tons, is to be sent to the coast of Africa, for the purpose of bringing on board emigrants, in conformity with the laws of the United States."

t be emigrants, in accordance with the laws of the United States, and returning with the same to a port of the United States."

You ask the opinion of the Department upon the propriety of your application, or refusing the application. The question is an important one, and I have delayed an answer to your letter until I could give the subject a proper examination.

The form in which this application is presented involves the question of the embarrassment. The object of the applicants must be either to import Africans, to be disposed of as slaves, or to be bound to labor or service, or else to bring them into the country like other emigrants, to be entitled on their arrival to all rights and privileges of freemen.

In either of the two first named contingencies the object would be so clearly and manifestly against the laws of the United States as to leave no room for doubt or hesitation. I deem it proper, however, to call your attention to the provisions of those laws, as they indicate very clearly the general policy of the Government on the subject of African importation.

From the 1st of January, 1808, the time fixed by the Constitution, Congress would be authorized to prohibit such importation, the act of 2d March, 1794, (1. 347,) and the act of 20th May, 1800, (2. 70,) were the only laws which have since been enacted. These laws indicate the opposition felt at that time to the African slave trade. The act of 2d March, 1807, (3. 102,) and 20th April, 1818, (3. 322,) as well as the acts of 3d March, 1819, (3. 532,) and 15th March, 1820, (3. 600,) show not only the promptness with which the

Congress has acted upon the United States, but also the evidence

of the stern purpose of enforcing their provisions by severe penalties and large expenditures. The legislation of the slaveholding States prior to 1808 exhibits the fact that the first steps taken for its suppression were inaugurated by them.

There is no subject upon which the statute books of our country afford more conclusive evidence than the general opposition every where felt to the continuance of the African slave trade.

By reference to the acts of 1794 and 1800, against the slave trade generally, it will be seen that their operation was confined to *slaves eo nomine*. The first section of the act of 1794 provides :

“That no citizen or citizens of the United States or foreigner, or any other person coming into or residing within the same, shall, for himself or any other person whatsoever, either as master, factor, or owner, build, fit, equip, load, or otherwise prepare any ship or vessel within any port or place of the said United States, nor shall cause any ship or vessel to sail from any port or place within the same for the purpose of carrying on any trade or traffic *in slaves* to any foreign country ; or for the purpose of procuring from any foreign kingdom, place or country, the inhabitants of such kingdom, place, or country, to be transported to any foreign country, port, or place whatever to be sold or disposed of *as slaves* ; and if any ship or vessel shall be so fitted out as aforesaid for the said purposes, or shall be caused to sail so as aforesaid, every such ship or vessel, her tackle, furniture, apparel, and other appurtenances, shall be forfeited to the United States, and shall be liable to be seized, prosecuted, and condemned in any of the circuit courts or district court for the district where the said ship or vessel may be found and seized.”

The language of the act of 1800 is the same in this respect. Both contemplate, in general terms, the prevention of the trade *in slaves*. When, however, in 1807, and subsequent thereto, Congress undertook to prevent the importation of slaves into the United States, the language of the law was made more stringent and comprehensive. The first section of the act of 1807 provides :

“That from and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eight, it shall not be lawful to import or bring into the United States or the Territories thereof, from any foreign kingdom, place, or country, any negro, mulatto, or person of color, with intent to hold, sell, or dispose of such negro, mulatto, or person of color, as a slave, or to be held to service or labor.”

This law seeks not only to prevent the introduction into the United States of *slaves* from Africa, but any negro, mulatto, or person of color, whether introduced as slaves, or to be held to service or labor. Whether or not the wisdom of our fathers foresaw at that early day that efforts would be made, under a pretended apprentice system, to renew the slave trade under another name, I cannot undertake to say ; but the language of the law which they have left to us on the statute book leaves no doubt of the fact that they intended to provide, in the most unequivocal manner, against the increase of that class of population by immigration from Africa. No one could then have contemplated an object for which African emigrants would be brought to this country which is not clearly guarded against and forbidden by the law to which I am now referring.

It is only necessary to add that subsequent acts on the subject contain the same language. This view of the subject is strengthened by

reference to the provisions of the act of 28th February, 1803, (2,205.) The first section of that act is as follows:

“That, from and after the first day of April next, no master or captain of any ship or vessel, or any other person, shall import or bring, or cause to be imported or brought, any negro, mulatto, or other person of color, not being a native, citizen, or registered seaman of the United States, or seamen natives of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, into any port or place of the United States, which port or place shall be situated in any State which by law has prohibited, or shall prohibit, the admission or importation of such negro, mulatto, or other person of color; and if any captain or master aforesaid, or any other person, shall import or bring, or cause to be imported or brought, into any of the ports or places aforesaid, any of the persons whose admission or importation is prohibited as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars for each and every negro, mulatto, or other person of color aforesaid, brought or imported as aforesaid, to be sued for and recovered by action of debt in any court of the United States—one-half thereof to the use of the United States, the other half to any person or persons prosecuting for the penalty; and in any action instituted for the recovery of the penalty aforesaid, the person or persons sued may be held to special bail: *Provided always*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the admission of Indians.”

It will be seen that Congress, by this act, undertook to co-operate with those States which, by State legislation, had interposed to prevent the importation of negroes into this country. At that time the constitutional prohibition to which

I have before referred, restrained Congress from the exercise of the absolute power of prohibiting such importation. The States, however, being under no such restraint, had in several instances adopted measures of their own: and the act of 1803 shows the promptness of the General Government in exercising whatever power it possessed in furtherance of the object. The language of this act is important in another view. It will be observed that its object is to prevent the importation into the United States of “any negro, mulatto, or other person of color, not being a native, a citizen, or registered seaman of the United States, or seamen natives of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope.” It is not confined to slaves or negroes bound to labor, but contemplates the exclusion, in the broadest terms, of all such persons, without regard to the character in which they may be brought. It excludes free persons as well as slaves and persons bound to labor or service. The only limitation in the act is, that it is confined to such persons as are prevented by the laws of any of the States from being imported into such States. At that time there existed laws of some of the States, not only prohibiting the introduction of negro slaves, but also free negroes. Indeed the policy of the slaveholding States has always been opposed to the increase of its free negro population: and it is proper here to remark that at the present time that policy is more earnestly sustained in those States than at any previous period of their history.

After this reference to the laws on the subject it is hardly necessary to repeat that if the application of Messrs. Lafitte and Co. contemplates the introduction of negroes into the United States from Africa,

either in the character of slaves or as apprentices bound to service or labor, it is clearly in violation of both the letter and spirit of the law, and cannot be granted.

The form of the application made by Messrs. Lafitte & Co. would seem to contemplate the introduction into the United States of negroes from Africa, entitled, on their arrival, to all the rights and privileges of freemen. The proposition, upon its face, is so absurd that it is hardly worthy of serious refutation. Messrs. Lafitte & Co. ask us to believe that their vessel, fitted out in the port of Charleston, South Carolina, is going upon a voyage to Africa to bring to some port in the United States a cargo of free negroes. The port to which the vessel expects to return is not indicated. It cannot be the one from which it sails, nor any other port in the State of South Carolina, as the introduction of free negroes into that State is wisely prohibited by stringent laws and heavy penalties. It cannot be the port of any other slaveholding State, as similar laws in each of those States alike forbid it. The reason for such laws is so manifest that I do not feel called upon either to produce the evidence of their existence or to justify the policy which led to their adoption. It is sufficient to know that the public mind of that section of the Union is not more cordially agreed upon any one subject than upon the propriety and necessity of prohibiting, as far as possible, an increase of the free negro population; and hence the laws to which I refer, prohibiting their importation from any place. Can it be that Messrs. Lafitte & Co. propose to return, with their cargo of free negroes, to a port in some of the non-slaveholding States? I am not aware of a single State where these new-comers would receive a

tolerant much less a cordial welcome; whilst, by stringent laws and constitutional provisions, some of them have provided for their unconditional exclusion.

Looking beyond the legislation which has been had on the subject by the General Government, and both the slaveholding and the non-slaveholding States, I may be permitted to refer, in this connexion, to the various, repeated, and earnest efforts which have been made in every section of the Union to provide for the removal from our midst of this most unfortunate class.— However variant the motives which have induced these efforts with different persons, in different sections of the country, they all exhibit an earnest desire to diminish rather than increase the free negro population. This public opinion, so manifested in every form, is familiar to every one, and it would be doing great injustice to the intelligence of Messrs. Lafitte & Co. to suppose that they alone were ignorant of it. Where, then, do they propose to land their cargo of free negroes? What is the motive which induces the enterprise? It cannot be the profits of the voyage. There are no African emigrants seeking a passage to this country; and, if there were, they have no means of remunerating Messrs. Lafitte & Co. for bringing them. The motive cannot be mere philanthropy, for it would confer no benefit upon these negroes to bring them to our shores, where, if permitted to land at all, it would only be to occupy our pest-houses, hospitals, and prisons. To believe, under the circumstances, that there is a *bona fide* purpose on the part of Messrs. Lafitte & Co. to bring African emigrants to this country to enjoy the rights and privileges of freemen, would require an amount of credulity that would justly subject

the person so believing to the charge of mental imbecility. The conviction is irresistible, that the object of the proposed enterprise is to bring these "African emigrants" into the country with the view either of making slaves of them or of holding them to service or labor. If so, it is an attempt to evade the laws of the country on the subject of African importation, to which I have called your attention. Ordinarily it would be an unsafe rule for a public officer to act upon the suspicion of a purpose on the part of another to

violate the laws of the country; but in this case it is put so clearly beyond the reach of doubt that I think that you not only can, but that you are in duty bound to act upon the presumption that it is the intention of Messrs. Lafitte & Co. to evade the laws of the United States, and you should accordingly refuse their vessel the clearance asked for.

I am, very respectfully,

HOWELL COBB,

Secretary of the Treasury

Wm. F. Colcock, Esq.,

Collector of Customs, Charleston.

### Horrors of the Slave Trade.

#### VISIT TO A DISMANTLED SHIP.

A letter from the U. S. Frigate *Powhattan*, dated at Jamestown, St. Helena, February 1st, 1858, appeared some time since in the New York Journal of Commerce. The writer says:

"I have just witnessed a sight, which may my eyes never behold again—a SLAVER! I climbed up its side; I walked its decks; I went into the hold; I sat down upon the planks where human beings like myself and mine—men, women and children, had sat a short time before, but manacled and fettered; and, where they had sighed, sickened, and many had died, and then been thrown into the deep,—without prayer, without coffin, and without shroud, just as dogs, when dead, are tossed into the deep. But all was silent now; not a living form was seen; not a sigh was heard; not a tear was shed; while fancy, left free to do its work, filled the slave-deck with groans, skeletons, corpses, and death. Here and there I picked up a rude article of wood, whittled into some shape like a comb or spoon, by the wretched prisoners, or a piece

of their manacles and chains, or a tool of steel or iron used in fastening and remaking their manacles and fetters; while the whole scene seemed to be made present and living by the fragment of a *shell* which had been fired into the slaver by the British armed steamer which captured it. I walked, and sat, and mused, and then rose, and walked, and mused again, unable to realize where I was, and what I saw. I had read of slavers, and the middle passage, in my boyhood, the verses of Cowper were burnt into my memory, and rang in my ears, and tears *would* flow for scenes of imagined grief. But here was the reality! I was standing in the midst of all its horrors. It was no phantom I saw; the infernal reality was before me, living, moving, palpable; I saw it; I touched it; I stood upon it; I descended into its pit of the blackness of darkness; and more truly than Jonah 'from the belly of hell cried unto the Lord.' \* \* \* Gloom and silence reigned around it. All the vessels in the harbor seemed to shun it as a plague-spot, and anchored at a distance; and when the flags of all nations gayly

flaunted upon the breeze, no colors disported from this sullen, dismal keel. Death reigned! and as much by day as by night. The mystery was solved, when upon inquiry I was told it was a *slaver* recently captured on the coast of Africa, and *proh pudor!* an *American* slaver, and worse still, a *Connecticut* slaver!

"The slaver is a brigantine, and was built about four years ago in New London, Connecticut. It was admirably constructed for speed, being something less than 150 feet in length, by less than thirty in width, and having a measurement of 220 tons. The hold was entirely empty.

The hold had been floored from stem to stern, though the flooring was now removed, and not a trace of it was to be seen. Thus the hold is about equally divided horizontally, the upper division being the *slave deck*, which is not above four feet and a half high. The gangway leading to the slave deck is the only aperture for light and air, and even this is in part defeated in its object by the heavy iron grating which is thrown over it to prevent the escape of the slaves in case of mutiny, and which is never removed except when a gang of slaves is taken up for air and washing. Thus the wretches who carry on this detestable traffic, seem to desire to chain Heaven's free and sweet bounties as well as human limbs. Nothing can be imagined more dismal than this dreary, empty hold, a great cavern now, and once had been a tomb, full of dead men's bodies if not bones, and all manner of uncleanness. I have been in old and venerated tombs, but none so horrible as this, which had been the great *sarcophagus of six hundred living human beings*. It was frightful to look; it was frightful to listen; my own voice and tread almost startled me,

seeming to echo the sighs and dying groans of the poor creatures who had been half-suffocated here, or who had sickened and died here; and I hurried up from this *inferno* which men had built for their unoffending fellows. \* \* \*

"To locate *six hundred and fifty Africans* within the space afforded by the slave-deck of so small a vessel, required the utmost compression and compactness compatible with life, and had not so large a portion been mere children, they could not have been stowed away. I was told the following method was employed to economize space. The Africans were placed in rows, face to face, lengthwise of the deck, and each one running one leg between the legs of the one sitting opposite. Another row was placed back to back against the exterior row first seated, and thus the whole deck was almost a solid mass of living human flesh. To keep them still and powerless, and prevent insurrection, a ring was put on one ankle, to which an iron bar was attached which reached up to the body, and to which the manacles were fastened which were put on their wrists. Thus situated, row facing row, and legs interlaced with legs, a long iron bar ran along over the line of ancles, to which the irons were attached which fastened the feet. Thus nearly all motion of the body and exercise of the limbs was impossible, men in the stocks having as much liberty as they had, with all the advantages of light and air. Even for a day, such a position would be painful and almost intolerable; what then a passage from continent to continent, over the broad Atlantic, amidst storms and calms, and suffocation, and occupying often *sixty* days and more!

"Occasionally the slaves are taken on deck in gangs, where they may

breathe the pure air a short time, and where they are washed by having buckets of salt water thrown upon them, their fetters and manacles yet remaining on them, and the salt water washing the sores and raw flesh which their sitting position on the hard planks, their pressing against each other, together with the galling irons, have made."

#### ANOTHER SLAVER.

"The scuttling of a New York slave ship, off the east end of Long Island, and the subsequent arrest of six of her crew, including the mate, contributes to keep alive the excitement on the subject of the slave trade, which was raised by the arrival of a human cargo at Charleston. This slaver, named the *Haidee*, which was sunk on the 18th of September, was a small, sharp, rakish clipper, built at Providence in 1853. She was fitted out for her last voyage at New York, taking on board flour, beef, rum, tobacco, and cotton cloth, and was cleared from that port January 7, 1853, for Gibraltar and a market. The next seen of her was on the morning of the 18th ultimo, when the keeper of the lighthouse upon Montauk Point, on going up to extinguish the light, observed a square-rigged vessel in the southern offing, lying off and on. An hour afterwards the vessel had disappeared, and two boats' crews came ashore through the surf, and made their way to the village of Sag Harbor, from whence, after the display of doubloons and Spanish coin in profusion, they scattered. Those that have remained within reach are now in custody.

"From their confessions, as well as by intelligence received from Havana, it is known that the sunken vessel was the *Haidee*, and that since she left New York she has landed a cargo of slaves in the Bay of Cardenas. This transaction took place without interference on the part of the Spanish authorities, and the unhappy negroes were soon distributed to their masters, of course never again to be recovered. The discovery of the *Haidee* by the keeper of the lighthouse at Montauk Point, the arrest of a portion of her crew, and the attention thus attracted to the violation of her treaty obligations for the suppression of the slave trade by Spain, may possibly stir up the officials in Cuba to make some inquiries as to the parties guilty of importing the negroes landed from this vessel. A correspondent of the New York Times says that Zulneta, the great Cuban slave-trader, was the owner of vessel and cargo, and it was rumored, but with little probability, that he would be arrested. It was also reported that several persons, holding high position under Government, were part owners, though this may be a scandal."

King, one of the crew of the above vessel, swore that "a cargo of negroes, consisting of 1,333 or 1,334 in number, was brought on board as slaves," from a port of Africa, and that the ship sailed the same day and went directly to the Island of Cuba, and that (200 having died on the voyage,) those surviving were landed near Cardenas.

#### Cultivation of Cotton in Africa.

WE are indebted to the kindness of our intelligent and philanthropic friend, BENJAMIN COATES, Esq., of

Philadelphia, for his pamphlet on this subject, which comprises much valuable information. Mr. Coates

has been for many years, and at all times, a warm and generous friend to Liberia, though he cherishes earnestly the views of the Society of Friends (to which he belongs) on the subject of slavery and emancipation. Very encouraging statements from English manufacturers and from members of the British Parliament, are introduced into the appendix, showing that prospects are opening of a valuable, perhaps extensive culture of cotton in Africa. Want of space prevents our copying into the present number more than the following brief extracts:

"It is, however, not desirable that a very large proportion of our colored population should at once emigrate to Africa, much less a general exodus; but if only fifty thousand of the intelligent and educated should be induced to settle there within the next ten years, what might they not accomplish? This would be but *one-tenth* of the free colored population of the United States, and only equal to about one per cent. per annum. Yet this number, distributed in some eight or ten different settlements along the coast, would form the nucleus of probably as many independent States, hereafter to form a confederacy similar to our own; and, as they would naturally adopt republican principles, might in less than half a century show a more important destiny for this race, in the civilization and christianization of Africa, and perform a more important part in the great work of the world's redemption, than many of their best friends have ever anticipated. If it should be objected that this calculation is *not entirely within the bounds*

*of moderation*, that the effects hoped for are too great for the means employed, we have only to look at our own country to see the vast results of colonization from small beginnings; or to realize what has been accomplished within the last few years in California and Australia; and then ask ourselves if the colored man has not greater inducements, at this time, to emigrate to Africa, than our forefathers had, in their day, to emigrate to America? And is the prospect of gain, that yearly takes so many thousands to the gold fields of California and Australia, to be compared with the great advantages accruing to the enterprising emigrant to Western Africa?

"If any one doubts the capability of colored men to overcome difficulties in establishing for themselves an independent government, and in spreading the blessings of civilization and christianity among savage people, he has only to cast his eyes on Liberia to see what has been achieved by a few thousand of the same class, a large majority of whom were emancipated slaves, without any previous education or the least experience in the great work they have so successfully accomplished. Liberia has fully established the capacity of the African race for self-government and the highest degree of civilization, and she stands at this moment as the most successful example of colonization to be found in the annals of history.

"There we see an independent government, formed on strictly republican principles, modelled after our own in all respects, *slavery excepted*, established and creditably conducted by less than ten thousand of the African race, most of them from a state of bondage in America, and of whom not one hundred ever had an education in this country such as is to be obtained in our best



Society to promote African Civilization, though we concur in all that can be said to arouse the American people to advance that great work of philanthropy by the best means that can be devised, and believe that among these the agency and influence of the Republic of Liberia will be deemed essential if not pre-eminent. In movements to such an end, there should be harmony, and if possible, unity.

From Ohio.

THE respected and able Agent of this Society, Rev. E. G. NICHOLSON, of Hamilton, Ohio, writes under date of October 14, 1858:

"Find enclosed a draft for one hundred dollars. I regret it is not larger, but August and September were spent in visiting conferences and ministerial assemblies, in speaking to those bodies on Colonization, and in getting them to adopt resolutions favorable to our enterprise. No collections were attempted on these occasions, and this is why no returns have been made. The clergy have given us a polite hearing every where; and the conferences of the M. E. Church have in no instance failed to adopt resolutions commending us and our cause to the sympathy, confidence and liberal support of the citizens and churches of the West. The people receive us with some consideration, and I think we are getting *firm footing* in their hearts.

"During the present month, I have visited Hillsboro, West Liberty and Bellefontaine; preached in the churches, called upon the citizens and obtained some material aid.

"In addition to the amount reported from Hillsborough, Mr. ——— subscribed one hundred dollars, which he will pay in eight or ten months. Another gentleman of property will do likewise.

"Our friend, J. H. Bumgarner,

of Highland County, who is already known to you, died during the year. His estate will yield about \$13,500. Ten thousand dollars go to legatees; the residue he gives to our Society, which will amount to about three thousand five hundred dollars— (\$3,500.) I have examined the will and visited the executor. He thinks he will be able to close up the estate in the course of one year.

"Mr. Bumgarner was an estimable member of the M. E. Church, and one of the five gentlemen of fortune who promised to remember us. He has done so, and as the others are men of reliable goodness, I am persuaded that they will not forget their pledge.

"I hoped to secure some good colored people from Ohio for the November Expedition, and for this purpose have visited the African camps in Brown County, Guinea, in Belmont County, and the colored people about Boston, in Highland County. They are all ill at ease. Their condition is one of almost hopeless depression. To most of them the idea of colonization is repugnant. A few, however, of the more steady and intelligent, are disposed to look towards Liberia as their future home; but they are disinclined to emigrate immediately. They hope to be able to dispose of their lands the coming year, and then they say they will have something in hand to begin with upon reaching Africa."

**Passengers by the Return of the M. C. Stevens.**

THE Maryland Colonization Journal gives a list of the persons who returned in this ship, with some facts showing the reasons that induced them to visit the United States. We condense the statement. The following is the list:—  
 Rev. Francis Burns, John H. M. Harris, Wm. Foster, S. Eilbeck, W. W. Davis, J. D. Johnson and family, John White, Issac Johnson, Titus Brown, (a small boy,) Mrs. Nancy Harris, Mrs. Margaret Mitchell.

“Rev. Francis Burns returns for ordination as Bishop of the M. E. Church. Messrs. Foster and Eilbeck are young men who have studied medicine under Dr. James Smith, of Liberia, and now go to attend upon medical lectures in Massachusetts or Vermont.

“Mr. J. D. Johnson, a merchant of Monrovia, visits this country to purchase a small vessel for his coasting business. His wife returned for the benefit of her health, and will again embark with him in the new vessel; while the children, five in number, are to be placed in a northern school.

“W. W. Davis returns for ordination, as a Presbyterian minister; having been educated at the Alexander High School, in Monrovia.

“Mr. Isaac Johnson, an old fogy Liberian, originally from Charleston, came on private business, about which he keeps most profoundly quiet, and we only know that he intends going back in the ship.

“John White went from Richmond last fall, was landed at Cape Mount, but, though rather pleased with the country, did not like it sufficiently well to remain, especial-

ly without funds; he having generously paid out \$300 to insure his brother's freedom. He may or may not return. His wife and child remain to be sent for.

“John H. M. Harris is a supercargo in the employ of an American house.

“Mrs. Nancy Harris is a poor widow, whose husband died while on a visit to this country last year. Her health is very feeble, and having no relatives in Liberia, she came over to live or die at her father's, (a free colored man,) in North Carolina.

“The last named, Mrs. Margaret Mitchell, a very worthy woman, was liberated some years ago, by a benevolent gentleman of Savannah, that she might accompany her husband to Liberia. They settled at Sinou in comfort. Mitchell worked his passage to New York, and by the kindness of friends succeeded in raising a sum of money (we think over \$2,000) for the purchase of his children. Afterwards he met a young woman reported to possess from \$2,000 to \$3,000, forgot his duty and married her. Since then he has done nothing for his former wife. She, forsaken, over sixty years old, and burdened with his former debts, wrote to her former master to be taken back on terms, and he kindly consented to pay her expenses, but assured her she could only be a slave in Georgia. On her arrival at Baltimore, the gentleman's agent here stepped forward to pay her passage and take charge of her; but the desire to return to Georgia had evaporated, and some newly made colored friends paid her passage. Her former master, who had been written to, declined taking any further action in the matter. His answer was worthy of him, be-

ing simply that he had no other desire than to consult her comfort. We do not yet know if she intends going North in search of her runaway husband.

"It should be remarked here, that the funds subscribed for the purchase of Mitchell's children, have been secured, and will be used for that purpose."

#### Death of the Hon. Aaron Ogden Dayton.

THE decease of this distinguished and excellent man, occurred in Philadelphia on the 8th of last month, to the profound sorrow of a large circle of friends and of the country, which had long appreciated his eminent virtues in private and public. MR. DAYTON was a native of New Jersey, for several years well known for his ability and eloquence at the Bar in the city of New York; but for the last twenty years held the office of Auditor in the Navy Department, to which in 1838 he was appointed by Mr. Van Buren.

Acute in intellect, decided in opinion, ready but brief in speech, and prompt in action, his honor was without stain as his integrity was above suspicion. His love for science was intense, while he cultivated and cherished a taste, naturally just and delicate, for the Fine Arts.

For fourteen years as a member of the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society,—elected to that position in January, 1844,—he dedicated much thought and time to the interests and advancement of this institution. At a meeting of this Committee, on the 15th of October, the following pre-

amble and resolutions were submitted by the Corresponding Secretary, and unanimously adopted:

"Almighty God having been pleased, since the last meeting of this Committee, to remove from life one of its members, justly entitled to the respect and affection of all who knew him:

*Resolved*, That in the sudden decease of the Hon. A. O. DAYTON, the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society have experienced the loss of an associate and friend, distinguished by the benevolence of his disposition, the force of his intellect, by prudence, wisdom, and decision in counsel, and energy in action.

*Resolved*, That the members of this Committee, long and intimately acquainted with the great value of the services, cheerfully rendered, to Religion and Humanity, by their deceased friend, will cherish his memory and rejoice, if but imperfectly, to copy his bright example—knowing that they also must soon pass beyond human opinion to the judgment of an Unerring Tribunal.

*Resolved*, That this Committee, with their fellow citizens generally, mourn, in the death of Mr. DAYTON, the loss of a public man of great worth and usefulness in stations of high trust and responsibility, which he long filled with fidelity and honor.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be communicated to the family of our deceased friend, with expressions of sympathy and condolence, and published in the African Repository."

## Intelligence.

## EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

One or two legal decisions in the South against the freedom of choice of such proprietors of slaves as desire to bestow upon them freedom in Liberia, retard the progress of this Society; and we regret to find christian and philanthropic men expressing opinions adapted to repress the purest and best feelings of an enlarged benevolence. But good men often err, they are subject to great delusions; but they seldom persevere and abide in the wrong. The most earnest and generous benefactors of this Society have, from its origin, been found in the Southern States. We believe their numbers are undiminished; and we ask, Can those masters, who may desire to confer freedom on their slaves on condition of their emigration to Liberia, be wisely restrained from the execution of their purpose by their own personal agency? Is the course they may deem such course in his own case to be but the fulfilment of the royal law according to the Scriptures, to be denied liberty of action by some higher law of imagined public expediency? Is what he views as one of his most sacred and cherished rights, to be abandoned? Are his deepest and noblest moral convictions, and most solemn religious convictions, and most precious liberty of conduct towards those by Providence especially committed to his care, to be restrained? If he himself no claims upon our benevolence? and is Liberia no promised token and assurance of the Divine Providence to the children of Africa? HE is its safe-guard "who turneth the wilderness into a standing water and the dry ground into water springs, and there he maketh the hungry to dwell, that they prepare a city for habitation. The righteous shall see it and rejoice, and all iniquity shall shut her mouth. Whoso is wise will observe these things, even they shall understand the loving kindness of the Lord."

## LECTURES ON CENTRAL AFRICA.

THE REV. T. J. BOWEN, so well known by his missionary labors in Yoruba, and by his very interesting and instructive book on Central Africa, has completed a

course of three lectures, delivered at the request of many prominent clergymen and laymen in the city of New York. Mr. Bowen is an ardent friend to African Civilization and civilization, and very desirous that measures should be adopted by the U. S. Government for an exploration of the Niger, and the establishment of commercial relations, through that river, with the great nations of Central Africa. In his concluding lecture Mr. Bowen said:

"In Africa was the true spot to work for the abolition of the [slave] trade. In one instance the armed natives had done more towards its abolition in two months than the British fleet had in as many years. There are innumerable reasons connected with the trade of Africa why she should be civilized. Her productions were vast—pepper, oil, salt, cotton, silk, gold, indigo, and other valuable articles of importation. The river Niger was capable of navigation, he had no doubt, over its whole length, which was hundreds of miles long. He believed our Mississippi steamers might run over it with great success. England had turned her attention to the trade there, and the commerce afforded them doubly repaid her efforts; but while she had been doing this, she had been exploring, and thereby putting herself on the track of further wealth and influence. At the mouth of the Niger there was a magnificent field for the palm oil trade; up further, the cotton district; further up, the gum forests; and far up, the mountains, the gold regions—a second California. Africa was a fine country, and no one who ever lived there and became acquainted with her resources, and came away, but what desired to live there. He believed that the country which shall send out the necessary force, with steamers, to open the trade there, would be repaid in a marvellous manner. Towns, cities and villages would spring up, and great good be done. The speaker then concluded; when the Rev. Dr. Ferris, after a few remarks, offered a series of complimentary resolutions to Mr. Bowen, which were unanimously adopted."

THE "Mary C. Bowen," sails this day from New York for Liberia, with some missionaries and others in the

[From the Colonization Herald.]

**THE AFRICAN SQUADRONS.**

The following tabular statements of the comparative mortality of the several squadrons of the United States for the year specified, for which we are indebted to Dr. W. Whelan, the able and efficient chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington City, show that that stationed on the African coast is one of the healthiest.

These returns prove that the American squadron on the African sea-board ranks second on the score of mortality, the Brazil fleet alone preceding it. The following is the order and rate of per-centage, viz:—Brazil, 1.28; African, 1.53; Pacific, 1.87; Mediterranean, 2.66; Home, 2.97; and the East India, 8.08. Several years ago, the mortality in the British African squadron was but one and a half per cent., or about the same as in the American.

*Return for the years 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848.*

Squadrons.	1845	1846	1847	1848	Average ratio of mortality.
Home.....	39	66	3.84	1.78	82
Pacific.....	54	63	1.32	84	74
Brazil.....	39	1.72	93	68	71
Mediterr'n..	87		44	45	53
East India..	1.26	4.82	6.66	25	79
Africa.....	79	1.06	1.10	50	78

*For the year 1855.*

Squadrons.	Persons.	Deaths.	Average ratio of mortality.
Home.....	924	16	1.73
Pacific.....	779	4	51
Mediterranean..	955	10	1.04
Brazil.....	745	2	27
East India.....	767	26	3.39
Africa.....	544	2	36

*For the year 1856.*

Home.....	962	4	42
Pacific.....	965	6	62
Mediterr'n....	1100	12	1.09
Brazil.....	652	2	30
East India.....	641	25	3.90
Africa.....	510	2	39

**AGENCY FOR RECAPTURED AFRICANS.**

The Rev. JOHN SEYS, Special Agent of the American Colonization Society for Indiana and Illinois, has been appointed by the President to the important post of Agent for Recaptured Africans on the Coast of Africa. He is expected to sail in the M. C. Stevens. His services to the Missionary and Colonization cause in Liberia are well known. He now embarks the seventh time for Africa, in the service of Humanity and Religion.

**THE DUTCH CHURCH IN SOUTH AFRICA.**

—The extent of country over which the Dutch Reformed Church in South Africa spreads, is 900 miles in one direction and 300 in another. Over this territory the English Government maintains political jurisdiction—excepting, however, two considerable districts, known as the Yellow and Orange River Republics. The independence of these Republics has been recognized by England, and the inhabitants are in the undisturbed possession of their political and religious rights. The Dutch ministers in the Yellow River Republic are sustained on the voluntary principle, but compose an integral part of the Synod of South Africa. The salaries of all the other ministers are paid by the British Government. The salary of each minister is \$1,000 per annum, together with a parsonage. In Cape Town, however, \$500 per year is added to the salaries, in consequence of the greater cost of living. The ministers of the Synod—about forty in number—are divided into eight “rings,” or classes, which meet annually. The Synod, which is a Convention of all the ministers, assembles but once in five years.

Plans are on foot for the establishment of a College in South Africa, by means of which it is hoped that the Dutch Church there may supply itself with a native evangelical ministry. The difficulty experienced in drawing ministers there, renders the erection of a College necessary to the prosperity of the Dutch churches in South Africa.—*Christian Mirror.*

LETTERS have been received, by way of England, from President BENSON, dated September 14th, enclosing official documents showing the entire falsehood of any and all charges made against the Government of Liberia in regard to the slave trade. The Rev. G. L. SEYMOUR had been met by a Mandingo man, six weeks before, within three days' travel of the capital of the Mandingo Country. Farmers were doing well, supplies of domestic provisions were abundant. A supply of paper had been ordered from England for commencing the publication, in December, of the Liberia Herald.

Will the friends of this Society observe the smallness of its receipts without regret, and strong resolutions to increase them?

### Receipts of the American Colonization Society;

From the 20th of September to the 20th of October, 1858.

#### OHIO.

<i>Bryan</i> —Collection in Presbyterian Church, \$5.92, and <i>Delhi</i> , ditto, \$2.08, by the Rev. D. S. Anderson.....	8 00	S. Shin, G. Randall, E. Rutledge, J. S. Barger, N. Cloud, Cash, Cash, M. J. Travis, J. G. Crawford, each \$1; Robert Ander, Eliza A. Barger, Adeline Woodson, each 50 cents; O. Pearce, L. Edwards, J. Emerson, each 25 cents; Basket collection, \$7.30; Cash by several, \$5.25.....	28 80
<i>Hicksville</i> —Collection in Presbyterian Church, by Rev. John M. Layman.....	4 00	<i>Springfield</i> —N. Coffin, \$5, J. C. Henkle, J. D. Brown, each \$3; J. E. Canfield, \$2, C. W. Matheny, W. D. Ward, Raymond O. Clark, Jos. Harris, H. Lyons, T. B. Lee, R. M. Lawrence, Mrs. F. A. Manning, each \$1; H. W. Hayes, N. North, Dykeman, each 50 cents; Cash, J. D. Lamb, each 25 cents, Basket collection, \$16.66.....	40 66
<i>Xenia</i> —Annual Legacy of the late John Van Eaton.....	10 00	<i>Jacksonville</i> —Sabbath school of the M. E. Ch., West Charge, to name an African boy <i>William Brown</i> .....	30 00
By Rev. B. O. Plimpton, (\$39,) viz:			99 46
<i>Handen</i> —Samuel Warner, \$10, M. W. Stone, \$1.....	11 00	<b>VIRGINIA.</b>	
<i>Trumbull</i> —David Moreland....	10 00	<i>University of Virginia</i> —Prof. John B. Minor, to constitute himself a life member.....	30 00
<i>Concord</i> —Hosea Baker, \$10, Jeremiah Kellogg, \$5.....	15 00	<i>Wellsburg</i> —Collection in Presbyterian Church, by Rev. E. Quilhin.....	12 00
<i>New Albany</i> —A friend.....	3 00		42 00
By Rev. E. G. Nicholson, (\$194.40,) viz:			
<i>Hillsboro'</i> —Hon. Allen Trimble, Mrs. Wm. Scott, each \$10; J. J. Dryden, Dr. J. M. Johnston, John Dill, J. K. Marlay, R. D. Lilly, jr., B. Flora, Esq. J. J. McDowell, Esq., N. Barren, Esq., each \$5; Several persons, \$5, Samuel Linn, Jas. Barrey, Dr. C. C. Sams, Thos. Barrey, each \$3.....	77 00	<b>FOR REPOSITORY.</b>	
<i>West Liberty</i> —R. E. Runkle, \$25, J. M. Glover, \$10, Sundry persons in Presby'n Church, \$10, Sundry persons in M. E. Ch., \$5.40, C. Wallace, \$5.....	55 40	VERMONT.— <i>West Milton</i> —Arthur Hemting, to 1 Sept. '57.....	1 00
<i>Bellefontaine</i> —Gen. Isaac S. Gardner, J. S. Dawson, each \$10; Hon. B. Stanton, W. H. West, A. Brown, each \$5; R. S. Canby, C. W. B. Allison, P. S. Lamb, Wm. M. Callock, J. D. Nevin, each \$3; Several gentlemen, \$12.....	62 00	GEORGIA.— <i>Riceborough</i> —John S. Andrews, to 1 July, '59.....	2 00
	274 40	MISSISSIPPI.— <i>Columbus</i> —Mrs. Elizabeth B. Randolph, to 1 Jan. '59.....	1 00
		OHIO—By Rev. B. O. Plimpton: <i>Madison</i> —Elisha Wood, to October, '59.....	1 00
<b>MICHIGAN.</b>		ILLINOIS.— <i>Kyte River</i> —Rev. Jno. Crawford, to 1 Jan. '58.....	3 00
By Rev. B. O. Plimpton (\$18,) viz:		ENGLAND.— <i>Tottenham</i> —Josiah Foster, to 1 Sept. '58.....	93
<i>Ossro</i> —William Wilcox, \$10, E. Hunt, \$3, J. W. Marehugh, \$3, H. H. Baker, \$1, Henry Mabbs, \$1.....	18 00	Total Repository.....	8 93
<b>ILLINOIS.</b>		Total Donations.....	314 86
By Rev. John Seys, (\$99.46,) viz:		Aggregate Amount.....	\$323 79
<i>Griggsville</i> —E. F. Poulton, \$5,			

THE  
AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

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VOL. XXXIV.]

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER, 1858.

[No. 12.

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**The Cause.**

CHRISTIAN BENEVOLENCE operates for good in all directions and without limit. The Fathers of the American Colonization Society confided in their scheme as one of a sure and mighty growth of beneficence to the African race. They saw that its policy must develop great moral power, acting undisturbed, because controlling by a persuasive energy the reason, the affections and the wills of men. Against such policy and such power there can be no argument and no law. Those who love darkness may stumble on in their darkness, but can never extinguish the light which a well established Republic of colored men on the African coast must shed upon the prospect and destiny of their race. Liberia may be pronounced a failure by those who desire it to be so, and the weak or ignorant may believe their testimony; but the contrary is the truth, and not its failure but success has roused an evil, not dangerous, opposition into life. True

we regret that a Senator from South Carolina should unite with the Edinburgh Review in casting reproaches upon Liberia without evidence of her guilt, and against clear evidence of her innocency, because better and brighter things should be found in high places; and we cannot withhold some compassion from those contending with Truth, a foe that never knew defeat. Decorum demands that those who presume to treat the illustrious men who founded Liberia with contempt, should previously have won superiority for themselves, nor ignobly assume to tarnish the honors which all award to CLAY, and HARPER, to CARROLL, MADISON and MARSHALL.

We are too well acquainted with the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Party to expect from it fairness or justice towards the American Colonization Society, but it is difficult to excuse in a distinguished American citizen ignorance of its history, or a disposition to impeach its char-

acter and disparage the great work in which it is engaged. Young and weak as is the Republic of Liberia, her President and citizens are fully competent to defend, publicly, her reputation; and clad, as we believe she is, in the panoply of Truth, and chosen and protected by God himself, no weapon formed against her shall prosper.

The great work already accomplished by the American Colonization Society, should animate the minds of all its friends to extend their views and its operations. In the Republic of Liberia are the elements of a mighty growth and influence.

We may hope that the time approaches when our General Government will see the powerful agency embodied in Liberia for the suppression of the African Slave Trade, and the opening of wide districts of Africa to American commerce and the benefits of Christian civilization; that she will lead the way in the exploration of the countries east of that Republic and throughout the great valley of the Niger. The presence of our squadron on the African coast affords peculiar facilities for this; and Liberia can readily supply intelligent men inured to the African climate, and acquainted with the peculiarities of the native Africans, to co-operate in any enterprise of our Government for these great objects. The consequences

of a thorough exploration of the Niger, and the unknown regions between that river and the eastern boundary of Liberia, must largely contribute to the interests of that Republic, to American commerce, to the abolition of the traffic in slaves, and to the introduction of Christian missionaries and civilization.

England is justly impressed with the value of the rapidly increasing commerce of Africa, and disposed to encourage measures for ascertaining her resources, encouraging her agriculture, and securing her commerce.

Doubtless, our free colored people are beginning seriously to consider that emigration to Liberia, or some part of Africa, promises them advantages superior to those of any scheme which was ever presented to their thoughts; that it will secure to them and their posterity, social and political equality, freedom and independence on a soil adapted to the precious productions of the Tropics, and which cannot fail, under skillful and industrious cultivation, to enrich its proprietors. They learn from authentic sources that large districts of Liberia, still larger beyond it, and vast tracts of Yoruba and the valley of the Niger, lie waste, inviting them to build their homes there, and cover them with the harvests, the flocks and herds of a Christian people.

The friends of the American Co-



lization Society may well hesitate to favor any scheme of emigration tending to weaken attachment to Liberia, or retard her growth; while the multiplication of her African relations, the extension of her territory and institutions along the coast and in the interior, her vigorous co-operation in plans and enterprises of good, not for herself alone, but for the African race, must open to her new resources and add to her ability and reputation. We should be disinclined to any movement that must throw a shade upon her prospects, but rejoice in such as will contribute to her strength, usefulness, and honor.

Could the Government of the United States be induced to appoint a Consul General, Commissioner, or Commercial Agent, with instructions and authority to visit all parts of the African Coast, from Sierra Leone to the Gaboon or to Angola, ascertain the exact nature of the country and the character and disposition of the native tribes; the agricultural and commercial resources of the various parts; to negotiate treaties of amity and commerce, as well as for the suppression of the Slave Trade, with the native chiefs and kings; and more, should Congress appropriate the means and direct an exploration of the Niger, and the visit of an authorized agent to the great States of Central Africa, we might look for the information so desirable and

necessary to decide the policy and enlighten the course of this Society.

Of one thing we are sure, that we cannot elevate our conceptions, or cherish purposes and hopes too high, of the final results of African Colonization; that all the friends of this Society should view distrust, reproach, objections and opposition, but as so much dust in the path of their progress; that the best and deepest principles of Humanity, and the eternal truths of Religion, are their allies; that occasional reverses and misfortunes sink quickly out of sight, beneath the grandeur of their object; that for the accomplishment of this object the means are legitimate and efficient, sanctioned by the spirit of our institutions and Divine Providence; that their future influence must embrace beneficially the entire African race, so that the glorious confederacy of these United States may find a fair resemblance in the future moral and political condition of Africa.

Let unbelievers in Christianity and the immortality of the soul, cherish no hopes for the improvement of the African race, and confine their thoughts to the material interests of the moment; but those who live for Eternity, must discern in one human soul a magnificence surpassing the visible creation and a value beyond all its perishable treasures. They will feel the force of the words of an Apostle,—“Beloved, if God so loved us we ought also to love one an-

other," and deeming the spiritual the chief interest of our nature, seek to exalt the character and destiny of mankind; imitating Him, the Great Redeemer of the world, who taught the blessedness of doing good, and that the most destitute and miserable have the strongest claims to our charity, seek to rear up from the ruins and rubbish of the rudest and most neglected natures temples of everlasting beauty to His praise.

What, in the brief period of thirty years, to nine-tenths of the men of this generation, will be abundant harvests, the profits of trade, or hoarded treasures; what politics, debates, or agitating elections, all the excitements and controversies of human society, viewed separately from those moral aspects and benefits which alone impart to them interest in high-

er worlds? When our last sun shall approach his setting, or his light be hid from us forever, whether we have occupied private stations or stood in the high places of the State, of vital and eternal importance will be the question, Have we sought to fulfil the royal law according to the Scriptures, to do the greatest good in our power to the greatest number of the human race?

To cherish that benevolence which sends its vital current to future ages; to leave enduring monuments of beneficence behind us; to bestow upon Africa and her children the blessings of civilization, good government and Christianity, are ends truly sublime, worthy not only of the best endeavors of this Society, but of the Government and people of the United States.

[For the African Repository.]

#### Yoruba.

THE interesting and important information given, and the splendid plans suggested, by the very able and excellent missionary, the Rev. T. J. BOWEN, have attracted attention very extensively, both among white and colored men—as well they might. It is to be hoped that they will lead to more extensive and efficient missionary operations, and to commercial enterprises, adapted to promote civilization.

"Still, it is evident that many are entertaining expectations and laying plans, which Mr. Bowen's statements by no means warrant. There may be no over-estimate of the opportunities for doing and getting good;

but there are great mistakes as to the way in which it can be done. The work seems to have been commenced in the right way, and to be going on well now. Probably, any attempt on a different system would only do mischief, and end in defeat. The present agents are,

1. Natives of that country, who, having been rescued from slave traders, educated in various degrees, and converted to Christianity, have returned to their native soil, and settled among their own relatives and other countrymen. Of these, there are several thousands at Abeokuta, which, though not in Yoruba, is so near its border as to exert

a beneficial influence in that country. These returned natives have not established a separate government of their own, but are merely a part of the community which they found existing on their return; and in which, numerous as they are, they form a decided minority.

2. Missionaries, of the Church of England, of the English Wesleyans, and Southern American Baptists. Some of the first two classes are educated natives; the Rev. Samuel Crowther, for instance, of the Church Missionary Society, whose education was completed in England, and who baptised the first convert in Yoruba, who was his own mother.

3. Merchants, or their agents, mostly, if not wholly, English, have done much, especially since the capture of Lagos, to encourage the production of cotton and some other articles of commerce. These men do not themselves engage in agricultural labor, either personally or by hiring, or even by owning slaves. They merely increase the inducements for such labor by opening a market for its productions, and increase its facilities, by furnishing tools, seeds, and other means for its successful prosecution. They can command any amount of capital, that they can advantageously use; and those who furnish it, are able to wait as long as may be necessary, for profitable returns.

What can Americans, of any color, do in this work?

We can contribute very little to the first class of workers. We have very few educated Christian Yorubans to send home. We have doubtless many descendants of Yorubans; but they are ignorant of the language, and would have none of the peculiar advantages of natives, returning to the land of their birth, and uniting with their relatives and those who knew them in youth. They would

have only the advantages of color, and of whatever constitutional fitness for the climate they may have inherited from their ancestors.

We have men and women, white and colored, who might be good missionaries, and who ought, by all means, to go out under the patronage and direction of some Missionary Society, and when there, devote themselves to their missionary work, taking care not to entangle themselves with any secular concern. Missions sometimes find secular entanglements unavoidable; but the best missions always regard them as misfortunes and impediments, and shake them off as soon and as thoroughly as possible; for, while so entangled, their spiritual success is very small.

American merchants are busy in all that region, and long have been. Those engaged in that trade are very sharp-sighted men, and very sure to see every chance for profitable business, and to avail themselves of it. A business enterprise in that region, from which they stand aloof, is to be distrusted, as they probably see reasons why it must fail. If Mr. Bowen's information renders it possible to form new combinations, or enter on new modes of operating, with reasonable prospects of success, they will avail themselves of it. What demand for the aid of colored men may arise from this source, or what opportunity for them to do good or get good, it is impossible yet to predict. There has been talk of a large commercial company. If one should be formed, it would probably give employment to a number of persons, in whom the directors of the company should have confidence. If English companies do not sufficiently occupy the ground, such an American company seems desirable, and may be successful. Its object, however, will

be, like that of the English, to make money; and it will want no more emigrants than it can profitably employ; and it will waste nothing on any philanthropy which does not promise a profitable return.

To the plan which has been suggested by a writer in the *Christian Intelligencer*, and is indefinitely entertained by some others, of selecting some part of Yoruba as the site of a colony, which shall be the germ of an "Africo-American Nationality," the "commencement of a glorious Christian Republic," there are many serious objections, some of which it may be well briefly to indicate.

There is the difficulty of getting there; not insuperable for a missionary, or a merchant, but seriously great for the materials of a colony. Yoruba is an inland country, eighty miles from the sea, and where it touches the Niger, four or five hundred miles from its mouth, through the most pestilential delta, probably, in the world. The writer's "hundred thousand Americans, set down there in a day," by that route, would be "down" with the fever, too flat to eat any thing. To avoid this, they must land somewhere on the Slave Coast, under the guns of a British fort. Lagos is their best landing place. They must travel twenty or thirty miles through a country as unhealthy as any part of Liberia, before they reach a region as healthy as Liberia is twenty miles from the coast. At fifty-six miles from Lagos, they reach Abeokuta, and about twenty-five miles farther brings them to Yoruba. For a colony, with all the means and appliances for colonizing, this will be found "a hard road to travel;" to say nothing of the danger on the way from marauding parties from Benin on the east, or Dahomey on the west, or numerous and nameless

tribes, no one knows where. The fear of British power, always present at Lagos, might be some check on plunderers; but it is uncertain how far the British would undertake to protect successive detachments of colonists and their effects.

When once in Yoruba, the colonists would find land enough, on which they would probably be allowed to settle, subject to the existing government of the locality; or they might, according to African usage, take possession of any unoccupied spot, and defend themselves as they can. There is no evidence that any tribe or people would give or sell them a tract of land, on which to establish a self-governing, independent colony; or that, if one tribe should grant them such a title, other tribes would recognize it as valid. The native Africans know nothing of our system of conveyancing. The only title which they recognize is occupancy, with the ability to drive off intruders. In respect to land,

"The good old rule sufficeth them—

The plain and simple plan,

That they shall take, who have the power,

And they shall keep, who can."

Conveying a perpetual right to a tract within specified boundaries by deed, and then respecting that right, is what they do not understand till they have been taught, and commonly, by several severe castigations, inflicted on themselves, or on other transgressors under their observation. Mr. Bowen says: "Every man has his own farm, but there is no property in land. When a farm is abandoned, it becomes common property; that is, any one who chooses may plant it."

The writer in the *Intelligencer* says: "You may have a hundred thousand Americans set down there in a day, and the vast towns and

markets of Yoruba will supply them all with food for a year. A single one of those large towns could feed ten thousand of the new-comers." These statements seem rather large; but after all due allowance, they show that any number of colonists likely to go from this country, would be too few to defend themselves against these populous tribes as an independent community, or to exert any considerable influence upon them as subjects. They would be completely in the power of the overwhelming native majority. They would be involved in all the wars of the tribe; and whether as independent colonists or members of some tribe, if taken prisoners, would be made slaves, and be liable to be sold to foreign traders; for Yoruba is a slave-holding and a slave-trading country. Colonizing there, in our sense of the word, is out of the question.

A "Civilization Society" has been suggested; but it is not easy to see what such a Society would advantageously attempt. That part of the

work of civilizing which is to be done by schools, can best be managed by missionaries and Missionary Societies, as all experience proves. That part which relates to the increase and better direction of productive labor, can best be promoted by commercial men or companies, such as are now engaged in it. Such men or companies will be sure to push on that part of the work, as fast as it can be made to "pay,"—and no human power can push it any faster; for men will not learn and practice new forms of labor, without some intelligible inducement.

The means of improving Yoruba, then, are missions and commerce. In the first, some Americans are already engaged, and more, of suitable character and qualifications, should join them. In the second, commercial men are engaged, mostly if not wholly English. Americans will engage in it, if they can make it commercially profitable. If not, their engaging in it would be useless.

[For the African Repository.]

#### Legal Decisions in Virginia.

A decision in Virginia, alluded to in the Repository for November, p. 350, appears to me not to be generally understood. According to the mere abstract of the decision, which is all that I have seen, it does not prohibit emancipation by will, either with or without the purpose of Colonization. The Court only decided that a bequest to a slave, of a *choice* between freedom and emigration on the one hand and the continuance of his present condition on the other, is void; because the slave, *while a slave*, is incapable by law of having a right of choice. The bequest is void, because it gives what

the legatee, at the time when it must take effect, if ever, is incapable of receiving. This appears to me to be an unavoidable inference from the legal disabilities of slaves, if my idea of those disabilities is correct.

But it does not follow, that a bequest of *freedom itself* would be void. Such a bequest, I am aware, would be void in some States, but for reasons altogether different from those which governed the Virginia case. Many such bequests have certainly been made in Virginia, and have been considered valid.

A bequest of freedom may, I presume, like any other bequest, be

declined by the legatee. Being made a freeman by the bequest, he would not be legally incapable of choosing; and if he should choose to resume his former condition, there could be no great difficulty in enabling him to do it.

The bequest of freedom might be accompanied with a bequest of the pecuniary means of emigration to Liberia, or to Ohio, or without specifying the place; payable only in case of actual emigration. This bequest of means would not be a bequest to a slave, but to a freeman, who is capable of choosing whether he will emigrate or not; and this should be made to appear, by proper phraseology, in the will; or the means may be bequeathed to some other person, in trust for that purpose. Or a master may bequeath his slave, with or without pecuniary means, to a certain person or body corporate *in trust*, that the said

trustee shall, within a specified time, cause said slave to be settled, as directed in the will, in Liberia. In such a case, if the slave should be unwilling to emigrate, the trustee would doubtless decline the trust, and the bequest would fail. A question might be raised, whether the Colonization Society, being restricted by its charter to the colonizing of "free people of color," could accept such a trust; but beyond all question, it may aid trustees in executing such trusts, whenever it can, by so doing, promote the object specified in its charter.

I do not see, therefore, that this decision need defeat the wishes of any master, still living, and "of sound and disposing mind and memory," who desires to settle his slaves in Liberia. It only changes the form of his will.

J. T.

#### Departure of the Mary C. Stevens on her Fourth Voyage.

THIS was announced last month. In August we noticed the rising spirit of colonization among the colored people of Cambridge, Mass., and the circular published by a company there, styling themselves the CAMBRIDGE LIBERIAN EMIGRANT ASSOCIATION. Of the fifty-one emigrants that sailed for Liberia about the first of last month, from Baltimore, twenty were of this Association—Enoch Lewis, its President, and his family, being of the number. According to the Boston Courier, the Association originally consisted of one hundred and fifty persons, intending to sail at this time, but

most of them are not quite ready for the expedition. Those who remain maintain their organization—presented as with a constitution complete—in reference to the movement contemplated by The Courier further states:

"They are very worthy people, esteemed by the citizens of Cambridge and others, conversant with their characters, and there can be no doubt that their prospects in the new land of their adoption are most excellent. They go in good spirits, hopeful and ambitious, and carry with them the best and kindest wishes for their future prosperity and happiness.

"The occurrence of this company in Liberia will be a great benefit to agriculture, for

which that fruitful country affords such abundant means of success. The settlement they propose to make will be on St. Paul's river, some fifteen or twenty miles from the coast. The Colonization Society provides for their passage and furnishes them with everything necessary for the voyage to Liberia; other friends have supplied such tools and other necessaries as may be required in their new occupation.

"Each emigrant also is to receive from the Society a grant of five acres of land, and every married couple ten acres, on condition of their occupation, and that two acres shall be cleared in two years; at the expiration of which period a deed in fee will be given. Necessary food and houses to live in, rent free for the space of six months, will also be furnished from the same source. The whole arrangement is extremely liberal on the part of the Colonization Society, and everything seems to have been forethought and done to secure the comfort of the emigrants, and to give them a good start, and every caution equally exercised to make the final success of the individuals composing this interesting expedition dependent upon their own good conduct and honest industry."

The Rev. JOHN ORCUTT, Traveling Secretary of the Society, in a note to the Courier, observes:

"The Massachusetts emigrants are mostly from Cambridge, where they were born, and have lived all their days in full possession of the amount of freedom and social standing usually granted to colored people in New England; but not satisfied with their position and prospects here, they seek a country which offers them liberty and equality, more *practical* and *desirable* than they have yet found, or ever hope to

find, in the land of their birth. After struggling for half a century, as some of them have, with the crushing disabilities of caste, their language is, 'We have been encouraged to expect a different state of things for twenty years, but we see no change for the better. We have been made a mere hobbyhorse for politicians to ride,' or as expressed by another of them—'We have been nothing but a bone for the abolitionists to pick.' Such sentiments are not confined to these Cambridge emigrants. The feeling among colored people is *extensive* and *strong*, and every day becoming more so."

A public meeting was held on the evening of October 28, in Central Church, Winter Street, Boston, where Wm. Ropes, Esq., President of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, presided. The Divine blessing was invoked by the Rev. John Orcutt, one of the Secretaries of the American Colonization Society, and the object of the meeting fully explained by the Rev. Joseph Tracy, Secretary of the Massachusetts Auxiliary Colonization Society. Mr. Tracy said:

"The movement on the part of these emigrants was entirely voluntary, and the assistance of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, and of the Government of Liberia, was conditional and gratuitous. Thus these free men were going forth to plant an influence from Massachusetts in the rising Republic."

"The Hon. Emory Washburn gave an account of his connection with this movement and how far he had aided its consummation. These men had given their reasons why they would wish to leave the comforts and advantages of Massachusetts for

the untried life of Liberia, and chief among these was the desire to pass out of a fixed and permanent State to become wholly free, and if possible to rise to such positions as the providence of God should open and to which self-respect should impel them. The reasons for choosing Liberia was the flourishing condition of the young Republic, the perfect freedom of its constitution, the impartiality and justice of its laws, and the glorious hopes it held out to the race for the establishment of a power for good, an influence for happiness and peace, on the darkened, blood-stained shores of enslaved Africa. With such motives, such aims, such aspirations, he could but bid the voyagers God speed.

"Similar addresses were made by Dr. Thompson, of Charlestown, the Rev. Dr. Gannett, of Boston, and others, and the deepest interest manifested in the movements of the band of Massachusetts adventurers. The meeting was small; probably less than one hundred persons were present, of whom one-third were those of color, but an earnest spirit characterized it, and the speakers felt as they declared, that such a meeting was a proud era for Boston and Massachusetts, and that the feebleness and straitness of the present was but the harbinger of the coming strength and extension of the future, 'when Ethiopia shall stretch out her hands unto God.'"

We have seen much of this company of Massachusetts emigrants, because we hope they will be found the pioneers to great numbers from the New England and Middle States. Hitherto the largest number of emigrants have been from the South, and none have been more worthy of the patronage of this Society. If in many instances they have lacked knowledge of letters, their habits of agricultural labor have fitted them to open a new country and to give themselves quietly and earnestly to the cultivation of the soil. They have kept their children at school, and rejoiced to behold a generation rising around them with knowledge and advantages for use superior to their own. Doubtless many colored men from the North, who have improved opportunities for education, cherishing the right spirit, will prove a rich acquisition to Liberia. But they may be well satisfied if they accomplish as much good and acquire as much honor in Liberia, as their brethren from the South.

LIST OF EMIGRANTS BY THE MARY CAROLINE STEVENS,

From Baltimore, Nov. 1, 1858.

No.	Where from.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
<i>For Careysburg.</i>				
1	Joseph Peacher .....	45..	Slave.	Bought   e and child.
2	Charlotte Peacher.....	46..	"	
3	Francis Peacher .....	1½..	"	



No.	Where from.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.	
FROM KENTUCKY—Boyle County.					
4	Fortune Butler.....	21..	Slave.	Emancipated by Brooks Butler.	
5	Aaron Gates.....	22..	"		
6	Susan Gates.....	24..	"		
7	Joseph Gates.....	6..	"		
8	Margaret Gates.....	4..	"		
9	Belle Gates.....	8 mos.	"	Emancipated by J. W. Crawford.	
FROM PENNSYLVANIA.					
10	Lizzie H. Brown.....	22..	Free.		
11	John Barnard.....	45..	"		
12	Catharine Deemer.....	60..	"		
FROM NORTH CAROLINA.					
13	Henry Bryan.....	36..	Slave.	Emancipated by the will of James L. Bryan.	
14	Henrietta Bryan.....	13..	"		
15	Cerena Bryan.....	31..	"		
16	Frederick Bryan.....	9..	"		
17	William Bryan.....	6..	"		
18	Henry Bryan.....	2..	"		
19	— Bryan.....	6 mos.	"		
20	Wiley James.....	35..	Free.		
FROM MASSACHUSETTS— Cambridge;—For the ST. PAUL'S RIVER.					
21	Enoch Lewis.....	58..	Free.		
22	Azubah Lewis.....	67..	"		
23	Azenoth Silvester.....	55..	"		
24	James W. Lewis.....	35..	"		
25	Mary Lewis.....	28..	"		
26	Edmund E. Lewis.....	7..	"		
27	Martha Lewis.....	4..	"		
28	James W. Lewis.....	1½	"		
29	Elizabeth Lewis.....	27..	"		
30	Nathaniel Oliver.....	57..	"		
31	Margaret Oliver.....	52..	"		
32	Mary Fellows.....	21..	"		
(Lowell.)					
33	Levi J. Lewis.....	23..	"		
34	Rosanna J. Lewis.....	29..	"		
35	L. S. A. Lewis.....	3..	"		
(Cambridge.)					
36	L. Anna Bell.....	28..	"		
37	Henry P. B. Bell.....	2..	"		
38	Diana S. Davidson.....	53..	"		
39	J. J. P. Bassett.....	28..	"		
40	Josephine Davidson.....	11..	"		
FROM VIRGINIA—Hano- ver County. For Cape Mount.					
41	Elizabeth Morris.....	55..	Slave.	Emancipated by the will of Judith King, of Hanover County, Va.	
42	Everton Winston.....	18..	"		
43	Samuel Winston.....	16..	"		
44	Mary C. Winston.....	16..	"		

No.	Where from.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
FROM MARYLAND— Baltimore. For Cape Palmas.				
45	London Evans.....	57..	Slave.	London Evans, the husband of Violet Evans and father of Florida, Sarah, Harrington, and Anna, bought himself by his own exertions; and the above members of his family he has bought by collecting money for the purpose. There are still eight children, slaves in Georgia. He and his friends are making efforts to buy them, so as to enable them to emigrate to Liberia.
46	Violet Evans.....	50..	"	
47	Florida Evans.....	18..	"	
48	Sarah Evans.....	15..	"	
49	Harrington Evans.....	10..	"	
50	Anna Evans.....	3..	"	
51	McLain Evans.....	1 mo.	"	
52	Henrietta B. Thompson..	17..	"	
53	C. R. Thompson.....	12..	"	

STEERAGE PASSENGERS.—Cain Caldwell, Dr. Moore, Mrs. Moore—returning citizens of Liberia.

CABIN PASSENGERS.—Rev. Mr. Rambo and wife, Rev. Mr. Messenger and wife, Rev. Mr. Hubbard and wife—*Episcopal Missionaries*.

Rev. Mr. Stone and wife—*Missionaries of the Southern Baptist Board to Yoruba*.

Rev. Messrs. White and Miles—*Missionaries to the Mendi Station from the American Missionary Board*.

Rev. Francis Burns, colored, *Methodist Bishop of Liberia*. Miss Kilpatrick, *Teacher at the Methodist Female Mission in Liberia*. Hon. B. V. R. James, and adopted child; Miss Stroble, Mr. Thomas Chester, and Mr. Harris—returning Liberians.

The Rev. John Seys goes out in the Stevens, under authority of the U. S. Government, as Agent for Recaptured Africans on the Coast of Africa. Dr. Laing returns to his medical duties in Liberia, accompanied by his wife.

It has been mentioned that the Rev. John Seys has gone out in the packet ship Mary Caroline Stevens, to superintend the recaptured Africans who were sent home in the Niagara. Mr. Seys thus writes from on board the Stevens:

"Never, perhaps, has such an interesting company of missionaries taken their departure for foreign fields of labor as those going out in this vessel at this time. We have three clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Rev. Messrs. Rambo, Hubbard, and Messenger, with their brides, all lately married, going to labor in Liberia, within the diocese of which Bishop Payne has the charge. In our company there are also Rev. Messrs. Miles and White, who go to join the Mendi mission near Sierra Leone. These are Presbyterian brethren. Then we have Rev. Mr. Stone and his wife, of the Baptist Board, going away to

Yoruba, Central Africa, to join that flourishing mission in the very heart of that vast field of missionary enterprise. Last, though not least, come those of our own beloved Church; and in this company we have the first colored Bishop ever ordained by the M. E. Church, and the first of African descent ever set apart for the work in Africa in these latter days. Francis Burns went out with me twenty-four years ago, a man of much promise, a licensed local preacher and teacher. I had then charge of the Liberia mission of the M. E. Church, and took much pains and pleasure in giving some little direction to his future course. He has grown up in favor with God and man, was elected Bishop at the session of his Conference last January in accordance with the General Conference of 1847, and being

ordained recently in New York, returns in the vessel. And then comes Margaret Kilpatrick, on whom the mantle of the lamented Ann Wilkins has fallen, as she was taken away from us. This devoted sister has spent some years in Liberia already. She returned last year to recruit her health, and now goes back the only white person connected with the Methodist missions in that country.

"We have also a noble set of returning Liberians, many of whom I have known for years, and known to esteem. The Rev. B. V. R. James, Judge of the Probate Court, is returning, after a visit to the

United States. His step-daughter, Miss Stroble, is with him, and a little nephew whom he has adopted. Dr. Laing and wife, Dr. Jacob Moore, a young graduate of Bowdoin College; Mr. Chester, going out to establish a paper, the 'Lone Star,' and some others—making up, I think, some twenty cabin passengers.

"I am going for the seventh time to the home of the black man. I go now ostensibly to serve the State, not the Church, but the missionary fire kindled in my soul thirty years ago in my native Islands, burns as clearly and as warmly now as then." —*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

[From the Spirit of Missions.]

#### Foreign Missions of the Protestant E. Church—Western Africa.

LETTERS FROM BISHOP PAYNE—(CONTINUED.)

Fourth Letter from Bishop PAYNE.

"BRIG OCEAN EAGLE, AT SEA,  
February 4th, 1858.

"*Rev. and Dear Brother* :—Since leaving Cape Palmas, on Christmas Day, I have had the pleasure of sending you two communications, viz: one from Cape Coast Castle, and the other from Corisco Island, about 14th ult.

"Having, during the following week, visited and passed several days with the Missionaries of the American Board in the River Gaboon, you will be interested in some account of that region. The Gaboon River, entering the sea from the east twenty-two miles north of the Equator, is a noble sheet of water, eight miles wide at its mouth, and has this average width eight miles interior, to which distance it is navigable for very large sized vessels. At one point it spreads out as wide as fifteen miles. To the distance above named, its banks are inhabited by four different tribes, in the order in which they are mentioned, namely,

—*Mpongwe, Shekane, Bakele, and Pangwe.* Of these, the first are the merchant-traders, and the others supply chiefly the materials of trade. The *Mpongwe* are, in many respects, superior to any natives that I have seen on the coast. Their dress is better, consisting of hat, shirt, small under and larger over-cloth; their houses more comfortable, and their manners softer and more agreeable. Except boat-building (in which they even rival foreigners) and working in these, and the boats of foreign traders, they do no work, leaving this to their women and abounding slaves. The language of the *Mpongwes* is most remarkable, showing their utter dissimilarity to tribes on the Grain Coast: for whereas the original words in the languages of the latter are almost exclusively of one or two syllables, those of the former are generally of three or four. In their proper names, they delight in long sonorous words; and this peculiarity, with the constant recurrence of the broad sound of *a*,

gives to the language, as spoken, a most delightful and beautiful sound. In this respect, it is far in advance of any African language that I have heard.

"About sixteen years ago, the Mission of the American Board was commenced amongst the *Mpongwes*. Their station is at *Bavaka*, fifteen miles above the mouth of the river. They have reduced the language to writing, and published a partial grammar, dictionary, and some other books, in it. Some fifty boarding scholars, girls and boys, are in the schools at the station, and, perhaps, a third as many day-scholars attend from the surrounding villages.

"The attendance at the stated Sabbath services is not great, but the Missionaries endeavor to reach the people more generally by preaching in the several villages near the station; they, however, encounter great obstructions to the progress of the Gospel at this particular place, by the habits of the people, already referred to, and perhaps still greater in the quantity of *rum* used by them. The Missionaries have found a much more promising field of labor up the Gaboon River. Two stations have been occupied in this direction, viz: *Olandebenh* and *Nengenenge*; the former some twenty-five, and the latter sixty miles distant.

"The *Bakele* is the tribe operated upon at both these stations. They are represented to be quite numerous, and their language has been reduced to writing. *Nengenenge*, the most interior station, is an island, very advantageously situated. Two faithful Missionaries have already laid down their lives there, but the brethren are not discouraged, but press on with renewed zeal. About the time that the Missionaries established themselves in the Gaboon, the French built a block-house, near the mouth of the river, and gradual-

ly extended their authority over the country. Two handsome stone buildings, three miles below *Bavaka*, with well improved grounds around, mark the residence of the commandant and officers. At the time of my visit, a French frigate, with a steamer, had been sent up to *Nengenenge* to establish a military station there. The steamer, it was said, got on a rock, and would prove a total wreck.

"A French Roman Catholic Mission was opened in the *Gaboon* river, contemporary with the establishment of the political authority of their nation. This site is two miles below the residence of the commandant. On the last day of my stay in the Gaboon, I made a visit to this establishment. A bishop, with four priests, and as many brothers, reside here, all of whom I saw during the day. Through one of the priests, who speaks English imperfectly, I had much conversation with the bishop. All behaved with the utmost courtesy, and took me through the buildings, grounds, and school. The buildings are very plain, built in the native style, with the addition of plank floors, in the principal one. In the parlor the only furniture consisted in some half dozen chairs; and throughout, except the long candles and candlesticks, and tawdry decorations about the image of the Virgin Mary, at one end of their bamboo church, everything was in the same style. In the school were about seventy-five small boys, obtained (bought it is said) from various tribes around, who are taught exclusively in French. In the school room and dormitory, the arrangements were orderly and appropriate. In a workshop, superintended by a brother, some very neat work was in progress, by accomplished scholars. The Bishop, who resided at *Cape Palmas* some fifteen years ago, for a few months, as appears to take

great pleasure in horticulture. He took me over the grounds, about the buildings, showing the various fruit trees, which he had planted, or propagated. Amongst these was a new variety of lemon, from Algeria, a plant of which he kindly gave me. They have one station at *Cape Esterias*, some ten miles above the river, on the coast. But they said, they had little fruit of their labor amongst the people.

"The Bishop informed me that a second Roman Catholic See has lately been created on the west coast, styled 'The Bishopric of Senegambia,' which embraces *Cape Palmas*, the bishop of which resides at *Bathurst*, an English town on the *Gambia river*. Between these Mission premises and the residence of the commandant, is an establishment of 'Six Sisters of the Immaculate Conception.' But when I asked permission to visit this also, the Bishop said that the Superior was sick. And I could not, here or elsewhere, learn anything of their labors or influence.

"As I passed along the road, I observed, however, that their houses were built in the same style as those of the establishment which I had visited, and, in one end, I could see a room fitted up as a chapel, in the same manner as the church to which I have referred. A feeling of sadness came over me, as I took leave of the kind members of the French Mission; for while I could conceive of no source of comfort to themselves in their trying work, in their principles and mode of operations there appeared no healing, life-giving influence for the degraded heathen to whom they had come. With far different emotions did I part with the dear brethren and sisters composing the Presbyterian Mission in the Gaboon. During the week spent with them, I was

made to realize that in faith, in sympathy, in object, we were one, and I could commend them and their work to our common Lord, with the sweet assurance that he would bless and prosper them. We left the Gaboon on Wednesday, 27th ult., and *Corisco Island*, where we touched, the following afternoon. We are now sailing directly for *Cape Palmas*, where we hope to arrive in a week or ten days.

"You will be pleased to learn that the sea trip, with the kind medical attentions of Dr. Ford,\* of the Gaboon Mission, have been greatly beneficial to my health; inasmuch, that I hope, with God's blessing, to be able to continue at my post until the beginning of next year."

\* We are pained to learn, by recent intelligence, of the death of Dr. Ford.

Fifth Letter from Bishop PAYNE.

"CAVALLA, Feb. 17th, 1858.

"*Rev. and Dear Brother* :- Arriving at Cape Palmas, two days ago, I found your several favors per 'M. C. Stevens,' and December 14th, per 'Ketch,' from Baltimore, which I proceed to answer.

"The inquiries made in Committee, in reference to the interior station, admit of a satisfactory answer. I do not think Mt. Gero to be a suitable position for the interior principal station. There is not enough land tolerably level on its summit for this purpose. It might, and would, answer for a mountain cottage, to which invalids might resort, and where, indeed, a small establishment might be permanently maintained. It is sufficiently accessible for this purpose. The two small native towns once here, whose remains I saw, were not broken up by the owners, but their enemies, who took advantage of their weakness. Indeed, I believe they were only occupied by a few families. The

general surface of the country around *Nitié Lu* is, of course, very much higher than the sea coast, and much cooler. The natives affirm frost is common, and hail, and no doubt comparatively high and eligible positions for our proposed principal station may be found in the neighborhood; but while there are mountains and hills of every size every-where, there is no appearance of any such elevated table land as would insure exemption from disease.

"Indeed, since Missionaries must go everywhere preaching the Gospel, they must be subjected to the *general* influences of the region in which they live; besides that, passing from the coast to such positions, they must pass through the intervening malarious districts. I have lit doubt, however, that the whole of the mountain district is comparatively healthy, and when we shall have a comfortable establishment there, persons may be best acclimated in it. I cannot but express the great gratification I have felt in returning home, at learning how well the native assistants, Christians, and scholars, have conducted themselves during my absence. All seem to have exerted themselves so to behave, as to give the ladies in charge no trouble. Mr. Jones has made a visit to our four stations on the Cavalla River. He found all, except J. Hutchins, at the nearest one at home, zealously engaged in their work.

"The newly-arrived sisters have all had some indisposition—Miss Brittan most; but, in mercy, all are spared, happy and at work. Miss Williford alone, now, is the source of anxiety; but our trust is, that God will raise her up. Indeed, under medical treatment she has improved since this was commenced. With fraternal greetings to the Fo-

reign Committee, as ever, reverend and dear brother,

"Yours faithfully."

In a former number we gave an account of Bishop Payne's voyage from Cape Palmas to the leeward coast, in which account were many details of interest furnished by the Bishop. We have now the pleasure of laying before our readers letters giving particulars of his visitation of our several Missionary Stations on the coast *above* Cape Palmas. We can give in the present number only as relate to Sinou and Sassa Cove, reserving for the next issue concerning Monrovia, and the region lying back from Cape Mesurado.

In reading these letters from the Bishop we are oppressed by a sense of the VASTNESS of the field which God has opened to our efforts in Africa—and feelings of sadness fill our hearts because the means furnished are inadequate, and the number of the men far too small, to compass that which should be done without delay.

The Bishop, looking over the land, and seeing close at hand a vast multitude of heathen waiting for the Gospel, cries out to the Church at home—"Oh, let us be enlarged! let us be enlarged!" He pleads in most earnest terms, and asks if he shall plead in vain.

It will be observed that Bishop Payne urges the establishment of an interior station, back from Bassa Cove. He does the same thing with reference to the region lying back from Monrovia. Our readers are aware that the establishment of an interior station up the Cavalla River, has been provided for by the "Bohlen Grant" is delightful to contemplate such a chain of interior stations, and most earnestly hope that we shall be in the hand of God

will so help us that they may ere long be established.

The information given by the Bishop, and by others, leads us to the confident expectation that the climate in the interior will be found far more salubrious than that on the coast.

“SCHR. PRESIDENT BENSON,  
Off Bassa Cove, April 21st, 1858.

“*Rev. and Dear Brother* :—As stated in a few lines, written yesterday, I left home on Friday, 9th, and Cape Palmas the following day, for a visitation to our windward stations. I accounted it one amongst the many instances of God’s good providence, that my stay at home, after returning from the leeward, was long enough to settle up the business affairs of the preceding year; to set in order the things connected with my station; to visit all immediately connected with it, including *Rockbookah* and *Taboo*; to attend our Easter convocation; to witness *Mis-Williford’s* restoration to health. I had also the satisfaction to leave all the members of the Mission in tolerably good health, zealously engaged in their respective duties.

“On Tuesday morning, the 13th instant, we landed in Greenville, Sinou, where I was very kindly entertained, by the Rev. Mr. Greene, his amiable wife and family, for a week. Mr. Greene has been steadily and successfully prosecuting his duties as pastor and teacher. I examined his school on Thursday, and found it gave proof of ability and efficiency on the part of its instructor. The scholars were not so ready in their answers, in many cases, as was desirable; still it seemed but a temporary falling off occasioned, as Mr. Greene informed me, by the necessary division of his attention for a few weeks, to the erection of a small chapel, now nearly com-

pleted. There were about twenty pupils present at examination;—some of the young men and women who formerly attended, having passed from the school into society and business. A short time before my visit, a work of grace had been granted to the several congregations in Sinou county, and Mr. Greene’s little flock was a sharer. Three promising youths, members of his school, had been its subjects, and on Sunday morning, with three others, six in all, ratified their baptismal vows in Confirmation. During my stay in Greenville I preached four times, and made two addresses, and the congregations on all occasions were good. One of our services was altogether missionary in its character. There were present the Presbyterian, Methodist, and Baptist ministers of the place. After the account, which they kindly invited me to give, of Missionary operations to the leeward, which I had lately visited, and at Cape Palmas, they stated what had been attempted at Sinou, and their determination, God helping them, to do more than ever before for the heathen. Rev. G. W. Gibson, who accompanies me to Monrovia, also preached three times during our visit, in the different places of worship to which he was invited.

“Sinou seems to be slowly recovering from the calamitous war in which it had been involved, just before my former visitation. The farmers are returning to their homes; trade is resuming its former channels, and the late out-pouring of God’s Spirit, it is hoped, may effect that moral reformation always so much needed after the demon of war has been possessing men’s minds. We left Sinou on Monday afternoon, and are now entering Bassa Roads.”

" MISSION HOUSE, PALM GROVE,  
" BASSA COVE, April 23, 1858.

"I came on shore, landing immediately in front of our beautiful and comfortable Mission House here, day before yesterday, at noon. The evening being the usual one for lecture, in Lower Buchanan, Mr. Gibson and myself attended, and I preached in a rented room, small, but large enough to accommodate the congregation which can be collected in so small a community as that composing Lower Buchanan. We also held services again in the same place yesterday afternoon, when Mr. Gibson preached. Yesterday morning I examined the school taught in the Mission House by Mr. Tubman. The removal of several families, and the sickness of some scholars, thinned the usual attendance on this day; only ten boys were present. But it was pleasant to find the school well supplied with books, kept in good order, and giving proof of being regularly taught. Messrs. McMorine and Tubman have, so far as can be seen or heard, conducted themselves with great propriety, and manifested a most commendable zeal in advancing the interests of the station and the Church, since left in their care. Acting as lay readers, they have maintained services regularly at Upper and Lower Buchanan, and through their influence the interest of the community in our services has increased rather than declined. Six or seven are presented as candidates for confirmation.

"The present aspect of our efforts amongst the colonists at this place, warrants our erecting, as soon as practicable, a chapel, in Upper Buchanan, where the population is concentrating. I therefore recommend, when Mr. Rambo returns, that provision be made for a place of worship, to cost \$1,000 to \$1,500;

experience teaches us that nothing less will suffice for a decent building here. But, as you are aware, efforts in the colonial settlement were, with me, only a secondary object in proposing this station; or rather, here was to be but the starting point and recruiting station for the unevangelized interior. And every consideration which justified the origin of this plan, urges its zealous prosecution. From the place at which I write, to Monrovia, on one side, and Sinou, on the other, and as far as knowledge or conjecture reach towards the interior, if we except one station, maintained by the Baptists, by Mr. Von Brun, on the St. John's, I can hear of not one regular Missionary post.

"But the country is all open, all accessible, while the blue, beautiful mountains of *Dja* and *Junk*, coming almost down to the coast, invite us to ascend their elevated summits, and thence, invigorated by the breath of Heaven, to dispense life to the dead masses of heathenism, around, below, beyond.

"Hitherto our attention has been directed to the *Dja* mountains, as being the highest in the neighborhood; but inquiry and observation of late have inclined me to question if, on the head-waters of the Mecklin River, we may not find a more eligible position for our first Missionary station amongst the natives of this region. The Mecklin, as you are perhaps aware, comes down from a northerly direction, and empties into the St. John's, a few miles above the mouth of the latter river. Though comparatively small, it is navigable for boats and canoes much farther than the St. John's, according to some, eighty or ninety miles. Though its mouth abounds in mangroves, it comes down from a range of mountains parallel with



the *Dja*, and is navigable to the very base of those mountains. This last fact is important; but what is still more so is, that whereas the natives, according to Mr. Rambo, and all parties consulted on the subject, are very sparsely settled about the *Dja*, about the head of the Mecklin they are very numerous, friendly, and anxious for Missionary teachers.

"*Monday, April 26th.*—The Sabbath was blessed; in the morning, in the Court-house, Upper Buchanan, Rev. Mr. Gibson reading service, I preached, administered the Lord's Supper, and confirmed six persons. In the afternoon we held a missionary meeting. At night we again held services. Rev. Mr. Gibson preached, and I followed in an address. The congregations all day were full, and a good spirit manifested.

"*Thursday, April 29th.*—According to previous arrangements, on Monday, 10 o'clock, I left Dr. Smith's comfortable and hospitable abode, for a tour of exploration up the Mecklin River. I was accompanied by Mr. McMorine and Rev. G. W. Gibson. We found the river far more considerable than was anticipated, but very tortuous and rapid, supplied by mountains at no great distance; it rises very high, sometimes thirty feet, and falls suddenly. Though at low water it is obstructed by fallen trees and rapids, it is navigable for canoes, by its windings, sixty miles at all seasons of the year, and to within ten miles of the *Fatru* mountains. In our ascent, to the distance of forty miles, though the rains have not yet fully commenced, we were not once stopped by obstructions; on our return, however, the river having fallen, we once struck on a sunken tree, and observed five rapids. I have said the river is navigable sixty

miles; I should rather have said, the Liberian traders ascend so far in canoes; but it has never been explored. At the point where navigation now stops it is still a large stream, and continues to be so for three days more, towards the northeast, according to the testimony of Liberians who have travelled in that direction. Owing to the rapid current, we were two days in ascending to *Kpaure*, distant forty miles, by the windings of the river from Buchanan, though in a direct line not over thirty. We returned on the third day in six hours. The most interesting object accomplished by my tour, was the confirmation of impressions, previously expressed, as to the importance of this region as a Missionary field. At the native town in which we passed our first night, I found and obtained, as our attendant, a young Liberian, who has grown up in the country, and spent much of his time amongst the *Bassas* (*Bwesàs.*) He is thoroughly acquainted with their language, history, customs, political divisions, and present actual condition. He was kind enough to accompany us, act as interpreter in the two towns in which we slept and preached, and to communicate the very important and interesting details which I now beg leave to lay before you. According to him, the *Bwesà* tribe is now chiefly concentrated between the west bank of the St. John's and line north of *Junk* river, a distance of fifty miles; and from this line of coast to three days' journey, or about one hundred miles interior, including the *Junk* mountains, sixty miles from the coast, the *Fatru* range north of Buchanan, and about 35 miles distant, and some others in the rear. In this region are several towns of considerable size; as *Bage*, on the eastern branch of *Junk* river; population 600. *Gaub* and *Bia*, on

the north branch, with population, 500 and 700 each; also one at little *Bassa*, of about 500, and one in the immediate rear of *Fatru* mountains, of some 600 or 700. Besides these larger towns, there are, according to my informant, within the limits above described, not less than 200 villages, with an average population of 50; or in all, excluding the larger towns, ten thousand people.

"Now the interesting fact is, that while the *Bwesâs* east of the St. John's, (including those about *Dja* mountain,) taking part with the Fishmen, have had several wars with the Liberians, and have been thus dispersed; those west of St. John's, in all the region above described, have never had any collision with the colony, and maintain the most friendly relations with them. Not only so, since, through the colony, the slave factories were broken up many years ago at little *Bassa*, 20 miles above Buchanan. The large barricaded towns have been left, the people have dispersed themselves over the country in villages, feeling secure under Liberian protection.

"Moreover, the way has been prepared here for further Missionary efforts through the labors of Missionaries of the Northern Baptist Board. Crocker and Clarke, who have now gone to their rest, were men of apostolic spirit, and, with Rev. John Day, (now Judge Day, of Monrovia,) labored to preach the Gospel through *Bwesâ* country.—Nor in vain, as before stated; a number of young men, educated by them, are now dispersed through the country. An interesting case of the fruit of their efforts was brought to my knowledge while up the ck-  
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keeps, and reads w interest, the New Testament. It is to gather up and increase the knowledge and interest thus originated, that I now recommend the occupation of this region as a missionary field. I would have our first station on the banks of the river opposite to *Kpaure*, on a hill 150 feet above the river, having a full view of the mountain, *Fatru*, ten or fifteen miles distant. This point, while accessible at all times for canoes, and, therefore, on this account a suitable depot and stopping-place, is only two hours walk from *Berley*, on the St. John's, which latter place is only three hours from the Mission-house in which I write. From the Mission-house then to *Kpaure*, by way of *Berley*, is only six hours travel at most, and from that to the mountain, six more, or one day's travel. While, by inspection of the map, which I send, you will see that *Kpaure* is almost in the centre, and by far the most favorable place for reaching, by the river and otherwise, the numerous towns and villages referred to. I would, therefore, earnestly ask for an appropriation of \$500, to open a station at *Kpaure*, the next dry season, say November. I desire only to have a comfortable cottage there, for a colonist family, with out-buildings, of native materials, reserving the choice of making our principal station *Fatru*, or some other mountain position. A reliable man can be obtained here to go up and open this station as soon as funds be placed at his disposal. You may be surprised that my attention has been turned from *Dja* to the head-waters of the Mecklu, but the reasons are all sufficient: 1st, There are five or six natives about *Dja*; 2d, I believe the head of the Meck-  
mountain to be  
*Dja* and its

"During my tour up the Mecklin, though I was much exposed, and slept in small native huts, I felt braced up by the climate, and returned much improved in health. Of course I should have felt still better had I reached the mountain as I desired to do, and should have done, if I had had the time. I fear I weary you with detail. But who else pleads with American Christians for this large population, which, cut off from Christ, the life of the world, withers, dies, perishes! Shall I plead in vain? But, if I would 'do good to all,' I would not forget the 'household of faith.' I have already given my judgment as to the need of church building in Upper Buchanan. This day I opened a subscription, to see how the people will do here, and, with Dr. Smith, selected a lot for the building. We found one most desirable, for which the owner asks \$150. I will let you know the amount of subscriptions; it will be enough, I hope, nearly to purchase the lot. Amount of contribution to date is \$110. This is not great, indeed, but shows a disposition on the part of the people to help themselves."

Our last number gave an account of Bishop Payne's visitation of the Missionary Stations at Suou and Bassa Cove. The following letter furnishes particulars of his visit to Clay-Ashland and other settlements lying back from Monrovia.

"MONROVIA, May 21, 1858.

"*Rev. and Dear Brother*:—My last communication to you by the 'President Benson,' was dated, I think, 13th inst. On the 15th I left this place on a visit to Grace Church, Clay Ashland, ten miles up the St. Paul's River. I went up in one of the comfortable packet boats, propelled by oars, now going daily up

and down the river, a distance of 25 miles. Reaching Mr. Russell's about 3 o'clock, P. M., I was thankful to find all in comfortable health. On Friday, the day after my arrival, I accompanied Mr. Russel to examine one of our schools, taught by Mrs. Caroline De Coursey, in the immediate township of Clay-Ashland. The population here has much increased since my last visit, numbering now several hundred, and extending back some mile or more towards the north. There are four schools taught in the place—Mrs. DeCoursey has on her list *fifty-four* scholars, and *forty-four* were present at the examination; I was much gratified at their evident improvement, and the diligence and interest of their teacher in their behalf. The following Sunday, the 16th instant, was passed most pleasantly, and, I believe, most profitably. The neat little church was crowded, morning, afternoon, and evening. In the morning, Rev. A. F. Russell read service, after which, I preached, confirmed nine persons, and administered the Lord's Supper. In the afternoon, we held a Missionary meeting—designed to stir up all to the duty, *now wholly neglected in this neighborhood*—of preaching the Gospel amongst the heathen. Rev. Mr. Russell, with me, made an address. I was pleased to observe in the congregation the estimable pastors of the Methodist and Baptist congregations in the place. At night, I again preached. I should have stated that, having spent the previous evening at Rev. Mr. Crummell's, I dined, by invitation, on Saturday, at White Plains, the seat of a manual-labor school of the Methodists, opposite to Millsburgh, and immediately below the rapids of the St. Paul's river. I was sorry to learn, that though originally designed in part for natives, but two or

three are now connected with the manual-labor school. In a fine brick building on the grounds, with Rev. Mr. Burns, Methodist, Bishop elect of Liberia, and Rev. Mr. Crummell, and other friends, I was kindly entertained by Miss Kilpatrick—the only white member of the Methodist Mission—herself just about to return to the United States. Here I found an interesting school of some sixteen girls, a few of them natives, to whom, with some neighbors, I preached in the evening. Amongst the native girls was a native of the Vey tribe, of whom Miss Kilpatrick gave me some most interesting particulars. Brought to a knowledge of the Saviour, her heart yearned so much for the conversion of her people, that she persuaded Miss K. to go with her to them, fifty miles distant, near Cape Mount. And they actually went, and spent a fortnight in the native town, where, with tears and entreaties, *Jouhe* (for this is her name) urged her people to embrace the Gospel. On Monday, according to previous arrangement, Mr. Russell accompanied me to Mr. Harrison's, called here and in the United States 'Uncle Simon.' At the first rapids of the St. Paul's river, Mr. Harrison, once a bondsman to the Choctaws, obtained his freedom, and is now a Missionary—full of faith and zeal—on the outskirts of the colony, longing to impart the blessings of the Gospel to the heathen around him.

"On Tuesday morning, being provided with hammock men by Mr. Harrison, we set off to visit Careysburg, the new colonial settlement, sixteen miles interior, southeast of Millsburg.

"Though I provided a hammock, the road was so pleasant that I made very little use of it, passing alternately over hills and valleys, through primeval forests—cool and

refreshing—and rice fields; it had all the charms of novelty, variety, and invigorating climate.

"We arrived at Careysburg about 3 o'clock, P. M. It is situated on a hill about 250 feet high, ascended from the southeast by a good road, up a gradual inclination, making a regularly inclined plane, and terminating on the northwest somewhat abruptly. On the highest point is the agency house, and receptacle for new emigrants. In the forenoon we were hospitably entertained; Mr. Paxton, superintendent of the place, kindly offered us their temporary *log church*, in which we had services on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. The little house was well filled by the recently arrived villagers, who, in their comparative desolation, seemed highly to appreciate our services.

"The settlement at Careysburg was made with the view to test the comparative healthiness of mountain and sea-board residence. But the distance from the sea-shore—not more than 26 miles—was scarcely sufficient for a fair experiment; even, however, with this disadvantage, it has proved comparatively salubrious.

"The emigrants escaped fever for several months, after which, *though all died it*, it was in a mitigated form. The general health of the place, too, is excellent, while some old residents in the country, on removing hither, have been actually corpulent. My own health was materially improved by my excursion, though so short, and I would gladly have lingered for greater benefit, could I have done so.

"There can be no question, therefore, that our mission stations about the falls of the Cavalla, so much more elevated, and further from the coast than Careysburg, will prove more healthy than any point on the sea-shore.

"The chief object of my visit to Careysburg, and of my inquiries in the neighborhood, was to ascertain the condition and population of the native tribes lying along the St. Paul's river, and between it and Bassa Cove. And here, as at the latter place, I found a field large and ripe for the harvest, with none to enter it, or rather none in it. Between a line from Millsburg *via* Careysburg, to the sea-shore, and the Bassa tribe, are the *Kwias* (Qweahs,) who have some thirty villages, with a population of at least 1,200. North and east of the *Kwias*, extending 200 miles or more, along the southern side of the St. Paul's, are the *Pessas* (Pele-wun,) with a probable population of *one hundred thousand*, (100,000.) On the northern side of the St. Paul's, stretching from Millsburg to the distance of 150 miles, with a population of at least *twenty-five thousand* (25,000,) are the *Golahs* (Golahwun.) All through this region the country is mountainous and healthy, and its people everywhere accessible to missionary efforts. But, as before stated, *the field is entirely unoccupied.*

"Why should we not have a mission *here*, too? Ought we not, to meet our responsibilities—*must* we not have a mission here?"

"You remember my plan of operations, since put of God in charge of our great Mission to Africa, has been to make each of our stations in the colonial settlements radiating points of light to the heathen near them. I have recently communicated to you my views for the Bassa station. If those views can be carried out, our mountain station on *Mount Fatru* will be within little more than two days' journey of Careysburg, and *not above one day's journey of the advanced position which I would seek to occupy in the Golah or Pessa country on the St. Paul's*

*river.* This latter station I would have about 15 to 20 miles northeast of Millsburg, where beautiful mountains, in full view from Careysburg, invite our efforts. For occupying this field we have important providential preparations.

"Rev. A. F. Russell, now of our church, when connected with the Methodist Mission, was a Missionary amongst the Golahs for several years, more than 100 miles from Millsburg. He has the son of a Golah king, and many Golah boys, living with him; and *these latter are to settle shortly in a permanent town, near the mountain on which I would propose to have a mission station.*

"Mr. Russell, I am thankful to say, seems to have his old missionary zeal rekindled by our intercourse and excursion to Careysburg. He proposes this very week to commence a system of evangelical labors in the Golah and Pessa towns, near Millsburg.

"God moving the Committee and the Church to second my design, I would, as early as possible, locate a good Missionary from the United States, with such assistance as he may procure in this country, at the proposed interior station.

"An expenditure of \$600 for *building* would be sufficient for the first year; and a further sum of \$400—say \$1,000 in all—for assistant, and incidental expenses. *Will not the Committee prayerfully consider this matter, and, if approved, announce the Mission, and ask for a Missionary and the means of support?* Again, *let us be enlarged.*

"*Monday, May 24th.*—Yesterday, though in the midst of the rainy season—through the favoring providence of God—we had a most pleasant day. In the morning I catechized our Sunday school. I then repaired to the Presbyterian Church, —again most kindly loaned us,—

where, after services read by Mr. Gibson, I preached, and confirmed nine persons.

"In the afternoon I again preached. At night I attended in the same place, and was pleased to address a meeting of the Sunday schools and ministers of the several churches in Monrovia, thus closing delightfully my visitation to this part of Liberia.

"I have said, *closing my visitation*, for with the favoring Providence which has attended me all through,

is that which has brought here, just at the time I am prepared to leave, the U. S. ship Marion.

"Several of the officers attended services yesterday morning, and the captain has kindly offered to take me to Cape Palmas, direct. Before another Sabbath, therefore, I shall probably be at home.

"With thanks to God for all his goodness to me, and Christian greetings to your honored Committee, believe me ever reverend and dear brother, yours in the best bonds."

[From the N. Y. Colonization Journal.]

### Spontaneous Emigration.

THE New York Colonization Journal for August has an article going to show that "in view of the immense interests of the African race, to be affected by the possession of Yoruba—the key to all Soudan and the commerce of its teeming millions—prejudice against efforts to redeem Africa is rapidly subsiding among thoughtful colored men, and to suggest that wisely directed efforts to elevate their moral, intellectual, and social condition would hasten so auspicious a change."

Frederick Douglass, it is stated in this article, considers us (the Editor of the Colonization Journal) "laboring under gross misapprehension by supposing that they (the colored people) have ever been prejudiced against efforts to redeem Africa, wisely directed," and then proceeds to state their grounds of opposition to African Colonizationists, and places it in the defect of good mo-

tives in those who formed the Society. The editor observes:

We are persuaded that Mr. Douglass well knows that Africa has claims entirely independent of Colonization, and that the interests of the colored race in our own land might be promoted by the better opportunities in other lands. Throwing the existence of the American Colonization Society aside, we affirm that to redeem Africa is a mighty work, worthy of the serious consideration of the free people of color. Mr. Douglass after sufficiently exhibiting his anti-Colonization views, concludes with a reference to our idea, as follows:

"In respect to the 'spontaneous organization of free colored men to found a Christian State in Yoruba,' alluded to by the *Journal* we ought, perhaps, to say that we have no objection to any man or body of men, white or black, consulting their own wishes as to the propriety of emigrating, upon their own responsibility, to Yoruba, or elsewhere. We say, let the colored man who believes in the oft-repeated dogma of Colonization, that we 'can never

be anything in this country,' and who is disposed to do nothing but murmur and despair, 'organize' himself, and go to Yoruba. We have often declared in the columns of our humble journal, and elsewhere, that we are not opposed to colored men seeking other theatres for the development of their faculties; but we are not very sanguine as to any very large body of free colored men emigrating from the United States to 'erect (as the *Tribune* has it) a separate nationality in Africa.' We want no separate nationality. We are a part of the American nationality."

The Editor of the Colonization Journal thinks the declaration of Frederick Douglass, "that the American people will yet be glad to know us as equal citizens in the confederacy," far from promising any good. He justly adds:

It is also unhappy in its deficiency. Mr. Douglass stands in a most responsible position as a weekly instructor of his race. Now, we submit, that simply not to "oppose" practicable and well-directed efforts to redeem Africa is not enough. It is a mere negation. This mighty work, embracing a continent and fifty times as large a population as the entire colored race of America, bond and free, demands active efforts in their behalf. To propose and execute something for them is demanded by their misery and by their affinities. Here, indeed, is the very point where the free people of color have been pre-eminently untrue to themselves. They ought to cultivate the world-wide philanthropy which shall make them feel the woes of a slave in Africa as much as they do of one in the same state in America. But what is the fact? Where is the

evidence of such a sympathy? When has Mr. Douglass exhorted his brethren to exert an influence to check the slave-trade, or plant the civilization, arts, and free institutions of his adopted State in Africa? It will not suffice to abuse the Colonization Society when this subject of the claims of Africa is introduced. Acquainted as we are with the present opportunities for a noble effort, it is a matter of deep regret that the question cannot be canvassed without reference to old prejudices. The faults of colonizationists do not justify the apathy of others.

Yoruba, long torn by intestine and foreign wars, is now at peace. Her territory is upland and hilly, abounding in streams of pure water, to a great extent depopulated and open for settlement, and by position destined to control the future commerce of Central Africa. Yoruba presents a point where *fifty thousand* free colored men of America could exert a powerful influence over fifty millions in Bornou, Waday, Hausa, Timbuctoo, and neighboring nations. The question whether motives of humanity, Christian zeal, or personal advantage, or pride of race shall induce a spontaneous emigration of our thoughtful colored men, is wide apart from any discussion of the motives and principles of colonizationists, past or present. We yet believe that the indifference and neglect, if we may not say '*opposition*,' of many free people of color to this great question is passing away, and rejoice at their improved education and character as affording ground to hope for larger views of their relations and duties than have yet prevailed.

## Intelligence.

## LIBERIA.

*Opinion of the Board of Directors of the Kentucky Colonization Society of Liberia.*

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Kentucky Colonization Society the subject of the report of Rev. A. M. COWAN, Agent of the Society, of his visit to examine into the social, moral, and political condition of Liberia, was fully discussed. The following resolutions were adopted and ordered to be signed by the officers of the Board, and be printed as the expressed sentiments of this Board of the Liberian Enterprise :

The Rev. A. M. Cowan, agent of the Kentucky Colonization Society, having, at the request of the society, visited Liberia, in Africa, and having reported, in extended form, the result of his observations, it seems proper that the Directors of said Society should, after having carefully examined that report, make some public announcement of their conclusions.

1. They have the most entire confidence in the perfect candor and truthfulness of all the statements of facts contained in said report, and the general propriety of the inferences, drawn from the facts stated,—and value of suggestions for the future government of those interested in Liberia.

2. The report leaves no doubt on our minds that there are difficulties in the way of the further progress of Liberia, and abuses in its past management, hitherto unknown to us, and much to be lamented by the friends of the cause of African Colonization ; yet, upon a full survey of all the circumstances, there is encouragement to hope that by continued effort, and greater watchfulness on the part of those friends, these difficulties and abuses will be reformed. The history of Colonies, both on this continent and elsewhere, show that drawbacks and discouragements are to be expected in their early history. The circumstances surrounding Liberia and its people make it reasonable to look for their existence in her case.

3. The report is especially valuable and encouraging to the friends of African Colonization in the entire refutation of charges made against the people and government of Liberia : that they were relapsing into barbarism, and conniving at the slave trade, if not more directly concerned with it—charges made by designing men, who are enemies to this cause from base motives, or reckless in making serious charges upon insufficient evidence.

4. Without enlarging upon the topics here merely touched upon, the undersigned would, on these grounds, call upon all the friends of the cause, both in this State and elsewhere, to be true to it, and not to abandon it upon such slight discouragements.

BEN. MONROE, *President.*

JOHN B. TEMPLE,  
JACOB SWIGHT,  
ORLANDO BROWN,  
THO. S. PAGE,  
JAMES HARLAN,

*Board of Directors.*

HENRY WINGATE, *Secretary.*

FRANKFORT, Oct. 5, 1858.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.

AN INTENDED SLAVER.—The bark *Isla de Cuba* from New York for Loando, put into this port this morning. She proceeded as far as St. Michael's, when Capt. Dobson asked the crew if they would proceed to the coast of Africa for a cargo of slaves, they refused, and Capt. Dobson left her at St. Michaels. The mate, Mr. Turner, took charge of the bark and returned to this port to give her up. She has a cargo of rice, beans and lumber. Three passengers also left the bark at St. Michael's with the Captain.

*Second Despatch.*—The *Isla de Cuba*, Captain Dobson, cleared from New York for Loando, Aug. 12th, with a cargo of beans, and lumber. Some of the crew state that Capt. D. asked them if they were willing to go to the coast of Africa for slaves, to which they dissented, the chief mate, Mr. Turner of Charleston, being of the number. The captain being apprehensive that information would be lodged with the authorities, gave up the voyage, surrendering the vessel to the mate. Captain Turner after consulting the authorities at St. Michael's sailed on the 22d ult. for the United States. The three passengers after being out three days were permitted to take the long boat, and left for the Western Islands. The vessel is owned by Mr. de la Figuerne of New York. The sailors were principally foreigners, Danes and Dutch.

Providence, Oct. 19.

The schooner E. H. Miller, at this port, from Quillimant, brings news that Dr. Livingstone has gone up the Nile with his small steamer.

The disturbances of the Native tribes continued, and the governor had



started with a force of 300 Native and 40 European troops against them. News had been received of a victory over the natives at Champanzee on the Zambesi.

BISHOP BURNS.

This colored brother, our new Bishop for Africa, preached at the session of the Genesee Conference last week. The *Northern Advocate* says: The plan of his sermon was perfectly simple and textual, but his remarks were clear and often profound, and his points exceedingly well taken. There was an intellectuality, a gravity and propriety, and an evangelical and practical character to the discourse, worthy of any bishop or any congregation. We have seldom been more edified. Brother Burns is we should judge, well adapted to the position which he is to fill. He is forty-eight years of age, was born and educated in Albany, N. Y., went to Africa as a teacher, and has at length reached this honorable and responsible place, as the Episcopal representative of Methodism in Africa. Certainly he is deeply versed in the Wesleyan spirit and theology.

After the sermon a collection of \$100 was taken up for Brother Thomas, a colored man, who is to accompany Brother Burns to Africa and engage there in the work of the ministry. May the Lord raise up multitudes of laborers for Africa.

A bill which has been pending in the Georgia Senate for some time, for the repeal of that clause of the Constitution of the State prohibiting the African slave trade, came up as the special order last week, and was lost.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM DR. LIVINGSTONE.—The subjoined is an extract of a letter from Dr. Livingstone. It is dated "Zambesi, 25th of June, 1858," and was received by the gentleman to whom it is addressed) Charles L. Braithwaite, Esq., of Kendal) on Saturday, the 28th ult. :—

"We reach the southernmost branch of the Zambesi on the 14th (of May,) and found the bar much smoother than we anticipated. The breakers were rather boisterous on each side of us, but we entered safely, making signals for her Majesty's ship *Hermes* as to the depth of the water, till she was out of sight on her way to Quilimane, to deliver our credentials to the Portuguese. As we were now in the midst of mangrove swamps, we took quinine, and believing it to be a work of

necessity to get away as quickly as possible, the launch was put together. Two days were required to get her into working trim, and we are now threading our way up among the swamps, the launch piloting the Pearl. Saw but one native."

"25TH JUNE, ZAMBESI—I add a few lines to say that after exploring different mouths of the Zambesi, we have at last found a very good bar and harbor, which leads us into the main stream. The water was falling fast, and as we were ordered not to risk the detention of the Pearl in the river, we thought it most prudent to let her depart, and landing our house on an island, we put our things there, and now trust to the launch to take us up the country. Captains Gordon and Bedingfield are delighted with the river. The latter says it is quite unlike the rivers on the west coast. We have had no fever, and have ascertained one great fact, if this is to be a highway into the heart of Africa: this time of the year is perfectly safe for Europeans; not a single man of the Pearl or *Hermes*, or of the expedition, has been attacked by the disease. You are aware that I left the river at Mazaró (in coming from the interior in 1856), and that we have been indebted for our knowledge of the parts below that to Captain Parker. We went up to Mazaró, and I looked with a thrilling sensation of gratitude on the smooth spot on which I made my last astronomical observation on the Zambesi, and the identical little hut in which I slept. The hippopotami can't bear the steamer at all, the crustiest old bachelor among them goes off pell-mell as soon as we come near. We are on good terms with the natives. Will go to Tete next week. No fever yet."

THE nobility of the government of Yoer, in Russia, who were among the first to form committees for the emancipation of the serfs, have lately sent an address to the emperor praying that the measure might not be carried into effect in that province. The emperor did not receive the address favorably, and replied that the measure should be executed notwithstanding any opposition of the nobility. The emancipation, the emperor is said to have replied, will be carried into effect simultaneously throughout the whole of the empire, and that he would not allow any part of it to be deprived of the benefit of it. During his journey, the emperor would not accept of any fete on the part of the nobility where they have shown themselves hostile to the measure.

**EXPORTS OF LAGOS.**—The town of Lagos is founded on the northern extremity of a small island of the same name, in the Bight of Benin, West Africa. It enjoys a lucrative commercial intercourse with the circumjacent countries by various creeks, whose tortuous branches meander in every direction, particularly towards Dahomey and Benin, which are from sixty to ninety miles to the eastward of it. The following are the returns of the exports from the port of Lagos during the year 1857:

13,097 casks palm oil, containing	
4,942 tons, value	£222,390
1,053 elephant tusks, weighing	
24,118 pounds	4,220
868 bales of cotton, weighing	
114,348 pounds	3,590
	<hr/>
	230,200

50,000 cotton cloths, of native manufacture, - - -	25,090
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Total value exports from Lagos, £255,200

*Tons of Palm Oil.*

From Benin river, -	2,650
Palma, -	3,250
Badagry, -	1,250
Porto Novo, Appi, Vista, &c. -	4,500
Whydah, -	2,500
Ahguay and neighboring ports, -	2,500
	<hr/>
	15,650

150,000 country cloths, of native manufacture, from above ports	75,000
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£1,062,800

**COLORED NATIONAL EMIGRATION CONVENTION.**—This body, which is the only one, we believe, which acts in a combined form among the colored people, has recently finished its sittings at Chatham, C. W. The address of the Chairman, Dr. Delany, is an able document, giving a concise view of the present state of the colored race in all parts of the world, and is well worth perusal. The results which have been reached at this last Convention, are the recommendation of a select emigration of the enterprising among the colored people, and the appointment of a "Niger Valley Exploring Party." The parties

already appointed are Robert Douglas, of Philadelphia, and John C. Campbell, of Philadelphia, as an Artist, and John C. Campbell as Naturalist. The parties are to start on the 1st of January, 1858, and are to be under the command of Dr. Delany.

region known as the Yoruba country, and ascertain whether the reports which have been rendered will warrant an emigration to that land. It has been stated on the authority of Mr. Bowen, the celebrated African missionary and explorer, that the country is exactly adapted to the cultivation of cotton, sugar cane, with rice and other great staples. If this is so, it will be the means of the speedy extinction of the slave trade, and the elevation of Africa.

It will also develop a lawful commerce with the nations of Africa, which already is millions per annum. Thirty millions of people will become consumers of American and British manufactured goods of all kinds; and we, in return, can take their palm oil, ivory, dye-woods, coffee, &c., and the British their cotton; thus, the commerce of the world will be stimulated, while Christianity and civilization will advance to peaceful conquest on that great continent. Why do not those merchants who engage in the illicit traffic in slaves, enter upon the honorable pursuit of a lucrative commerce such as the shores of Africa can supply in the productions of the soil?—*Colonization Herald.*

**THE ALEXANDER HIGH SCHOOL.**—The following letter from Mr. Blyden, one of the earliest pupils of the Alexander High School, and for the present in charge of that Institution, will be read with interest, especially as giving some idea of the condition and prospects of the school.

"I have in the Alexander High School nine scholars, all promising. They are for the present engaged in the study of Greek, Latin, and mathematics. I have two Latin classes. The first having read under my instructions Virgil's *Aeneid*, four books, some of the *Bucolics* and *Georgics*, Sallust's *Conspiracy of Cataline*, and part of the *Jugurthine War*, Cicero's *Orations against Cataline*, and the *Oration for the poet Archios*; also Cicero's *Essays on Old Age and Friendship*; they are now reading the *Odes of Horace*. This class is also reading in the *Greek Reader*, in connection with the study of *Greek Grammar*. The second class in Latin is just beginning the *Latin Reader*; *Algebra* and *Arithmetic* are the other studies pursued.

"We have several applications from promising boys for admission to the school, on condition it be removed to Harrisburg. We earnestly hope, for the good of the rising generation, for the future welfare of Liberia, and for the cause of civilization in Africa generally, that the Board will see its way clear to locate, as soon as possible, the Alexander High School on

the St. Paul's. The advantages connected with such a removal will be immense. Health, devotedness to study on the part of the pupils, economy in the pecuniary affairs of the school, and in the domestic affairs of teachers, will be secured."—*Home and Foreign Record*.

THREE young Haytiens have just carried off the three first prizes in Greek, Latin and Rhetoric, in the old university of the Sorbonne in Paris. We have before us the congratulatory address of M. Audain (himself a Haytien) delivered at a banquet held in honor of his compatriots, and bearing the motto, "Marche o mon pays!" and we augur well, not only from the event itself, but from the serious and manly tone in which it has been recognized.—Far from fulsome adulations and sophomorical felicitations, we find the grave and earnest tone of men determined on the highest things.

Addressing the victors, he says:

"One of you, Faubert, has held honorable rank in this great competition in Paris, and has come out of the field the first among all—the first—mark that—the first in Paris, where intelligence is no rare thing, and where intense study is not, as I understand, considered as a marvel. Delva has born away the first prize in Greek composition; and Dupuy, your youngest comrade has gained the highest honor in the Latin.—*N. Y. Independent*.

#### DEATH OF HON. B. F. BUTLER.

This distinguished Christian gentleman, a citizen of New York, and Attorney General of the United States during General Jackson's Administration, died recently in Paris. He was an early, able, liberal friend of African Colonization, and ever ready to defend its principles and urge its claims to the patronage of the country. He was a sincere disciple of Christ, and ready for every good work.

THE HON. WM. JAY, so long known by his writings on Peace and many other subjects, and greatly esteemed for his religious character, (though greatly mistaken as we believe in regard to African Colonization,) died recently at West Chester, New York, deeply lamented. He was a son of the Hon. John Jay, the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, whose works he published.

PRESIDENT BENSON states in a recent letter that the friends of Liberia in England have contributed \$500 for premiums at the approaching Liberian Fair.

It is also mentioned, "That Captain Simon, master of the French ship *Regina Cœli*, was present and witnessed the ceremonies when the native chiefs bound themselves by oaths not to make any disclosures of his illicit proceedings.

A Philadelphia paper states that the British Government has placed \$200,000 annually, for three years, at the disposal of the enlightened Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, for the civilization of the aborigines of that country. Good roads have been commenced and a hospital erected which has given relief to over 1,200 patients. Forty sons of chiefs have been sent to the Cape for education, and the Episcopal Bishop is now raising funds in England to found a college for this colony. Would that the Government of the United States would show a like liberality towards the deserving and promising government and people of Liberia.

EMANCIPATION BY HOLLAND.—A bill has been brought before the States at the Hague for the emancipation of the slaves in Surinam and Curacao. Slaves are estimated for indemnity according to a tariff. The first colony is to furnish eleven millions of florins; the second, three millions; (a florin is \$1.69.) There are 37,740 slaves in Surinam, and 9,000 in Curacao.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE METHODIST CONFERENCE, GRIGGSVILLE, ILL.

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of Colonization, offer the following report:

We desire gratefully to acknowledge that kind Providence whose fostering care has not overlooked the tender plant which has found root upon the Coast of Africa.

The American Colonization Society was organized about forty years ago, and has been gradually gaining strength against a stream of opposition. Its success is no longer matter of doubt. Africa, through Colonization, is being civilized—her rich resources of commercial wealth are being developed—the slave trade has received a death blow, and is destined at an early day to be banished from her shores. At various points upon the black man's soil, this child of benevolence is providing

homes for the homeless, knowledge for the ignorant, and preparing the way for the conversion of that entire continent to God.

The pecuniary condition of the Society was never more prosperous than during the past year. \$97,348.84 have been donated and expended upon the objects of its well meant efforts. It claims our sympathies, and should have our prayers and our hearty support.

We recommend for adoption by the Conference the following—

Resolved, 1. That the Colonization Society still merits our undiminished confidence.

Resolved, 2. That we hail with pleasure the appointment of Rev. John Seys to the "Special Agency" of this State, and shall heartily co-operate with him in that good work.

Resolved, 3. That we will preach one sermon on the subject in all our congregations, when practicable, during the year.

NEWTON CLOUD,  
W. J. NEWMAN,  
J. MONTGOMERY, Com.

Griggsville, Ill., Sept. 28, 1858.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

THE QUAIL FOR THE LARK.—The friends of the Republic of Liberia will be gratified to learn that the British Admiralty have presented the Schooner "Quail," a much larger, longer, and every way superior vessel, as a substitute for the condemned Liberian Government Schooner "Lark." The "Quail" is to be at once thoroughly repaired at Plymouth, and sent to Monrovia as a generous gift of the liberal British Government to Liberia. This vessel is given at the solicitation of Gerard Ralston, Esq., Consul General of Liberia in London, in behalf of the interesting and expanding African State which he so zealously and disinterestedly represents and serves. It is an additional evidence of the kind feeling of the British Government towards the young African Republic on the West Coast of Africa.

COLORED 381 1 —M  
Amos and the Ashmun I. preach the G Newcastle at these young Liberia on has alre new Repu eased usca

all the members of the expedition were in good health. The encampment at Jebba is still maintained there. The exploring steamer "Rainbow" passed Cape Coast Castle on the 5th September. It is reported that the "Sunbeam" is ashore in the Niger. Her condition is unknown.

FRANCE.—The following letter, addressed by the Emperor Napoleon to the Prince Napoleon, Minister of Algeria and the Colonies, appears in the Paris Moniteur. It does honor to the Emperor, and will relieve him from a vast amount of distrust which the affairs of the Regina Cœli and the Charles et Georges had awakened in every liberal mind:

St. Cloud, October 30, 1858.

My Dear Cousin:—I have the liveliest desire that, at the moment when the difference with Portugal relative to the Charles et Georges has terminated, the question of the engagement of free laborers on the African coast should be definitively examined and finally settled on the truest principles of humanity and justice.

I energetically claimed from Portugal the restitution of the Charles et Georges, because I will always maintain intact the independence of the national flag; and, in this case, it was only with the profound conviction of my right that I risked with the King of Portugal a rupture of those friendly relations which I am glad to maintain with him.

But as to the principle of the engagement of the negroes, my ideas are far from being settled. If, in truth, laborers recruited on the African coast are not allowed the exercise of their free will, and if this enrolment is only the slave trade in disguise, I will have it on no terms; for it is not I who will any where protect enterprises contrary to progress, to humanity, and to civilization.

I beg you, then, to seek out the truth with the zeal and intelligence which you bring to bear on all affairs which you take in hand; and, as the best method of putting an end to what is a continual cause of dispute would be to substitute the free labor of Indian Coolies for that of the negroes, I beg you to come to an understanding with the Minister of Foreign Affairs to resume with the English Government the negotiations which were entered upon a few months ago.

Whereon, my dear cousin, I pray God to have you in his holy keeping.

NAPOLÉON.

By the last arrival it appears that England consents to France engaging coolies for colonial laborers. Also, that a

Ex.—Tidings  
a recent date—

French commission has been appointed to proceed to Africa to examine on the spot the question of emigration.

THE Journal of Commerce of the 28th ult. says:—By the steamer City of Baltimore we yesterday had dates from London to the 10th inst., with the following intelligence from France: "News has reached Paris that Mr. Benson, the President of Liberia, who opposed France in the matter of the Regina Cœli, (a slave ship,) has not been re-elected, and his successor is a man likely to give his assistance to the French operations."

So many falsehoods are constantly asserted in France and elsewhere in Europe

about Liberia, that it is difficult to count them. But for European information it is necessary to say the above has not a word of truth.

There has been no late election of President in Liberia. Benson was re-elected at the last Presidential Election in May, 1857, and has discharged the arduous duties of his office acceptably to the people and honorably to the country.

So far from his or his successors giving assistance to French slave ships, there is but one feeling of indignation against them through the whole land—whether government officers or private citizens.

A FRIEND OF LIBERIA.

Nov. 24, 1858.

### Annual Meeting of the Society.

THE next Annual Meeting (the forty-second) of the American Colonization Society, will be held in this city on the third Tuesday (18th) in January, 1859, when

it is hoped that a large number of the friends of the Society will be present. The Board of Directors meet at 12 o'clock the same day.

### Receipts of the American Colonization Society;

From the 20th of October to the 20th of November, 1858.

<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE.</b>		<b>PENNSYLVANIA.</b>	
By Capt. Geo. Barker, (\$67), viz:		<i>Philadelphia</i> —Dr. Geo. B. Wood,	2 50
<i>Concord</i> —Onslow Stearns, \$10,		Pennsylvania Colonization Society, for colonizing four persons from Pennsylvania.....	280 00
Rev. P. B. Stone, \$1.....	11 00		282 50
<i>Portsmouth</i> —Chas. Burrows, D. D., \$5, Richard Jenness, \$5..	10 00	<b>NEW JERSEY.</b>	
<i>Chester</i> —Mrs. Persis Bell.....	6 00	<i>Orange</i> —Legacy of Miss Eliza Earl, deceased, to constitute Edward Doughty a life member.....	30 00
<i>Manchester</i> —James S. Cheeney, G. W. Morrison, each \$5; L. F. Harris, \$2, D. J. and Mrs. Clarke, each \$1.....	14 00	<b>DELAWARE.</b>	
<i>Francestown</i> —Hon. Wm. Bixby, \$10, Moses W. Eaton, P. C. Butterfield, Wm. Woodward, each \$1, Mark Morse, Thos. B. Bradford, each \$3.....	19 00	<i>Wilmington</i> —"Many," to constitute Rev. George F. Wiswell a life member.....	30 00
<i>Amherst</i> —John Follansbee, \$3, J. S. Spalding, M. D., \$2....	5 00	<b>MARYLAND.</b>	
<i>Milford</i> —Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Ellis, each \$1.....	2 00	Maryland State Colonization Society, for passage to Cape Palmas of eight persons.....	262 50
	67 00	<b>VIRGINIA.</b>	
		<i>Triadelphia</i> —Mrs. Mary Brown, annual donation.....	10 00
<b>VERMONT.</b>		<b>NORTH CAROLINA.</b>	
<i>Enosburgh</i> —George Holmeyer... 5 00		<i>Birtie Co.</i> —Estate of James L. Bryan, deceased, for colonizing seven persons.....	385 00
<b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b>		<b>SOUTH CAROLINA.</b>	
<i>Newburyport</i> —Ladies' Col. Society, by Mrs. Harriet Sanborn, treasurer, to make James Caldwell, and Mrs. Ann Greenwood, of Bangor, Me., life-members.....	60 00	<i>Due West</i> —Mrs. Margaret Mofatt.....	

KENTUCKY.

Madison Co.—Brooks Butler, for colonizing one person, \$70.  
Boyle Co.—J. M. Crawford, for colonizing four persons, \$280. 350 00

OHIO.

By Rev. B. O. Plimpton, (\$55) viz:  
Handen, \$10; Cleveland, Mrs. Philo Mases, \$1, Rev. Horace Benton, \$4, Mr. J. R. C. Sleeper, \$10, Mr. William Cook, \$5; Berea, Asa Houghton, \$2, Rev. George McKelleps, \$5, Rev. Samuel Gool, \$3; Parkman, Mrs. Almada Tracy, \$10, Orrin Perciville, \$5 ..... 55 00

By John C. Stockton, Esq., (\$30) viz:  
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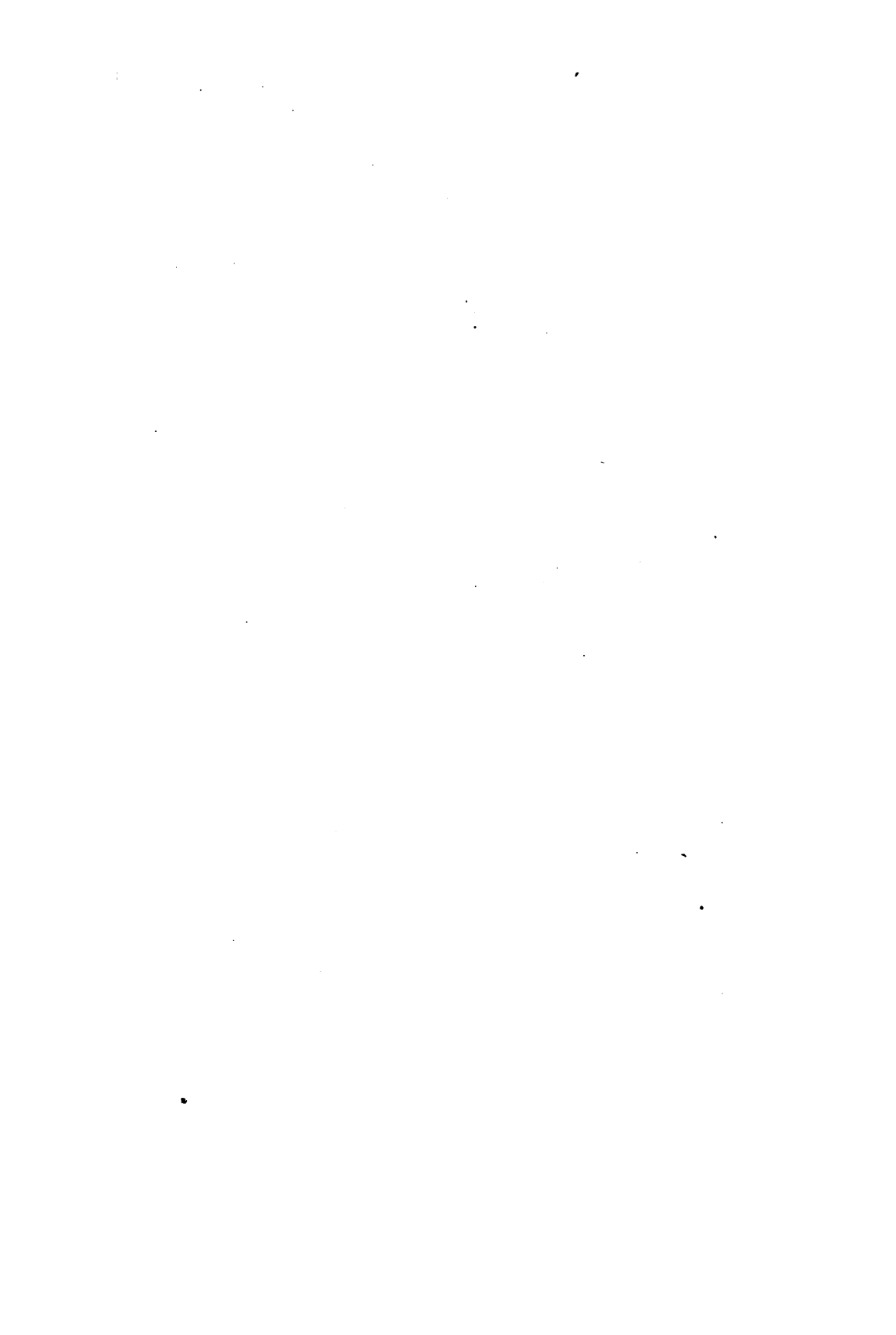
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