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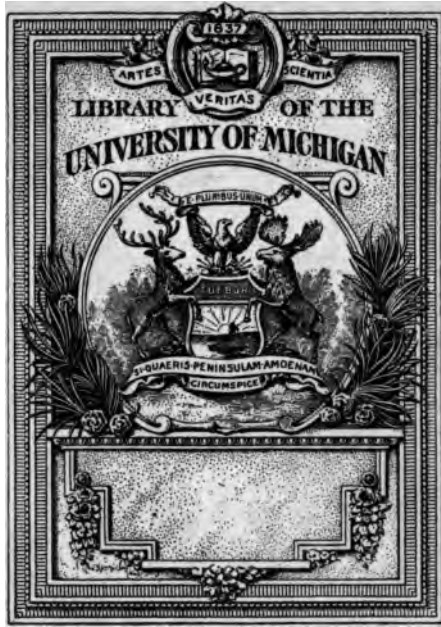
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THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. XXIX—1853.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY,

BY THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

AT ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM.



WASHINGTON:
C. ALEXANDER, PRINTER,
F STREET, NEAR NAVY DEPARTMENT.
1853.

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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXIX.]

WASHINGTON, JANUARY, 1853.

[No. 1.

Exploration of the interior of Liberia.

A thorough exploration of the interior of Liberia and the adjacent country, with reference to the establishment of settlements in the more healthy regions of that beautiful and highly productive part of Africa, and the development of the vast resources of that country, is a matter of great importance with regard to the progress of the colonization enterprise, and the extension and prosperity of the Republic of Liberia. We have long desired that this work should be undertaken by an exploring party, under the direction of some scientific man of enterprise and perseverance, and encouraged by the patronage of the United States government, without which we feared the work would not probably soon be accomplished, as neither our Society nor the Liberian Government has ever been able to furnish the means necessary to carry on such an exploration. We are now happy to inform our readers that "incipient

measures have been taken towards the reconnoissance of the continent of Africa eastward of Liberia."* At the solicitation of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, with the cooperation of the Executive Committee of this Society, and in view of the great importance of the mission, Commander Lynch of the United States Navy, whose name is familiar to the country, in consequence of his having headed the Exploring Expedition to the Dead Sea, applied to the Secretary of the Navy, for orders to the coast of Africa, with special reference to making the necessary inquiries and arranging the preliminaries for the contemplated exploration. Capt. Lynch sailed for Africa, via England, on the 13th November last. And in the recent report of the Secretary of the Navy, we find the following allusion to, and recommendation of the exploring expedition, under the auspices of this Government.

*See the late message of the President of the United States to Congress.

"Being persuaded that this Department cannot better contribute to the fulfilment of the high expectations which the country has ever entertained as to the value of the navy, nor perform a more acceptable duty to the navy itself, than by imparting to this arm of the national power the highest spirit of enterprise, as well as the greatest efficiency of action, I have sought every opportunity to put in requisition for useful service the various talent, skill, and ambition of honorable adventurers, which equally distinguish and embellish the professional character of the officers under the control of the Department. Constant employment of ships and men in the promotion of valuable public interests, whether in the defence of the honor of our flag, or in the exploration of the field of discovery, and the opening of new channels of trade, or in the enlarging of the boundaries of science, I am convinced will be recognised both by the Government and the people as the true and proper vocation of the navy, and as the means best calculated to nurse and strengthen that prompt and gallant devotion to duty which is so essential to the character of accomplished officers, and so indispensable to the effectiveness of the naval organization.

Acting in conformity with this opinion, I have availed myself of events that favored the object to set on foot two other expeditions, which may be classed with those which I have just presented to your notice and from which I have every reason to hope much good is to be derived hereafter. My attention has been drawn by the Commodore Smith of Providence to the desirability of prosecuting some explorations into the interior of the country of Liberia, and especially the region of the high mountains

the settlements of Liberia. It is supposed that an exploration of this region would lead to the discovery of a broad tract of fertile and healthy country, well adapted to the extension of that system of colonization which for some years past has greatly interested the public attention, and more recently attracted the favorable consideration of Congress.

The proposition submitted to my views by the society, and referred to your approval, I regard as one which may be rendered productive of great public advantage, and in regard to which you might confidently bespeak and anticipate the approbation of the country. I have therefore not hesitated, with your concurrence, to give it the aid which it was in the power of the Department to bestow. As I could not, however, without some special appropriation to the object, organize a full and effective expedition for the prosecution of this enterprise, I have thought that, by the employment of such means as have been provided for the ordinary exigencies of the service, I might profitably prepare the way for such an expedition as Congress might hereafter think fit to authorize. I have accordingly directed a preliminary investigation to be made by an officer of the navy, whom I have attached to the African squadron, with orders to devote the months of the coming winter to an examination of the necessary conditions which this undertaking may require.

In Commander Lynch, to whom the country is already indebted for important service as a former friend, I have found a prompt and prudent volunteer for his employment. He is now on his way to the African coast. He will land in Liberia, care Thomas and other friends, and will pursue his inquiries as far as the

river Gaboon, with a view to the ascertainment of such localities on the margin of the African continent as may present the greatest facilities, whether by the river courses or by inland routes, for penetrating with least hazard to the interior. He will collect information touching the geographical character of the country, its means of affording the necessary supplies of men and provisions, the temper of the inhabitants, whether hostile or friendly, the proper precautions to be observed to secure the health of a party employed, and all other items of knowledge upon which it may be proper hereafter to prepare and combine the forces essential to the success of a complete and useful exploration of the interior. In the performance of this duty, under the most favorable circumstances, he will encounter the perils of a climate famed for its unwholesome influence upon the white man, and may hardly hope to escape the exhibition of hostility from the natives. The spirit which has prompted him to court this perilous adventure, so honorable to his courage and philanthropy, I trust will enable him to brave every hazard with success, to overcome every obstacle in his progress, and to reserve himself for the accomplishment of the great objects to which these preparations are directed. In the mean time, I most earnestly commend the subject of the exploration

to the early and favorable attention of Congress, with the expression of my own conviction that there is no enterprise of the present day that deserves a higher degree of favor, or that will more honorably signalize the enlightened policy of this Government in the estimation of the present or of future generations. It will require a liberal appropriation of money, and an enlarged discretion to be confided to the Navy Department for the organization and arrangement of a plan of operations which must embrace the employment of a number of men, the supply of boats, armaments, and tools, and the enlistment of such scientific aid as a long and laborious inland exploration, beset with many dangers and difficulties, will suggest.

With a view to the preparatory operations of Commander Lynch, and also in consideration of the need which the African squadron has at all times for such an auxiliary, I have directed the small steamer *Vixen* to be prepared without delay and sent to that coast, to constitute a part of the force under the command of Commodore Mayo, who is about to take charge of the squadron. He will be instructed to furnish Commander Lynch with every facility which his position may allow. A small sum of money has also been placed at the disposal of Commander Lynch for the contingencies of his present service."

Emigrants by the Morgan Dix.

Our readers will remember, that on the 1st November, 1851, the barque *Morgan Dix*, sailed from Baltimore for Liberia, with a company of 149 emigrants, sent out under the auspices of this Society. They

were all landed at Buchanan in Grand Bassa county, about the 10th of the following month (December). Several of this company were men of considerable intelligence, prudence, and enterprize; and we are

happy to learn that they are still living and doing well in their adopted home. A large number of these emigrants were, however, such persons as we would not select as emigrants to Liberia, if we could always exercise the privilege of selection. And, as we feared, under the circumstances, the mortality among this company has been considerable—much greater than the usual mortality among emigrants, in passing through the process of acclimation—the whole number of deaths, according to the last report of the physician, having been thirty-seven. Several of these were very aged persons, and several young infants. These people were under the medical care of Dr. J. S. Smith, who, we are fully satisfied, is as well qualified to conduct emigrants safely through the acclimating process, as any other physician that has ever practiced in Liberia, and whose practice has generally been attended with very great success. Dr. Smith attributes the death of most of those who died of this company to other causes than sickness produced by the ordinary agents of disease operating in Liberia. He says, “the Morgan Dix company were generally intractable, and were influenced more by animal appetites than by reason. Those who were not given to inordinate indulgence of the appetite, and had stout hearts, have well. Besides, many of them

were infirm and of feeble constitutions—some having been the subjects of typhoid fever, and not a few were subjects of confirmed dyspepsia.” Again he says, “there were several who were given to strong drink; and some of them were exceedingly imprudent in the excessive use of fruits.”

Under date of July 29th, S. A. Benson, Esq., our agent at Buchanan, writes as follows:

“The immigrants by the Zeno, Liberia Packet, and Ralph Cross, have not had much mortality among them, but the mortality of the Morgan Dix’s company has been considerable, owing to their imprudence—they would not heed advice—would eat fruit such as old settlers do not indulge in—as instance, one got out of his bed at night, while sick, went under an orange tree in my garden, and ate two dozen oranges at midnight, and boasted of it next day. Such a set of hard-headed people, as a general thing, (though there are some worthy exceptions) I never saw before.

The most of those who were prudent have not lost one of their family.”

We always particularly caution emigrants against the indulgence in any thing which is forbidden by the physicians in Liberia; and we are quite satisfied that if they would exercise that prudence which common sense would dictate, and would

strictly follow the directions and advice of the physicians, and resolve to try to live, they need not fear about passing safely through the process of acclimation; through which

all must pass; but which, in many cases, does not require any other aid than that of temperance, prudence, and cheerfulness.

Simon Harrison, alias Uncle Simon.

SOME of our readers are aware that an appeal to the true friends of the African race was made, through the *New York Journal of Commerce*, a few months ago, by the Rev. Cyrus Byington, at the suggestion of the Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury, missionaries among the Choctaw Indians, to aid in the purchase of a colored man named Simon Harrison, commonly called Uncle Simon, and his wife and three children, residing in the Choctaw nation, in order that they might emigrate to Liberia; the whole amount required for the purchase being \$2,000—of

which amount, nearly one-half was raised among the acquaintances of Simon, part of it having been contributed by the missionaries, and part by two free colored friends: the balance necessary to effect the freedom of Simon and his family was raised in response to the appeal; and this interesting family will probably be on their way to Liberia by the time this reaches our readers, as it is expected that they will embark in the vessel from New Orleans, to sail as soon after the 20th December as circumstances will allow.

The Late Expeditions to Liberia.

IN our last number, we alluded briefly to the sailing of three fine new barques, with emigrants for Liberia—the *Joseph Maxwell*, from Wilmington, N. C., November 22, with 150 emigrants; the *Linda Stewart*, from Norfolk, Va., November 27, with 171 emigrants, 129 of whom were from Virginia, 39 from North Carolina, 2 from this city, and 1 from New Jersey; and the *Shirley*, from Baltimore, November 27, with 2 emigrants sent out by this Society,

and 34 by the Maryland State Colonization Society. In our present number, we give the names of those emigrants who were sent by this Society, from which it will be seen that the whole number, in the three vessels, was 321, (exclusive of Marshall Hooper and wife, who are returning to their home in Liberia,) of whom 289 were born free, 22 were emancipated in view of emigrating, and 10 purchased their own freedom or were purchased by their

friends. Of the whole number, 144 were from North Carolina, 7 from Georgia, 2 from the District of Columbia, 1 from Pennsylvania, 1 from New Jersey, and 1 from Indiana. Some of these emigrants are men of considerable intelligence and enterprise; and we have reason to hope that many of them will become valuable citizens of the new Republic.

Five white missionaries of the Baptist church sailed for Liberia in the *Linda Stewart*—the Rev. Mr. Sherman and wife, of Philadelphia, the Rev. Mr. Goodman and wife, of Ohio, and Mrs. Crocker, widow of the late Rev. W. G. Crocker, who, after six years' labor in Liberia, died at Monrovia in 1844. Mrs. C., after an absence of a few years from Liberia, is now returning to her former field of labor and usefulness.

The following named missionaries

sailed in the barque *Shirley*: The Rev. Levi Scott, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who goes to meet the Liberia Annual Conference; the Rev. J. W. Horne, who expects to take charge of the Methodist Episcopal Seminary at Monrovia, and Miss Reynolds, of the same church; also, the Rev. Mr. Scott and wife and Miss Freeman, of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The three latter are destined for the mission of that church at Cape Palmas.

We take this means of expressing our grateful acknowledgments for the kind treatment we received from the public authorities of Wilmington and Norfolk—and the assistance volunteered by them and other citizens, to enable us to despatch the expeditions from those ports.

African Colonization and Civilization.

[From the *Buffalo Christian Advocate*.]

THE cause of African Colonization is one which we have watched with profound interest for several years past. We have recognized it as one of those great moral enterprises which have for their aim the amelioration of human woes, and as an agency happily calculated to afford a practical outlet and prudent direction to that deep and active sympathy which all enlightened and benevolent minds cherish for the oppressed and degraded children of Africa. Although the movements of this cause have been unostenta-

tious and comparatively noiseless, yet they have given indications of quiescent strength and practical efficiency which presage for it an augmenting success, and ultimately the accomplishment of its great and philanthropic purposes.

The primary object of the Colonization movement is to facilitate the return of the free negroes of this country to Africa, the heaven-appointed home of the colored race. In connection with this object, which has special reference to the improvement of the condition of this

class of persons, various other beneficent results are contemplated, which have already been realized in part, and must, according to present indications, continue to be more and more fully developed. We refer to the extinction of the slave trade, and the civilization and evangelization of the barbarous tribes of Africa. These results have, as we said, already been realized in part; and the friends of Colonization discover, in this partial success, an earnest of what coming generations shall witness in this field of moral enterprise. Of these secondary, but not less important, objects of the Colonization cause, we cannot now speak. Our design at present is merely to notice briefly its primary purpose, namely, to improve the condition of the free negroes of this country. We are aware that the motives of those who have enlisted in this cause have been impeached, and that they have been accused of desiring the removal of our free colored inhabitants merely from a dislike or hatred of the race. We trust it is no longer necessary to vindicate the pure and noble spirits that have been engaged in this movement from such unfounded aspersions. Their self-sacrificing and unobtrusive deeds of charity in this great work are an ample refutation of such calumnies. It is moreover unjust to attribute actions so manifestly beneficent in their results to motives so low and unworthy. That the condition of our free colored people may be greatly improved by Colonization in Liberia has, we think, been fully demonstrated.— We have but to look at their condition here, present and prospective, and then turn to that flourishing colony, in order to be assured that this is the case. One cannot contemplate their social, religious, and

political state in this country, even in the most favored localities, without realizing that their lot is an unfortunate and gloomy one. They are debarred from those social privileges, religious institutions, and political franchises, which are essential to their elevation in the scale of being. They are regarded as an inferior race, and have few or no encouragements held out to them to strive for distinction in any noble pursuit. Their color and physiological peculiarities stamp this state of things with the character of permanence, or, at least, must perpetuate it to a very remote period.— Christianity itself can never break down all those barriers which separate the white from the colored race. The shocking and repulsive idea of amalgamation between the two races affords the only ray of hope for the negro in this country. Against this alternative, every right and noble instinct of the white race must indignantly protest. These same natural instincts will also to a great degree, exclude our colored population from a participation in those social, religious, and political privileges, which are necessary to their prosperity and highest possible advancement. With this constitution of things, the friends of Colonization wage no war. They are willing to let it remain as God has fixed it; and are striving by all means in their power, to retrieve the wrongs of former ages, and bring back the different members of the human family into those separate jurisdictions and allotments in which God evidently designed they should live. They are convinced that the black race in this country can only be elevated in the scale of moral, intellectual, and political being, by transferring them to the land of their nativity, and freeing them from

the restraints which they must ever feel in the presence of a superior race. In Africa, our free colored people may enjoy perfect social equality with those of their own race, and become their own legislators, and the arbiters of their own destiny. There they may enjoy a climate perfectly adapted to their constitutions, and secure adequate returns for their labor, not merely in the form of stocks, moneys, and real estate, but also in the form of that influence and respectability which honest labor and successful industry almost invariably confer.

Such are, in brief, some of the benefits which the Colonization enterprise aims to confer upon the free blacks in our midst. Let all, then, who desire to afford *substantial*, not mere *sympathetic* aid to this unfortunate class of persons, give their countenance and support to this philanthropic and Christian undertaking. And let our free colored people before they reject the friendly advices and offices of those who are thus seeking their good, weigh carefully the inducements which are thus offered to their desires for social and religious advancement, and their laudable ambition of honor and political power.

[From the Family Journal.]

Governor HUNT, speaking in his last annual message of African Colonization, of restoring the liberated sons of Africa to their God-given country, and of the promising success which has crowned the limited efforts in that direction hitherto, says:—

“They have established a free republican government, and acquired by peaceful means a large extent of country, embracing 200,000 people, and abounding in the elements of agricultural and commercial pro-

cess. They have shown themselves competent to make their own laws and administer their affairs with regularity and justice.”

There is no enterprise of benevolence, no field of Christian duty, of greater magnitude and importance than that of colonizing and Christianizing benighted Africa, by sending back her children redeemed from bondage, ignorance and idolatry. Look at the greatness of the harvest, and the demand for laborers. There are *one hundred and fifty millions* of people, in the lowest depths of barbarism, to be enlightened and elevated to the rank of Christian civilization. Long has Africa been sitting in the darkness of heathenism, and stretching out her hands and calling, like the man of Macedonia, to more favored lands, *Come over and help us.* The excuse for declining the service has been, that the climate is fatal to the white man. But that plea cannot avail against colonization, since the missionaries to be sent are her own children, fitted by nature for the climate and by education for the duties of the mission. They are ready, and wait but for the means to enter upon the field of their labors. Colored men of talents and education, skillful farmers, and mechanics of sober and industrious habits, persons of all classes to fill the several departments of civilized life, want only the aid of a generous philanthropy to transplant into Africa the blessings of our free and Christian institutions. *And most heartily do we thank Governor Hunt for spreading the subject, in his eloquent words, before the legislature and the community.* We trust it will be entertained and acted on as it deserves.—The cause is of public concern, and so should be the means of promoting it.

What Christian philanthropist can ask for a broader field, or one more needful of cultivation? The largest continent in the world, save one, is to be reclaimed, and 150,000,000 of souls are to be redeemed from the bondage of sin and superstition to the glorious light of civil and religious liberty. And what American heart does not swell at the thought of entering and bearing a part in a work so full of mercy and good fruits to both the giver and receiver?

Truly we pray that not our legislature alone, but every State government in the Union, will cheerfully make liberal appropriations for prosecuting this great enterprize of Christian benevolence.

Some persons profess to regard colonization as a forcible expulsion of the blacks—an act like that of the hard-hearted teamster, who, having worked his horses till old age or hard service has disabled them, drives them away from his stable to get their living as they can. But this view is certainly false. Some of the State governments have made laws to expel the free blacks from their borders, and others have threatened to do so; but colonization is a scheme of mercy and religion; it offers no violence to any one's inclination; *it proposes to send those only who are willing to go, and to provide for their wants comfortably, till they are able to provide for themselves.* It offers them a passage across the ocean free, provides the instruments of labor, the means of settlement and defense, of education and religious privileges. If there is any thing wrong or repulsive in this proposal, we are unable to see it. It is said, this is their home, their native land, the soil that contains the graves of their friends, why should they leave it? It may also be asked, Why do hundreds and

thousands of enterprising whites abandon their sweet homes, every year, for California, Oregon, and other distant lands? The plain answer is, the hope of being able to provide for themselves a better home elsewhere; the same hope that animated the whites who colonized this country, two hundred years ago, and founded this home for the free, this asylum for the oppressed.

And for this reason, among others, do we commend colonization to the colored man. Here he can never be, in the full sense of the term, *a freeman*. It matters not to discuss the reason why, since all experience proves the fact undeniable; proves that slavery, or degradation, want of employment, poverty, and crime, must ever be the poor Negro's lot, under Anglo-Saxon rule. But in Africa he can be his own master, ruler, and teacher, sitting under his own vine and fig tree, with none to molest or make him afraid. Nor only so, but he can do for his degraded brothers there—the natives of Africa—what the white man cannot do; he can instruct them in the glorious truths of Christian civilization and self-government. He can build up there the institutions of religion and liberty, and make Africa a free, enlightened and happy people. Thus may the Negro race, bowed down and humbled by centuries of bondage, but at length enlightened and elevated by the free spirit of Christianity, become a great and powerful nation, and take their place among the proudest of the earth!—What African bosom is not fired with thoughts so grand and ennobling—thoughts that his descendants may become the future Washingtons and Franklins of Africa, the liberators and benefactors of their race!

A Liberian's Reply to Gerrit Smith.

OUR readers will remember that after Governor Hunt of the State of New York had recommended an appropriation for aiding emigrants to Liberia, and the question was referred last winter to a committee of the Legislature, Mr. Smith, now a member elect of the next Congress, sent forth a printed letter, addressed to the Governor, violently opposing it.

It seems that his sentiments have aroused the people of Liberia to reply; and we subjoin an article written by one of the young men now in the Alexander High School, Monrovia, which appeared in the *Liberia Herald*, July 7, with remarks by the editor of the *Herald*, as follows:

We invite the attention of our readers to the communication of our correspondent, Edward B., which will be found on our second page. When the enemies of colonization and Liberia read his plain statement of facts, we hope they will pause in their opposition to a cause which, under the direction of the Great Donor of the universe, has performed and continues to perform more actual benefit to an oppressed race than any other institution that we ever heard of. Why Liberia should be a target for the rude assaults of men professing love for the African race, and who proclaim their unbounded love and Christian affection for those of our oppressed and degraded race living by sufferance in the United States, is to us a matter difficult to understand. We would gladly think well of many of those in the ranks of those styling themselves "Abolitionists;" we believe that many of them are good men; but they are wrong in the course they pursue, in opposing Liberia and the Colon-

ization Society, through whose instrumentality a well-ordered, independent government now exists on the western coast of Africa. We will, on some future occasion, refer to this subject again:

MR. HERALD:—I noticed in the April number of the *New-York Colonization Journal*, that an abolitionist in the United States, of some celebrity, has been traducing Liberia, and colonization, indulging in assertions unwarrantable and baseless, to whose aspersions allow me a space in your columns to reply. But before I proceed, I would state, that while I believe that there are many abolitionists in the United States who are good and sincere men, and seek the real good of colored men, yet I believe that by their precipitate course they have done considerable harm, not only by producing unprofitable excitement, but by blinding the minds of colored people less intelligent than themselves to their true interests; true, many of them, by their warm benevolence and zeal in the cause of the colored man, have discovered indubitable proofs of sincerity; still, their plans and exertions are fruitless, and have no practicable bearing; and it is remarkable with what antipathy they regard colonization and Liberia, and how they close their ears to the fact that they are the only means of delivering the colored man from oppression, and of raising him to respectability.—The abolitionist above referred to, whose misrepresentations of Liberia and colonization we are about to notice, is one whose benevolence towards colored individuals has been extensive, and who probably has their welfare at heart. But, strange to say, in a circular letter addressed

to Governor Hunt, of New-York, who is disposed to favor colonization and Liberia, he speaks of them in terms the most shameful and disparaging.

He says *Liberia is a frightful graveyard*. This assertion is devoid of truth, and entirely without foundation. The fact that several persons coming from northern latitudes die, is no argument to prove that the climate is essentially deleterious.

If America, like Africa, had continued until now without cultivation, had it been permitted to remain in its wild and natural state, it would be no less pernicious. Did not mortality, dreadful and appalling, prevail in the colonies of Jamestown and Plymouth when they were first settled? But that did not arise from the essential insalubriousness of the climate, but from the uncleared state of the country, and the unavoidable exposure of the settlers. This is the case in Liberia. A considerable portion of the sickness and deaths, especially those which have lately occurred at Bassa, is owing to the inconvenient and necessarily exposed condition of the emigrants, as well as to imprudence of conduct; a want of due abstinence from improper diet on their part. Persons who have passed through the acclimating process are generally healthy; nay, many declare that they enjoy better health here than they did in the United States. It is well known that Liberia is not subject to any of those epidemic diseases which sometimes prevail in other parts of the world, sweeping off thousands; strangers coming here suffer only from fever during their acclimating process, an ordeal through which both white and colored have to pass, and which was, no doubt, mercifully ordained by Providence for wise

purposes. The assertion, then, of Gerrit Smith, that Liberia is a frightful graveyard, evinces either a total ignorance of Liberia, or a malicious design to slander the Colonization Society, and bring Liberia into disrepute. He says again, in the letter referred to, that the Colonization Society is the deadliest enemy of the colored race. What an assertion! It is a conclusion at which no reasonable man, looking calmly at the result of its operations in Liberia, will arrive. The colored man in Liberia has been rescued from oppression, freed from the abuses and prejudices he suffered in the United States, and lives in a country where, if he has one spark of independence in his soul, he cannot but be contented and happy, resting, as he does, beneath the shade of his own arbor, enjoying all the immunities and advantages which any man of noble feelings can desire. Yet the means by which he has attained to a position so favorable is said to be his deadliest enemy. Strange argument, indeed!

But Mr Smith says that the plans and policy of the American Colonization Society are more murderous than daggers. What are they?— Let us see. They are, 1st. To rescue the colored man from physical, social, and political oppression.— 2d. To send him from the land of bondage to Africa, the land of his forefathers; a land adapted to his mental and physical constitution, at the same time providing against the evils that may arise from too great increase in the United States of a people there discarded from society, trodden down and oppressed. 3d and 4th. To promote the repression of the slave-trade, and to introduce civilization in Africa. Whether these things be the aim of every colonizationist or not, they are the

result of the plans of American Colonization Society, hitherto carried out; yet these plans are said to be more murderous than daggers.— Strange!

But let us look at the plans and policy of abolitionists. They endeavour to secure the physical freedom of the colored man, and either leave him to contend for social and political liberty in the United States, which they know he never can attain to there, or advise him to go to Canada, where he might associate with those "men of blood, Canada blacks," for a "season only," until the arrival of his hour to express sympathy for his brethren in bonds by acts of outrage and deadly strife. How Christianlike their plans! how philanthropic and benevolent!— But, apart from this, look at the condition of the colored man while spending the season in Canada.— What is he? A mere political cypher. Canada is not his country, nor is there any evidence that it ever can be. The coldness and inhospitableness of the climate, the steadily increasing emigration from the Old World of a people more energetic and enterprising, will eventually result in the extinction of the race, a calamity which can never take place in Liberia, to which colonizationists point the colored man. They, by a plan at once practicable and practical, have contributed to the elevation of near eight thousand colored men, sending them, as they do, to Liberia, where they are in comfort and happiness, lords of the soil they tread, none daring to molest or make them afraid. Despite all the objection raised against African colonization, it is obviously the will of Heaven that the races shall be separated, and if the colored race ever become a people elevated and respected, it must be through colonisation and

Liberia. Let our enemies then be entreated to cease their misrepresentations, and if they are truly desirous of doing good, to come forward calmly and deliberately, and consider the matter— a matter of no little importance, involving, as it does, the destiny of a people "scattered and peeled." Let them not decry so benevolent an association, nor endeavor to crush an infant republic just rising, and presenting an asylum to a dispersed people. Let abolitionists remember that when they traduce colonization and Liberia, they do material injury to the colored man.

1st. Because they turn his eye from beholding his truest interest, and fill his mind with chimerical hopes, which he can never realize. Liberia is his home; and when they tell him it is not, and can show none any better, they deceive and injure him. Look the world over, and where can a home of freedom, happiness, and comfort, be found for the colored man? Look at his condition in the United States; in no one of them is he allowed equal privileges with Europeans. In all he is looked upon as a distinct and degraded caste. Abolitionists, his professed friends, with all their burning zeal, have not succeeded in any, even of the most anti-slavery States, in raising him to an equal social position with the white man. They cannot change public opinion, which, more partial and rigid than the laws, shuts him out, and which will, no doubt, always debar him from social privileges; and not only is this the case in the United States, but also in Canada and most of the West India Islands, the colored man is but nominally free. In Liberia only is he a free man, in the full sense of that expression, in no other country does he enjoy so wide

and extensive a field for the development of those faculties with which he is endowed; in no other is he so physically and intelligently free.

When abolitionists traduce the Colonization Society and Liberia, they injure the colored man,

2d. Because Liberia is exerting a silent influence for good in behalf of the colored race in foreign lands. His respectability in the countries of his oppression will, doubtless, increase with the growth and prosperity of Liberia. It is the lone star of Liberia that is to penetrate and dissipate the gloom which has so long rested on the social and political condition of the colored race, and, conducting them from thence, guide them to a land of happiness and rest.

Those who defame the Colonization Society and Liberia, injure the colored man,

3d. Because African colonization depends upon it. It is the sons of Liberia that are to explore mysterious Africa, so long a *terra incognita*, and, reveal her wonders to the world. It is they that are to promote that recuperative influence already begun, which shall accrue to the salvation of her degraded sons. Oh, I love to dwell on this theme; I love to anticipate the day when the dry bones scattered throughout this continent shall live; I love to think of the happy period when the long-established kingdom of the Devil shall be destroyed, and his Satanic Majesty, together with all his

subordinates, driven from their stronghold, shall be confined to those regions which were prepared for them, and Africa, arising from the effects of the curse, shall become like a field which the Lord hath blessed.

Are not the above considerations, if calmly viewed, sufficient to restrain any human person, not to say Christians and philanthropists, as many abolitionists profess to be, from villifying the Colonization Society and Liberia? Certainly they ought.

The aspersions of Mr. Smith and his associates tend to illustrate what I believe to be a generally admitted fact, that on any controversy, that party who has the wrong side of the argument will invariably resort to revilings and abuses. Why do abolitionists allow themselves to be harassed and worried by the progress of colonization, if, as they affirm, "this devilism is its own work?" If it be the work of wicked and designing men, it will come to naught; but if, on the contrary, it be the work of the Almighty, all their subtle reasonings and vituperations cannot overthrow it. Will they not honestly and candidly open their minds to conviction, or will they, "nourishing revenge," still persist in a course of opposition to a cause so noble and benevolent?

Your humble servant,

EDWARD B.

Monrovia, June 29, 1852.

[From the New York Tribune, Dec. 1.]

Emigration to Liberia.

Mr. Abraham Cauldwell, who was last year sent out to Liberia, by an association of colored persons in

this city, to examine the country and prepare the way for emigrants to go there, desires us to publish the fol-

lowing in aid of the colored emigration to Liberia. We most cheerfully comply with his request :

NEW YORK,

Wednesday, Nov. 24, 1852.

BRETHREN AND FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN: You are aware that I was appointed travelling agent to Africa on the 23d of last December, 1851, by the New York and Liberia Agricultural Association. I returned to New York on the 12th November, 1852; and it now becomes my duty to give you some account of Africa, and of the benefits to be obtained by emigration to that country; and whether there is any benefit to be obtained by so doing or not. I will endeavor to give you as true a statement as my humble ability will admit. In truth and soberness, it would be needless for me to tell you that Africa flows with milk and honey, or that corn grows without planting. Liberia truly is a garden spot; her lands are beautiful, her soil is most fertile, her prairies and her forests are blooming and gay, her rivers and streams abound with fish, and her forests with game. Her constitution is a republican government, and a most excellent code of laws are strictly observed. There are several churches and schools in Monrovia, and they are well filled with people and scholars. The Monroviaans are the most strictly moral, if not the most strictly religious, people I ever saw.

I shall now speak of emigration, which I have some knowledge of. In 1823 I emigrated to Hayti, and in 1839 I emigrated to the Island of Trinidad, West Indies, and lastly to Africa, where I find a peaceful home, where storms of prejudice never come on account of my complexion. I have been noticing for several years, the movements of the Abolition Society, and once thought

they were right, and still believe they are sincere and really desire to elevate the colored man. Some of them have shown it too plainly for me to be mistaken. For instance, Mr. Gerrit Smith, who gave away part of his fortune. Many others have also sacrificed their good names and their money. But, alas! how many good men have been deceived. I, for one, have been blind to my best interest. I hesitate not to say that colonization is the only thing to elevate the colored man. It is vain for many of us to talk of settling on Mr. Smith's land, or of emigrating to Canada and settling on land without money, which, comparatively speaking, few have. Africa holds forth inducements whereby the colored man may be elevated without money and without price. There are many noble-hearted philanthropists who stand ready with willing hearts and open purses to aid in the cause, if called upon.—Awake, brethren, to your best interests!

When I arrived in Liberia the government granted me sixty lots, of ten acres each, for you, or six hundred acres of land, which I have laid off in ten acre lots; thirty lots upon the St. Paul's river, that being all the land unoccupied on the side of the river that I could obtain; and thirty immediately in the rear, but not more than a quarter of a mile back. The land is beautifully situated on the river. The soil is very fertile and well timbered. It is within two miles of the town of Millsburg. The government grants ten acres to each family, and if they want more they can get it from the government for about fifty cents per acre. I have also built nine houses for you on the land—one large house, and eight others of a lesser size for families. I have also clear-

ed and planted down in cassada, coffee, and other vegetables, about nine or ten acres. I also bought three acres of cassada, grown and fit for use, which is ready for the emigrants who have to settle part of that land. Though I have contracted but for six hundred acres, thousands of acres can be obtained in the rear, if required. There are also many beautiful mill-streams on the tract, and the best of water. I sincerely hope this society will be able to settle at least one thousand families, as there are many applications already. Come on, brethren! There is no danger of not having success in emigrating to Liberia; for I assure you if you settle on those lands, having a house already built, a garden planted, as is begun, if you will but work two hours in each day, you cannot fail to do better than by working in America the whole day. You can raise sweet potatoes, yams, cassada, cotton, coffee, and all other vegetables. You can also raise two crops a year. Besides, you can raise geese, turkeys, ducks, chickens, pigs, horses, cows, sheep, goats, and every thing to make you happy, with far less expense than you can in America.

I promised when in Monrovia to mention to the Colonization Society about the doctors. It might be well for them to inquire into the matter; but let every man do his duty, and get his money. The clergy will all do theirs; I trust some do. I must give Mr. Dennis, their agent, and Mr. Ralph More, his assistant, great credit.

My agency now ceases in Africa. I have had the honor of being appointed home agent of the New York and Liberia Agricultural Association, in the place of our deceased and much lamented and worthy friend, Elias G. Jones, who

was our previous home agent in New York, and lost his life in the great struggle for the future welfare of his brethren. Come on, freemen of color! Liberia calls for you. Emancipated slaves are not the men to enlighten a heathen nation, for they are not enlightened themselves. Liberia calls for men of understanding, energy, and capital. Come, brethren, and let us leave our beloved country; there is an asylum for you in Africa. You can there raise every thing to make you happy. There is a wide field open for farmers. If a man plants ten acres of coffee, in four or five years he will realize a handsome income. Coffee requires very little labor, and it would be of more value than what you could make in America in twenty years by labor. Every thing grows abundantly, with very little labor. It is a fine country for cotton, corn, and rice, though cotton is not much planted as yet. There is a market for your produce in Monrovia.— Beef sells at 10 cents per pound; turkeys from \$4 to \$5 a pair; chickens 25 cents a pair; eggs from 15 to 37 cents a dozen; rice from \$1 to \$2 a bushel; cassada at 37 cents a bushel; sweet potatoes 75 cents a bushel. You can also salt down beef, pork, and fish. I would in particular recommend farmers to emigrate to that country. Monrovia is decidedly the best market, in my opinion. If you go there to labor by the day, month, or year, you will not make much, for laborers' wages are very low.

I would advise emigrants to take as much house furniture as they need, for every thing they want here they want there, besides a little money, if they can. Mechanics may find work, though wages are low. Men of capital, as mechanics, can do well, and are much wanted.

Young men of energy, now is your time. Freemen of the North, Africa calls for you. There you can enjoy the luxuries of life and the freedom God intended for man. To all those who may feel friendly to the cause of emigration to Liberia, and wish to aid the same by giving, I say

that donations will be thankfully received and forwarded to Liberia by the Association. The agency of the New York and Liberia Agricultural Association is at No. 34 Mulberry street, New York.

ABR'M CAULDWELL,
Agent.

[From the Maryland Colonization Journal.]

Loss of the Ralph Cross.

Colonization has ever had much to contend with, both the physical and moral elements seem, at times, to have conspired against it and threatened its annihilation. In the loss of prominent Liberians, noble pioneers, by pestilence, flood and field, more literally, the African fever, the surf and river bars and warfare with savage tribes; in the deadly opposition to it from the more prominent men of color in this county and their ill-advising friends, one might almost fancy a directing Providence adverse to our cause. But on the other hand, we more clearly perceive and acknowledge almost unexampled exemption from ill-fortune in events and circumstances beyond human control and foresight. Among these the most conspicuous is the fact, that, since the sailing of the old pioneer ship Elizabeth, in 1820, but one vessel freighted with emigrants for Liberia, has been lost prior to the *Ralph Cross*, and that one was wrecked in the Roads of one of the Cape de Verds, whither she went to land stores for the United States squadron; an immunity from accident almost without a parallel. The *Ralph Cross*, a Barque of about 4,000 barrels capacity, was owned by the Chesapeake and Liberia Trading Company, and sailed from this port on the 1st of May, having on board some 150 emigrants princi-

pally destined for Bassa. She arrived at Monrovia on the 13th of June, and left the next day for Bassa, where she discharged her emigrants and freight destined for that port. The bar of the river proved very bad and difficult of passing, and it is supposed the Captain was obliged thereby to remain over night, of course, rendered liable to an attack of the fever. On the 10th July, the Barque arrived at Cape Palmas, discharged her passengers and freight, took on board some palm oil, and was ready for her return on the 18th but the Captain was confined on shore with fever. That night a heavy swell set in from the seaward, one of the chains parted, the other anchor dragged and the vessel rapidly neared the shore. The mate then attempted to get another anchor over, when the vessel struck. The Kroomen at once seized the boat to escape to the shore. Mr. Jones, the Agent of the New York Agricultural Association, who went out as passenger in the *Ralph Cross*, also jumped in. The boat in clearing the vessel somehow came athwart the chain and was near capsizing. Mr. Jones seized the chain and said to those in the boat he would go on board again. The boats' crew saw no more of him but pulled for shore. Jones never got aboard, was probably washed from

the chain by the heavy surf and was drowned. His body was found on the beach next day,

Owing to the tremendous surf which rolled in from the south continually, little was saved from the vessel, except some palm oil which drifted on shore. The hull was sold for the small sum of sixty-seven dollars, and went to pieces on the night of the 31st of August, having withstood the violence of the surf 42 days. No person was lost except Mr. Jones. The captain at the last advices, Sept. 2d, had entirely reco-

vered and was waiting a passage home. The vessel was insured for \$10,000, some \$1,500 less than her actual cost to the company. The stores, of which she had a large amount on board, were also lost. In the value of the vessel, stores and freight, the company has lost outright about \$3,000, and in being deprived of the vessel when a good voyage had been made up for her Nov. 1, and the necessity thereby of chartering other vessels, a loss of \$3,000 more may be fully estimated, say \$6,000 in all, at least.

Extract from a letter from the Hon. H. Teage to the Rev. J. B. Pinney.

MONROVIA, Aug. 27.

This goes by way of England, and must serve in default of a much longer one that I intended to send by the Ralph Cross. That ill-fated vessel was wrecked some weeks since at Cape Palmas.

It is a matter of deep regret and disappointment to the government in being thus deprived of the liberal subsidy of the society sent out by that vessel. Our only consolation is that the society will receive the amount of its insurance, and will speedily make good the present loss to us.

Among ourselves things are quiet, and a spirit of industry and enterprise is evidently on the increase. Were you, who are so well acquainted with our town and country, here at the present time, you would not call it, as you used to do, *urbus in rure*, and the banks of the St. Paul's an unawakened wilderness.

Thatched huts have given place to commodious brick or stone buildings, both in Monrovia and on the banks of the St. Paul. The tenants live happy under their own vine and figtree, or, literally true, under their

banana and plantain, and wondering why our friends in the United States think us foolish for fleeing from contempt in America to respectability in Africa.

There is not a man in the United States who wishes more ardently the elevation of the colored people there than I do; nor is there one who feels more keenly the injustice of the laws and the sentiment that depress them, than myself; and if talking and writing would avail to correct the injustice, I would not be waiting in the use of these instruments; but on taking a retrospect, what have they availed.

I seems to me that going up by land is a more practicable method of gaining the head of Niagara, than ascending the stream. Let those who think best stay in America, and talk, and we, who are otherwise minded, stay out here and act, and at the close of the nineteenth century it will be seen who have operated to the greater advantage in putting down prejudice.

Able statesmen, orators, philosophers, divines, artists and mechanics

&c., of Liberian growth, will bring to the elevation of the African race a mouth and arguments which all its adversaries will not be able to withstand or gainsay.

Long ere that period arrives, I shall be numbered with the dead ; but it is my most cherished hope that then, on some favored eminence, where the noise of human

passions and the collision of opposing theories cannot reach, I shall be able to survey the mortal progress ; rightly estimating every action, and carrying out infallibly, and at a glance, every cause to its ultimate results.

Yours, very truly,
H. TEAGE.

(From the Vermont Chronicle.)

Emancipation and Colonization.

During the present year the Massachusetts Colonization Society has received from one donor \$2,711, to be expended in colonizing emancipated slaves. With this sum the expense of colonizing forty-nine has been defrayed, and thus their freedom has been secured ; and there is yet an unexpended balance of \$200.

The Society has also received from another donor a pledge of \$1000 for the same object, to be paid when the requisite number of emancipated slaves shall have actually embarked for Liberia.

With these resources amounting to \$1200, the Society is called upon to provide for a company whose colonization will cost \$2100. Their master, whose name and address may be known, confidentially, by applying at this office, describes the case as follows :—

“ I have somewhere between sixty and seventy slaves, mostly young and likely, and in this market, I suppose would bring between \$30,000 and \$40,000. I propose to emancipate them and send them to Liberia,—about one-half the coming winter, and the other half the winter following. In sending them away I so reduce my circumstances, and having very infirm health, that I have not more property left than

will be sufficient for a comfortable support. I must therefore, appeal to the Society to furnish the means to get them to Liberia. Some of my people have relations already living on the St. Paul's, and I suppose they would have to land at Monrovia to get there. Several of them are good mechanics ; one a carpenter, two blacksmiths, and one a brick and stone mason.”

It is very desirable that these people should embark in a vessel that will sail from Savannah early in November, or in one from New Orleans early in December ; and this may be done if any one or more of the able and liberal among us will advance or secure to the Society the \$900 still wanting. The money need not be paid, unless the giver chooses, till information is received of their actual embarkation.

Nothing is to be paid as the price of these slaves. Their master, either from a sense of justice, or generosity, or both, gives them up without compensation, thus reducing himself from a state of affluence to a bare competency for the supply of his actual wants. The amount which he gives up is nearly ten times the expense of colonizing them ; and that expense also he would be willing to bear, did his means permit.

There must be those among us, besides the two who have supplied the funds already provided, who will take pleasure in meeting a case like this. Their early attention to

the subject is respectfully solicited.

JOSEPH TRACY,

Sec. Mass. Col. Soc.

Colonization Office, }
Boston, Sept. 22, 1852. }

Chesapeake and Liberia Trading Company.

It is now over six years since this Company went into operation under its Charter from the State of Maryland. The Liberian Packet was built in 1846, and sailed on her first voyage in December of that year.— The building of this vessel was an era of no little magnitude in Colonization operations. It was with great difficulty that funds could be raised for the purpose, and at her completion, only 16 of the \$20,000 requisite was subscribed. To show the condition of affairs at that time, we copy a programme of operations contained in the October No. of our Journal, 1846.

This charter was obtained in the hope and belief, that an amount of stock sufficient to put one vessel in operation, would be subscribed for by colored people of the United States and Liberia; as such a measure would tend much to disabuse the minds of the colored people of this country of the false impressions which they have heretofore entertained with regard to Liberia, and bring them and their transatlantic brethren nearer together. This hope however, has not been fully realized. Many among the colored people who were most anxious to have the thing established, have declined making good their subscriptions, and the result has been a subscription for a majority of the stock necessary for building the Packet by several white gentlemen favorable to the scheme. All such subscriptions, however, are made on the condition of a transfer of the same at its fair market value when it shall be desi-

red by any colored person, either in the United States or in Liberia. The whole amount of funds originally obtained on subscription to the "Cape Palmas Packet" has been invested in the stock of this Company, in the name of the Maryland State Colonization Society, as it was believed the present plan would prove equally advantageous to the Society in its general results, and more economical. A very liberal subscription has been made in advance by several prominent citizens of Liberia, which we doubt not will be increased on the first voyage of the Packet to the amount desired, viz: one-half her value. It is intended to keep the vessel running regularly between the ports of Baltimore and Norfolk, and the several Liberia colonies, making two, or three, or even four voyages a year, depending in a great measure upon the amount of freight or emigrants offered by the Colonization Societies.

It is not intended to take freight for other parties, unless the Missionary Societies having stations in the colonies should see fit to guarantee a certain amount of freight annually, as the Colonization Societies have done, in which case, the same facilities for regular shipments would be granted them. Cabin passengers, to the extent of the accommodations, will be taken at the usual rates, and every attention paid to their convenience and comfort. The under officers and crew of the vessel will be colored men, and it is intended to put her in charge of a colored man as master, and also one on ocom-

petent can be found. Letters and packages will always receive attention, and be delivered as directed, if practicable.

In many respects we fell sadly short of the mark. We soon found it idle to think of over three voyages per year, and from occasional detention on the coast waiting freight, and detention here waiting emigrants, we found it very difficult to set any particular time for sailing; consequently, great disappointment was the too frequent result. We failed also to increase the subscriptions of colored people to the stock, and were often obliged to take the stock of original subscriptions at par, so that up to this time, only \$3325 of the \$25,000 worth of stock is held by colored people, and of this amount, only \$375 in this country, although it has paid a cash dividend of 10 per cent. per annum since the Company went into operation.

Again, we failed in getting a colored master and colored officers and crew. For a time we succeeded in obtaining good colored officers, but after trying in all the northern ports, could not find a man suitable for master nor even mate, should the first officer, Haley, be promoted to the command, and the project was for that time abandoned. Nor have we any hope that a suitable colored man to command a foreign Trading vessel could now be found in this country; the soil is unfavorable to the production of the man. He must come from Liberia.

But notwithstanding our failure to do all that we anticipated, we can confidently say, the six years running of the Packet between this port and Liberia, has done much good. Her quick passages has brought Liberia nearer to this country, she having several times made passages in but a few days over the month, and

twice within the month. Her superior accommodations rendered the passage of emigrants far more agreeable than ordinary trading vessels heretofore chartered. Her regular return to this port enabled many of the Liberians to visit the United States, thereby increasing business relations between us, and enabled hundreds of others, whose circumstances would not permit their again crossing the Atlantic, to send letters and packages to their friends. The visits of the Liberians to this country which have no doubt been quadrupled in consequence of the establishing of the Liberia Packet, have done more to excite an interest in Liberia among the free colored people of this country, than all the speeches and writings of the friends of Colonization since the society commenced operations. One important advantage to Colonization has resulted from the operations of the Chesapeake and Liberia Trading Company, not promised or estimated in the outset, viz: the cheaper transportation of emigrants. In the contract between the Company and the Colonization Societies, the Company bound itself to carry all emigrants offered at certain rates, and these rates were rather below the average rate at which emigrants had been hitherto sent in transient vessels. This was all the Company asked, and had the Society been bound to furnish a quota at certain times, the expenses of transportation might be supposed to be about the same as they had previously been. But the case was far otherwise. The Societies could not guarantee any fixed number. The Company has often prepared for a larger number, say 150, and when the time of sailing arrived, perhaps fifty would not be ready to embark; thereby rendering it necessary for the Company to procure freight from other sources.

or sail an empty vessel. Again, few emigrants would be offered and freight solicited or merchandize purchased to fill the Packet, when the day of sailing approached, the number of emigrants would often be doubled, and the Company be obliged to put their own cargo in store until another voyage. The Colonization Societies therefore have been gainers by employing the Company as agents for carrying on their operations. Without the Company's aid, they would often have chartered larger vessels, and been obliged to send them out half filled, or embark in a commerce not legitimately within the scope of their operations.—The Company has also not only chartered, but bought and even exchanged vessels when emigrants were offered out of the Packet's time, and transported them at the established rates. We claim, therefore, that the operations of the Chesapeake and Liberia Trading Company for the past six years, have been productive of incalculable advantages to Colonization, and in no respect detrimental to it.

The Company now is not the owner of any vessel. The three first years of the operations of the Company, proved conclusively, that the Liberia Packet was entirely too small for the purpose intended. The increase in the number of emigrants, the increased quantity of their effects consequent upon the movement of a better class; the increase of freight offered by different parties to their Liberian correspondents, required a vessel of near or quite 5000 barrels capacity, and it was determined to sell the Liberia Packet when opportunity offered. In the autumn of 1851, the American Colonization Society had a choice lot of emigrants from the valley of Virginia, and a Steam Saw Mill to

send out. A vessel of suitable size could not be readily found in this port for charter, and the Company purchased the barque Morgan Dix, a vessel of 276 tons for the purpose. She made one successful voyage and prepared for another. When nearly ready for sea, the number of emigrants increased so much that she was judged too small, and she was exchanged for the Barque Ralph Cross, of near 4000 barrels capacity. This vessel was put in first rate order for the accommodation of emigrants, and sailed for the coast with a full cargo, in May of the present year. The Liberia Packet arrived in July, and was disposed of.—A large expedition was planned for the Ralph Cross, Nov. 1st, and we waited her arrival without hearing of her loss, until the 10th. The detail of chartering substitutes for her, is given in another editorial.

The present condition of the Company is therefore somewhat novel, it may be said to be out of business, and in a condition, if thought advisable, to wind up and discontinue operating. It is entirely solvent, able to pay all its liabilities of debts or stock, and have a small balance left, provided the insurance in the Ralph Cross is duly paid, which cannot be doubted. The question now occurs, what is to be done? And this question we, *individually* shall not attempt to decide, or even preadvise an answer. Since the organization of the Company, with the exception of the building of the Packet, we have assumed the responsibility of most of its operations, although its officers are gentlemen, whose opinions on commercial matters are much to be desired. We have pursued this course not from an undue confidence in our own ability to manage its affairs better than another, but because the busi-

ness has been a peculiar one, much out of the beaten track of mercantile operations, mixed up with matters, persons and things, with which we happen to have been better acquainted than others interested in the Company. But now we have arrived at a stand point at which it behooves us to pause and reflect, before moving again. We cannot, therefore, answer the question in advance, which we know we shall meet from our friends and the friends of the cause throughout the country. We have had the advantage of six years experience, the position of Colonization is very different from which it was when we were soliciting \$100 subscriptions to the stock of a vessel of 275 tons, the propos-

ed size of the Liberia Packet. If we start again, it must be in the right course, it must be in the right manner, the course and manner which past experience indicates, and the present attitude of Colonization demands. We must consult with the officers of the Company, with the officers of the Colonization Societies, and with the prominent friends of Colonization and Africa throughout the country, with the government and with the merchants of Liberia, weigh all interests bearing upon the subject, take full time for deliberation—and then, if thought advisable to resume operations, do so in the best possible manner.

Items of Intelligence.

SLAVERY IN SOUDAN.—Bayard Taylor, writing to the N. Y. Tribune, from Khartoum in Soudan, Central Africa, gives the following account of slavery:

The traffic in slaves has decreased very much of late. The wealthy Egyptians still purchase slaves, and will continue to do so till the "institution" is wholly abolished, but the despotic rule exercised by the Pacha in Nubia has had the effect of greatly lessening the demand. Vast numbers of Nubians go into Egypt, where they are engaged as domestic servants, and their paid labor, cheap as it is, is found more profitable than unpaid service of negro slaves. Besides, the tax on the latter has been greatly increased, so that merchants find the commodity less profitable than gum or ivory. Ten years ago, the duty paid at Assouan was 30 piastres for a negro and 50 for an Abyssinian; at present it is 350 for the former and 550 for the latter, while the tax can be wholly avoided by making the slave free. Prices have risen in consequence, and the traffic is proportionately diminished. The government probably derives as large a revenue as ever from it, on account of the increased tax, so that it has seemed to satisfy the demands of some of the European powers by restricting the trade, while it actually loses nothing thereby. The government slave hunts in the interior, however, are no longer carried on. The greater part of the

slaves brought here, are purchased from the Galla and Shongollo tribes on the borders of Abyssinia, or from the Shillouks and Dinkas, on the White Nile. The captives taken in the wars between the various tribes are invariably sold. The Abyssinian girls, who are in great demand among the Egyptians for wives, are frequently sold by their own parents. They are treated with great respect, and their lot is probably no worse than that of any Arab or Turkish female. The more beautiful of them often bring from \$200 to \$500. In fact, among the Mohammedans in general, marriage is always a matter of bargain and sale. Ordinary household servants may be had from one to two thousand piastres. My dragoman, Achmet, purchased a small girl the other day for \$1200, to be brought up in his household. He intends making her free, as he says this is a good thing, according to his religion; but the true reason, I suspect, is the tax at Assouan.

The Egyptians rarely maltreat their slaves, and instances of cruelty are much less frequent among them than among the Europeans settled here. The latter became so notorious for their violence that the government was obliged to establish a law forbidding any Frank to strike his slave; but in case of disobedience, to send him before the Cadi, or Judge, who would decide on the proper punishment.

AN AFRICAN FUNERAL.—Wheye, the headman of the Fish Town, Cape Palmas, having died, a coffin (such as used among civilized people) was procured. Guns had been fired during the night at regular intervals, and were during the morning still continued. The people in the settlement generally attended the funeral. Several drums were beaten at regular intervals, and women danced part of the time, and the town soldiers dressed in their war equipments at other times with some parade marched around the corpse, which was laid out in an open court, and as they advanced they were continually firing their muskets, making at the same time many savage grimaces, and throwing themselves into strange postures—now hastening rapidly around the ring, and then starting back as if intimidated by some object before them. The multitude at times shouted with laughter at the movements of the performers.

All kinds of money, dry goods, crockery, brass rods, beads, pipes, tobacco, &c., had been brought as presents by the people and deposit-

ed near the corpse with his family. At 1 P. M. the corpse was placed in the coffin, also a part of the money brought. A beaver hat was placed upon the head of the corpse, a pipe in his mouth, beads and rings upon his arms and ankles—his best clothes were deposited with him, besides various kinds of dry goods—and all this amidst the continual firing of muskets, and the bitter lamentations of women, some of whom seemed given up almost to despair.

As soon as the corpse was thus placed in the coffin, two bullocks were slain, and the warm blood hastily sprinkled over all the drapery which covered the corpse.

This being done, the coffin still uncovered, was borne upon the heads of two men 200 yards to the shade of some large fetic trees, where it was placed upon the ground, and dozens of warriors in their war dresses, continued for nearly an hour to fire incessantly over the corpse. From thence it was taken to the island near the town, where it was laid upon the ground like their dead generally.

List of Emigrants

By the Barque Joseph Marxeoll, Captain Ferrel, from Wilmington, N. C., November 22, 1852, for St. Paul's River, Liberia.

No.	Name.	Age.	Education.	What Church Member of.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
<i>Fayetteville, N. C.</i>						
1	Quinny Young,	40	read,	Baptist.	Free.	Carpenter.
2	Clarissa " wife,	35		do.	do.	
3	Mary E. " dtr.	16			do.	
4	Sarah M. " "	13			do.	
5	John " son,	12			do.	
6	Nancy " dtr.	10			do.	
7	William " son,	8			do.	
8	Thomas " "	6			do.	
9	Benjamin " "	4			do.	
10	Andrew " "	2			do.	
11	David S. " "	6 mos.			do.	
12	Solomon Webb,	53			do.	

No.	Name.	Age.	Education.	What Church member of.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
13	Edy Webb, wife,	40			Free.	
14	Wm. Hen. " son,	19	read,		do.	
15	Esau " "	17	do.		do.	
16	Daniel J. " "	15	do.		do.	
17	Abraham Johnson,	55		Meth.	do.	
18	Priscilla " wife,	48		do.	do.	
19	Nancy " dtr.	23	read,	do.	do.	
20	Henry " son,	19	do.	do.	do.	
21	George " "	14	do.		do.	
22	Baalim Hawley,	12			do.	
23	Solomon Tabron,	70	read,	Baptist.	do.	
24	William Johnson,	33	do.	Meth.	do.	Wheelwright.
25	John Johnson,	29	do.	do.	do.	
26	Mary " wife,	26		do.	do.	
27	Anna M. " dtr.	4			do.	
28	Abr'ham, " son,	2			do.	
29	John Hagan,	35	read,	Meth.	do.	Carpenter.
30	Sarah " wife,	25	do.	do.	do.	
31	Wm. T. " son,	8			do.	
32	Zilpha A. " dtr.	6			do.	
33	Eliz'bh S. " "	4			do.	
34	Matt. L. " son,	2			do.	
35	Sarah J. " dtr.	6 mos.			do.	
36	John Andrews,	32	read,	Meth.	do.	Carpenter.
37	Mary " wife,	23		do.	do.	
38	Sarah " dtr.	4			do.	
39	Sophia " "	2			do.	
40	John " son,	2 mos.			do.	
41	Nicholas Everett,	49		Meth.	do.	
42	Tempy " wife,	37			do.	
43	Frederick " son,	16	read,		do.	
44	William Redin,	30	do.		do.	Blacksmith.
45	Frances " wife,	25			do.	
46	Carolina " dtr.	2			do.	
47	Martha Franklin,	44	read,	Baptist.	do.	
48	Thomas Hammond,	20			do.	
49	Zilpha " wife,	22			do.	
50	Benjamin Johnson,	29	read,	Meth.	do.	
51	James Ford,	25			do.	Bricklayer.
52	Robin Waddle,	90		Meth.	Slave.	Em. by John Waddle.
53	Patsy " wife,	70		do.	do.	do.
54	Wiley Hatcher,	28			Free.	Carpenter.
55	Elizabeth " wife,	20			do.	
56	James Maner,	55			do.	
57	Hales Payne,	19			do.	Carpenter.
58	Bartly W. James,	33	read&write		do.	do.
59	Patience " wife,	28			do.	
60	Lucinda " dtr.	9			do.	
61	Elbert H. " son,	2			do.	
62	Infant	6 weeks.			do.	
63	William Thompson,	40			do.	
64	Patsy " wife,	30			do.	
65	William " son,	10			do.	
66	Sarah " dtr.	5			do.	
67	Daniel " son,	6 weeks.			do.	

No.	Name.	Age.	Education.	What Church member of.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
68	William Wright,	65			Slave.	Em. by E. W. Barge.
69	Emily Hooper, <i>Chapel Hill, N. C.</i>	16			do.	Pur. by her father.
70	Patsy Boon,	55			Free.	
71	James " son	22			do.	
72	Keziah " dtr.	21			do.	
73	Mary Ann " "	7			do.	
74	Henry " son	5			do.	
75	Chris'r C. " gr. ch.	1			do.	
76	Eliza Mayho,	17			do.	
77	Charles Williams,	37			do.	Carpenter.
78	Beda " wife	27			do.	
79	Arena " dtr.	13			do.	
80	Mary Jane " dtr.	5			do.	
81	John W. " son	3			do.	
82	Logan " " 18 mos. <i>Wilmington, N. C.</i>				do.	
83	Marsden Webb,	29		Meth.	do.	Ship-carpenter.
84	Eliza " wife	27			do.	
85	Kansy " dtr.	1			do.	
86	William Webb,	26			do.	
87	David Webb,	30			do.	
88	Owen Artist,	38			do.	Plasterer.
89	Josiah " son	12			do.	
90	Washington Collins,	24			do.	Plasterer.
91	William Sweat, <i>Mecklenburg Co. N. C.</i>	20			do.	
92	Edward Harris,	60	read,	Presby.	Slave,	Em. by Mrs. Mary Harris.
93	Betsy " wife	58	do.	do.	do.	do.
94	Milton " son	40	do.		do.	do.
95	Alexander " " 38		do.	do.	do.	do.
96	George " " 36			do.	do.	do.
97	John " " 34			do.	do.	do.
98	Edward " " 28				do.	do.
99	Cyrus " " 24 <i>Cabarrus Co. N. C.</i>				do.	do.
100	Wash. Kimmons,	32	read,	Presby.	Slave,	Em. by Miss M. Kimmons.
101	Lily " wife	28	do.	do.	Free,	
102	Charity " dtr.	6			do.	
103	George W. " son. <i>Newbern, N. C.</i>	3			do.	
104	Gracy Ann Brown,	24			Free,	
105	Maria " dtr. <i>Lancaster Dist. S. C.</i>	2			do.	
106	Benjamin Jacobs,	66	read,	Presby.	Free,	
107	Milly " wife	58	do.	do.	Slave,	Em. by John Coffee.
108	Rebecca " dtr.	34	do.	do.	Free,	
109	Mehalah " " 21		do.	do.	do.	
110	Martha " " 18		read&write		do.	
111	Arabella " " 16		do.		do.	
112	Lucretia " " 12		read,		do.	
113	Sarah Jane Croxton,	12			do.	
114	Peter A. Jacobs,	14			do.	
115	Peter Jacobs,	40	read&write		do.	Wheelwright.
116	Lucy Ann " wife	31	do.	Meth.	do.	

No.	Names.	Age.	Education.	What Church member of.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
117	John A. Jacobs, son	12			Free,	
118	Henry R. " "	10			do.	
119	Spencer " "	7			do.	
120	Elizabeth " dtr.	5			do.	
121	Mary S. " "	3			do.	
122	Francis M. Jacobs,	28			do.	
123	Elijah Wright,	50	read,		do.	
124	Sarah " wife	35			do.	
125	John " son	20			do.	
126	Sarah Jane " dtr.	16			do.	
127	Columbus " son	14			do.	
128	Martha C. " dtr.	12			do.	
129	Elizabeth A. " "	10			do.	
130	Harriet A. " "	8			do.	
131	Robert S. " son	5			do.	
132	Lucy Ann " dtr.	2			do.	
133	Mehalah C. " "	6 mos.			do.	
134	Evan Jant,	28			do.	Cooper.
135	Mary Ann " wife	18			do.	
136	John " son	2			do.	
137	William T. " "	3 mos.			do.	
138	Churchwill Vaughn, <i>Camden, S. C.</i> <i>Charleston, S. C.</i>	24	read&write		do.	Carpenter.
139	Brane Dickerson,	55	r'd & write.	Presbt'n.	Slave.	Purchased himself.
140	John Smith,	21	read,		do.	Em. by Major J. L. Smith.
141	Ephraim Wilson, <i>Savannah, Ga.</i>	70	do.		Free.	
142	James Richardson, <i>Morgan Co., Ga.</i>	28			Slave.	Em. by J. Richardson.
143	Sally Walker,	38			Slave.	Em. by Isaac Walker.
144	Rebecca " dtr.	20			do.	do.
145	Sarah " "	7			do.	do.
146	Madison " son.	5			do.	do.
147	Thomas " "	18 mos.			do.	do.
148	Frances " gr.child.	3			do.	do.
149	Marshall Hooper,					Return to Liberia.
150	Rachel " "					do.

NOTE.—These 148 (Hooper and wife having previously been reported,) added to the number previously sent, make 7,149 emigrants sent to Liberia by the American Colonization Society and its auxiliaries.

By the Barque *Linda Stewart*, Captain Schlemmer, from *Norfolk, Va.*, November 2, 1852, for *St. Paul's River, Liberia*.

No.	Names.	Age.	Education.	What Church member of.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
1	<i>New Brunswick,</i> <i>N. J.</i> Wm. S. Anderson,	20		Prost. E.	Free.	Barber.

No.	Names.	Age.	Education.	What church member of.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
<i>Washington, D. C.</i>						
2	Francis Beams,	61		Catholic.	Free.	Carpenter.
3	Daniel " son	20			do.	
<i>Norfolk, Va.</i>						
4	William Elliott,	30	read.	Baptist.	do.	
5	Margaret " wife	31		do.	do.	
6	Nancy A. " dtr.	11			do.	
7	Isaiah " son	9			do.	
8	Edmund " "	7			do.	
9	John H. " "	4			do.	
10	Louisa " "	2			do.	
11	John Young,	37		Baptist.	do.	
12	Jemina " wife	33		do.	do.	
13	Cornelius " son	15	read.		do.	
14	Isaiah " "	14	read.		do.	
15	William " "	12			do.	
16	John " "	10			do.	
17	Judith " dtr.	6			do.	
18	Senia " "	4			do.	
19	Virginia A. " "	2			do.	
20	Patty " "	4 months.			do.	
21	Francis Shepherd	36	read.	Baptist.	do.	
22	Louisa " wife	32		do.	do.	
23	Nancy A. F. " dtr.	12			do.	
24	John H. " son	10			do.	
25	Polly " dtr.	6			do.	
26	Louisa " "	4			do.	
27	Martha A. " "	1			do.	
28	Willis Shepherd	20	read.	Baptist.	do.	
29	Michael Ash,	33		do.	do.	
30	Emma " wife	25			do.	
31	Celia " dtr.	6			do.	
32	Edward " son	4			do.	
33	Huldah Pugh,	12			do.	
34	Isaac Young,	36			do.	
35	Charlotte " wife	34			do.	
36	Joseph " son	8			do.	
37	Emeline " dtr.	6			do.	
38	Nancy A. " "	4			do.	
39	Isaiah " son	1			do.	
40	Daniel Pitt,	37	read.	Baptist.	do.	
41	Mary " wife	36		do.	do.	
42	Lovey " dtr.	14			do.	
43	Elizabeth " "	12			do.	
44	William " son	8			do.	
45	Nancy A. " dtr.	4			do.	
46	Dianna " dtr.	1			do.	
47	John Fuller,	55	read & write	Meth.	do.	Shoemaker.
48	Thomas " son	15	do.	do.	do.	
49	Roger Fuller,	37	do.	do.	do.	
50	Matthew Ash,	56		Baptist.	do.	
51	Judith A. Ash,	24	read.	do.	do.	
52	James Ash,	21	read & write		do.	
53	Matthew Ash, jr.	13			do.	

No.	Names.	Age.	Education.	What Church Member of.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
54	Rachel Ash,	7			Free.	
55	Civility Ash,	4			do.	
56	William White,	12			do.	
57	John White,	11			do.	
58	Nancy A. White,	10			do.	
59	Sarah White,	9			do.	
60	Joseph White,	7			do.	
61	Thomas White,	5			do.	
62	Lovey White,	3			do.	
63	Liberia Ash,	6 months.			do.	
64	Richard Cook,	21			do.	
65	Mary " wife	22		Baptist.	do.	
66	James " son	2			do.	
67	Keziah " dtr.	4 months.			do.	
68	George Wright,	25			do.	
69	Dianna " wife	24			do.	
70	Samuel Rix,	35	read.	Baptist.	do.	
71	Mary " wife	30		do.	do.	
72	Elizabeth " dtr.	13			do.	
73	Moses " son	11			do.	
74	Augustus " "	9			do.	
75	Cyrus " "	7			do.	
76	Margaret " dtr.	4			do.	
77	John R. " son	2			do.	
78	Louisa " dtr.	3 months.			do.	
79	Simon Shepherd	23	read.	Baptist.	do.	
80	Keziah Shepherd	40	do.	do.	do.	
81	Thadeus Jones	15			do.	
82	David Jones	12			do.	
83	Margaret Jones	9			do.	
84	Mingo Carney	50		Baptist.	Slave.	Em. by James H. Carney
85	Charity " wife	44		do.	Free.	
86	Mingo " son	20			do.	
87	Betsy A. " dtr.	18			do.	
88	Indiana " "	14			do.	
89	Edw. E. " son	12			do.	
90	Isaiah " "	8			do.	
91	Bathenia " dtr.	4			do.	
92	Jonathan " son	2			do.	
93	Isaac Deans,	54	read.	Baptist.	Slave.	Purchased himself.
94	Mary " wife	45	read & write	do.	Free.	
95	John " son	22	read.		Slave.	Purchased by his father.
96	Mary E. Wilson,	17			Free.	
97	Phebe A. Hodges,	10			Slave.	Purchased by Mary Deans.
98	Henry Trotter,	15			Free.	
99	David Trotter,	11			do.	
100	Ann Copeland,	27		Baptist.	do.	
101	Otway Copeland,	3			do.	
102	Jeremiah Elliott,	47	read.	Baptist.	do.	
103	Charity " wife	46		do.	do.	
104	James H. " son	18			do.	
105	John T. " "	15			do.	
106	Eli " "	13			do.	
107	Edward Elliott,	21			do.	
108	Matthew Ash, Jr.	27	read,	Baptist,	do.	

No.	Names.	Age.	Education.	What Church member of.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
109	Lydda Ash, wife	25		Baptist,	Free,	
110	Ann E. " dtr.	8			do.	
111	Matthew " son	6			do.	
112	John H. " "	4			do.	
113	Josiah " "	2			do.	
114	John Conway,	27		Baptist,	do.	
115	Susan Elliott, Portsmouth, Va.	19	read,	do.	do.	
116	Mary Jones,	23	spell,		do.	
117	Aaron Anderson,	27	read&write	Baptist,	do.	Barber.
118	Susan " wife	26	do.	do.	Slave,	Pur. by her husband.
119	Elizabeth " dtr.	6			do.	Purchased by her father.
120	Mary " "	6	mos.		Free,	
121	Moses Rix,	25	read,	Baptist,	do.	
122	Martha A. Rix,	32		do.	do.	
123	Missouri Rix,	12			do.	
124	Lucas S. Rix,	9			do.	
125	Ann A. Rix,	5			do.	
126	Sarah J. Rix,	4			do.	
127	Abraham T. Ruffin,	11			do.	
128	Caroline J. Jones,	4			do.	
129	Samuel Jones, Petersburg, Va.	2			do.	
130	Thomas Jackson, Manchester, Va.	48			Slave,	Purchased his freedom.
131	Richard Simms,	17	read&write	Baptist,	Free,	Cooper.
132	James Simms, Raleigh, N. C.	20	do.		do.	Barber.
133	Stephen Pedafor,	69			do.	
134	Polly " wife	47		Christ'n,	do.	
135	Sewell Pedafor,	28			do.	
136	Hannah Pedafor,	60			do.	
137	Charlotte Carroll,	24			do.	
138	Charles W. " son	3			do.	
139	Isaac Scott,	22		Baptist,	do.	
140	William R. Morgan,	24	spell,		do.	
141	Isaac Scott,	60	read&write	Christ'n,	do.	Preacher.
142	Milly " wife	36			do.	
143	Theophilus Scott, son	15			do.	
144	Polly " dtr.	13			do.	
145	Franklin " son	8			do.	
146	Ann N. " dtr.	6			do.	
147	Jane S. " "	4			do.	
148	Anderson Harris,	27			do.	
149	Nancy " wife	34			do.	
150	Elias G. " son	10			do.	
151	Marina F. " dtr.	9			do.	
152	Helen " "	6			do.	
153	Mary E. " "	9	mos.		do.	
154	Edna M. " son	5			do.	
155	William " son	3			do.	
156	Weasley Jasper,	22			do.	
157	Celia " wife	17		Christ'n.	do.	
158	Samuel B. Bass,	20			do.	Blacksmith.
159	William F. Burnet,	21			do.	Miller.

No.	Names.	Age.	Education.	What Church Member of.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
160	Gray Dunson,	28		Meth.	Free.	
161	Tyresa " wife	27		do.	do.	
162	William H. " son	3			do.	
153	M. L. " "	1			do.	
164	Washington Jasper,	27		Christ'n,	do.	
165	Minerva A. " wife	27			do.	
166	Andrew " son	8			do.	
167	James R. " "	2			do.	
	<i>Fayetteville, N. C.</i>				do.	
168	Nathan Harris,	28	read,		do.	Carpenter.
	<i>Washington, N. C.</i>					
169	Richard Judkins,	51	read,	Baptist,	Slave,	Purchased himself.
170	Maria Judkins,	42	spell,	do.	do.	Purchased by her husband.
171	Susanna Judkins,	6	mos.		Free,	

NOTE.—These 171, added to the number previously sent, make 7,320 emigrants sent to Liberia by the American Colonization Society and its auxiliaries.

By the Barque Shirley, from Baltimore, November 27, 1852, for St. Paul's River, Liberia.

No.	Names.	Age.	Education.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
	<i>Lafayette, Ind.</i>				
1	Samuel B. Webster,	30		Free.	
	<i>Hollidaysburg, Pa.</i>				
2	Charles Deputie,	30		do.	

NOTE.—These 2, added to the number previously sent, make 7,322 emigrants sent to Liberia by the American Colonization Society and its auxiliaries.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of November, to the 31st of December, 1852.

MAINE.		
<i>Bath</i> —Legacy bequeathed to this Society by the late Jonathan Hyde, Esq. of Bath, by Z. A. Hyde, one of the Executors...	500 00	
<i>Hallowell</i> —John Merrick, Esq. ...	5 00	
	505 00	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		
<i>Henniker</i> .—From Abel Connor, Esq., to constitute Rev. J. M. R. Eaton, Alexander Whitney Connor, John Kimball Connor, Abel De Lafayette Connor, Mrs. Eunice C. C. Leach, and Mrs. Hannah C. Flanders, life members of the Am. Col. Society.....	180 00	
VERMONT.		
<i>Bradford</i> .—Deacon. G. W. Prich-		ard from his church and congregation..... 5 00
		MASSACHUSETTS.
		<i>Boston</i> .—Donation from Mass. Col. Soc..... 500 00
		CONNECTICUT.
		By Rev. John Orcutt:
		<i>New London</i> — George R. Lewis \$100, Thos. W. Williams \$50, E. and N. S. Perkins, Jonathan Coit, Henry P. Havens, each \$20; Acors Barns, Wm. Albertson, each \$10; Mrs. Jonathan Starr, Cash; Capt. F. Allyn, Wm. C. Crump, Esq.; Mrs. S. Cleaveland; A. M. Frink, S. Minor, J. A. Smith, Rev. R. A. Hallam, each, \$5; Mrs. C. Chew, Miss C. E. Rainey, Mrs. S. Lockwood,

each \$3; A. F. Prentis, Dr. Baxter, each \$2; Mrs. Mumford, \$1,10; Mrs. W. P. Cleaveland, Louis Bristol, Esq., G. W. Goddard, Esq., Captain Smith, W. Bacon, G. W. Tibbits, J. B. Gurley, P. D. Irish, N. Fosdick, J. C. Douglas, cash; Dr. Sterne, Dr. L. Betts, each \$1; T. L. Avery, cash, each 50 cents..... 303 10

Middletown.—Deacon Henry S. Ward, \$20, Mrs. Dana, \$8; Mrs. Alsop, E. Jackson, Rev. W. Jarvis, each \$5; Mrs. Ed. F. Johnson, Mrs. Rich. Rand, J. Barnes, Esq., F. L. Gleason, E. Spencer, Esq., cash; Deac. E. Davis, each \$3; Rev. J. L. Dudley, R. P. Rand, Mrs. Otis Fisk, Dr. Charles Woodward, Dr. W. B. Casey, J. L. Smith, J. H. Watkinson, B. Douglas, Esq., S. Brooks, D. R. Benham, Rev. Dr. Crane, each \$2, Mrs. Charles Dyer, \$1,50; J. A. Sumner, Prof. True, A. Southmayd, Mrs. H. G. Hubbard, J. Tobey, W. J. French, W. Cooley, Jr., D. W. Camp, N. Smith, A. Pease, Mrs. L. H. Tyler, Mrs. L. A. Rand, Mrs. N. Starr, Mrs. Emily Tracey, each \$1; Miss M. Payne, 50 cents, Master H. F. Tracy, 16 cents; Others \$1,05; Female Col. Soc. \$24 17—127 38; \$30 of which to constitute Miss Mary H. Hulbert, Secretary of the Middletown Female Colonization Society, a Life member of the American Colonization Society..... 127 38

Portland.—Alfred Hall, Esq., \$5, 5 00

Waterbury.—J. M. L. and W. H. Scovill, \$20..... 20 00

Bridgeport.—A lady in the First Con. Society, \$20..... 20 00

475 48

NEW YORK.

New York City.—From the New York State Colonization Society, a donation..... 3,178 23

NEW JERSEY.

Newark.—Donation from New Jersey State Col. Soc. 553 02

MARYLAND.

Baltimore.—James Hall, M. D., to constitute himself a Life Director of the American Colonization Society..... 1000 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

By Rev. Joshua N. Danforth: *Washington City*—Collections towards constituting Millard Fillmore, President of the United States, a life director of the American Colonization Society, viz: From Corcoran & Riggs \$30; Hon. Edward Everett, Secretary of State, \$20; J. W. Maury, \$20; John Harkness, \$5; William Gunton, Rev. J. S. Bacon, D. D., E. Whittlesey, A. O. Dayton, each \$1... 79 00

VIRGINIA.

Richmond.—Donation from the Virginia Colonization Society, \$1,225 50; Legacy left the Am. Col. Soc., by the late Thomas Rutherford, Esq., of Richmond, \$378 84..... 1,604 34

Duffields.—From Rev. P. Fletcher, contributions in his two Congregations of Elk Branch and Bunker Hill, equally, \$40. Cash \$1, uncurrent noté..... 41 00

Spout Spring.—Collections by John A. Shearer, Esq., to constitute Rev. Andrew Hart a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., \$30..... 30 00

1,675 34

NORTH CAROLINA.

Wilmington.—Dr. Dixon, \$3.... 3 00

FLORIDA.

By Rev. Edmund Lee:

Manatee.—Robert Gamble, jr., Esq., \$10..... 10 00

Monticello.—D. M. Donnell, Esq., annual subscription, \$10..... 10 00

20 00

LOUISIANA.

St. Mary.—Legacy of Jehu Wilkinson, Esq., deceased, late of St. Mary's Parish, La., by John B. Murphy & W. T. Palfrey, Esqs., exec'rs, through the Hon. John Moore, \$500.. 500 00

MISSISSIPPI.

Rodney.—David Hunt, Esq., annual contribution, by Henderson & Peale, \$500..... 500 00

KENTUCKY.

Augusta.—Contribution of a friend, by Rev. A. H. Triplett..... 0 36

OHIO.

By David Christy, Esq.:

Piqua.—Rev. Wm. Cox, Dr. J.

B. Conyers, Rev. C. W. Fitch, James Starrett, J. D. Holtzman, Martin Simpson, Dr. J. V. Dorsey, Mrs. Campbell, each \$1; Joseph Sawyer, Esq., \$5; Wm. Scott, \$3.....	16 00
Troy—J. G. Telford, M. D., \$3, James Telford, \$2, Lucy Telford, B. F. Powers, B. S. Kyle, R. Gibbs, Preserved Smith, J. D. Fowler, R. L. Douglass, Harter & Hart, John McCullough, William Cottingham, Elias Skinner, T. J. Orbison, F. Elliot, Thompson & McClung, Cash, T. B. Kyle, Wm. J. Thomas, each \$1; C. W. Knight, S. R. Ewart, J. Kitchen, each 50 cents.....	23 50
Granville—H. L. Bancroft, A. Sanford, each \$5; G. B. Johnson, Rev. Mr. Hall, B. H. Bancroft, S. Wright, Jr., Mr. Clemmons, Mr. Little, W. T. Kerr, Mr. Parsons, each \$1; D. Humphreys, \$2.....	20 00
Newark—J. Dille, Esq., J. J. Brice, each, \$2; Mrs. H. P. Wylie, \$5; Wm. Shields, A. Sherwood, A. Fleck, S. B. Sherwood, J. L. Preston, B. Ellis, R. Darlington, Lewis Evans, T. J. Anderson, Wm. Spencer, each \$1.....	19 00
Mount Vernon—C. P. Buckingham, Esq., \$2; M. H. Mitchell, Esq., each, \$2; W. D. Russel, J. Sperry, S. W. Burr, James Huntsberry, Mr. Montgomery, S. Gray, D. Potwin, Cash, each, \$1.....	12 00
Preble County—Collection in the Hopewell Associate Reformed Church, per Rev. S. W. McCracken, \$30.....	30 00
Walnut Hills—Margaret & Maria Overaker, annual subscription, \$30; Gabriel Tichenor, \$5....	35 00
Cincinnati—A sister in the Manchester Church, per Rev. Mr. Bacheider, \$10; Robert Crawford, \$5.....	15 00

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MISSOURI.

Saint Louis—Donation from the Missouri Colonization Society	617 58
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FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE.—Wells—Mrs. O. Bourne, for 1852-'53, \$2.....	
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NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Haverhill—C. R. Morrison, to August, 1853, \$1.....	1 00
VERMONT.—Hartford—Jas. Sawyer, to January, 1853.....	24
MASSACHUSETTS.—Oxford—Emory E. Harwood, to July, 1853, \$1. Westfield—Rev. E. G. Talmadge, for 1852, \$1. Boston—E. T. Andrews' estate, to January, 1853, \$2. Springfield—A. Huntington, Esq., to January, 1855, \$3. Lynn—Rev. A. R. Baker, to December, 1853, \$1. Haverhill—Rev. B. F. Hosford, to December, 1853, \$1. Truro—N. J. Knight, M. D., to June, 1854, \$3. Sutton—Wm. Terry, for '53, \$1.....	13 00
CONNECTICUT.—By Rev. John Orcutt: New London—Rev. J. W. Dennis, A. T. Prentiss, each \$1, to November, 1853. Middletown—Rev. J. L. Dudley, to December, 1853, \$1; Josiah Danforth, to December, 1852, \$1. Lyme—Sylvanus Butler, Esq., to September, 1853, \$1.....	5 00
NEW YORK.—New York City—John Caswell, to January, 1853, \$5.....	5 00
VIRGINIA.—Pine View—Miss Mary J. Skinker, to July, 1853, \$1. Warrenton—James K. Skinker, to July, 1853, \$1. Thoroughfare—Thos. H. Boswell, to July, 1853, \$1. By Rev. J. J. Royall: Jeffersonville—Lewis Witten, to November, 1853, \$1.....	4 00
NORTH CAROLINA.—Charlotte—S. Nye Hutchinson, to December, 1853, \$2. Waynesborough—Raiford Hooks, to April, 1853, \$1.....	3 00
GEORGIA.—Macon—N. C. Munroe, Esq., for 1853, \$1.....	1 00
KENTUCKY.—Augusta—Rev. A. H. Triplett, for 1853, \$1.....	1 00
TENNESSEE.—Strawberry Plains—Andrew Wilkinson, to November, 1853, \$1.....	1 00
OHIO.—Elyria—H. Ely, to Jan., 1853, \$1 50.....	1 50

Total Repository.....	37 74
Total Contributions.....	8,962 51
Total Legacies.....	1,378 84

Aggregate Amount... \$10,379 99

T H E

AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXIX.]

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY, 1853.

[No. 2.

Annual Report of the American Colonization Society.

SINCE our last Anniversary, the HON. HENRY CLAY, *President*, and the HON. DANIEL WEBSTER, one of the *Vice Presidents* of this Society, have departed this life. It is not for us to add anything to the tribute of respect which the country and the world have paid to their memory.

Matthew St. Clair Clarke, Esq., for many years a member of the Executive Committee of the Society, closed his earthly labors, the 6th of May, greatly beloved and deeply lamented by us, and by a wide circle of friends.

In view of bereavements like these, we desire to recognize our obligations to "that hand, unseen, which holds us up, that eye which kindly watches all our path," and that gracious agency to which we are indebted for all the success which *has crowned our enterprize.

The history of our labors during the past year, presents no particular event, whose imposing magnitude attracts unusual consideration. We have encountered the ordinary measure of trial and embarrassment; of succor and success. A general review, however, will produce in every mind, the conviction, that the operations

of this Society are growing in strength and usefulness with every passing year. Every new development in the condition of the African race, and their relations to the rest of mankind, illustrates the complicated bearings of our work, and gives promise of ulterior results, which awaken our admiration and command our esteem. Every single instance of colonization, demonstrates the rectitude of the principles of the Society, and its wonderfully diversified capacities of good. The aggregate of what it has done the past year, and in all past time, stamps upon it the character of the broadest benevolence, bestowing blessings upon millions, capable of reversing the dark destiny of a continent, and stretching its results over all future time.

The following statement shows the number of emigrants which have been sent to Liberia during the past year.

The brig *Julia Ford* sailed from *New Orleans*, the 31st Jan., with 47 emigrants, from the southern and southwestern states. Twelve of them were *born free*; eight purchased their own freedom, and twenty-seven were emancipated by different persons in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana. On their arrival in Liberia, nine of them were located

in the Kentucky settlement, on the St. Paul's river, and thirty-eight in the county of Sinou.

The barque *Ralph Cross* sailed from Norfolk, Va., the 5th of May, with 126 emigrants, of whom 21 were from New Jersey, 1 from Pennsylvania, 1 from Maryland, 1 from the District of Columbia, 48 from Virginia, 16 from North Carolina, 11 from Georgia, 2 from Mississippi, 1 from Ohio, and 22 from Missouri.—Forty-four of them were born free, five purchased their own freedom or were purchased by their friends, and seventy-seven were emancipated by different persons, in order that they might go to Liberia. They were all located at Buchanan, in Grand Bassa county.

The brig *Oriole* sailed from New York, the 4th of Oct., with 37 emigrants, and three citizens of Liberia who had been on a visit to this country. They were all born free excepting two. They were destined to the St. Paul's river, Mesurado county. For the fitting out of this expedition we are indebted to the agency of the New York State Colonization Society.

The barque *Joseph Maxwell* sailed from Wilmington, N. C., the 22d Nov., with 148 emigrants, and two citizens of Liberia. Of these 105 were from North Carolina; 36 from South Carolina; and seven from Georgia. One hundred and twenty-five were born free, two purchased their freedom, and twenty-one were emancipated. One remarkable and interesting fact deserves to be mentioned, in connection with this expedition. Nearly all those who went from North Carolina, were the friends of Marshall Hooper and his wife, who went to Liberia in the early part of the year 1849, and returned last spring to visit his friends and tell them of Liberia. And as the result, they made their ar-

rangements, and went with him to try their own fortunes there. He lives in the Virginia settlement, on the St. Paul's river, and they will be located in that vicinity.

The *Linda Stuart* sailed from Norfolk, Va., the 27th Nov., with 171 emigrants; of whom 1 was from New Jersey, 2 from Washington City, 129 from Virginia, and 39 from North Carolina. One hundred and sixty-two of them were born free, eight purchased their freedom, and one was emancipated. This company are all to be located on the St. Paul's river, in the vicinity of Millsburg, with the view of strengthening that old settlement, and making preparatory arrangements for establishing a new settlement in the interior, as soon as circumstances will permit.

The barque *Shirley*, which sailed from Baltimore the 27th Nov., under the auspices of the Maryland Colonization Society, carried two emigrants, sent by this Society: one from Lafayette, Ind., and the other from Hollidaysburg, Pa.

The brig *Zebra* sailed from New Orleans the 31st December, with one hundred and thirty-seven emigrants, including two citizens of Liberia, who, after a few months' visit to Tennessee, were returning to their homes in Liberia with some of their friends. Of this number, twenty-three were born free, fifteen purchased their own freedom, or were purchased by their friends; and ninety-seven were emancipated by different persons in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas. About eighty-five of this company will be settled in Sinou county, and the others in the Kentucky settlement, on the St. Paul's river.

The whole may be thus stated in a form convenient for reference:

Vessels.	Sailed from	Time of Sailing, 1852.	Born free.	Emanipated.	Purchased themselves.	Number of Emigrants.
1 Brig Julia Ford,	New Orleans,	Jan. 31,	12	27	8	47
2 Barque Ralph Cross,	Baltimore,	May 1,	44	77	5	126
3 Brig Oriole,	New York,	Oct. 4,	35	2		37
4 Barque Joseph Maxwell,	Wilmington, N. C.	Nov. 22,	125	21	2	148
5 Barque Linda Stewart,	Norfolk, Va.,	Nov. 27,	162	1	8	171
6 Barque Shirley,	Baltimore,	Nov. 27,	2			2
7 Brig Zebra,	New Orleans,	Dec. 31,	23	97	15	135
			403	225	38	666

It will thus appear that the whole number sent out this year is six hundred and sixty-six.

They have already become incorporated with the settled population; they have made the land of their father's their land; they are the holders of real estate there, and they have an interest in the government, and all that concerns the welfare of the country.

They are new in all the privileges and responsibilities of their new position.—They are inexperienced, and have much to learn. The field, however, is fairly opened to them. They stand side by side with the oldest citizens of Liberia and their children who have been born there, with equal rights and responsibilities.—They have entered into the labors of the early emigrants to Liberia, reaping their fruits, and aiding to establish and carry forward the results thereof.

Liberia is now in a condition to receive and care for a much larger number of emigrants yearly. She has the territory on which to plant them—the sphere of usefulness for them to fill—and the moral influences to throw around them. The preparation has been made. No one now can believe that the thing is impracticable. It can be done. It has been fairly commenced—the foundation has been laid, deep and strong—the elements of society have been organized and compacted—a

well ordered and free republic has been established—schools and churches, and all the institutions of civilized life have been created—a few thousand emigrants have been taken from their deep depression here, wafted across the ocean and planted on the margin of an immense continent—their influence is fast stretching along the shore, and penetrating the interior—the forest is vanishing before them—the wilderness is becoming a fruitful field, and the deep darkness which, for uncounted ages, has hung heavy over the land, has begun to recede! From their present proud elevation they may, undaunted, look out upon the broad face of day, **CONSCIOUS FREEMEN!** Before them is opened the most extensive prospect of usefulness, fair as the morning spread upon the mountains—a land of promise to their scattered race.

All the events which have transpired in the history of Liberia during the past year, illustrate and establish these convictions.

In his last annual message to the Legislature, President Roberts says:—"We have abundant cause for congratulation and thankfulness, that our land has been exempted from the visitation of any pestilential disease, and that, in the general, a remarkable degree of health has been preserved to its inhabitants.

"The agricultural departments of the

country were never more encouraging than at the present time; commerce is also rapidly increasing, both in the variety and quantity of the articles of export; and I am happy in being able to inform the Legislature that a decided improvement, in the several towns and villages of the republic, is every where observable. Indeed every fundamental interest of the Government and people seem to bear the impress of Divine favor and approbation." In his inaugural address, he says: "I venture to assert, without fear of successful contradiction, that no country under the wide spread Heavens can boast a more law-abiding people than the people of this Republic." Captain Andrew H. Foote, late commander of the U. S. brig "Perry," connected with the African Squadron, in a letter dated 23d April, 1852, says: "the religious character of Liberia presents a very favorable aspect. I attended church myself frequently, when in Monrovia, and heard sound practical sermons, which as intellectual efforts, would have done no discredit to the pulpit in this country. I visited Liberia free from all prejudices against colonization, and equally free from all pre-judgments in its favor—determined to see and examine for myself; and after frequent personal intercourse with the people, looking at the country, its resources—observing the character of the Liberian mind—the influence of the schools, churches, and arts of civilization, on the great numbers of uncivilized heathen around them—I came to the deliberate conclusion, that Liberia has the strongest claims upon christian aid and sympathy, while it presents commercial advantages to our country, which will far counter-balance the amount expended by private benevolence in planting and aiding the colony and the Republic. The growth of Liberia having been gradual and healthy;

the government firmly established, as its entire and successful administration for several years, by the blacks themselves, has abundantly proven, the country now is in a condition to receive as many emigrants as we can send her."

The Rev. Eli Ball was early in the year sent to Liberia by the Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, to investigate and report on the condition of Liberia. The *Savannah Daily Georgian* says: "he is a minister of high standing in the denomination to which he belongs, and his interesting statements are doubtless entirely trust-worthy." He says: "I was kindly received in their pleasant dwellings; I ate at their tables; I saw them at their business and in the house of God at worship. If well built houses, tables furnished with the necessaries, and some of the luxuries of life; dresses comfortable and fashionable, and good farms in the country, furnish proof of families being above want, then are those in Greenville above want? I did not see, nor did I hear of one, even one, that was poor in the common acceptance of that word.— From among these colonists, teachers and preachers are being raised up, who, at no distant period may, and I trust they will, be instrumental in accomplishing a great amount of good to long neglected Africa."

The *Liberia Herald* says: "The crops of the year are superabundant. The quantity of palm oil brought into market this year exceeds all former experience. Camwood is returning and flowing to its former plentifulness, in the channels, which for years it had abandoned. The farms of our people this year are larger and better prepared than at any year preceding, so that on every side the prospect brightens. We notice with much pleasure the improvements that have been made and are now being made, at the place selected for

the "New York Agricultural Association," to which the Government made a donation of six hundred acres of land.

These extracts are sufficient to show that Liberia has honorably maintained her position as an independent State; and that amid innumerable difficulties, her course has been onward!

To some of the difficulties which she has had to encounter, it is important that we should allude in this connection.— Among the most prominent of these is the Grando war. Late in the last year a Fishman, named Grando, instigated, no doubt, by those who had been engaged in the slave trade, in and about New Cess, collected a formidable force, and made a desperate attack upon the township of Bassa Cove; they burnt the houses erected at the new settlement near Fish town, murdered nine of the inhabitants, and plundered the neighborhood of every thing. There was every evidence to show that this was only the beginning of the work of destruction which was contemplated by Grando and his allies. As soon as President Roberts heard of these outrages, he assembled his legal advisers, and the result was that immediate steps were taken to defend their citizens. It is supposed that Grando's force amounted to five thousand effective men. The President marched against them with five hundred and fifty Liberians, and about the same number of native troops. Without detailing the incidents of the conflict, which was a desperate one, suffice it to say, the Liberians were victorious. President Roberts in his despatch says, "we had to contend against fearful odds; but the hand of Divine Providence was on our side, and we gloriously triumphed." Again he says, "I exceedingly regretted the necessity of this campaign, but it could not be avoided. The effect, however, will be

most salutary. It will convince the aboriginal inhabitants of every part of the Republic, of the ability of the government to maintain the majesty of the laws, and punish crime whenever committed within its jurisdiction. And the result of this campaign will not only convince the natives of the power of the government to maintain its authority, but also certain foreign traders, who have openly inculcated a feeling of opposition among some of our neighboring tribes."

Subsequent events have shown that he was right in these opinions, for since that time, all the tribes bordering upon their territories, as well as those under their jurisdiction, have remained in quietness and friendship, and the influence of the Government has been effectual in settling some long and bitter hostilities between different native tribes. President Roberts in his message says: "Generally from a conviction that we consider them a part of ourselves, and cherish with sincerity their rights and interests, the attachment of the natives is daily gaining strength. Constant applications are being made to the government to supply them with school teachers, and with other qualified persons to reside among them, to instruct them in the civilized modes of agriculture and the mechanic arts."

The independence of Liberia has been formally recognised during the past year, by the Prussian Government, and also by Brazil, which has a Chargé d'Affaires residing at Monrovia, and President Roberts has received assurances that two or three other European governments are about to extend this act of justice and comity. He hopes still that the United States government will do the same. In his last annual message he says: "we have cause, however, still to regret that the United States government has not yet seen fit to acknow-

ledge the independence of this Republic. And though we are not insensible of the cause of this delay, still we had every reason to hope and expect, notwithstanding the peculiar institution of that country, that it would have been among the first to extend to us the friendly hand, to welcome Liberia among the family of nations. I am happy that we have still grounds for hope, that the United States Government will not much longer withhold this token of friendship. We have also good grounds for belief that she will even do more—that she will aid this infant State, peculiarly, in her efforts to introduce into Africa the blessings of civilization and christianity.”

Renewed evidences of the continued and increasing favor and friendship of both England and France, have been given during the past year.

Complaints had for some time been made against the revenue laws of Liberia by British traders on that coast. Some of these traders also claimed to own certain plots of land within the territorial limits of Liberia. For the adjustment of these with other matters, President Roberts visited England and France. In his dispatch dated London, 16th October, he says: “I am happy to say that all the subjects which have claimed attention here have been arranged and settled quite to my satisfaction. The most important, and the one that has produced most of the difficulty we have had with British traders—the right of sovereignty over certain tracts of territory—is now put at rest. Her Majesty’s government has acknowledged the right of the Liberian government to exercise political jurisdiction over the tracts of territory ceded by the native chiefs, especially those marked upon the maps of Liberia constructed by British officers.” He also says that the government had kindly placed at his dis-

posal a vessel to carry him to Liberia.

He, when in France, received marks of distinguished consideration. He gives the following account of an interview which he had, by special invitation, with Louis Napoleon: “He (the Prince), said he felt great interest in the effort which was making in Liberia to test the capacity of the African race for self-government; and that he was well pleased at the progress which had been made there; and that the new State would be sustained by every practicable means by the French government. And in proof of his good wishes, upon my application for a few hundred stand of arms, uniforms, &c., &c., for our militia, and a small gun brig, the Prince readily consented to supply the arms, &c., and said he would speak with the Minister of Marine respecting the vessel. On returning to Paris, the Minister for Foreign Affairs assured me that all I asked for would be granted; the Minister of Marine was absent, to return in a few days, and that I should hear from him through the French Embassy at London.”

“I have now only to add that the interest in favor of Liberia, both in England and in France, is daily increasing. By the government and people of both countries I have been received in the most kind and flattering manner.”

In view of these and other facts which might be mentioned, we hazzard nothing in saying that Liberia has gained more rapidly on the confidence and esteem of the world than any other colony with whose history we are conversant. The generation is now living, and some of them are present this night, who took part in the first efforts to plant Liberia, and already she has taken rank among the nations of the earth, free, independent and equal.

We may also remark that Liberia is not only one of the most rapid, but she is also one of the most interesting germs of national growth, which the world has ever seen. The feeling which animates the great majority of her citizens, is worthy of all commendation. They possess a courage, and a self-devotion which have carried them through many trying places, and still give promise of future improvement. Despondency has no home in their hearts. They have breasted, with noble resolution, the various obstacles which have been thrown in their way. When their means were small and their resources inadequate to their emergencies, they have made personal sacrifices, and performed additional services.

In the progress of communities as of individuals, interest and benevolence, are closely allied. Emphatically has this been illustrated in the personal history of the earlier and the later emigrants to Liberia, and in Liberia itself. They have secured the highest benefits to themselves; at the same time they are the pre-eminent benefactors of their race. They have come into the possession of a substantial inheritance; they have come also as the acknowledged harbingers of good to a benighted continent. They are making positive advancement in personal industry, intelligence and wealth, and they are by the very same process developing the agricultural and commercial resources of the country. They are acquiring increased ability to act for and govern themselves—to build up the institutions of education and religion; with these very elements of culture, and rudiments of Christianity, they prove themselves the best missionaries, the most efficient of teachers, to the heathen, by whom they are surrounded. They are thus, amid all their perplexities and discouragements,

discharging a high duty to themselves and their race, and winning undying honors, as the benefactors of Africa. They have re-possessed and begun to regenerate the land of their progenitors, to repair her broken and decayed fortunes, and re-ignite her long extinguished lights.

The establishment and growth of such a community, on that dark continent, such a model of a nation, is an order of things wholly new to Africa, and gives promise of future greatness, on which the world may well look with admiration!

While Liberia is thus rising in strength and importance, and receiving the favorable consideration of governments abroad, it is gratifying to find, that she is gaining friends in the land that gave her birth.

The great importance of this work, is forcing itself upon one after another of the State Legislatures.

It is with peculiar pleasure that we record the fact, that New Jersey has taken the lead among the free states, in making an appropriation of \$1,000 a year, for two years, to aid in sending to Liberia such portion of her free colored population as may desire to emigrate. The act passed the legislature early in March last, and gave great satisfaction throughout the state. The language of a distinguished individual alluding to it, expresses the feelings of many others. He said, "I feel proud of my native state for this evidence of her interest in this noble enterprise. The endowment is not large, but its moral effect will be most salutary. It clearly shows that our citizens are manifesting a more benevolent and patriotic desire to benefit the Colonization cause." The bill passed by large majorities in both branches of the legislature. The appropriation is to be applied specifically to the removal of her own free colored people, who are probably as highly favored in their present

position as any others in any part of our country; and its bearings therefore upon the great question of their relative condition here and in Liberia are very important. It is worthy of remark, that the sum appropriated is as large for New Jersey, in proportion to the number of her colored people, as a much larger sum would be for many of her sister states. Hitherto but few of her colored population have been disposed to emigrate. Since the appropriation was made, we have sent emigrants enough to call for the whole appropriation for this year, which we have already received from the State Treasury. Others are preparing to emigrate. Additional and larger appropriations will be needed; and we have been assured that the state will nobly come up to the work, and do whatever ought to be done.

The Legislature of PENNSYLVANIA soon after followed the example which New Jersey had set, and appropriated \$2,000 to be applied to defraying the expenses of emigrants from that state.

The General Assembly of INDIANA in fulfillment of the requirements of her new constitution, passed a bill placing \$5,000 at the disposal of the state authorities for the purpose of purchasing territory in Liberia, and colonizing the free colored people residing within her borders. She also adopted some rather stringent measures to prevent the further increase of that class of her population by immigration from her

neighboring states. We regret that there are some provisions in the act making the appropriation, which will render it impossible to make the whole amount thereof immediately available. We trust however, that some satisfactory adjustment of the policy will shortly be made.*

The legislature of Maryland has renewed her liberality, and has again taken high rank in the practical and effective application of legislative aid, in forwarding the enterprise of colonization. She has made another appropriation of \$10,000 a year, for six years, to aid the society of that state. This appropriation is free and unembarrassed by any restrictions or limitations, and is therefore applicable to cover the whole actual expenses of colonizing such persons as desire to emigrate from that state.

The legislature of Louisiana, adopted at their last session the following preamble and resolution on the subject:

"Whereas, the people of Louisiana, feeling a deep interest in the cause of African Colonization, and that the success of that great and patriotic enterprise, deeply involves the best interests of the state,

"Therefore, *Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened,* That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use their best exertions to promote the success of that great enterprise: first, by urging on the General Government such

* Gov. Jos. A. Wright in his late message remarks:

"In pursuance of an act of last session, a correspondence has been opened with President Roberts, of Liberia, on the subject of acquiring territory, for the settlement of the free blacks, who may desire to emigrate from Indiana. Sufficient time has not elapsed to receive an answer, but a favorable one is expected. No perfect organization of the state board has yet been made under the law, as it is not yet in force.

"It is gratifying to know that Indiana is the first state in the Union that has authorized a state organization, for the purposes of colonization, and in that capacity has opened a correspondence with that republic, and thereby recognised it as one of the independent nations of the earth. While the principal nations of Europe have recognised the independence of Liberia, it is matter of astonishment, that up to the present time, our Government, that should have been the first to welcome her into the family of nations, has remained silent."

a donation of land, or an appropriation of money, as will aid in removing the free people of color, with their consent, from the United States to Liberia, in Africa.—Secondly, by using their best efforts to promote what is usually called the “*Ebony Line*,” in transporting the said free people of color to the Republic of Liberia, and to increase the commercial facilities between the United States and Western Africa, through the medium of Liberia.” This resolution was adopted by very large majorities in both branches of the Legislature. The people of the State generally, highly approved of the course recommended, and would this day be greatly rejoiced if Congress would undertake the work in such form as the resolution embraces.

In Alabama, a State Colonization Society has been organized by many of the leading men, and a very able address adopted, to the people of the State on the subject, setting forth the great importance of colonization, and aiming to convince them that it is entitled to their sympathy and patronage. They close their address thus: “Do we mistake our countrymen, in supposing they will give us, in the only feasible plan for the accomplishment of an object which self-interest, religion, and philanthropy, alike demand? We are satisfied we do not, and therefore confidently and earnestly solicit their aid. Come forward, then, fellow-citizens, and join us in urging forward this cause of our country and of humanity.”

The Legislature of Connecticut, having their attention called to the subject by the Governor in his message, an able report and several resolutions were adopted in favor of it, which close thus: “Finally, the past history and the present prospects of the cause, afford most encouraging indications of its future prosperity. The

last year has been one, in many respects, of unprecedented success:

“*Resolved*, That the American Colonization Society happily unites Christian philanthropy and political expediency—our obligations to the Union and to God; and that its principles and operations are most benevolent, not only towards our colored population, but towards both races in this country, and towards two quarters of the globe.”

This is all good as far as it goes; but it needs just one more resolution to make it perfect. None can be at a loss to understand that the tenor of that resolution should be an *appropriation*; and we doubt not that it will ere long be adopted. It will meet a hearty concurrence in the State and in the country.

The Legislature of New York at their last session, had the subject brought before them by a stirring appeal of the Governor, in which he remarks: “A cause so beneficent, identified with the lasting welfare of two of the great races of mankind, rises high above the party contests of the day, and appeals with resistless force to the justice and humanity of the whole American people. I hope to see it sustained by the liberal action of the national government, seconded by contributions from several of the States. I submit the whole subject to your enlightened consideration, in the firm belief that upon a full examination of its merits, you will deem it in accordance with justice and policy, and an enlightened public sentiment, to manifest your approval of the cause by a liberal appropriation for the furtherance of its benevolent designs.”

We are sorry to say that as yet no final action has been taken by the Legislature on the subject. We are, however, assured that the subject will not be allowed to sleep.

The Legislature of Ohio have now before them a joint resolution to instruct their Senators in Congress, and to request their Representatives, to use their influence to secure the passage of the colonization measure, familiarly known as *Stanly's Bill*; and to obtain an acknowledgment of the independence of the Republic of Liberia.

The Legislature of Virginia is very earnestly urged by many of its members, and by leading citizens throughout the State, to make such a modification of their appropriation as will render it more extensively applicable to the purposes for which it was originally made. Such an alteration is very desirable, and from what is known of the views and feelings of the friends of the cause in that State, we have reason to hope that it will be made.

In several other States measures have been adopted which contemplate appropriations by their Legislature. In Tennessee many memorials have been numerously signed. In Georgia, many leading and influential gentlemen have expressed the opinion that the State would very soon provide money to pay the expenses of any and all of her free colored people who would consent to emigrate to Liberia.

One of the most important measures which is now before the country for the advancement of colonization, is the bill introduced by the Hon. Edward Stanly, of North Carolina, in the House of Representatives, which provides for the payment to the several States of the "fourth instalment of the deposits of public moneys directed to be made with said States, by the act approved June 23, 1836."—The passage of this bill by Congress would place at the disposal of the States for purposes of colonizing their free colored people, and providing for their welfare, \$468,360.75 annually.

It is our privilege to know that the Executive department of our government entertain the highest sense of the value of our enterprise, and desire to extend to Liberia their countenance. As an evidence of this, we may quote the language of the President in his last annual message to Congress, where he says, "incipient measures have been taken towards the reconnoissance of the Continent of Africa, eastward of Liberia." We have long desired that this work should be undertaken. It is a matter of great importance to our home operations, and the progress and enlargement of Liberia. All the interests of commerce and civilization are intimately associated with it. For centuries the interior of Africa has been an unknown region, shut out and secluded from the rest of the world. Commerce which has gone everywhere, with a bold adventurous step, has faltered and fallen back here. Enterprising explorers, who have dared so much, and penetrated so far everywhere else, have gone but a little way inside the shell of Africa. The interior has never been reached in any manner calculated to throw open its treasures, or reveal its wonders to the gaze of the world. Hence it is that we look with admiration upon this effort which has been commenced by our Government, to explore this unknown region. Colonization has planted a footstep on the western coast, and opened a gate-way through which the vast recesses of the interior may be visited and revealed. Already a gentleman eminently qualified to have the planning and direction of this work, is on his way to, or actually in Liberia. Commander Lynch, of the U. S. Navy, sailed for Liberia, via England, the 13th of November last. The Secretary of the Navy, (who has been long known as a zealous friend of Liberia,) in his late re-

port to Congress, says: "As I could not, however, without some special appropriation to the object, organize a full and effective expedition for the prosecution of this enterprize, I have thought that, by the employment of such means as have been provided for the ordinary exigencies of the service, I might profitably prepare the way for such an exploration as Congress might hereafter think fit to authorise. I have, accordingly, directed a preliminary investigation to be made by an officer of the Navy, whom I have attached to the African squadron, with orders to devote the months of the coming winter to an examination of the necessary conditions which this undertaking may require.

"In Commander Lynch, to whom the country is already indebted for important services in another field, I have found a prompt and ardent volunteer for this employment. He is now on his way to the African coast. He will land at Liberia, Cape Palmas, and other points, and will pursue his inquiries as far as the river Gaboon, with a view to the ascertainment of such localities on the margin of the African continent as may present the greatest facilities, whether by the river courses, or by inland routes, for penetrating with least hazard to the interior. He will collect information touching the geographical character of the country; its means of affording the necessary supplies of men and provisions; the temper of the inhabitants, whether hostile or friendly; the proper precautions to be observed to secure the health of a party employed; and all other items of knowledge upon which it may be proper hereafter to prepare and combine the forces essential to the success of a complete and useful exploration of the interior."

In the operations of the various Auxili-

ary Societies, during the past year, there is much of encouragement. They all speak of gaining new friends, and increasing usefulness.

The agents employed in collecting funds have been active, zealous, and successful. They have done honor to themselves, and greatly promoted the interests of the cause to which they have been devoted.

Some special attention has been given, in certain places, to enlightening the minds of the colored people on the subject. We highly commend the action of a large and influential meeting of the citizens of Mason county, Kentucky, which was held in the city of Maysville, the 12th of August. Among other resolutions, they adopted the following: "Resolved, that a committee of good and wise men be appointed, on behalf of this meeting, to confer with all the free persons of color within their reach, for the purpose of laying before them the facts and inducements inviting their migration to Liberia, and that every member of this meeting, and every member of the proposed association, and every citizen, is hereby invoked to use all proper means, to induce the free colored persons of their respective neighborhoods to consider the advantages to them, and their posterity, of a settlement in Liberia, under the auspices of the Kentucky Colonization Society." If this course were adopted and faithfully carried out in every neighborhood it would secure the most beneficial results. Surrounded as they are in many places by counsellors hostile to Liberia, and agitated by the rough and stormy waves of adversity, they see not the star of hope that gleams out on the shores of Africa. Clouds and darkness are round about their present habitation, which prevent them from understanding

the destiny of honor and exaltation, the career of broad and lasting usefulness which is opened before them. They hear not the voice that tells them of the riches that are theirs, if they will but arouse themselves, and be men. Here, then, is a work, too long and too much neglected, in which all the friends of the race may bear a hand. We know that colonization is full of blessings for them. We must therefore take hold of the enterprise in the true spirit of benevolence. We must show them that we are individually their

friends, and that as a society, we seek their highest good. If we would get within the entrenchment of their prejudices, we must prove ourselves to be laboring for their benefit, in every way, in which an intelligent and substantial philanthropy can manifest itself. And we may rest assured, that in every instance where we do this, some good effects will follow. The seed thus sown may lie long in the soil, but it will ultimately spring up and yield a plentiful harvest.

Proceedings at the Annual Meeting of the Am. Col. Society.

THE American Colonization Society met according to adjournment, Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, the 18th January 1853, in the First Presbyterian Church.

The Hon. Charles Fenton Mercer, one of the Vice Presidents, presided.

The Rev. R. R. Gurley opened the meeting with prayer.

An abstract of the annual report was read by Dr. Lugenbeel, Recording Secretary.

Addresses were delivered by the Hon. Edward Everett, the Rev. Charles H. Read, and the Hon. Charles Fenton Mercer, after which the Society adjourned to meet in the Colonization Rooms, to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, a m.

COLONIZATION ROOMS,
19th January, 1853.

The Society met according to adjournment. Anson G. Phelps, Esq.,

one of the Vice Presidents, presided.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE, Esq., was unanimously elected PRESIDENT of the American Colonization Society.

Messrs. Pinney and Ward, and Dr. Goble were appointed a committee to nominate Vice Presidents. After consultation, they reported the following gentlemen, who were duly elected, viz :

VICE PRESIDENTS.

(First elected in 1819.)

1. Gen. John H. Cocke, of Virginia.
(First elected in 1823.)
2. Hon. Charles Fenton Mercer, of Va.
3. Rev. Jeremiah Day, D. D. of Conn.
(First elected in 1830.)
4. Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, of N. J.
(First elected in 1832.)
5. Hon. Louis McLean, of Maryland.
(First elected in 1833.)
6. Moses Allen, Esq., of New York,
7. Gen. Walter Jones, of Dis. of Col.
8. Joseph Gales, Esq. do
(First elected in 1834.)
9. Rt. Rev. Wm. Meade, D. D. of Va.

(First elected in 1835.)

10. Rev. James O. Andrews, D. D., Bishop of the M. E. Church, South.
11. William Maxwell, Esq. of Virginia.
(First elected in 1836.)
12. Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio.
13. Hon. Walter Lowrie, of New York.
14. Hon. Jacob Burnet, of Ohio.
15. Stephen Duncan, M. D., of Miss.
(First elected in 1838.)
16. Hon. William C. Rives, of Virginia.
17. Rev. J. Laurie, D. D. of Dis. of Col.
18. Rev. William Winans, D. D. of Miss.
19. James Boorman, Esq. of N. Y.
20. Henry A. Foster, Esq. of do.
21. Robert Campbell, Esq. of Georgia.
22. Hon. Peter D. Vroom, of N. J.
23. Hon. James Garland, of Virginia.
(First elected in 1840.)
24. Hon. Willard Hall, of Delaware.
25. Rt. Rev. Wm. M. Otey, of Tenn.
26. Gerard Ralston, Esq., of England.
27. Rev. C. Van Rensselaer, D. D. of N. J.
(First elected in 1841.)
28. Thomas Hodgkin, M. D., of England
29. Rev. E. Burgess, D. D., of Mass.
30. Thomas R. Hazzard, Esq., of R. I.
31. Thomas Massie, M. D., of Va.
(First elected in 1842.)
32. Gen. Winfield Scott, U. S. A.
(First elected in 1843.)
33. Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, of New Jersey.
34. James Railey, Esq. of Miss.
35. Rev. G. W. Bethune, D. D. of N. Y.
(First elected in 1844.)
36. Elliott Cresson, Esq., of Penn.
37. Anson G. Phelps, Esq., of N. Y.
38. Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., of Mass.
39. Rev. Beverly Waugh, D. D., Bishop of the Meth. Epis. Church.
(First elected in 1845.)
40. Rev. W. B. Johnson, D. D. of S. C.
41. Moses Sheppard, Esq., of Md.
42. Rt. Rev. C. P. McIlvain D. D., of O.
43. Rev. J. T. Edgar, D. D., of Tenn.
44. Rev. P. Lindsley, D. D. do:
45. Hon. J. R. Underwood, of Ky.

(First elected in 1847.)

46. Rev J. J. Janeway, D. D., of N. J.
47. Hon. H. L. Lumpkin, of Geo.
48. James Lenox, Esq., of N. Y.
(First elected in 1848.)
49. Rev Joshua Soule, D. D. Bishop of the M. E. Church, South.
50. Rev. T. C. Upham, D. D., of Maine.
51. Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio.
52. Hon Thos. W. Williams, of Conn.
53. Hon. Simon Greenleaf, of Mass.
(First elected in 1849.)
54. Rev. John Early, D. D. of Virginia.
55. Rev Lovick Pierce, D. D. of Ga.
56. Hon. R. J. Walker, of Miss.
(First elected in 1850.)
57. Samuel Gurney Esq., of England.
58. Charles McMicken, Esq. of Ohio.
59. John Bell, M. D., of Penn.
(First elected in 1851.)
60. Hon. Charles M. Conrad, of La.
61. Rev. Robert Ryland, of Va.
62. Hon. Fred. P. Stanton, of Tenn.
(First elected in 1852.)
63. Rev. Nathan Bangs, D. D., of N. Y.
64. John Beveridge, Esq. do.
65. Hon James M. Wayne, of Georgia.
66. Hon. Robert F. Stockton, of N. J.
67. Hon. Henry W. Collier, of Ala.
(First elected in 1853.)
68. Hon. Edward Everett, of Mass.
69. Hon. Washington Hunt, of N. Y.
70. Hon. Haratio S. Seymour, do.
71. Hon. Joseph A. Wright, of Ind.
72. Hon Joseph C. Hornblower, of N. J.
73. Hon. George F. Fort, of New Jersey
74. Gen. John S. Dorsey, do.
75. Hon. Ralph J. Ingersoll, of Conn.
76. Benjamin Silliman, LL. D. do.
77. Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, of Penn.
78. Hon. Edward Coles, do.
79. Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D. do.
80. Rev. J. P. Durbin, D. D. do.
81. Edward McGehee, Esq. of Miss.
82. Thomas Henderson, Esq. do.
83. Daniel Turnbull, Esq., of La.
84. Hon. Thos. H. Seymour, of Conn
85. Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, of Ohio.

James Hall, M. D., and William Crane, Esq., were appointed a committee to inform Mr. Latrobe of his election.

The annual report was taken up and referred to the Board of Directors.

The Hon. Charles Fenton Mercer offered several resolutions, which, after some consideration, were referred to the Board of Directors for their action.

On motion, it was *Resolved*, That the thanks of this Society be tendered to the Hon. Charles Fenton Mercer, for the able and courteous manner with which he presided over the meeting of the Society, held last evening.

After which the Society adjourned to meet the 3d Tuesday of January, 1854, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Extracts from the Minutes of the Board of Directors.

COLONIZATION ROOMS,

Washington, Jan. 18, 1853.

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met, according to adjournment, this day, at 12 o'clock, M. Anson G. Phelps, Esq., of New York, was called to the Chair, and Gabriel P. Disosway, Esq., was appointed Secretary.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Maclean.

The minutes of the last meeting were read.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Maclean, a Committee was appointed to report upon the roll of the Board of Directors for the present year. The Rev. Dr. Maclean, Mr. Schieffelin, and Mr. Gregory, were appointed.

Messrs. A. G. Phelps, Jr., and L. B. Ward, were appointed a Committee to audit the Treasurer's account.

The Committee on preparing the roll, reported the following list of names, viz :

Vermont Colonization Society.—

John Wheeler, D. D.

Chas. Col. Society.—

Everett, Hon. Wil-

liam Appleton, Hon. J. H. Duncan, Hon. Albert Fearing, Dr. William R. Lawrence, James C. Dunn, Esq., Rev. Joseph Tracy.

Connecticut Colonization Society.

—Hon. Charles Chapman, Hon. Charles J. McCurdy, Hon. O. S. Seymour, Hon. Ebenezer Flower, Jas. Brewster, Esq., Jas. Donaghe, Esq., Hezekiah Huntington, Esq., Rev. N. S. Wheaton, D. D., Rev. John Orcutt.

New York State Col. Society.—

Anson G. Phelps, Esq., Anson G. Phelps, Jr., Esq.; L. B. Ward, Esq., H. M. Schieffelin, Esq., G. P. Disosway, Esq., Hon. D. S. Gregory, Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D.

New Jersey Colonization Society.

—Hon. Jacob W. Miller, Rev. John Maclean, D. D., Rev. A. D. Eddy, D. D., J. G. Goble, M. D., Rev. M. B. Hope, D. D.

Pennsylvania Col. Society.—

William V. Pettit, Esq., Joseph Harrison, Esq., Archibald Robertson, Esq., Rev. John Morris Pease, William Parker Foulke, Esq.

Virginia Colonization Society.—Rev. Philip Slaughter, Rev. Charles H. Read, Rev. Dr. Sparrow, Hon. J. F. Strother, Hon. Charles J. Faulkner, Hon. John S. Caskie, Rev. S. Caskie, Rev. Dr. Lee, Judge Moncure, S. S. Baxter, Esq., J. C. Crane, Esq., John Howard, Esq., John M. Patton, Jr., Esq., R. B. Bolling, Esq., Tazewell Taylor, Esq., D'Arcy Paul, Esq., Edgar Snowden, Esq., J. M. Speed, Esq., R. G. Scott, Esq., Rev. J. N. Danforth.

Ohio Col. Society.—Committee of Correspondence.—Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, William B. Thrall, Esq., J. J. Coombs, Esq.

Kentucky Colonization Society.—Hon. J. R. Underwood.

Knoxville, Tenn., Col. Society.—Hon. John Bell, Hon. James C. Jones, Hon. F. P. Stanton.

The Rev. B. Pinney, Rev. W. McLain and James Hall, M. D., *Life Directors*, were present.

The Rev. James Mitchell, present from Indiana, was, on motion, requested to take a seat, and participated in the deliberations of this Board. The same invitation was voted to the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, Agent of the Vermont Colonization Society.

Letters from Thomas R. Hazard, and Solomon Sturges, Esqs., *Life Directors*, were read by the Secretary.

A communication was presented by Mr. Disosway, from the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, of Indiana, which, on mo-

tion, was referred to a Committee, consisting of Rev. Dr. Maclean, Rev. Mr. Slaughter, and Hon. Mr. Vinton.

Adjourned to meet to-morrow at 9 o'clock, A. M.

—
January 19th.

The Board met according to adjournment.

The minutes of the last session were read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Brewster, Col. Charles Stearns, of Massachusetts, was invited to take part in the deliberations of this Board.

The Rev. Mr. Tracy, Rev. Dr. Eddy, and Rev. Mr. Pease were appointed a Committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

The Rev. Dr. Eddy presented the following resolutions, which were adopted, viz :

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be expressed to the Governors of such of the States as have commended the cause of African colonization in their annual messages ; and that we gratefully acknowledge our obligations to such Legislatures as have made appropriations to the cause of colonization, as not only greatly aiding its benevolent ends, but as directly commending this benevolent cause to the public confidence and support.

Resolved, That we contemplate with lively interest the introduction of the resolution now before the Senate of the United States, for the recognition of the Republic of Liberia as an independent nation.

urbanity with which he has presided over their deliberations during the present session.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be presented to G. P. Disosway, Esq., for his faithful and laborious attention in his capacity of Secretary of the Board at the present meeting, and for keeping so copious and correct a minute of the various proceedings.

The minutes were then read, corrected, and approved.

On motion, the Board adjourned to the third Tuesday in January, 1854, at 12 o'clock, M.

The meeting was closed with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Wheeler.

ANSON G. PHELPS,

Chairman.

GABRIEL P. DISOSWAY,

Secretary.

Address of the Hon. Edward Everett,

AT THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN COL. SOCIETY, 18th JANUARY, 1853.

Mr. President and Gent. of the Col. Soc'y:—

It was my intention when I was requested some weeks ago, to take a part in the proceedings of this evening, to give to the subject of the Colonization Society and its operations on the coast of Africa, the most thorough examination in my power, in all its bearings, considering that, whether we look to the condition of this country or the interests of Africa, no more important object could engage our attention. But during almost the whole of the interval that has since elapsed, my time and my thoughts have been so entirely taken up and pre-occupied, that it has been altogether out of my power to give more than the hastyest preparation to the part which I am to take in this evening's proceedings. I am therefore obliged to throw myself upon the indulgence of this audience, with such a hasty view of the subject as I have been alone able to take.

The Colonization Society seems to me to have been the subject of much unmerited odium, of much equally unmerited indifference on the part of the great mass of the community, and to have received that attention which it so well deserves, from but very few. We regard it now only in its infancy. All that we see in this country

is the quiet operation of a private association, pursuing the even tenor of its way without ostentation, without eclat; and on the coast of Africa there is nothing to attract our attention but a small settlement, the germ of a Republic, which, however prosperous, is but still in its infancy.

But before we deride even these small beginnings—before we make up our minds that the most important futurities are not wrapped up in them, even as the spreading oak is wrapped up in the small acorn which we can hold in our fingers, we should do well to recollect the first twenty-five or thirty years of the settlement at Jamestown, in your State, Mr. President, the parent of Virginia. We should do well to remember the history of that dreadful winter at Plymouth, when more than half of the *Mayflower's* little company were laid beneath the sod, and that sod smoothed over for fear the native savage would come and count the number of the graves. I think if you look to what has been done in Liberia in the last quarter of a century, you will find that it compares favorably with the most and the best that was done in Virginia or in Plymouth, during the same period. These seem to me to be reasons why we should not

quested to appoint such persons as may give their diligent attendance upon their duties as such during the three or four days of the session.

Resolved, That the Secretary send a copy of this preamble and resolution annually, to the State Societies.

The Rev. Dr. Wheeler presented the following resolution, which was adopted, viz :

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to report on alterations in the Constitution of the American Colonization Society, with special reference to securing a more permanent and effective Board of Directors for the Society.

The Rev. Dr. Wheeler, the Hon. Mr. Vinton, and the Rev. Dr. J. S. Bacon, were appointed said committee.

The Committee appointed to audit the Treasurer's account, reported that they have discharged the duty, and found it to be correct according to the exhibit. (For which see page 62)

The Committee on the communication of the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, from Indiana, presented the following report, which was accepted and adopted, viz :

The Committee to consider the communication from the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, of Indiana, would respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolution, viz :

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to appoint for one year, a general agent for the States of Michigan, Iowa, and Wis-

consin, and also for the States of Indiana and Illinois, if the Colonization Societies of the two last named States shall concur with respect to said two States : the compensation for salary and travelling expenses not to exceed one thousand dollars.

Adjourned to 5½ o'clock this evening.

—
Evening Session, Jan. 20th.

The Board met according to adjournment, at 5½ o'clock, P. M.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Executive Committee are hereby requested to invite the services of the Rev. R. R. Gurley, as travelling general agent of this Society.

On motion of Mr. Foulke, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board are due, and are hereby tendered to the Executive Committee, the Secretary, and the other officers of the Society, for the fidelity and ability with which they have discharged their respective duties during the past year.

On motion of Mr. Pettit, it was

Resolved, That the special thanks of this Board be presented to the Hon. Edward Everett, Secretary of State, for the able and most eloquent speech he delivered before the American Colonization Society, at their late annual meeting, and that the Secretary be requested to transmit to him a copy of this resolution, and to request of him a copy of the said speech for publication.

On motion the following resolutions were adopted, viz :

Resolved, That the warmest thanks of this Board be presented to Anson G. Phelps, Esq., for the ability and

urbanity with which he has presided over their deliberations during the present session.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be presented to G. P. Disowsay, Esq., for his faithful and laborious attention in his capacity of Secretary of the Board at the present meeting, and for keeping so copious and correct a minute of the various proceedings.

The minutes were then read, corrected, and approved.

On motion, the Board adjourned to the third Tuesday in January, 1854, at 12 o'clock, M.

The meeting was closed with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Wheeler.

ANSON G. PHELPS,

Chairman.

GABRIEL P. DISOWAY,

Secretary.

Address of the Hon. Edward Everett,

AT THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN COL. SOCIETY, 18th JANUARY, 1853.

Mr. President and Gent. of the Col. Soc'y:—

It was my intention when I was requested some weeks ago, to take a part in the proceedings of this evening, to give to the subject of the Colonization Society and its operations on the coast of Africa, the most thorough examination in my power, in all its bearings, considering that, whether we look to the condition of this country or the interests of Africa, no more important object could engage our attention. But during almost the whole of the interval that has since elapsed, my time and my thoughts have been so entirely taken up and pre-occupied, that it has been altogether out of my power to give more than the hastiest preparation to the part which I am to take in this evening's proceedings. I am therefore obliged to throw myself upon the indulgence of this audience, with such a hasty view of the subject as I have been alone able to take.

The Colonization Society seems to me to have been the subject of much unmerited odium, of much equally unmerited indifference on the part of the great mass of the unity, and to have received attention which it so well ^{deserves} but few. We ^{are} its infancy. ^{its} country

is the quiet operation of a private association, pursuing the even tenor of its way without ostentation, without eclat; and on the coast of Africa there is nothing to attract our attention but a small settlement, the germ of a Republic, which, however prosperous, is but still in its infancy.

But before we deride even these small beginnings—before we make up our minds that the most important futurities are not wrapped up in them, even as the spreading oak is wrapped up in the small acorn which we can hold in our fingers, we should do well to recollect the first twenty-five or thirty years of the settlement at Jamestown, in your State, Mr. President, the parent of Virginia. We should do well to remember the history of that dreadful winter at Plymouth, when more than half of the Mayflower's little company were laid beneath the sod, and that sod smoothed over for fear the native savage would come and count the number of the graves. I think if you look to what has been done in Liberia in the last quarter of a century, you will find that it compares favorably with the most and the best that was done in Virginia or in Plymouth, during the same period. These seem to me to be reasons why we should not

look with too much distrust at the small beginnings that have been made.

Gentlemen, the foundation of this Society was laid in a great political and moral necessity. The measures which were taken for the suppressions of the slave trade naturally led to the capture of slave-ships, and the question immediately arose what should be done with the victims that were rescued from them. It was necessary that they should be returned to Africa. They could not, each and all, be sent to their native villages. They had been collected from the whole interior of that country, many of them 2,000 miles in the interior, and it was out of the question that they should, immediately be sent to their homes. If they had been placed upon the coast, in a body, at any of the usual points of resort, the result would have been to throw them at once back again into the grasp of the native chiefs who are the principal agents of the slave trade. It was, therefore, absolutely necessary, if the course of measures undertaken for the suppression of the slave trade was to be pursued, that some Colony should be founded, under the name and influence and patronage of a powerful European or American State, where these poor victims should be placed at once, safely protected, supplied with necessary provisions of all kinds, civilized if possible, and by degrees enabled to find their way back to their native villages, which some of them no doubt, both from the English and American Colony have from time to time done; as we know in fact that they have.

This as I understand it, was one of the first ideas that gave origin to this Society, and as I said before, it was a political and moral necessity.

Then came the kindred object, which was more important because applicable to a much larger number of persons, of providing a suitable home for that portion of the free colored population of this country that were desirous of emigrating to the land of their fathers. This at first, as I understand, for it was before my day, was an object that approved itself almost universally throughout the country, to the South as well as to the North, to the white as well as to the colored population. Every body seemed to think at first that this was a practicable, desirable, and most praiseworthy object. By degrees, I am sorry to say, jealousies crept in, prejudices for so I must account them, arose; and in process of time, it has come to pass that this Society has become, I must say, intensely unpopular with a large class of the colored population whose interests and welfare were some of the prime objects of its foundation.

I will not undertake on this occasion to discuss the foundation of these prejudices. I will not dwell upon those, as they are called, oppressive laws, and that still more oppressive public sentiment in all parts of the country, which render the condition of the colored population in every part of the Union, one of disability, discouragement, and hardship. In order to meet the objection to the operation of the Society which arises from the statement that it tends to co-operate with, and to strengthen these oppressive laws and this oppressive public sentiment, I will for argument sake, take it for granted that this legislation and this sentiment are correctly thus characterized; that they are as oppressive, cruel, and tyrannical as they are declared to be.

Taking this for granted, I ask in

the name of common sense, in the name of humanity, does this state of things furnish any reason why the free colored population of the country, should be discouraged from leaving a state of things like this, and going to the land of their fathers, a continent of their own where no such legislation, where no such unfriendly public sentiment would exist; a great and fertile land, a land that is inviting them to come and take possession of it, and in various parts of which there is everything that can attract, and reward the industry of man? It seems to me that the objection which is urged to the Society, that it co-operates with that oppressive state of things here, furnishes the very strongest reason in favor of the emigration. Let us take a parallel case. Suppose any one had gone among that little company of persecuted christians in England, in the year 1608, who afterwards became the pilgrim church of Mr. Robinson at Leyden; or suppose any one had gone in 1630 to the more important company of Gov. Winthrop, the great founder of Massachusetts; had tried to excite their feelings against the projected emigration, had told them that England belonged to them as much as it did to their oppressors, had led them to stand upon their rights, and if necessary bleed and die for them: had depicted the hardships and sufferings of the passage, had painted in the darkest colors, the terrors of the wilderness into which they were about to venture; would that have been true friendship, would it have been kindness, would it have been humanity? Or to come nearer home, suppose at the present day one should go into Ireland, or France, or Switzerland, or Germany, or Norway, or any of the countries from which hundreds of thousands of men, in a depressed, destitute and

unhappy condition, are emigrating to the United States, to find a refuge, a home, a social position, and employment—suppose some one should go to them and try to stimulate a morbid patriotism, a bitter nationality, telling them the country where they were born, belonged as much to them as to the more favored classes; inducing them to stay where they were born, telling them that it was doubtful whether they would get employment in the new country, talking of the expenses, the diseases, the hardships of the poor emigrant, and in this way endeavor to deter them from this great adventure, which is to end in procuring a home and a position in the world, and an education for themselves and their children, would this be friendship, would this be kindness, would this be humanity? But these are the appeals which are made to the free colored population of this country, and it is by appeals like this that the Society and the colony have become, as I am sorry to say I believe is the case, highly unpopular among them.

But I must hasten on from this object of providing a home for the free colored population who wish to emigrate, to another which was a very considerable and leading object with the founders of this Society, and that is the suppression of the foreign slave trade. It is grievous to reflect, it is one of the darkest things that we read of in history, that contemporaneously with the discovery of this continent, and mainly from mistaken humanity towards its natives, the whole western coast of Africa was thrown open to that desolating traffic, which from time immemorial, had been carried on from the ports of the Mediterranean, the Nile, and the Red Sea, and the shores of Eastern Africa.—It is still more painful to reflect that

it was precisely at the period when the best culture of modern Europe was moving rapidly towards its perfection, that the intercourse of Africa with Europe, instead of proving a blessing proved a curse. Have you well considered, Mr. President, that it was in the days of Shakspeare, and Spenser, and Hooker, and Bacon, and other bright suns in the firmament of the glory of England, that her navigators first began to go forth, and as if in derision, in vessels, bearing the venerable names of "the Solomon" and "the Jesus," to the coast of Africa to tear away its wretched natives into a state of bondage. It was at the very time when in England and France, the last vestiges of the feudal system were breaking down, when private war was put an end to, and men began to venture out from the walled towns and dwell in safety in the open country, and to traverse the high roads without fear, it was then that these most polished nations began to enter into competition with each other, which should monopolize that cruel traffic, the African slave trade, the principal agency of which was to stir up a system of universal hostility; not merely between nation and nation, but between tribe and tribe, clan and clan, family and family, and often between members of the same household; for, I am sorry to say, it is no unprecedented thing for these poor creatures to sell their wives and children to the slave trader.

In this way the whole western coast of Africa became like the Northern and Eastern coast before, one general mart for the slave trade. This lasted for three hundred years. At length the public sentiment of the world, in Europe and America, was awakened. Several of the colonial assemblies in this country

passed acts inhibiting the slave trade, but they were uniformly negatived by the Crown. The Continental Congress in 1776, denounced the traffic. The federal convention in 1789 fixed a prospective period for its abolition in this country. The example was followed by the States of Europe. At the present day every christian and several of the Mahomedan powers have forbidden it; yet it is extensively carried on, and some authorities say that the number of slaves taken from Africa has not materially diminished; but I hope this is not true. This state of facts has led several persons most desirous of putting an end to the traffic, to devise some new system, some new agency; and all agree—there is not a dissenting voice on that point—that the most effectual, and in fact the only substitute is the establishment of colonies. Wherever a colony is established on the coast of Africa under the direction of a christian power in Europe or America, there the slave trade disappears; not merely from the coast of the colony, but from the whole interior of the country which found an outlet at any point on that coast. In this way, from the most northern extremity of the French and English colonies down to the most southern limit of the American settlements, the slave trade has entirely disappeared. The last slave mart in that region, the Gallinas, has within a short time, I believe, come within the jurisdiction of the American colony of Liberia. Now, along that whole line of coast and throughout the whole interior connected with it, a line of coast, as I believe, not less than that from Maine to Georgia—from every port and every harbor of which the foreign slave trade was carried on—with in the memory of man, it has en-

tirely disappeared. What Congresses of sovereigns at Vienna, and Aix-la-Chapelle, could not do, what squadrons of war steamers cruising along the coast could not achieve, what quintuple treaties among the powers of Europe could not effect by the arts of diplomacy, has been done by these poor little colonies, one of which at least, that of Liberia, has, in latter times, been almost without the recognition of this government, struggling into permanence by the resources furnished by private benevolence. (Applause.) I ask what earthly object of this kind more meritorious than this can be named? And what career is there opened to any colored man in Europe or America, more praiseworthy, more inviting than this, to form as it were, in his own person a portion of that living cordon, stretching along the coast and barring its whole extent from the approaches of this traffic? (Applause.)

But even the suppression of the slave trade, all important as it is, is but auxiliary to another ulterior object of still more commanding importance, and that is the civilization of Africa. The condition of Africa is a disgrace to the rest of the civilized world. With an extent nearly three times as great as that of Europe, its known portions of great fertility, teeming with animal and vegetable life, traversed by magnificent chains of mountains, East, and West, North and South, whose slopes send down the tributaries of some of the noblest rivers in the world, connecting on the North by the Mediterranean, with the ancient and modern culture of Europe, pouring on the West far into the Atlantic, that great highway of the world's civilization, running on the East into a near proximity to the South American continent, open on the East to the

trade of India: and on the North East by the Red Sea and the Nile, locked closely into the Asiatic continent, one would have thought that with all these natural endowments, with this noble geographical position, Africa was destined to be the emporium, the garden of the Globe. Man alone in this unhappy continent has dropped so far into arrears in the great march of humanity, behind the other portions of the human family, that the question has at length been started whether he does not labor under some incurable, natural inferiority. In this, for myself, I have no belief whatever.

I do not deny that among the numerous races in the African continent, as among the numerous races in all the other continents, there are great diversities, from the politic and warlike tribes upon the central plateau, to the broken down hordes on the slave coast, and on the banks of the Congo, and the squalid, half human Hottentot. But do you think the difference is any greater between them than it is between the Laplander, the Gipsy, the Calmuc, and the proudest and brightest specimens of humanity in Europe or America? I think not.

What then can be the cause of the continued uncivilization of Africa? Without attempting presumptuously to pry into the mysteries of Providence, I think that adequate causes can be found in some historical and geographical circumstances. It seems a law of human progress, which however difficult to explain, is too well sustained by facts to be doubted, that in the first advances out of barbarism into civilization, the first impulses and guidances must come from abroad. This of course leaves untouched the great mystery who could have made a beginning; but still as far back as history or tradition runs, we do find that the

first guidance and impulse came from abroad. From Egypt and Syria the germs of improvement were brought to Greece, from Greece to Rome, from Rome to the North and West of Europe, from Europe to America, and they are now speeding on from us to the farthest West, until at length it shall meet the East again. To what extent the aboriginal element shall be borne down and overpowered by the foreign influences, or enter into kindly combination with them, depends upon the moral and intellectual development of both parties. There may be such aptitude for improvement, or the disparity between the native and foreign race may be so small, that a kindly combination will at once take place. This is supposed to have been the case with the ancient Grecian tribes in reference to the emigrants from Egypt and the East. Or the inaptitude may be so great, and the disparity between the natives and the foreigners may be so wide that no such kindly union can take place. This is commonly supposed to be the case with the natives of our own continent, who are slowly and silently retiring before the inroads of a foreign influence.

Now in reference to this law of social progress, there have been in Africa two most unfortunate difficulties. In the first place, all the other branches of the human family that have had the start of Africa in civilization have, from the very dawn of history, been concerned in the slave trade, so that intercourse with foreigners, instead of being a source of mutual improvement to both parties, particularly to the weaker, has, in the case of Africa, only tended to sink them deeper into barbarism and degeneracy of every kind. This has been one difficulty. Another is the climate—this vast equatorial ex-

pense—this aggregate of land between the tropics, greater than all the other parts of the globe together, her fervid vertical sun, burning down upon the rank vegetation of her fertile plains, and rendering her shores and water courses pestiferous to a foreign constitution. This circumstance also seems to shut Africa out from the approaches of civilization through the usual channels. The ordinary inducements of gain, are too weak to tempt the merchant to those feverous shores. Nothing but a taste for adventure, approaching to mania, attracts the traveller; and when christian benevolence allures the devoted missionary to this field of labor, it lures him too often to his doom.

By this combination of influences, Africa seems to have been shut out from the beginning from all those benefits that otherwise result from foreign intercourse. But now, mark and reverence the Providence of God, educing out of these disadvantages of climate, (disadvantages as we consider them) and out of this colossal, moral wrong—the foreign slave trade—educing out of these seemingly hopeless elements of physical and moral evil, after long cycles of crime and suffering, of violence and retribution, such as history no where else can parallel—educing, I say, from these almost hopeless elements by the blessed alchemy of christian love the ultimate means of the regeneration of Africa, (applause.)

The conscience of the Christian world at last was roused; an end it was determined should be put to the foreign slave trade, but not till it had conveyed six millions of the children and descendants of Africa to the Western Hemisphere, of whom about one and a half millions have passed into a state of freedom; though born and educated, no

doubt, under circumstances unfavorable for moral or intellectual progress, sharing in the main the blessings, and the lights of our common christian civilization, and proving themselves, in the example of the Liberian colony, amply qualified to be the medium of conveying these blessings to the land of their fathers.

Thus you see at the very moment when the work is ready to commence, the instruments are prepared. Do I err in supposing that the same august Providence which has arranged, or has permitted the mysterious sequence of events to which I have referred, has also called out, and is inviting those chosen agents to enter upon the work? Every thing else has been tried and failed. Commercial adventure on the part of individuals has been unsuccessful; strength, courage, endurance, almost superhuman, have failed; well appointed expeditions fitted out, under the auspices of powerful associations, and powerful governments, have ended in the most calamitous failure; and it has been proved at last, by all this experience, that the white race of itself, cannot civilize Africa.

Sir, when that most noble expedition, I think in 1841, was fitted out, under the highest auspices in England, to found an agricultural colony at the confluence of the Niger and the Chad, out of one hundred and fifty white persons that formed a part of it, every man sickened, and all but three or four died. On the other hand, out of one hundred and fifty colored men, that formed part of the expedition, only three or four sickened, and they were men who had passed some years in the West Indies, and in Europe, and not one died. I think that fact, in reference to the civilization of Africa is worth, I had almost said all the treasure, and all the

of that ill-fated expedition.

Sir, you cannot civilize Africa,—you Caucasian—you proud white man—you all-boasting, all-daring, Anglo-Saxon, you cannot do this work. You have subjugated Europe; the native races of this country are melting before you as the untimely snows of April beneath a vernal sun; you have possessed yourselves of India, you threaten China and Japan; the farthest isles of the Pacific are not distant enough to escape your grasp, or insignificant enough to elude your notice: but this great Central Africa lies at your doors and defies your power. Your war steamers and your squadrons may range along the coast, but neither on the errands of peace, nor on the errands of war, can you penetrate into and long keep the interior. The God of nature, for purposes inscrutable, but no doubt to be reconciled with His wisdom and goodness, has drawn a cordon across the chief inlets that you cannot pass. You may hover on the coast, but woe to you if you attempt to make a permanent lodgment in the interior. Their poor mud-built villages will oppose no resistance to your arms; but death sits portress at their undefended gates. Yellow fevers, and blue plagues, and intermittent poisons, that you can see as well as feel, hover in the air. If you attempt to go up the rivers, pestilence shoots from the mangroves that fringe their noble banks; and the all-glorious sun, that kindles everything else into life and power, darts down disease and death into your languid frame. No, no, Anglo-Saxon, this is no part of your vocation. You may direct the way, you may survey the coast, you may point your finger into the interior; but you must leave it to others to go and abide there. The God of nature, in another branch of his family, has chosen out the instruments of

this great work—descendants of the torrid clime, children of the burning vertical sun—and fitted them by centuries of stern discipline for this most noble work—

From foreign realms and lands remote,
Supported by His care,
They pass unharmed through burning
climes,
And breathe the tainted air.

Sir, I believe that Africa will be civilized, and civilized by the descendants of those who were torn from the land. I believe it because I will not think that this great fertile continent is to be forever left waste. I believe it because I see no other agency fully competent to the work. I believe it because I see in this agency a most wonderful adaptation.

But doubts are entertained of the practicability of effecting this object by the instrumentality that I have indicated. They are founded in the first place, on the supposed incapacity of the free colored population of this country and the West Indies to take up and carry on such a work; and also on the supposed degradation and, if I may use such a word, unimprovability of the native African races, which is presumed to be so great as to bid defiance to any such operation.

Now, I think it would be very unjust to the colored population of this country and the West Indies to argue from what they have done under present circumstances, to what they might effect under the most favorable circumstances. I think, upon the whole, all things considered, that they have done quite as well as could be expected; that they have done as well as persons of European or Anglo-American origin would have done after three centuries of similar depression and hardship. You will recollect, sir, that Mr. Jefferson, in his valuable work, called "The Notes on Virginia,"

states in strong language the intellectual inferiority of the colored race. I have always thought that it ought to have led Mr. Jefferson to hesitate a little as to the accuracy of this opinion, when he recollected that in the very same work he was obliged to defend the Anglo-American race, to which he himself, and to which so many of us belong, against the very same imputation brought by an ingenious French writer, the Abbé Raynal, whose opinions were shared by all the school of philosophers to which he belonged. Why, it is but a very few years—I do not know that the time has now ceased—when we Anglo-Americans were spoken of by our brethren beyond the water, as a poor, degenerate, almost semi-barbarous race. In the liberal journals of England, within thirty years, the question has been contemptuously asked, in reference to the native country of Franklin, and Washington, and Adams, and Jefferson, and Madison, and Marshall; of Irving, Prescott, Bancroft, Ticknor, Bryant, and Cooper, Longfellow, and Hawthorne, and hosts of others: "Who reads an American book?" It seems to me in view of facts like this we ought to be a little cautious how we leap to the conclusion that the free colored African race is necessarily in a condition of hopeless inferiority.

Then in reference to the other difficulty about the unimprovability of the African. It is said that the Africans alone of all the branches of the human family have never been able to rise out of barbarism. Sir, I do not know that; I do not think that anybody knows it. An impenetrable cloud hangs over the early history of mankind in every part of the globe. We well know in reference to the whole North and West of Europe, and a great part of the South of Europe,

that it was utterly barbarous until the light of the Roman civilization shone in upon it, and in comparatively recent times. We also know that in very early times one of the native African races, I mean the Egyptians, attained a high degree of culture. They were the parents of all the arts of Greece, and through them of the ancient world. The Egyptians were a colored race.—They did not belong to the negro type; but still they were purely a colored race, and if we should judge of their present condition, as unimprovable as any of the tribes of Central Africa. Yet we find upon the banks of the Nile, the massive monuments of their cheerless culture that have braved the storms of time more successfully than the more graceful structures of Rome and of Greece.

It is true that some nations who have emerged from barbarism at a later period have attained the precedence over Africa, and have kept it to the present day; but I am not willing to believe that this arises from causes so fixed and permanent in their nature, that no reversal, at no length of time, is to be hoped from their operation. We are led into error by contemplating things too much in the gross. There are tribes in Africa which have made no contemptible progress in various branches of human improvement.—On the other hand, if we look at the population of Europe—if we cast our eyes from Lisbon to Archangel, from the Hebrides to the Black Sea,—if for a moment we turn our thoughts from the few who are born to wealth, and its consequent advantages, culture, education, and that lordship over the forces of nature which belongs to cultura

we turn fr
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pass their lives in the hopeless toil of the field, the factory, and the mine; whose inheritance from generation to generation is beggary; whose education from sire to son is stolid ignorance; at whose daily table hunger and thirst are the stewards, whose occasional festivity is brutal intemperance; if we could count their numbers—if we could sum up together in one frightful mass, all their destitution of the comforts and blessings of life, and thus form an estimate of the practical barbarism of the nominally civilized portions of the world, we should, I think, come to the conclusion that this supposed in-bred essential superiority of the European races does not really exist.

If there be any such essential superiority, why has it been so late in showing itself! It is said that the Africans have persisted in their barbarism for four or five thousand years. Europe persisted in her barbarism for three or four thousand years, and in the great chronology of Divine Providence, we are taught that a thousand years are but as one day. Sir, it is only ten centuries since the Anglo-Saxons, to whose race we are so fond of claiming kindred, were as barbarous and uncivilized as many of the African tribes. They were a savage, ferocious, warlike people; pirates at sea, bandits on shore, slaves of the most detestable superstitions; worshipping idols as cruel and ferocious as themselves. And, as to the foreign slave trade, it is but eight centuries, and perhaps less, since there was as much slave trade in proportion, upon the coast of Great Britain as in the Bight of Benin at the present day. The natives of England eight centuries ago, were bought and sent in the south and in the light refinement,

civilization, letters, arts, and by degrees all the delights, all the improvements of life followed in their train, and now we talk with the utmost self complacency of the essential superiority of the Anglo-Saxon race, and look down with disdain upon those portions of the human family, who have lagged a little behind us in the march of civilization.

Africa at the present day is not in that state of utter barbarism, which popular opinion ascribes to it. Here again we do not sufficiently discriminate. We judge in the gross. Certainly there are tribes wholly broken down by internal wars, and the detestable foreign slave trade; but this is not the character of the entire population. They are not savages. Most of them live by agriculture. There is some traffic between the coast and the interior. Many of the tribes have a respectable architecture, though of a rude kind, but still implying some progress of the arts. Gold dust is collected; iron is smelted and wrought; weapons and utensils of husbandry and household use are fabricated; cloth is woven and dyed; palm oil is expressed; there are schools; and among the Mahomedan tribes the Koran is read. You, Mr. President, well remember that twenty-one years ago, you and I saw in one of the committee rooms of yonder Capitol, a native African, who had been 40 years a field slave in the West Indies and in this country, and wrote at the age of 70 the Arabic character, with the fluency and the elegance of a scribe. Why, Sir, to give the last test of civilization, Mungo Park tells us in his journal that in the interior of Africa lawsuits are argued with as much ability, as much fluency, and at as much length as in Edinburgh. (Laughter and applause.)

Sir, I do not wish to run into paradox on this subject. I am aware that the condition of the most advanced tribes of Central Africa is wretched, mainly, in consequence of the slave trade. The only wonder is, that with this cancer eating into their vitals from age to age, any degree of civilization whatever can exist. But degraded as the ninety millions of Africans are, I presume you might find in the aggregate, on the continent of Europe, another ninety millions as degraded, to which each country in that quarter of the globe would contribute its quota. The difference is, and it is certainly an all important difference, that in Europe, intermingled with these ninety millions, are fifteen or twenty millions possessed of all degrees of culture up to the very highest, while in Africa there is not an individual who, according to our standard, has attained a high degree of intellectual culture; but if obvious causes for this can be shown, it is unphilosophical to infer from it an essential incapacity.

But the question seems to me to be put at rest, by what we all must have witnessed of what has been achieved by the colored race in this country and on the coast of Africa. Unfavorable as their position has been for any intellectual progress, we still all of us know that they are competent to the common arts and business of life, to the ingenious and mechanical arts, to keeping accounts, to the common branches of academical and professional culture. Paul Cuffee's name is familiar to everybody in my part of the country, and I am sure you have heard of him. He was a man of uncommon energy and force of character. He navigated to Liverpool his own vessel, manned by a colored crew. His father was a native African slave; his mother was

a member of one of the broken down Indian tribes, some fragments of which still linger in the corners of Massachusetts. I have already alluded to the extraordinary attainments of that native African Prince, Abdul Rahhman. If there was ever a native born gentlemen on earth he was one. He had the port and the air of a prince, and the literary culture of a scholar. The learned Blacksmith of Alabama, now in Liberia, has attained a celebrity scarcely inferior to his white brother, who is known by the same designation. When I lived in Cambridge a few years ago I used to attend, as one of the Board of Visitors, the examinations of a classical school, in which there was a colored boy, the son of a slave in Mississippi, I think. He appeared to me to be of pure African blood. There were at the same time two youths from Georgia, and one of my own sons, attending the same school. I must say that this poor negro boy, Beverly Williams, was one of the best scholars at the school, and in the Latin language he was the best scholar in his class. These are instances that have fallen under my own observation. There are others I am told which show still more conclusively the colored race for every kind of intellectual culture.

Now look at what they have done on the coast of Africa. Think of the facts that were spread before you in that abstract of the Society's doings, which was read this evening. It is only 25 or 30 years since that little colony was founded under the auspices of this Society. In that time what have they done; or rather let me ask what have they not done? They have established a well organized constitution of Republican Government, which is administered with ability and energy in peace, and by the unfortunate necessity of circumstances, also in war. They have courts of

justice, modelled after our own; schools, churches and lyceums.—Commerce is carried on, the soil is tilled, communication is open to the interior. The native tribes are civilized; diplomatic relations are creditably sustained with foreign powers; and the two leading powers of Europe, England and France, have acknowledged their sovereignty and independence. Would the same number of persons taken principally from the laboring classes, of any portion of England, or Anglo-America, have done better than this?

Ah! Sir, there is an influence at work through the agency of this Society, and other Societies, and through the agency of the colony of Liberia, and others which I hope will be established, sufficient to produce these and still greater effects. I mean the influence of pure unselfish christian love. This, after all, is the only influence that can never fail. Military power will at times be resisted, and overcome. Commercial enterprise, however well planned, may be blasted. State policy, however deep, may be outwitted; but pure, unselfish, manly, rather let me say heavenly love, never did, and in the long run never will fail, (applause.) It is a truth which this Society ought to write upon its banners, that it is not political nor military power, but the moral sentiment, principally under the guidance and influence of religious zeal; that has in all ages civilized the world. Arms, craft, and mammon lie in wait, and watch their chance, but they cannot poison its vitality. Whatever becomes of the question of intellectual superiority, I should insult this audience, if I attempted to argue that in the moral sentiments, the colored race stand upon an equality with us. I read a year or two ago in a newspaper an anecdote which illustrates this in

so beautiful and striking a manner that, with your permission I will repeat it.

When the news of the discovery of gold reached us from California, a citizen of the upper part of Louisiana, from the Parish of Rapides, for the sake of improving his not prosperous fortunes, started with his servant to get a share, if he could, of the golden harvest. They repaired to the gold regions. They labored together for a while with success. At length the strength of the master failed, and he fell dangerously sick. What then was the conduct of the slave in those far off hills? In a State whose constitution did not recognize slavery, in that newly gathered and not very thoroughly organized state of society, what was his conduct? As his master lay sick with the typhus fever, Priest and Levite came, and looked upon him, and passed by on the other side. The poor slave stood by him, tended him, protected him; by night and by day his sole companion, nurse and friend. At length the master died. What then was the conduct of the slave in those distant wastes, as he stood by him whom living he had served, but who was now laid low at his feet by the great Emancipator? He dug his decent grave in the golden sands. He brought together the earnings of their joint labor; these he deposited in a place of safety as a sacred trust for his master's family. He then went to work under a Californian sun to earn the wherewithal to pay his passage home. That done, he went back to the banks of the Red River, in Louisiana, and laid down the little store at the feet of his master's widow.—[Applause.]

Sir, I do not know whether the story is true, I read it in a public journal. The Italians have a proverbial saying of a tale like this, that if it is not true it is well invented. This, Sir, is too good to be invented. It is, it must be true. That master and that slave ought to live in marble and in brass, and if it was not presumptuous in a person like me so soon to pass away and to be forgotten, I would say their memory shall never perish.

Fortunati ambo! si quid mea carmina possint,
Nulla dies unquam memori vos eximet ævo.

There is a moral treasure in that incident. It proves the capacity of the colored race to civilize Africa. There is a moral worth in it, beyond all the riches of California. If all her gold—all that she has yet yielded to the indomitable industry of the adventurer, and all that she locks from the cupidity of man, in the virgin chambers of her snow-clad sierras—were all moulten into one vast ingot, it would not, in the sight of Heaven, buy the moral worth of that one incident. [Applause.]

Gentlemen of the Colonization Society, I crave your pardon for this long intrusion upon your patience. I have told you—pardon that word, you knew it before—I have reminded you of the importance of the work, of the instrumentality by which it is to be effected, of the agents chosen as I think in the councils of Heaven to carry it into effect; and now what remains for us, for every friend of humanity, but to bid God speed to the undertaking?

[The honorable gentleman resumed his seat amidst loud and long continued applause.]

NOTE.—I perceive from a note to the foregoing speech as republished in the Colonization Herald, that, in speaking from memory of the Expedition to the Niger in 1841, I considerably overrated the mortality among the whites. Nearly every white member of the expedition was disabled by sickness from the performance of duty; but forty only died. This mortality, however, required the immediate abandonment of the enterprise.—E. E.

D.

Receipts and Expenditures of the American Colonization Society,

C.

From 1st January, 1852, to 1st January, 1853.

To Balances due the Society per last report.....\$35,149 48		
Cash on hand.....8,396 94		43,546 42
Receipts from the following sources, to wit:		
Legacies.....	7,162 62	
Profit and loss.....	1,865 06	
African Repository.....	1,267 15	
Emigrants.....	9,547 19	
Donations.....	33,387 30	
Miscellaneous—Received from sundry persons for remittance to individuals in Liberia, &c.....	1,497 52	
Total receipts.....	98,373 26	
Balances due by the Society.....	23,283 43	
		\$121,556 69
By Balance due by the Society per last report, Payments for the following objects, to wit:		
Salaries of Physicians and Agents in Liberia, &c.....		\$6,862 34
Purchase of Territory.....		5,883 84
Liberian Government, on account of the Grando War.....		6,536 42
Expense in the Thompson Will case.....		5,758 95
Salaries of the Secretary, Recording Secretary and Clerk of the Am. Col. Soc. rent of Office, fuel and stationery, paper for the annual report, and printing, &c.....		63 50
Profit and loss.....		5,716 45
Paper for the African Repository and printing, collection of subscriptions, &c....		1,326 55
Transportation and support of emigrants.		2,468 52
Compensation to Agents, and other expenses in collecting funds.....		48,921 70
Miscellaneous—Remitted to sundry persons in Liberia.....		7,750 26
		985 83
Total expenditures.....	91,573 36	
Balances due the Society.....	29,983 33	
		\$121,556 69

COLONIZATION ROOMS, Washington City, January 1st, 1853.

NOAH FLETCHER, Book-keeper.

The Committee to whom was referred the Treasurer's Account, beg leave to report—That they have carefully examined the same, and compared it with the vouchers, and find the above statement to be correct and satisfactory.

ANSON G. PHELPS, Jr. }
J. B. WARD, } Auditors.

Sailing of the Brig Zebra.

The brig Zebra, chartered by the Louisiana Colonization Society, as the agent of this Society, sailed from New Orleans for Liberia on the 31st December, with 135 emigrants; of whom 23 were born free, 15 purchased their freedom or were purchased by their friends, and 97 were emancipated by different persons in Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas. Two citizens of Liberia, Isaac Jackson and Robert A. J. Kennedy, who had spent some months in this country, also sailed in the Zebra.

A few days after the sailing of the vessel, (as most of our readers have probably been already apprised through the daily papers,) the cholera broke out among the emigrants and the crew, which soon resulted in the death of the captain, mate, three seamen, and thirty-five of the emigrants. On the 14th January, the brig put into the Savannah river in distress, and, on learning by telegraph of this melancholy state of things, we despatched a mes-

sage to Messrs. Kinchley, Lockett, & Co., of Savannah, authorizing them to do every thing necessary for the comfort of the emigrants, and for the despatch of the vessel, so soon as circumstances would justify the sailing. In a letter, dated January 24th, they say, "The cholera has disappeared, and we can report the general aspect of things on board in a fair and prosperous condition. We despatched a lighter down to the ship to-day, for the purpose of receiving the contents of the brig, until she could be cleaned out and thoroughly purified; after which they will be replaced, and very soon after be ready for sea. Every attention, in the way of medicines, medical attendance, water, and all that was necessary, has been bestowed on the brig and emigrants."

In our next number, we shall give a list of the emigrants who sailed from New Orleans in the Zebra; also a list of the names of those that died.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 1st of January, to the 1st of February, 1853.

MAINE.			
<i>Bangor</i> —John Ham, Esq., \$10,			
Mrs. Mary Ham, Mrs. James			
Crosby, each \$5, Cash, Cash,			
each \$1.....	22 00		
<i>Wells</i> —Mrs. Olive Bourne.....	1 00		
	23 00		
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
<i>Claremont</i> —Nathaniel Crowley,			
Esq.....	1 00		
VERMONT.			
<i>Royalton</i> —Dea. Salmon Joiner...	1 00		
MASSACHUSETTS.			
By Rev. J. N. Danforth:—			
<i>Boston</i> —Hon. W. Appleton, M.			
C., towards constituting Mil-			
lard Fillmore, President of the			
United States, a Life Director of			
the Am. Col. Soc.	20 00		
CONNECTICUT.			
By Rev. John Orcutt:—			
<i>Newtown</i> —Henry Beers, D. B.			
V. Baldwin, each \$5; Rev. Jas.			
Atwater, Mrs. Sarah Baldwin,			
Isaac Beers, Esq., Miss Beers,			
cash, each \$1; E. Starr, 25			
cents, others \$4,20; contribu-			
tion in the M. E. Church \$4,17.	23 62		
<i>Seymour</i> —G. F. and J. W. De			
Forest, \$10, R. French, \$5, A.			
Steele, \$1, others, \$5,30, con-			
tribution in the M. E. Church,		23 32	
\$2,02.....			
<i>Winsted</i> —E. Beardsley, \$10; N.			
Adams, Esq., Gen. Harvey,			
each, \$5; J. T. Rockwell, John			
Boyd, Esq., M. and C. J.			
Camp, each \$3; S. W. Cove,			
Mrs. L. C. Phelps, Mrs. Sam-			
uel Boyd, T. Bronson, each			
\$1.....		33 00	
<i>Branford</i> —L. Blackstone, \$10;			
Mrs. Timothy Gillett, E. F.			
Rogers, each \$5; Mrs. Mary			
Daniels, \$2; E. B. Barker, Dr.			
W. L. Lay, Dea. H. Page,			
each \$1.....		25 00	
<i>New London</i> —Balance due the			
Am. Col. Soc., from the estate			
of the late Mrs. Susan C. Kel-			
logg, formerly of Williams-			
town, Mass., and late of New			
London, by Robert Coit, Esq.,			
Executor.....		37 92	
		142 86	
NEW YORK.			
<i>Cooper's Plains</i> —John Cooper,			
Esq.....		10 00	

NEW JERSEY.	
<i>Pitt's Grove</i> —Contribution from Rev. George W. Janvier's church.....	20 00
<i>New Brunswick</i> —New Jersey Col. Society, Rev J. J. Jane-way, D. D.....	100 00
	120 00

DELAWARE.	
By Rev. J. N. Danforth :—	
<i>Delaware</i> —From a friend to Col- onization, towards constituting Millard Fillmore, President of the U. S. a Life Director of the Am. Col. Soc.	30 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
<i>Georgetown</i> —Mrs. Charles P. Ec- kel.....	10 00

By Rev. J. N. Danforth :—	
<i>Washington City</i> —Hon. J. P. Kennedy, Sec. Navy, \$10; Hon. S. D. Hubbard, P. M. General \$10; W. Hunter, Esq. \$5, to- wards constituting Millard Fill- more, President U. S. a Life Director of the Am. Col. Soc. \$25,00; Hudson Taylor, Chas. B. Maury, George Parker, Thomas Parker, Joseph Bry- an, Z. D. Gilman, T. Bastia- nelli, Ephraim Wheeler, Wm. B. Jackson, Walter Howe, each \$1, \$10.....	35 00
	45 00

VIRGINIA.	
<i>Raccoon Ford</i> —Miss Eliza String- fellow.....	4 00
By Rev. J. N. Danforth :—	
<i>Alexandria</i> —S. Shinn \$10; C. B. Shirley, \$5, towards consti- tuting Millard Fillmore, President U. S. a Life Director of the Am. Col. Soc.	15 00
<i>Salem, Roanoke Co.</i> —John B. J. Logan, annual contribution for 1852 and 1853.....	20 00
<i>Putnam County</i> —Miss Jane A. Summers and Miss Celena L. Summers, annual contribution.	50 00
<i>Prince Edward County</i> —Rev. F. S. Sampson, D. D.....	3 00
<i>Big Lick</i> —Mrs Sarah Betts, an- nual contribution for 1853.....	10 00
	102 00

LOUISIANA.	
By Rev. E. B. Cleghorn :—	
<i>New Orleans</i> —Louisiana State Col. Soc., Thos. Allen Clarke, L. Maltby, each \$50; L. Mc-	

Knight, \$30; E. Peale, \$30, to constitute himself a life mem- ber of the Am. Col. Soc.; R. Geddes, \$25; Thos. A. Adams, John Kemp, F. F. Folger, J. Greenleaf, M. Greenwood, T. Lockhart, Slark, Day and Stauffer, each \$20; J. H. Heald, J. B. Gribble, T. K. Price, J. M. Hall, H. Bean, G. M. Bayley, W. M. Goodrich, E. J. Hart & Co., J. W. Stanton, C. Gardiner, Cash, W. C. Micou, R. B. Sumner, Riek- ett, Perkins and Co., C. D. Buck and Peek, J. S. Halsey, A. P. Simpson, S. H. Mudge, E. A. Bradford, J. E. Cald- well, C. Roselius, each \$10; J. Kimpsum, W. J. Patterson, Pat. Sweeny, C. C. Lathrop, Wells & Rowley, R. W. Adams, F. Camerden, H. Thomas, jr., L. Matthews, T. J. Dix, George Jonas, N. R. Jennings, B. J. Moreno, R. G. Latting, R. J. Ward, P. O. Stark, L. Hunton, D. Beebee, T. B. Winston, Cash, each \$5; L. V. Feltus, \$3; W. G. Rob- inson, Wm. Holt, each \$2,50; Cash, \$2,75; Cash, \$2; Cash, \$1,75;—\$649,50; \$60 of which are to constitute Rev. A. D. McCoy, Alexandria, La., and Lr. N. B. Benedict, New Or- leans, La., life members of the Am. Col. Soc.....	649 50
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MISSISSIPPI.	
<i>Natchez</i> —From the Berean Ch., \$3,40; Carmel Church, \$1,60; by Rev. James Purviance.....	5 00
<i>Eutaw</i> —Rev. A. W. Young....	5 00
<i>College Hill</i> —Collection in "Col- lege Church," by Rev. L. B. Gaston, Pastor.....	15 00
<i>Olive Branch</i> —A. B. Cowan, Esq.....	17 00
	42 00

TENNESSEE.	
<i>Blountville</i> —Sam'l Rhea, annual contribution for 1853,.....	10 00

OHIO.	
<i>Cincinnati</i> —Hon. Jacob Burnet, annual donation,.....	100 00
<i>Canaan</i> —John H. Deakoof,....	50
	100 50

WISCONSIN.	
<i>Patch Grove</i> —Rev. Ira Tracy,...	\$5 00

Total Contributions \$1,263 94

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXIX.]

WASHINGTON, MARCH, 1853.

[No. 3.]

The Expedition by the Brig Zebra.

IN our last number, we published a notice of the sailing of the Brig Zebra from New Orleans on the 31st December, with 135 emigrants and two citizens of Liberia. We also noticed the fact of the cholera having broken out on board the vessel a few days after the sailing, and of the arrival of the brig in the Savannah river in distress, with the loss of the captain, mate, three seamen, and thirty-five of the emigrants. In our present number, we publish a list of the names of the emigrants, with a mark designating the names of those who fell victims to the desolating scourge. We have used every means in our power to ascertain the true cause of the cholera on board the Zebra; and from all that we have been able to learn, we are fully satisfied that the cause of the disease cannot justly be traced to any inattention or want of proper management on the part of our agents in New Orleans who fitted out the expedition. In addition to the correspondence published in the

National Intelligencer of the 5th of February, which will be found below, we give an extract from a letter from THOMAS ALLEN CLARKE, Esq, dated New Orleans, 31st January, 1853, as follows:

“I inclose a statement made by Mr. Richard Swain, Surveyor, and also one from Mr. R. M. Harrison, the ship-broker, from whom we chartered the Zebra. It is to my own knowledge that the water casks were burnt out. I myself saw part of the burning while in progress. I gave an order to the cooper to do the work, and it was reported to me as done, and the bill by me ordered to be paid.” The statement made by Mr. Swain is as follows: “The Brig Zebra is about 230 tons carpenters’ measurement, and by register is 199 tons. She had a clear hold fore and aft; having a house on deck for cabin, and a house also for sailors, and steerage passengers. She was full built, and would carry about twenty-three hundred barrels of flour;—a good vessel, fair sailer, coppered, and well found in sails and rigging. Has brought under the United States’ passage law one hundred and five passengers from Antwerp to the United States. I gave her a thorough examination on her arrival, and reported as above

Given under my hand and seal this 31st day of January, 1853.

RICHARD SWAIN, *Inspector.*"

The statement of Mr. Harrison, is as follows:

"NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 31, 1853.

I, R. M. Harrison, of the house of R. M. Harrison & Co., superintended the loading and fitting out of the Brig Zebra for Liberia, (as well as the fitting out of the Brig Julia Ford last year) and certify that the casks were burned out well, for both vessels, by the same cooper. The berths were the same kind of lumber and put up by the same carpenter; and in all respects, every thing for the Zebra was the same as for the Julia Ford. A portion of the passengers of the Zebra were lodged in the houses on deck. The lumber used was the only kind that is for sale here for such purpose, and the same as has been used for vessels carrying passengers to Chagres, San Juan, and California. The water was taken from the Mississippi river, and is said to be the best water for carrying to sea, and is always taken by vessels from this port, and mostly used by families in the city. On the day of departure, I remained by the vessel after the Committee had left, and saw her start. There was much fruit and sundry vegetables given to the emigrants by their friends on shore.

R. M. HARRISON."

By the above statement of Mr. Harrison, it will be perceived that the Zebra was fitted out as carefully as the Julia Ford was last year; the latter of which reached Liberia without any disease having been
d among the emigrants.

ve only to add, that it

to put

the water for emigrants in sperm oil casks, after having them unheaded and burned out, by which the inside of the cask becomes charred, and much better fitted for keeping water pure and sweet than any other kind of casks that can be used.

The Zebra sailed from Savannah on the 10th February, in charge of Captain Hart, who took the place of Captain Mitchell, deceased. Our correspondent at Savannah informs us that the emigrants were all well and in good spirits; the vessel having been thoroughly cleansed and purified, and every thing necessary having been done for their comfort the balance of the voyage.

[From the National Intelligencer, February 5th.]

THE CHOLERA ON BOARD THE BRIG ZEBRA.

COLONIZATION ROOMS,

Washington, February 4, 1853.

GENTLEMEN: Will you do me the favor to publish the following letters? They relate to a matter in which many of your readers are interested. They vindicate the character and management of the gentlemen who fitted out the expedition by the Zebra.

There is one fact, in addition to what Dr. Hall has stated, which ought to be mentioned. The captain and mate and the crew of the vessel had their own water in the regular water casks of the brig, and did not of course drink the water out of the oil casks belonging to the emigrants. They also had their own cabin, and did not sleep in the berths of the emigrants; and yet, as we understand, they were among the first who died.

I have received a letter from Thomas Allen Clarke, Esq., Secretary of the Louisiana State Coloni-

zation Society, in which he says: "Never did an expedition go off from here so favorably. The captain and mate were particularly kind and considerate in their attention and management, and I looked upon their kind manner as a favorable augury. I fear the people must have been imprudent in their diet before starting. Mr. Harrison, the brig's agent, so says to me this morning."

Will you not request the papers which have published the paragraph alluded to to publish these facts also?

I am, gentlemen, yours, with great respect,

W. McLAIN,
Sec'y Am. Col. Society.

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COLONIZATION ROOMS,

Washington, February 2, 1853.

MY DEAR SIR: You have doubtless seen in the papers of the day, sundry notices of the calamitous voyage of the barque Zebra from New Orleans, bound to Liberia, which put into Savannah in distress. It has been stated that the cholera, which broke out on board, was caused by the use of oil casks to hold water for the emigrants, and of unseasoned lumber in the construction of their deck and berths. As you are a medical man, and have made many voyages to Liberia with emigrants, and fitted out so many vessels for that purpose, I beg you will give me your opinion freely upon this subject, be it confirmatory of the reports as above or otherwise.

Please let me hear from you at your earliest leisure, and very much oblige,

Yours respectfully,
W. McLAIN,
Sec'y Am. Col. Society.

To Dr. JAMES HALL, Baltimore.

BALTIMORE,

February 3, 1853.

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of yesterday was this morning received, and I hasten to reply. The case of the Zebra had attracted my attention, and I have been surprised not to see the statement made in the papers either contradicted or explained. I have no hesitation in declaring, without fear of contradiction, that the use of oil casks was not the cause of the cholera on board the Zebra. I have fitted out from twenty-five to thirty vessels carrying emigrants to Liberia, have made several passages across the Atlantic with emigrants, in all of which a part, and in most cases the whole, of the water for the use not only of emigrants but cabin passengers was contained in oil casks, and I never yet knew of a case of cholera on board any vessel so fitted, nor of a case of illness of any kind that could justly be attributed to the use of oil casks. In addition, most of the vessels which transported United States troops from this port during the Mexican war used oil casks for their water, and I never heard of any cholera on board. I think so many instances ought to settle this point to the satisfaction of all. The production or generation of cholera from the use of unseasoned lumber for false deck and berths I consider still more preposterous. I have used seasoned and unseasoned lumber for this purpose as it came to hand, and never knew of any difference, or heard of any ill effects from the unseasoned. All accustomed to sea-faring life well know the extreme dampness of the hold of a vessel; that there is a constant evaporation from the bilge-water, as it is termed, swashing to and fro from the vessel's motion, causing often a visible steam

to rise from the hatches; that all utensils and pocket implements of iron or steel immediately blacken or rust at sea; and it can hardly be supposed that this extreme humidity could be greatly increased by the small quantity of unseasoned lumber used in a one-inch deck or berth board. Were the emigrants to sleep on bare damp plank, cold or rheumatism, or even fever might be the result, but hardly cholera. But the emigrants have their thick mattresses or feather beds, and cannot be at all injured from the slight dampness of common unseasoned lumber.

It was also stated in the paragraphs I saw that the berths of emigrants were in a most filthy condition. This is not a remarkable fact, when the cholera had been on board some ten or twelve days, probably two-thirds of the emigrants helpless with it, near one-third of the whole number dead, the captain and officers all dead too. It is almost a marvel that any were alive; that the vessel ever got into port. It seems to me that the cholera on board the Zebra depended in no manner upon the character of her outfit. It came on entirely too early for that. I have learned that it appeared the *third day* after her sailing.

The *rationale* of the whole matter no doubt is this: the cholera was in New Orleans and its vicinity when the vessel sailed. Many of the emigrants had imbibed the disease; it broke out on board soon after leaving port, under circumstances most favorable to its being communicated to others, (without raising the question of contagion;) it was so communicated, and unhappily proved extremely fatal—all of which, I believe, would have been the case had the deck and berths been con-

structed of dry sandal-wood, and the water been put up in glass. I beg you will not entertain a thought of any improvidence, bad management, or neglect of duty on the part of your New Orleans agents, until you have other evidence than the statements alluded to.

I am, very truly,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES HALL.

To the Rev. WM. McLAIN,

Secretary Am. Col. Society.

Since the foregoing was put in type, we have received another letter from Mr. Clarke of New Orleans, in which he alludes to the fact of a vessel (the Barque *Nashua*, Capt. J. H. Mortimer,) having sailed from that port a short time previous to the sailing of the Zebra, bound to Philadelphia, but in consequence of the breaking out of the cholera among the crew—all of whom were attacked, and four died—the captain put back to New Orleans, had his vessel thoroughly cleansed, shipped a new crew, and made the voyage without further sickness on board.

Mr. Clarke also furnishes us with the following certificate, which, we think, to all reasonable minds, must be *satisfactory* evidence that none of the water casks on board the Zebra were linseed oil casks, as has been stated, but that they were all sperm oil casks: which testimony, added to that of the casks having been thoroughly burned out, and then filled with Mississippi water, is, to our minds, indubitable evidence that "bad water" was not the cause of the cholera on board the Zebra.

Certificate of L. Sturtevant and Co.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 17, 1853.

THOS. ALLEN CLARKE, Esq

Sec. La. Col. Soc., New Orleans;

DEAR SIR;—In reply to your communication, under this date, relative to the water casks, furnished by us for the brig ZEBRA, we beg leave to state most *positively*, that there were no *linseed oil casks* among the lot, and none other than *sperm* as called for by your order.

Truly yours,
L. STURTEVANT & Co.

List of Emigrants

By the Brig Zebra, from New Orleans, December 31, 1852, for Simou and Monrovia.

No.	Names.	Age.	Education.	What Church member of.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
<i>New Orleans, La.</i>						
1	William E. Hall, †	49	read,		Slave,	Purchased himself.
2	Ann Maria " wife	40			do.	Em. by W. H. Ireland.
3	Alexander " ad. son	11	read,		do.	Purchased by W. E. Hall.
4	Ancea Jackson	43		Baptist,	do.	Purchased herself.
5	Richard Jackson	45	read,		do.	Em. by W. M. Beal.
6	Hester † " wife	40		Baptist,	do.	do.
7	Louisa " dtr.	15	read,		do.	do.
8	Charles J. " son	9			do.	do.
9	John Jordan	7			do.	do.
10	Preston Hughes	35		Meth od.	do.	Em. by James Miller.
11	Abraham Watson	55			do.	Em. by Miss M. Beyett.
12	Rebecca " wife	50			do.	do.
13	Bayless " son	19			do.	do.
14	Joseph † " "	17			do.	do.
15	Catharine " dtr.	15			do.	do.
16	Emily " "	12			do.	do.
17	Rose Tuling,	29	read,	Presbt'n	do.	Purchased herself.
18	Mary Roberts,	35			do.	Em. by Rev. Dr. Scott.
19	Walter S. " son	14			do.	do.
20	Amanda " dtr.	11			do.	do.
21	Lucinda † " "	9			do.	do.
22	Thomas " son	6			do.	do.
23	Napoleon B. " "	4 weeks,			do.	do.
<i>Maury county, Tenn.</i>						
24	Squire Kennedy,	60			do.	Em. by W. E. Kennedy.
25	Zany " wife	59		Baptist,	do.	do.
26	Eliza " dtr.	38			do.	do.
27	Gabriel " son	30	read,		do.	do.
28	Sarah T. " dtr.	24	do.		do.	do.
29	Rufus A. " son	22	do.		do.	do.
30	Adley D. " "	20	do.		do.	do.
31	Rowena M. " dtr.	18	read & write		do.	do.
32	Antoinette " "	15	spell,		do.	do.
33	Austin Ash " "	14	do.		do.	do.
34	Coy Carver " }	12	read,		do.	do.
35	Rebecca W. " }	11			do.	do.
36	Cynthia Kennedy, †	29			do.	do.
37	Eliza " dtr.	7			do.	do.
38	Cornelia " "	5			do.	do.
39	Ellen " "	3			do.	do.
40	Mira † " "	1			do.	do.
41	Marcus " }	22	read,		do.	do.
42	Polly " }	26		Method.	do.	do.
43	Nancy " }	19	read,		do.	do.
44	Prince " }	17	spell,		do.	do.
45	Laurence " }	15			do.	do.
46	Mary " }	13			do.	do.
47	Kemp † " }	11			do.	do.
48	Sarah A. " }	10			do.	do.
49	Catharine " }	8			do.	do.
50	William Armor,	30			do.	Purchased himself.

No.	Name.	Age.	Education.	What Church Member of.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
51	Henry Mitchell,	52			Slave,	Em. in North Carolina.
52	Edward Foster <i>Montgomery, Ala.</i>	9			Free,	
53	January Birch,†	82		Baptist,	Slave,	Purchased himself.
54	Rhoda " wife	58		do.	do	Purchased herself.
55	Thomas E. Wilson,	34	read,		do	Purchased by his wife.
56	Penry† " wife	36		Method.	do	Em. by John A. Campbell.
57	Lenora " dtr.	16	read,		Free.	
58	Rich. " son	13			do	
59	John† " "	11			do	
60	Susan " dtr.	9			do	
61	Evaline† " "	7			do	
62	Willis " son	5			do	
63	Hannah Grier,	35			do	
64	David A. " son	15			do	
65	Obedience " dtr. <i>Pike county, Ala.</i>	13			do	
66	Calvin Witherspoon†	35	read&write	Method.	do	
67	Mary " wife	25		Baptist,	do	
68	Martha " dtr.	6			do	
69	Laura† " "	4			do	
70	Frances " " <i>Greene county, Ala.</i>	2			do	
71	Susannah Cocke,	39			Slave,	Em. by Gen. J. H. Cocke.
72	Agnes† " dtr.	18	spell,		do	do
73	George " son <i>Morgan county, Mo.</i>	16	do.		do	do
74	Ellen Fruit,† <i>Ficksburg, Miss.</i>	30		Presbt'n	do	Em. by Mrs. Susan Fruit.
75	Mitchell Vick,	29			Slave,	Em. by G. J. Vick.
76	Sarah " wife	28		Baptist,	do	do
77	William " son	9			do	do
78	Mary " dtr.	7			do	do
79	Henry Vick,	28	read,	Method.	do	do
80	Eveline " wife	25			do	do
81	Jerry† " son	5			do	do
82	Louisa† " dtr. <i>Shelbyville, Ky.</i>	2			do	do
83	Moses Jackson, <i>Logan county, Ky.</i>	41			do	Em. by J. H. Wilson.
84	Hanson Freeman,	40	read,	Method.	do	Em. by J. P. Freeman.
85	John Duncan,	30	do.	Baptist,	Free,	
86	Wilson Freeman.†	18			do	
87	Harriet Freeman, <i>Jefferson county, Ky.</i>	17		do.	do	
88	Henry Summerville <i>Louisville, Ky.</i>	30	read,	do.	Slave,	Purchased himself.
89	William H. Johnson	38	good.	do.	do	Em. by Wm. Richardson.
90	Henry Gatewood <i>Paris, Ky.</i>	17	do.		do	Purchased by his mother.
91	Andrew Ferguson	24	do.	Presbt'n	do	Em. by Andrew Todd.
92	Sarah Janet wife <i>Bardonia, Ky.</i>	22	read.		do	Purchased by her father.
93	Alfred Hines,†	18	good,		do	Em. by Dr. A. W. Hines.

No.	Names.	Age.	Education.	What Church Member of.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
<i>Barron county, Ky.</i>						
94	Carter Smith, †	49	read,		Free,	
95	Matilda " wife	48		Baptist,	Slave,	Em. by Mrs. Eliz. Nunn.
96	Henry Nunn,	33		do	do	Purchased himself.
97	Mary Ann Nunn, †	31	read,	do.	do	Em. by Mrs. Eliz. Nunn.
98	Sarah Frances Nunn	9			do	do
99	Matilda Ann Nunn	9			do	do
100	Polly P. Nunn, †	4			do	do
101	Wm. Henry Nunn †	2 mos.			do	do
102	Jease Irwin Nunn †	6			do	do
<i>Georgetown, Ky.</i>						
103	Amanda Spotts	30	read,	Baptist,	do	Em. by Pres. Malcolm.
<i>Jackson county, Tenn.</i>						
104	Edmund Gahart,	33			do	Em. by Valentine Gahart.
105	James Gahart,	31			do	do
<i>Texas.</i>						
106	Nimrod Ludlow,	70			do	Em. by Mrs. H. A. Ludlew.
107	Chedian "	50			do	do
108	Agar "	45			do	do
109	William "	45			do	do
110	Daniel "	40			do	do
111	Adai "	30			do	do
112	Ochron "	12			do	do
113	Mary †	10			do	do
114	Marie †	7			do	do
115	Helen †	5			do	do
116	Caroline "	35			do	do
117	Harriet "	12			do	do
118	Becky †	10			do	do
119	Sally †	5			do	do
120	Dafelloki "	35			do	do
121	Maria "	12			do	do
122	Souky "	9			do	do
123	Adaline "	7			do	do
124	Samuel "	3			do	do
125	Peter "	3			do	do
126	Silvia "	65			do	do
<i>Choctaw Nation.</i>						
127	George Freeman, †	47	read,	Presbt'n	do	Em. by Rev. C. Kingsbury.
128	Mary † " wife	35	do.		Free,	
129	Rachel " dtr.	5			do	
130	Elsie " "	2			do	
<i>Cherokee Nation</i>						
131	Abraham Moore, †	64	read,	Presbt'n	Slave	Purchased himself.
132	Nancy † " wife	65	do.	do.	do	Purchased herself.
133	Violet † " dtr.	30	do.	Method.	do	do
134	Charles † " son	20	do.		do	Purchased by his parents.
135	John E. " "	18	read & write		Free,	
<i>Liberia.</i>						
	Isaac Jackson,					Return to Liberia.
	R. A. J. Kennedy,					do

NOTE.—Those marked thus (†) died of cholera after sailing from New Orleans. The remaining 99 sailed from Savannah, Ga., on the 10th February. These 99, added to the number previously sent, make 7,421 emigrants sent to Liberia by the American Colonization Society.

New Life Directors.

ON the cover of the Repository, among the Officers of the Am. Col. Society, will be found the name of the Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE, as one of the Life Directors of the Society; and, in our present number, we publish the interesting correspondence between him and the Rev. Mr. Danforth respecting the manner in which he was constituted, and his acceptance of the office. Mr. Fillmore having thus fully identified himself with the colonization enterprise, will, we hope, afford us the pleasure of seeing him at the next annual meeting of the Board, and aid us by his wise and judicious counsel.

We have the pleasure of acknowledging through our agent, Capt. George Barker, the receipt of one thousand dollars from ALEXANDER DUNCAN, Esq., of Providence, R. I., by which he is constituted a Life Director of this Society. And we take this method of tendering to Mr. Duncan our hearty thanks for this liberal donation.

From the National Intelligencer.
PRESIDENT FILLMORE AND THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

By the following correspondence it will be seen in what way the President of the United States was constituted a Life Director of the American Colonization Society, an institution the importance of which increases with every year.

To the President of the United States.

ALEXANDRIA, January 27, 1853.

HONORED SIR:—I have the pleasure to inform you that, by the

contribution of *one thousand dollars* to the Treasury of the American Colonization Society, you have, according to the Constitution of the Society, been made a Director for life. This contribution is the aggregate of many donations, which are intended to express not only the kind feelings of the donors towards yourself, but their interest in the great objects of the Society; to be a tribute of regard to you, and a testimony of attachment to the cause of African Colonization.

In this tribute and testimony of all the members of your Cabinet, distinguished officers of the army and navy, leading functionaries of the Government, with their clerks, and a large number of your fellow-citizens, have participated.

In thus connecting your name with that of a great National Society, so well adapted to link together the benevolent efficiency of the North and of the South, your fellow-citizens do but echo the general sentiment of gratitude for your services to both, in maintaining the peace, honor and prosperity of our common country. As, by the aid and benediction of Almighty God, you have been enabled to thus meet the crisis and fulfil its duties, may that aid be vouchsafed to you through the remainder of life, and that benediction rest upon you as well in death as in life.

I am, with great respect and esteem, your obedient servant.

JOSHUA N. DANFORTH.

WASHINGTON, January 31, 1853.
Rev. JOSHUA N. DANFORTH.

SIR:—I have your letter of the 27th instant, informing me that, by the contribution of one thousand dollars to the Treasury of the Am.

ican Colonization Society, I have, according to the Constitution of the Society, been made a Director of the same for life.

You further inform me that this contribution is the aggregate of many donations, which were intended not only to express the kind feelings of the donors towards myself, but their interest in the great objects of the Society.

I know not, sir, to whom I am indebted for this most unexpected, and I fear undeserved, mark of respect. That they are both my friends and the friends of Colonization I am not at liberty to doubt; and as such I beg leave, through you, to return to them my sincere thanks for this flattering testimonial of their regard, and to assure them that I except the honor thus conferred with grateful emotions. By the unsolicited kindness of some one I was made a [life] member of the Society in 1850, and received a certificate of membership, which I prize very highly, bearing the signature of its late illustrious President, Henry Clay. I have from that time to the present been an attentive spectator of its proceedings, watching with intense interest its aims and prospects; but as yet I have purposely avoided taking any part in its proceedings,

for the reason that I have made it an invariable rule since I came to the Presidency to take no part in the action of any association, society, or sect whose objects might by possibility come in conflict with my official duty. This will continue to be my course while occupying my present position; and my acceptance of the trust so generously confided must be subject to this qualification. I have no hesitation in expressing my decided approval of the objects of this Society. It appears to me to have pointed out the only rational mode of ameliorating the condition of the colored race in this country. But it requires means, and such means as the States and the Nation alone can furnish, to give it a power adequate to the evil which it is intended to remedy. Nevertheless, its successful efforts have already demonstrated the practicability of Colonization, and thereby indicated the mode by which the free colored man may be elevated to the dignity of social equality, and be made the bearer of civilization and christianity to the benighted regions of heathen Africa: May God, in his mercy both to the white and the black race, smile upon its efforts!

I am your obedient servant,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

[From the Liberia Herald.]

The Progressive Spirit of the Age.

THE signs of the times, as an index, betoken what is contained in the history of the world. The current events of the political world are now, and for several years past, have been tending to a crisis. The "*manifest destiny*" of the people awaiteth its fulfilment. The scenes which have been enacted within the last five years both in the *new* and the *old* world, are as indexes to a deep-meaning act of the age.

Action! *action!* among the masses in countries and provinces, that have long lain passive under the iron hand of oppression and misrule, indicate which way the political breeze is blowing. The subjugation of older countries wrapped in ignorance and darkness, and the ingress of a higher civilization, and a purer christianity; the conversion of wild and uninhabited regions into blooming fields and magnificent

cities, though founded upon alluvial beds of gold; the confederation adopted in subjugated Mexico; the annexation spirit and movement in regard to Cuba, all demonstrate in the *new world*, the burning, ardent, conquering spirit of the age. The gathering together of the combined forces of political partyism, which is now taking place in the United States, for a decisive contest in the selection of a standard bearer, to take his position as the Chief Executive of that growing, strong and persevering people, must awaken at this period, a more than ordinary interest in the wise choice of a patriotic Chief Magistrate.

A brighter history than heretofore yet awaits that people. Having been just emerged from an all but sanguinary conflict in determining whether their federal union, around which there is bound so many pleasing and thrilling reminiscences, should be dissolved *now*, or be perpetuated forever, they have, as a people, clearly evinced their power of self-government, their love of the superiority of republicanism, and shown to a gazing world, who hung with silent suspense upon the issue, that though in the exciting and rapid period of the agitation of '50 and '51, their chord of domestic, social, political, national happiness, threatened every moment to be severed by the faction secession, and was indeed drawn to its utmost tension—that, whatever be the schemes of visionaries and the designs of rampant demagogues, bent on self and public destruction, still *they have power enough to defend, wisdom enough to prefer, and gratitude enough to love and perpetuate* that form and system of government given them by their oppression-fleeing, and liberty-seeking and loving forefathers!

This is a singular triumph of the people in favor of republican liberty.

The indications in the *old world* during the same period, present a similar stamp. In every place, from the Tyrolean Alps to the Po, a strike was made for liberty. The Milan cry of "*Vive la Constitutione!*" the unsheathing of the Piedmontese sword; the stealthy return of Marshall Radetsky with the troops of Austrian authority; the publication by Italian Councillors of the wrongs of Lombardy, perpetrated by the paternal government, spread through all the country, and read aloud upon the wild mountains of Switzerland, —presented to the Austrian authorities, and forwarded to the court at Vienna, as a protest against the wild and unrighteous schemes sought to be executed by Austria, upon her provinces. Determined resistance was thus made to the Viennian court, and a revolution of the people took place through all their provinces, and Little Vienna, too, conquered its liberty. France, too, made a bold effort and gained a point towards true republican liberty. But the genius of the people, their fiery enthusiasm, and indomitable fearlessness bordering on pure recklessness, illy suits the republican style and practice. The review of more than 30,000 troops, armed *cap a pie*, by a *mere* President, wrapped in all that is dazzling and pompous of imperial insignia, the "*Vive l'Empereur!*" cry of the soldiery, defiling before the President, and repeated reviews and feasts to the troops, and reiterated imperial shouts, despite the displeasure manifested, and threats made by the Committee of Permanence, all conspired to indicate the struggle that has just taken place there, while the elements of convulsion and revolution, are

smouldering and gathering with more than usual power and volume beneath the surface, and soon, like the contents of a burning mountain, they will burst forth in great violence and scatter consternation all around.

The Hungarian revolution, which was worthy of a more flattering issue than that which did crown it, in which those immortal heroes, Kosuth and his associates, contended against Austrian fury, and worse than that cruel Russian intervention, and established a government, and declared independent powers, was a conquest which shall never be lost to the lovers of liberty, while the world's history shall have students.

These public manifestations demonstrate the onward march of the *one progressive principle* in the old world amid the ruins of worn-out, and down-breaking empires.

But in Africa, upon the western shores of this land of darkness, a struggle, peaceful in its progress, mighty in its character, and salutary in its results, has taken place, and a republican establishment fully effected, to the admiration of the lovers of man, and the consternation of his haters. No sword was unsheathed, no blood was spilt in civil conflict of physical forces, no gun was fired, and no quarrel ensued; but the enterprise was taken in hand by *the people*, as a thing of consequence; their minds were fully made up to the fact, for, believing, as they did, in a Divine revelation, and gathering from those blessed pages the *spirit* of civil government, they met in convention, and in thirty days they published to the world the *Declaration of Independence of the Republic of Liberia!*

For five years this establishment has stood, and if so long, why not longer? Longer it shall stand!—The surety of this fact is found in

the character of the People, and if they have demonstrated to the world their love of republicanism there is no doubt but that they will perpetuate forever, that form, and lend their influence to establish the truth that *all the world is tending to the spirit and form of republican government.*

D. T. H.

EDITORIAL REMARKS.

We copy the foregoing article from a late number of the Liberia Herald, principally to show that, notwithstanding the comparatively isolated position of the little Republic of Liberia, some of her citizens endeavor to keep themselves posted in reference to the current events of the age in which we live; and that they are not ignorant or indifferent observers of events transpiring in other and distant parts of the world. Four years ago, the author of this article was a poor, friendless, and almost unnoticed young man of color in the city of Alexandria, Va., where he was born and raised, and where, had he remained, he would have continued comparatively unknown and unnoticed; and his mind, like a caged bird, might have fluttered in vain for that unrestrained freedom, which is essential to the full development of the intellectual powers; and which the man of color cannot fully enjoy in any part of this country. But in Liberia, where freedom of thought, of speech, and of action are restricted only by such civil en-

actments as operate upon the citizens of this country, and as are essential to the preservation of peace and social rights in every community—in that free Republic, where the mind is untrammelled in its graspings for knowledge, as in this country among the whites, and where great inducements to intellectual cultivation are held out to the colored man, he may become a man among men—may, while living, exert a powerful influence for good among his fellow-men,

“And, departing leave behind him
Footprints on the sands of time.”

In view, therefore, of the intellectual advantages of a residence in Liberia—of the possibility of occupying a high and dignified position of honor and usefulness there, we should not hesitate a moment (if Providence had placed us among the colored race) to decide in favor of a residence there, in preference to any part of the United States.

[From the Maryland Colonization Journal.]

Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society.

ELECTION OF JOHN H. B. LATROBE, ESQ., PRESIDENT.

We had the pleasure of attending the thirty-sixth anniversary of the American Colonization Society, held at Washington, D. C., on the 18th and 19th of January, and witnessed with great satisfaction its very interesting proceedings. There was a remarkably full attendance of delegates from the several State Auxiliaries and members of the Society generally, induced probably, by the duty devolving upon them of electing a president to supply the place of Mr. Clay, one of the founders of the Society and so long its able champion and honored head. The public meeting on the evening of the 18th was well attended, and the exercises uncommonly interesting. Mr. Everett, the present Secretary of State, made the opening and principal speech, which, our readers will no doubt thank us for giving them in full, as reported. Mr. E. has never, we believe, been a very active advocate of the Society, although long its patron and friend.

We notice, that he approved and advocated a resolution at the annual meeting of the Society, twenty-one years since, declaring “Colonization of the Coast of Africa as the most efficient mode of suppressing the slave trade and civilizing the African Continent.” His present able speech is mainly in support of the same proposition and it has established it beyond controversy.—Mr. Everett was followed by the Rev. Mr. Read of Richmond, in a short but spirited address, which fully justified the expectations of his friends. After Mr. Read the Hon. Charles Fenton Mercer, chairman of the meeting, one of the oldest vice-presidents of the Society, and, for years, its most able advocate, addressed the meeting, giving a most interesting history of the events of its early organization. Perhaps no gentleman did more for the Society, during the first years of its struggling existence, than Mr. Mercer, and he merits the warmest

gratitude of every friend of the cause.

On the 19th, the Society proceeded to the election of a president, and the very full attendance of its members indicated the deep interest felt in the matter. There seemed to be two opinions prevailing, not so much in regard to the candidates proposed, as to the principles which ought to control the choice. One party advocating the election of a person of high and widely extended political reputation, and who would give to the office the prestige of a name connected with the public affairs of the country. The other party desiring, that, while the position and standing of the individual chosen, ought to be considered, he should bring to the service of the Society a thorough knowledge of the subject of Colonization, and ability and disposition to advance its interests. After a free and courteous interchange of opinion upon the subject by the most distinguished gentlemen of the Society, it became apparent, that a large majority of the members present were in favor of the principle of electing the man of *active* usefulness. The minority readily acquiesced and declined offering a candidate. When on motion, John H. B. Latrobe, Esq., of this city, was unanimously elected president of the Society.

It seems to us, that no man in the Union could be considered a more perfect representative or embodiment of the class or kind preferred by the majority, as above, than Mr. Latrobe. To most of our readers his name, as a colonizationist, requires neither qualification or comment. In the State of Maryland it is indissolubly connected with the subject, and from the Legislative Halls to the most obscure negro hut, Colonization or Liberia cannot

be mentioned without reference to it. Even a Grebo Palaver, in our Cape Palmas Colony, can hardly come off without mixing up *Latroba* with their jargon.

For near thirty years, Mr. Latrobe has been more or less actively engaged in the cause of African Colonization. In 1822, when a student in the office of Gen. Harper, its able and efficient friend, he drew, under the direction of Dr. Ayres, the founder of the Colony, the first map of its territory, when General Harper gave it the name of LIBERIA, and Mr. Latrobe gave to its capital the name, which it now holds, or MONROVIA. In 1826 he attempted to procure the aid of the Masonic fraternity, and at his instance, measures were adopted, which obtained from that body numerous contributions of funds in aid of the American Colonization Society. In 1827, he was active with others in reorganizing the Maryland Auxiliary. At the Annual Meeting of the parent Society in 1828, he made a speech, in which he advocated the immediate purchase of Cape Palmas, as an eligible site for an American settlement.— In the following year, we find him again speaking at the Annual Meeting; and shipment after shipment of emigrants from Baltimore were made while he acted for the Society at Washington. From the organization of the Maryland State Colonization Society under its charter, in 1831, Mr. Latrobe's labors have been mainly in connexion with it, for some years as its Corresponding Secretary, and for the last sixteen its President, during the whole period, it is but justice to him and no injustice to the able and intelligent gentlemen associated with him in the management of the Society, to say, that he has been its spirit and

moving principle. Whether Mr. Latrobe will fulfill the expectations of those who have been instrumental in placing him at the head of the American Colonization Society, time will determine, but we believe the principle which governed the election was the true one, and as the perfect representative of that principle, we believe, his equal cannot easily be designated.

Life Members of the American Colonization Society, constituted in 1852.

MAINE.

Hon. Ether Shepley, Portland.
George Downs, Calais.
Henry F. Eaton, Calais.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Rev. Isaac Willey, Goffstown.
Rev. Seth S. Arnold, Acworth.
Col. Rufus G. Lewis, New Hampton.
Mrs. Sally S. Lewis, do.
Rufus S. Lewis, do.
Miss Sarah Cummings, Francestown.
Mrs. Kezia Appleton, Keene.
Rev. William O. White, do.
Rev. J. M. R. Eaton, Henniker.
Alexander W. Connor, do.
John Kimball Connor, do.
Abel DeL. Connor, do.
Mrs. E. C. C. Leach, North Dunbarton.
Mrs. Hannah C. Flanders, Hopkinton.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Mrs. Mary M. Kelly, Haverhill.
Hon. John Jenkins, Falmouth.
Miss Henrietta A. Chamberlin, Dalton.
Miss Helen Tracy, Newburyport.

RHODE ISLAND.

Miss Julia Bullock, Providence.
Henry B. Anthony, do.
Edward King, Newport.
Rowland Hazard, Peace Dale.

CONNECTICUT.

Rev. Fred'k J. Goodwin, Middletown.
Miss Mary H. Hulbert, do.
William S. Pierson, M. D., Windsor.
Rev. John Churchill, Woodbury.
Rev. L. Curtis, do.
Rev. C. A. G. Brigham, Enfield.
Hezekiah Huntington, Hartford.
Rev. Thomas M. Clark, D. D., do.
Rev. Nathaniel S. Wheaton, D. D. do.
Austin Dunham, do.
Miss Elizabeth J. P. Shields, do.
Capt. Andrew H. Foote, New Haven.
George Hoadley, do.
Samuel E. Foote, do.
Gernid Haddock, do.
Rev. J. E. Searles, do.
Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, do.
Rev. John S. Mitchell, do.
Rev. W. H. Goodrich, Bristol.
Rev. Burdett Hart, Fair Haven.

Dea. Marcus Goodyear, Hamden.

Rev. S. H. Elliott, Westville.

Rev. George A. Bryan, Cromwell.

Rev. Francis Williams, Bloomfield.

William A. Buckingham, Norwich.

James L. Green, do.

Gen. William Williams, do.

Rev. Washington Munger, Mystic.

Rev. John Parker, Meriden.

George W. Shelton, Derby.

Rev. S. W. Magill, Waterbury.

Rev. B. S. J. Page, Bridgeport.

Gen. Ely A. Elliott, Clinton.

Rev. Chas. B. McLean, Collinsville.

Abner Bidwell, Farmington.

Dea. Simeon Hart, do.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Thomas Hanna, Pittsburgh.

Roberts Coles, Philadelphia.

VIRGINIA.

Dr. John S. Davis, University of Va.

William Blackford Davis, do.

Rev. Andrew Hart, Concord.

ALABAMA.

A. B. Cooper, Prairie Bluff.

A. M. Creagh, do.

James Taits, Camden.

MISSISSIPPI.

Mrs. A. M. Ogden, Natchez.

J. T. McMurrin, do.

Mrs. Jane Ferguson, do.

James Railey, do.

Aaron Nobles, do.

Mrs. E. W. Lewis, Woodville.

Rev. James L. Forsyth, do.

Edward J. McGehee, Fort Adams.

Moses J. Hooke, do.

Mrs. Martha C. Willis,icksburg.

Dr. A. L. C. Magruder, do.

W. P. Montgomery, Greenville.

William Griffin, do.

Mrs. Clarissa Young, Port Gibson.

Smith C. Daniell, Rodney.

James Archer, Washington.

Philip B. Harrison, do.

LOUISIANA.

L. Maltby, New Orleans.

Henry McCall, do.

Andrew Collins, Thibodeaux.

Joseph W. Tucker, do.

H. Cage, Thibodeaux.
 H. C. Thibodeaux, do.
 James Cage, do.
 Daniel D. Avery, Baton Rouge.
 A. D. Palmer, Clinton.
 Rev. W. Barton, do.
 Mrs. Susan Thomas, Jackson.
 Mrs. A. O. Widham, St. Francisville.
 Daniel Turnbull, do.
 David Barrow, do.
 Charles Mathews, do.
 Mrs. Sarah Mulford, do.
 William Ruffin Barlow, do.
 John D. Evans, Tunica.
 F. A. Evans, do.
 Robert Anderson, Lake Providence.
 O. J. Morgan, Pecan Grove.
 Mrs. A. M. Dickinson, Plaquemine.

Col. P. O. Hebert, Bayou Goula.
 Richard McCall, Donaldsonville.
 Mrs. D. F. Kenner, New River.
 Dr. W. Kittridge, Assumption.

TENNESSEE.

Charles S. Rhea, Blountville.
 Rev. D. L. Gray, Raleigh.

OHIO.

Mrs. Mary Ann Hoadly, Cleveland.
 Daniel Everest, Nelson.
 Joseph Clarke, Cincinnati.
 G. W. Burnet, do.
 Jacob Strader, do.
 Ethan Alling, Twinsbury.
 Mrs. Martha Galloway, Xenia.

ARKANSAS.

H. T. Walworth, Columbia.

[From the Puritan Recorder.]

Prejudice Against Color.

THE English people are begining to find that the Canadians have caught from us the contagion of negro-phobia, and that the refugees from slavery have not escaped the evils which negroes experience in our Northern States. The matter is undergoing discussion in the English papers. To show that the evil exists, an extract is published from a petition to the Governor of Canada, from the Council of the Western District, against allowing a grant of land for the negroes. Among other things the Council say:—

We can assure your Excellency that any such statement is false,—that there is but one feeling, and that is disgust and hatred, that they (the negroes) should be allowed to settle in any township where there is a white settlement. Our language is strong, but when we look at the expressions used at a late meeting, held by the colored people of Toronto, openly avowing the propriety of amalgamation, and stating that it must, will, and shall continue, we cannot avoid so doing.

The negroes, who form at least

one third of the inhabitants of the township of Colchester, attended the township meeting, for the election of parish and township officers, and insisted upon their right to vote, which was denied them by every individual white man at the meeting; the consequence of which was, that the Chairman of the meeting was prosecuted and thrown into heavy costs, which costs were paid by subscription from white inhabitants. As well as in many others, in the same township of Colchester, the inhabitants have not been able to get schools in many school sections, in consequence of the negroes insisting on their right of sending their children to such schools. No white man will even act with them in any public capacity; this fact is so glaring, that no sheriff in this province would dare to summons colored men to do jury duty. That such things have been done in other parts of the British dominions, we are well aware, but we are convinced that the Canadians will never tolerate such conduct.

[From the Journal of Missions.]

African Superstitions.

King George's town is located a few miles back from the south bank of the Gaboon, and about forty miles from its mouth. It is one of the largest Mpongwe towns, and was formerly a place of considerable trade. But in consequence of its unfavorable location it has much declined of late. The King has wisely decided to remove to a place near the river, about three miles distant, and has sent his brother with a part of his people to commence building there.

This morning I started for the new town, for the purpose of preaching to the people there, and also to look for a suitable place for a school house. My way lay through a dense forest and mangrove swamp, with only a narrow foot-path in which to walk. The dreariness of the scenery was somewhat relieved by the music of flocks of sparrows flying over my head, and the chattering of troops of monkeys, skipping from tree to tree, in the midst of the deep forest. As I drew near the town, I had an opportunity to witness a specimen of the worship of that people, which consists mainly in paying adoration to the spirits of their ancestors. My attention was arrested by the jingling of a small bell, and soon after by the loud voice of some one in prayer. I tarried a little till the voice ceased and the person had retired to his house. He received me there kindly and expressed much joy that I had come to see him. At my request he readily called the people from their work to listen to the word of God. I then asked him what he was doing when I arrived. He replied in the following language, as nearly as I can hear it: "Yesterday in my rites of my fathers

come to me. They said, 'What are you doing here?' I told them I had been sent with these people to clear away the bush and begin to build a new town, that we might be near the water. They said, 'It is well. But you must remember us and bring us offerings.' So this morning I took some raw fish and some plantains and went out to yonder bush to meet them. I rang this fitch bell to call them up, and then gave them my offering, and prayed thus, 'O my fathers! the king has sent me with these people to cut the bush and commence a new town. O my fathers! help us. Let no sickness come here. Let not war trouble us. Give us plenty of plantains, corn and cassada. Give us sheep, goats and fowls, and help us to catch fish; and send vessels to bring us white man's cloth, tobacco and rum. Give us these things and we will remember you, and always give you a portion.'" After listening to him, I preached to him and his people on the universal providence of God, their great Father—their maker and preserver and bountiful benefactor, and endeavored to show them the folly and wickedness of offering prayer and adoration to any other being. After service I retired to the grove back of the town and selected a suitable place on which to erect a school-house at some future time. And then, near where these heathen rites had just been performed, I kneeled and supplicated the Throne of Grace that this town, instead of being a place of devil worship, might be a place where the true God shall be worshipped, in spirit and in truth.

On my way back to this place, I passed through an ancient burying-ground in the forest, where success-

sive generations have descended to the dark grave, without a single ray of gospel light to illumine its dreary mansions. Oh! how dark must be the poor pagan's grave, as he enters its gloomy portals with no blissful hope beyond. Oh! pity him, ye Christians, and *hasten to bring or send* the lamp of life, to shed light upon his tomb and cheer his departing spirit by the sweet hope of the resurrection morn.

While gazing upon this valley of dry bones, many of which were visible on the surface of the ground, I was reminded of Ezekiel's vision. And as I thought of the vast multitudes, scattered over these African wilds, who *spiritually* are as dead and lifeless as these dry bones, I asked, Can these dry bones live? And the answer seemed to be, "Prophecy upon these bones and say unto them, O ye dry bones, hear the word of the Lord.—Behold I will

cause breath to enter into you and ye shall live." Yes, the missionary must visit all these vast vallies of spiritual death and proclaim the word of the Lord, with faith, expecting and depending upon the Divine Spirit to quicken and raise up an exceeding great army to the praise of God's grace.

Passing a little from this dreary place, I noticed a beautiful cluster of flowers in full bloom. And I thought, Surely He, who has caused the-e flowers to unfold their beauties and fragrance in this solitary place, can as easily cause the "Rose of Sharon" to blossom in these dreary heathen wastes; and he will do it, for thus saith the Lord, "The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them; and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose."

A. BUSHNELL.

Gaboon, West Africa.

[From the Hartford Courant.]

Letter from Liberia.

THE following extracts from a letter which I have just received from J. W. Williams of Liberia—formerly of this city, will interest many of your readers.

The letter is dated Buchanan, June 23d, 1852. After alluding to his departure from this country, and expressing his gratitude for kindness received at the time he left, he says:—

"The Colonization Society, I repeat again, is the only true friend of the colored man; and I will challenge any man upon this ground, though he may argue that the white man's object is only to get rid of the race, and say he will not be driven out of the land of his birth to die." * * * "Seven months have elapsed since I landed on this

shore; and it has pleased Divine Providence to sever from my bosom a dear companion and two dear little children—one a daughter of three years and a half, and the other a little boy born on the Atlantic Ocean." * * [In allusion to his bereavement, addressing himself to his colored friends, he says,] "Do you say that I ought to murmur, or blame the Society for God's own events? No, I thank God that I have long since learned that all we are and have are His; and I am willing to say like good old Job,— "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord." I charge no one with my losses; nor do I charge my country with having bereft me of my family, but I esteem it an honor to bury them

upon my own father land, where I desire to be buried, for I love her mountains, I love her valleys, I love her woods, I love her plains I love her rills, I love her laws, though they may be improved; and who shall improve them? I do not say that I am a man in the perfect sense of the word, and I only invite such men as are in search of liberty. O you man of color will you hide your talent, and will you not be entreated to put it in the treasury where it will gain other talents—or will you keep that one and bury it. If you do, let me say as one that wishes your welfare, you never can know what it is to be a man while you remain in the

land that you call your own: but I do not say that you have not a four fold talent that you can call your own in the perfect sense of the word, and I still continue to use my power, my people will take the alarm when I feel it to be my duty."

Mr. Williams will be remembered by some of your readers as one of the company of eighteen emigrants that went out from Hartford last year.

I am happy to say, that so far as I have been able to learn, sixteen of that number are alive, acclimated, and doing well.

Yours, J. O.

HARTFORD, Dec. 30, 1852.

A Hard Case.

MR. EDITOR:—You are aware that I am pastor of the Presbyterian church on the corner of Prince and Marion streets, in this city. My congregation extends from No. 1 Pearl street to 65th street, and from Hoboken to Brooklyn and Williamsburg; so that in the discharge of my pastoral duties, I am constantly called to different points, and from one extremity to the other of this immense field. And yet, sir, according to usage in this community, I cannot avail myself of the use of any of the lines of omnibuses, or any of the multiplying lines of railways in the city.

I will state two, out of many facts, to show how severely the thing works. On the morning of our last Thanksgiving day, I went to Newtown, L. I., and held service, with the intention of being back in season for the 3 o'clock service at my own church in Prince street. I returned to the city, making my time comfortably till I got to Grand street Ferry, on Williamsburg side, where missing

by two steps the boat, I saw that time would fill me on this side unless I took an omnibus. I got over the ferry 20 minutes to 3 o'clock, just as a Grand street omnibus was starting, and which would pass Marion street, within two blocks of my church, in 15 minutes. I attempted to get in, but was rudely refused, and having to walk fully a mile and a quarter, I arrived long after the hour of public service, and in a very uncomfortable state, both physically and mentally, for my work.

At the early part of our recent warm season, a worthy female member of my church, who was a teacher in the Colored Orphan Asylum, on the Fifth Avenue near Fortieth street, died, and I was notified to attend her funeral. The funeral was appointed for one o'clock—I heard of it about twelve. I was in the lower part of the city, visiting, at the time. I went at once to my residence, No. 50 Laurens street, changed, and started for the Asylum. Now, could I have had a bus, I

could have got there in ample time for the services at 1 o'clock. On the block above my house is a carriage stand, where I stopped and attempted to negotiate for a hack, but \$1 50 was the lowest cent I could get one for, to go the distance! So in painful excitement I walked the entire distance, under the burning sun of one of our hottest days, getting there after the hour and not fit for service.

Sir, these cases I could multiply, but it is not necessary. You have an illustration of the working of the usage, and of its most oppressive influence. And why is it that a man in the public service of one of the largest congregations in the city, has to submit to such a system of oppression? It is not because I smoke segars in the 'busses, as I see some white men do. It is not because I chew and spit tobacco in the 'busses, as some white men do. It is not because I carry a great pet dog with me, and say to every one "If you love me you love my dog" —not excepting finely dressed ladies in the 'busses. But it is simply and only because I am a black man, obediently carrying about on my person the same skin, with the same color, which the Almighty has seen fit to give me. In this matter of the color of a man, "he that reproacheth the Almighty, let him answer it." I do not.

But seriously, Mr. Editor, it is a hard case that a man should be compelled, in the public service, to walk ounce after ounce of his heart's best blood out of him every day, and not be allowed to avail himself of the public conveyances designed to save time, health and life. It is known to impartial witnesses that my predecessor, Rev. THEO. S. WRIGHT, though one of the most valued min-

isters that ever lived in this city, had his life shortened several years by this oppressive usage; and I feel that I am walking in his footsteps. Have I a right thus knowingly to dig for myself an untimely grave? Has the New York public a right to require at my hands this unreasonable amount of exposure?

I shall be told that the majority of the public will object to my riding in the 'busses. Is that true? Will the members of a Christian public object to me, a minister of Christ, using the facilities of a public conveyance, while about my Master's business? Besides, hundreds of the persons who now ride in our stages, are the same with whom I have rode in the 'busses at London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Edinburg, Brussels, Paris, &c. I only mention this, to show the inconsistency of this usage. I ask for simple justice at the hands of my countrymen.

J. W. PENNINGTON.

We cut the above from the N. Y. Evangelist, an abolition paper, with no other views than to show *how* colored people get along in the free city of New York. Mr. Pennington is a man of color, formerly from this State, has received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from some European Institution, and is a man of unquestioned ability. As he intimates, he is denied admission to public vehicles on account of his color, only. He says he rides with the white people side by side in European cities, but is only denied the privilege in New York. Why then settle in New York? He is not a native of that city, no ties of birth or early association retain him there. He says his predecessor in that ministerial charge was brought to an early grave by these very hardships which he has *voluntarily* offer-

ed to undergo. Then why accept the charge, and why complain after accepting? The fact is, the *home* for such men as Dr. Pennington, is not New York city, nor any city on the American Continent. Broad fertile Africa is the true home of the

black man. It is enough for him to control the destiny of the most valuable quarter of the globe. He can never conquer this land or the *prejudices*, if he chooses so to call them, of its inhabitants.

Md. Col. Journal.

Annual Report and Mr. Everett's Speech.

Copies of the late Annual Report of the American Colonization Society, with the proceedings of the Board of Directors and of the Society, and the addresses delivered at the annual meeting, will be furnished gratuitously on application at the Colonization Rooms in this city, or by letter addressed to the Secretary.

Also copies of the speech of Hon Edward Everett in separate form. As we desire that these documents shall be widely circulated, we shall be pleased to furnish copies (postage paid,) to any of our friends who will distribute them among their neighbors.

A Colored Clergyman for Liberia.

Rev. D. H. Peterson, a colored clergyman, who for the last three years has been preaching acceptably to a colored congregation in Rome, Oneida county, is about proceeding to Liberia, for the purpose of investigation and inquiry, with a view to emigrating thither with a number of his friends and acquaintances, in case the result should be satisfactory, and making arrangements for their comfort on arrival. To enable him to do this, several citizens of Rome and elsewhere have given him small donations, amounting in the aggregate to near \$100. He is desirous of obtaining \$100 or \$200 more, and is avowing to collect it from the

independent and Christian nation growing up on the Western shores of Africa. In short, he is prepared to look without prejudice upon that infant colony, and his testimony, if favorable, will have a powerful influence upon his brethren here at home. Mr. Elias G. Jones, of this city, who went to Liberia several months since for similar purposes, was unfortunately drowned in attempting to reach the shore from the wreck of the vessel which carried him out—which renders it the more desirable that Mr. Peterson should fulfil, in its essential features, the mission which Jones so patriotically undertook—patriotically, we mean, in reference to the interests of the colored race. Had Jones lived to make the explorations which he intended, he would, no doubt, have brought back a very favorable report. For this reason, as well as others, his death is much to be regretted.

(N. Y. Jour. of Com.

African Sacrifices.

Extract from a private letter from one of our missionaries in West Africa :

"I doubt not you have already heard much about the religion, manners, and customs of this country; yet a notice of what I have seen and heard may be of sufficient interest to you as not to be regarded a burden. It has been my lot, since I have been in this country, to visit a few places of worship, besides the little "Godhuts" to be found in every town and by almost every cotton tree. I have witnessed, in one or two instances, the worship of the natives, and their sacrifices. At Tucker's old town, (called Old Kaw-Mendi, to distinguish it from a town of the same name,) there are, under the spreading branches of a palm tree, a few stones which are held in great veneration by many about us, and even by many in our town. People who have been scattered by the late wars travel a great ways to sacrifice to them. These stones have become sacred by the following custom: When a distinguished person, or a favorite, is taken away by death, a cry is made, at which the females cut themselves with their finger-nails, or some one else does it for them, to make them cry; often hot ashes are thrown upon them, to make them cry aloud, so that the dead may be satisfied that they loved him.

In this way they make his "heart cold," as they say, and he becomes willing to enter a body that may be prepared for him, and in it dwell with them forever. After this cry, a body is prepared, (a stone is the most common, as it will not decay,) and given to the "gree gree man," who takes it to the grave, and, being furnished with a white fowl, sacrifices it on the grave, praying at the same time the departed spirit to enter the body prepared for it. The most common sacrifice is a fowl; but sometimes goats, sheep or cows, are killed. The sacrifice is then taken and cooked with rice for the gree gree man and the spirit; and the stone, or other body, left at the grave to be occupied by the dead. If the stone is moved, it is declared by the priest to be inhabited by the spirit. If it remains as it was left, the priest declares the spirit to be angry with the family, and requires a greater sacrifice. This is readily granted, and as readily consumed by the priest. He continues his imposition as long as is deemed safe by him, then the stone is found in another place. It is then removed to a convenient place by a cotton tree, or one is taken from the bush and planted by it. Thus they become household gods, and are consulted on almost every occasion, by sacrificing fowls, goats, sheep, rice, palm oil, &c. This is all left to the "country-fashion man:" he chooses the sacrifice, and quite as often consumes it. Thus the stones at Old Kaw-Mendi have become sacred, and are believed to be the habitations of the spirits of the fathers of the Tucker family.

Am. Missionary.

Address of the Rev. Charles H. Read, of Virginia,

AT THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN COL. SOCIETY, 18th JANUARY, 1853.

MR. PRESIDENT, and respected patrons, and friends of this noble enterprise of African Colonization,—in rising to address this assembly, in this order of the proceedings of this meeting, and under the pleasing ravishment in which we have all shared so deeply,—I cannot doubt that I have your sympathies; appreciating as you must the delicacy and difficulty of my position.

I am reminded of the beautiful lines of Moore, which I could wish might now be verified :

“ The Georgian’s song was scarcely mute,
When the same measure, sound for sound,
Was caught up by another lute,
And so divinely breathed around,

* * * That none knew whether
The voice or lute was most divine,
So wondrously they went together :”

—would that that answering lute were indeed mine, on this occasion, for then might the charm which has been distilling upon us for the last hour still linger. But instead of such a voice or lute,—mine is as it were an humble reed, practised most in pastoral life.

In responding to your summons, Mr. President, under these circumstances,—upon a field where I have no reputation to save, and where there are no longer any honors to be won,—I shall be indulged in stating, as briefly as possible, the topics on which I had proposed to speak, without enlargement or elaboration.

It is a fact, worthy of attention, that the Report,—to the interesting and instructive details of which we have listened this evening,—is the THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT of a Society, which has from the first, and during all this period, engaged the serious attention, and been under the superintendence, and guided by the wisdom of many of the wisest and best men of this nation;—this fact, alone, challenges the respect of all who revere wisdom and virtue, for this scheme of African Colonization.

That most eminent men, from all sections of this country—of different political faith—men of unquestionable piety and superior intelligence, in different denominations of christians—have discerned in the objects and operations of this Society something to engage their joint sympathies, and labors and prayers—this is enough to stamp the cause itself with a high measure of moral grandeur.

This, then, is no ephemeral project, originating in adventitious popular excitement; the history of this enterprise—what is it but a monument of renown!—on which the names of the great and the good, LIVING and DEPARTED, are durably inscribed; its object, those to which wisdom and virtue have been, and are now tributary; this cause has thus a life of excellent memory and associations in the past, it yet lives, wearing here to-night funeral emblems which connect it with mighty men of renown, who were devoted to it while they lived—who bestowed upon it their dying benediction—and who have left it to the sympathies and guardianship of their admiring survivors.

Unless I mistake its past history, its achievements, its present aspects, and its hold on the public regard; unless I mistake all these, and the converging lines of prophecy and of Providence—this cause was never so promising and strong as it is at this moment.

Difficulties, great difficulties, have been encountered by it, and have been overcome; other and severe trials may have to be encountered in its future progress; but no past or present obstacles warrant distrust. Allusion was made by the Hon. and eloquent gentleman who preceded me, to the history of the colonial struggles, at Jamestown and Plymouth,—and if we need further encouragement, let me add the history of Christianity;—surely those who remember Jamestown and Plymouth, and more than all, they who follow Christianity from the Manger and the Cross, to its present development—are not to be discouraged in their zeal, or retarded in their efforts by mere difficulties,—whether they arise from ignorance, from error, or from that strange pugnacity which is one of the fruits and characteristics of depraved nature.—Difficulties! opposition, in a good cause! these are but trials necessary to strength; like violent winds bearing down upon the forest, causing the trees to spread their roots more widely, making the trunks more firm, giving greater extension to the branches, and producing more exuberant and beautiful foliage. (Applause.)

But what, let me inquire, is the cardinal principle of public morals, by which we are animated in the advocacy and support of this work of African Colonization?

Have we, or have we not, some clear

and tangible rule of action, some definable moral principle, underlying and animating all this movement?

I noticed within a few days, in one of the popular journals, a statement to this effect;—that upon the first exhibition of a working model of Ericsson's caloric engine in England—the accomplished and celebrated Professor Faraday was announced to lecture before a London audience, upon *the motive principle* of that sublime invention, which is now the subject of such intense interest throughout the land;—and that but half an hour before the Professor was to meet the brilliant audience which had already begun to assemble, he made the mortifying discovery that he had entirely misapprehended *the motive principle* in the invention. He could say that the model *did act*; he could tell that one part acted upon another;—but *why the engine acted at all*, he was utterly incapable of explaining.

Mr. President: Self-respect, and the present public attitude of this Society, seem to demand that its cardinal principles should be distinctly stated. It is not perhaps, enough, sir, to point inquisitive minds to the names of its founders and patrons, and to claim co-operation from the community generally, in their individual and governmental capacity, *simply* because many good men have identified themselves with this Society. Nor will it suffice, perhaps, to satisfy every candid and well-disposed inquirer, to point to *incidental results*, such as the suppression of the slave trade on the coast of Africa, and the planting there of the seeds of christian civilization and good government. The existing relations between the free colored population in our country, *the people to be colonized*, and the white population, to whose hands Providence has entrusted the exercise of intelligence, wealth and political power, and upon whom the management of this particular scheme of colonization is devolved; the existence of these two principal parties and their relations to each other. *here*, at home, these elements, out of which the whole scheme originates, must needs be considered.

The free colored people in our country sustain *such a relation* to the white population—to whose hands Providence has entrusted the exercise of intelligence, wealth and GOVERNMENT—as invests them with certain *rights* and devolves on us certain *duties*. Mr. President, the doctrine which I am about to propose may, or may not, receive immediate approbation, nor is this

Society made responsible for it because of its utterance on this floor and on this occasion. I adopt and offer it as my own, while it is just to say that it is literally borrowed from one who is largely known and honored.

"Human rights," says the Rev. Dr. Stiles, "I take to be summarily *three*.—1st. The right of *existence*. Life is the gift of God, and operates a right of existence against all save Him who bestows it. This right involves a reasonable use of all the faculties and powers of the subject. 2nd. A right of *happiness*. The Creator has surrounded man with every object suited to refresh the desires of his nature, and thus invests him with a right of indulgence, a right of happiness. 3rd. A right of *superintension*. God, in creation and providence, frequently places man in a state of dependence wherein the enjoyment of his natural rights can never be reached without progressive development, *under competent superintension*. This indicates a RIGHT OF SUPERVISION. Such a right is universally felt to result from the coincidence of three things.

"Let there exist an incapacity of self-government, which renders its exercise mischievous to the parties and to society; and for which God in creation and providence has appointed a guardianship, and all men will feel that every such human being has a right to wise and kind supervision."

Here we find, as I must think, the groundwork, the root and life of our enterprise. This principle, distinctly apprehended, and legitimately applied, indicates a line of action that shall be both kindly protective toward the free colored people among us, and safe for those whose sympathies and supervision are called into exercise in their behalf.

Let us notice a simple illustration of this principle; look at *the infant* of our species, ushered into existence by Providence, in such feebleness and utter incompetency of self support, that if life itself is of any worth, or invested with any rights, the first of all rights is the right of *superintension*. This right of supervision on the part of the helpless and dependent, devolves a *duty* upon some proper guardian, whose ever Providence may indicate that guardian to be; and this *duty* to supervise must of course be connected with, and inseparable from, suitable authority to control the subject. The child has no forecast, no prudence; if not directed, guided, controlled, he destroys himself. It is idle

vaporing, the merest trifling, to talk to him about *natural rights*, as sentimental philanthropists, flattering demagogues, and despisers of healthful authority now bruit the notion of *human rights* around the world.

Thus the very right of existence itself is inseparable from the right of supervision; and this *right* of supervision operates the *duty* of supervision on the parent, and invests that parent with authority to control. When the parental responsibility is neglected, or when by reason of the death or incompetency of the parent, the child is left defenceless, then ordinarily the next of kin may be expected to assume the place and authority of the parent; but if kindred and immediate friends fail, then the child's right of supervision vests on SOCIETY in its more public capacity. Let the defenceless be *many*, instead of *one*; let them so be multiplied that neither individuals, nor small communities in their associated action, can meet the pressing emergency, and then broader and stronger combinations are necessary; or, as the case may be, the kind and strong arm of STATE or GENERAL GOVERNMENT, is righteously called into requisition.

In advocating this *first right* of supervision—on the part of those who are incompetent of self-protection, of self-government—and this *duty* of supervision, on the part of those who are competent to exercise it, we are not to disregard the prudent care, the protection, which the benefactor owes to himself. Society owes to *itself* protection against adverse elements, within and without its bounds, as well as kindness to the feeble and the suffering cast upon its care.

Authority, to control, is often quite as essential as kindness to supply and defend. When many talk of "*human rights*," in our day, the idea is quite too prominent, that every man has a right to act out his own pleasure; a kind of liberty is advocated which is but another name for licentiousness; a kind of philanthropy is proposed which would patronize indolence, vice and crime; but the *first right* wherewith God has invested a human being, is that of supervision, coincident with suitable control, under which there may be developed those natural and moral functions, without which other rights cannot be enjoyed.

Now it has so happened, under the Providence of God, that we have here in the midst of us a very large and rapidly augmenting population whose incompetency, on

account of poverty, ignorance, inferiority of condition by reason of color, and the oppressive influence—if any please so to denominate it—of caste, has justly awakened a deep and earnest sympathy in their behalf. Here is an emergency to which the kindness and the best exertions of individuals, single-handed, is altogether inadequate. Here, too, is a question of policy and of safety which may well engage the combined wisdom and energies of society, of the State.

It is utterly impracticable to merge the distinction, and blend the white and colored races on this continent: the antagonism is irreconcilable. Between the upper and nether stones of cheap white labor on the one hand, and the system of slave labor on the other, they must be ground to powder. In this situation *they must go down!* unless the *right* and the *duty* of supervision shall come to be felt.

Unless I misapprehend this whole matter, *here* is a cardinal principle—a *moral obligation* as well as a *political necessity*, which men ought to consider and to feel.

There is a philanthropy, so called, which spoils the subject of it: there is a care of ourselves which is brazen-hearted and sordid. The idea of supervision which I would advocate, and which may find a beautiful and practical illustration in the operation of this scheme of Colonization, is not simply the putting out of our way that which is disagreeable to us; it is not a mere getting rid of a poor, degraded population because they are burdensome; it is not the exportation of poverty, ignorance, misery and helplessness, to other shores to shift for itself as it may—to find friends or to starve; but we are actuated, as I would fain believe, by a law of *kindness* and of *prudence* which is worthy to be proclaimed abroad, and which deserves the respect and support of the entire American people—of the world. We would exercise our sympathy and our power kindly and wisely, having due regard both toward the free colored people and ourselves.

No one will contend that we are called upon, either by the dictates of wisdom or humanity, to surrender the position and power which we hold, and to change places with the colored race. The idea of a mixed race, or of a mixed government, is absurd. The plan of organizing the free colored people into a distinct political body on this continent, is, if possible, yet more absurd; and yet *something must be done!*

This Society aims at the only safe, hu-

mane and practical course. What it has attempted to do, has, thus far, been successfully and well done; and has proved, to the full conviction of many, that, with sufficient patronage from the people at large, and from the Government, the colonization of our free colored population is completely practicable.

This American Colonization Society has undertaken, with the consent of a considerable number of colored people who have already put themselves under its care, to occupy the place of a *guardian*—A SUPERVISOR—to counsel, assist, and defend them; they have been removed from a theatre where their inferiority of position must ever have been felt with discouraging and crushing weight; they are now a free, happy, prosperous people; in a climate natural to them, and where they can walk erect among equals, and say of the soil, and of the improvements, and of the government, “*these are our own.*”

After what has been said, so eloquently, here this evening, it is neither necessary nor in good taste for me to enlarge upon the success of this scheme of colonization. What has been accomplished is a matter of history, both in respect of the substantial good secured to the subjects of colonization themselves, and the inestimable benefits conferred on Africa.

Mr. President, I am satisfied, without further occupation of time, to have announced what I believe to be the true principle of this noble enterprise; a principle of prudence, virtue, and humanity; a rule of action indicated clearly by the Provi-

dence of God, and by the law of Love to the helpless who are cast upon our care.

If all, or any considerable part, of the interest and of the feverish and dangerous excitement with which the public mind is agitated, in reference to the colored people among us, could be directed into the channel of this Society's operations; if individuals, the several States, and the General Government will but bestow their sympathies, support, and encouragement, in favor of this cause, as virtue, humanity and enlightened public policy seem to demand—then, indeed, may this Society, and through this instrumentality, the American people and Government, may become the GOEL, the DELIVERER, of an impoverished multitude at our door, and shed the light of christianity and the benefits of civilization and good government, upon one of the darkest portions of the globe.

We are reminded, by the report, of Death's doings during the last year in the ranks of the patrons and friends of the cause. We are ourselves but shadows; our breath is in our nostrils; these throbbing hearts within us are

“————— but muffled drums,
Beating funeral marches to the tomb.”

Shall we not, then, do well to quicken our diligence; to devote fresh energies to a cause so noble; to endeavor to rally around it all who feel a sympathy for suffering humanity—often repeating the petition in which we have united here this evening—that God may continue to smile upon this work of our hands.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 1st of February to the 1st of March, 1853.

VERMONT.	
<i>Peacham</i> —In part of a Legacy left the Am. Col. Soc. by the late Dr. Josiah Shedd, of Peacham, Vt., by Samuel H. Chandler, executor.....	1,997 58
MASSACHUSETTS.	
<i>Boston</i> —Hon. Albert Fearing, towards colonizing the slaves of Hon. Will. E. Kennedy, of Tennessee.....	1,000 00
<i>Lee</i> —Eli Bradley, Esq.....	1 00
<i>Williamsburgh</i> —Wm. A. Nash, Esq.....	13 00
	1,014 00
RHODE ISLAND.	
By Capt. George Barker:—	
<i>Newport</i> —Mrs. Eliza DeWolfe Thayer, \$10; J. P. Hazard, \$100; Miss Mary P. Hazard, \$2; Thomas R. Hazard, \$25;	

Rev. T. Thayer, \$1; Mr. H. King, \$2.....	140 00
<i>Bristol</i> —Mrs. Hannah Gibbs, in testimony of affection, to constitute Joseph S. Cooke a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., \$30; Mrs. H. Gibbs and Mrs. R. DeWolfe, as a tribute of respect to constitute Lewis L. Miller, M. D., a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., \$30....	60 00
<i>Providence</i> —Alexander Duncan, Esq., \$1,000, to constitute himself a Life Director of the Am. Col. Soc.; Edward Carrington, to constitute George S. Wardwell a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., \$30; R. H. Ives, \$25; Moses B. Ives, \$20; H. N. Slater, \$25, Ezra W. Fletcher, \$5, to constitute Ezra W. Fletcher a life member of	

the Am. Col. So., \$30; Lady and daughter, \$20; Miss Julia Bullock, Dr. Samuel B Tobey, A. D. and J. Y. Smith, Thos. Harkness, each \$10; Rev. Allen Brown, \$7; Calvin Dean, Elizabeth Waterman, Gilbert Congdon, Wm. Field, Rufus Waterman, S A. Nightingale, Richard Waterman, Paris Hill, W. J. Cross, L. P. Child, J. Carpenter, Mrs. Benjamin Aborn, H. W. Gardner, Joseph Rogers, Josiah Seagrave, jr., John H. Mason, W. W. Hoppin, Mrs S. A. Paine, H. A. Rogers E. P. Mason, Hon. Chas. Jackson, Cullen Whipple, H. L. Kendall, each \$5; Miss A. L. Harris, Mrs. Alice T. Clarke, each \$4; S. N. Richmond, \$2; Sarah Fish, 25 cents; Cash, 50 cent.: Cash, \$1..... 1,318 75

1,518 75

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt:—
Hart, ord—Miss Elizabeth J. P. Shields, \$30, to constitute herself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc..... 30 00
Collinsville—S. W. Collins, \$10; Rev. Charles B. McLean, \$3; R. Humphrey, S. P. Norton, Charles Blair, each \$2; G. H. Neasing, Cash, G. Chapin, D. B. Hale, P. O. Humphrey, Charles Babcock, J. Thompson, E. Alford, L. Tucker, Dea. H. N. Goodwin, B. M. Mattoon, G. P. Haywood, N. H. Brainard, C. A. Chapin, each \$1; L. G. Brown, E. Hill, J. A. Carter, J. McTaylor, A. Stevens, L. Haywood, J. R. Andrew, O. S. Case, each 50 cents; J. Heath, S. Atwater, J. Root, S. Coddling, each 25 cents; W. H. Bailey, 37 cents; Master Thomas, 6 cts. 38 43
Hudson—Col. Wilcox, Baldwin Hart, S. H. Scranton, each \$5; A. Doud, M. L. Doud, each \$2; J. T. Lee, G. B. Dudley, T. V. Meigs, E. Scranton, Mrs. Hand, T. W. Doud, each \$1; Mrs. M. Wilcox, Miss A. Meigs, each 50 cents. 26 00
Clinton—Dr. Hubbard, \$10, in full to constitute Rev. James D. Moore a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.; others, \$3.00. 10 06

Farmington—John T. Norton, \$10; Egbert Cowles, \$3; E. L. Hart, Fisher Gay, W. M. Wadsworth, E. B. Oliver, Jas. Cowles, Mrs. E. W. Carrington, M. Humphrey, Mark Gridley, each \$2; J. Wilcox, W. Whitman, Rev. Noah Porter, D. D., Mrs. S. Wadsworth, Mrs. Harriet Cowles, Dea. Simeon Hart, A. Ward, J. D. Cowles, A. Bidwell, each \$1; Miss Sarah Porter, \$1.50; G. D. Cowles, 50 cts.; A friend, 8 cts..... 42 06

149 57

NEW JERSEY.

Morristown—L. Keese, Esq..... 10 00

MARYLAND.

Baltimore—Cash..... 30 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington City—Rev. P. Slaughter, J. S. Combs, Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, Anson G. Phelps, jr., Wm. V. Pettit, W. B. Thrall, Rev. James Mitchell, W. P. Foulke, John Wells, A friend, each \$1..... 10 00
Georgetown—From Zion's Traveler, through F. D. Baker, \$1.00 1 00

11 00

VIRGINIA.

Norfolk—John S. Wise, by Rev. Wm. H. Starr..... 5 00
Massie's Mills—Thomas Massie, M. D..... 25 00

30 00

NORTH CAROLINA.

By Rev. Jesse Rankin:—
Ashborough—Jonathan Worth, Esq..... 5 00
Huntsville—Nich's L. Williams. 10 00
Poplar Grove—Rev. S. C. Miller 5 00

20 00

GEORGIA.

Ocklockney—Collection in the Ch. of which Rev. Joel S. Graves is Pastor..... 5 00

OHIO.

Cincinnati—Manning F. Force.. 1 00
Hillsborough—Legacy left the A. Col. Soc. by the late Peter L. Ayres, of Hillsborough, Ohio, by R. H. Ayres, Esq., executor, \$200; R. H. Ayres, Esq., \$2.10..... 202 10

222 10

INDIANA.

Princeton—Miss Mary Ann Eliza Woods, in part to constitute herself a life member of the A. C. S., by Mrs. Jane Kell,.... 10 00

MISSISSIPPI.

Natchez—Dr. F. A. W. Davis, \$50; A. C. Henderson, Thos. Henderson, each \$100; E. B. Fuller, Esq., \$100, to constitute the following persons life members of the Am. Col. Soc., viz: Rev. John Hull, pastor First Presbyterian Church, Trenton, N. J., Rev Theodore L. Cuyler, pastor Third Presbyterian Church, do., and Jon'n Fisk, Esq., do., by Thomas Henderson, Esq. Collection in Pine Ridge Church, with which amount James F. McCaleb, Esq., is to be constituted a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., by Rev. B. W. Williams, \$50,25..... 400 25

Total Contributions.....\$3,201 67

FOR REPOSITORY.

(For January)

MAINE.—Bangor—Mark Webster, E. F. Duren, Michael Schwartz, John W. Chatman, Albert Emerson, each \$1, to Dec., 1853; Mrs. John Bradbury, \$2, to December, 1854; \$2. *Thomaston*—Georges Insurance Co., to May 1, 1852, \$2. Brewer—Thomas Gragg, \$1, to September, 1855. *New Castle*—B. D. Metcalf, Edwin Fry, Joel Huston, each \$5, to Jan., 1858; Daniel Day, to Sept., 1853, \$1; Joseph Day, \$3, to Sept., 1859; William Hitchcock, \$3, to Sept., 1857; Eben Furley, \$5, to Nov., 1858; Capt. S. Henley, to Sept., '57, \$2; Col. J. Glidding, to September, 1856, \$2. *Wiscasset*—Rice & Dana, for 1853, \$1; Clark & Brooks, for 1854, \$1; Wilmot Wood, Hon. F. Clark, each \$1, to Nov., 1853. *Brunswick*—A. C. Robbins, to Sept., 1853, \$1; Dr. Lincoln, \$1, to Sept., 1852; Pres. L. Woods, to Nov., 1856, \$2; Hon. E. Everett, to Sept., 1855, \$3; Prof. S. A. Packard, to Sept., 1857, \$3... 55 00

HAMPSHIRE.—Oxfordville—A. S. Palmer, for 1853, \$1.

Portsmouth.—Mrs. H. N. Curtis, to July, 1853, \$1. *Claremont*—Nathaniel Cowles, to August, 1853, \$1..... 3 00

VERMONT.—Manchester—Cyrus Munson, to Nov., 1855, \$2.... 2 00

MASSACHUSETTS.—New Bedford—Lyman Bartlett, for '53, \$1. Lee—Stephen Bradley, for 1851 and 1852, \$2. *Medford*—Wesley P. Balch, Joel Baker, Jacob R. Cushman, each \$1, for 1853..... 6 00

CONNECTICUT.—By Rev. John Orcutt.—Winsted—M. and G. J. Camp, Geo. Dudley, Esq., each \$1, for 1853. *Winchester*—Dr. Lyman Case, N. Adams, Esq., Dea. Elisha Smith, W. B. Dickerman, each \$1, for 1853. *Winchester Centre*—T. Bronson, for 1853, \$1..... 7 00

NEW YORK.—Coila—Rev. Alex. Bullions, to January, 1854, \$5. 5 00

PENNSYLVANIA.—Newburgh—Means & Snyder, for 1853, \$1. Carlisle—James Hamilton, for 1853, \$1..... 2 00

MARYLAND.—Baltimore—John Davis, to 1853, \$2; Capt. J. M. Cooper, for 1853, \$1; Henry Patterson, for 1853, \$1. 4 00

VIRGINIA.—Fredericksburg—Geo. Sample, Aaron Lomax, each \$1, for 1853; R. C. L. Moncure, \$2, to July, 1854. *Raccoon Ford*—Miss Eliza Stringfellow, for 1852, \$1. *Franklin*—John W. Semer, to Nov., 1853, \$1. George Hammer, Jr., for 1853, \$1. *Prince Edward C. H.*—Rev F. S. Sampson, D. D., for 1852-1853, \$2. 9 00

NORTH CAROLINA.—Newbern—Mingo Croom, for 1853, \$1. Theodore Buckledge, \$1, for 1853. *Moffitt's Mills*—William Stout, to Feb., 1853, 10 cts... 2 10

GEORGIA.—Savannah—Anthony Sherman, for 1852, \$1. G. Frasher, \$1, to July, 1853. *Macon*—Lydia Dixon, for 1853, \$1. *Milledgeville*—Wilkes Flagg, \$1, for 1853..... 4 00

ALABAMA.—Montgomery—Peter C. Mills, Alfred George, each \$1, for 1853..... 2 00

KENTUCKY.—Midway—Rev. H. S. McElroy, for 1853, \$1.—*Russellville*—John P. Freeman, for 1852, \$1. Dr. J. R. Bailey, for 1852 and 1853, \$2. *Hendersson*—Isaac Sheffer, to October,

1853, \$1. <i>Nicholasville</i> —Ellis Corn, to 1st Jan, 1851, \$2.— <i>Hartford</i> —Obed. Burnett, Lindsey R. Carson, Thomas Baird, each \$1, for 1853.....	10 00
TENNESSEE.— <i>Columbia</i> —W. J. Sykes, for 1852, \$1.....	1 00
OHIO.— <i>Cedarville</i> —John Miller, for 1851-'52-'53, \$3. <i>Enon</i> —Mrs. Mary Galloway, for 1853, \$1. <i>Loveland</i> —Joseph Smith, to Jan., 1853, \$2. <i>Hibernia</i> —A. V. Smith, to Nov., 1855, \$3. <i>Troy</i> —Wm. Barbee, for 1853, \$2.....	11 00
INDIANA.— <i>Fort Wayne</i> —Rev. A. W. Freeman, \$1, for 1853....	1 00
ILLINOIS.— <i>Abingdon</i> —Rev. J. M. Beard, Wm. Jared, and E. Smith, each \$1, for 1853.....	3 00
MISSISSIPPI.— <i>Olive Branch</i> —A. B. Cowan, \$3, to Jan., 1854..	3 00
MISSOURI.— <i>Westport</i> —Jackson Johnson, for 1853.....	1 00
WISCONSIN.— <i>Janesville</i> —Rufus M. Hollister, for 1853.....	1 00
Aggregate.....	\$132 10

FOR REPOSITORY.

(For February.)

MAINE.—By Capt. George Barker:— <i>Robbinston</i> —Mrs. Mary Balkam, to Jan., '55, \$2; Rev. D. B. Sewall, to Jan., 1854, \$1. <i>Limerick</i> —Rev. Charles Freeman, to Nov., 1852, \$1.....	4 00
NEW HAMPSHIRE.— <i>Bridgewater</i> —A. P. Hoyt, Esq., to July, '53.	1 00
VERMONT.— <i>Pittsford</i> —A. C. Kellogg, for 1852, \$1; A. Crippler, I. Leonard, Dr. K. Winslow, C. Hitchcock, each \$1, to August, 1853. <i>Burlington</i> —Z. Thompson, Esq., for 1853, \$1.....	6 00
MASSACHUSETTS.— <i>Lee</i> —Eli Bradley, to Nov. '53, \$1. <i>Brimfield</i> —Solomon Homer, Thos. Hubbard, Linus Homer, each \$1, to Jan., 1854, \$3. <i>Williamsburgh</i> —William A. Nash, to May, 1854, \$7.....	11 00
RHODE ISLAND.—By Capt. Geo. Barker:— <i>Neuport</i> —Hon. D. C. Denham, for '53, \$1. <i>Bristol</i> —Mrs. Sarah Peck, for 1853 and 1854, \$2; Rev. Thomas Shepard, Hon. Benjamin Hall, Mrs. Samuel Bradford, each \$1, to Jan., 1854, \$5. <i>Providence</i> —Stephen Arnold, Resolved Waterman, R. J. Arnold, Caleb C. Cooke, Wm. Whitaker, Edward A. Greene, Orin A. Read, Benj. White, Menzie Sweet, Charles Dyer, John R. Burroughs, Dea. Wm. Andrews, H. P. Hunt, each \$1, for 1853; Hon. Thomas Burgess, Mrs. Elisha Harris, each \$2, to Jan., 1855; Frederick Fuller, \$2, to 1857; Dea. Pardon Miller, \$2, to January, 1854; John J. Stimpson, \$2, for 1853 and 1854. <i>Woonsocket</i> —Arnold Spear, for '53, \$1.	30 00
CONNECTICUT.—By Rev. John Orcutt:— <i>Farmington</i> —Charles Thompson, F. W. Cowles, each \$1, to Dec., 1853; A. Ward, \$1, for 1853.....	3 00
PENNSYLVANIA.— <i>West Finley</i> —R. C. Burns, for 1853, \$1. <i>Hamlinton</i> —Geo. W. Leach, Esq., \$1, for 1853. <i>Starucca</i> —C. P. Tallman, Esq., \$1, for 1853. <i>Philadelphia</i> —Benjamin Coates, to Jan., 1856, \$6 88..	9 88
MARYLAND.— <i>Baltimore</i> —James A. Handy, for 1853.....	1 00
GEORGIA.— <i>Augusta</i> —Dennis Alexander, on account, \$9; Henry Saxton, on account, \$7. <i>Savannah</i> —Anthony Sherman, to May, 1853, \$1. <i>Hawkinsville</i> —Marshall McGee, Riley Williams, each \$1, for 1853, \$2. <i>Macon</i> —Charles Craft, Rev. Joseph Williams, each \$1, for 1853, \$2.....	21 00
FLORIDA.— <i>Madison C. H.</i> —Mrs. N. B. Reed, for 1853.....	1 00
KENTUCKY.— <i>Lexington</i> —Albert Allen, to Sept., 1853, \$1. <i>Augusta</i> —Col. James Fee, for '53. \$1.....	2 00
OHIO.— <i>Steuensville</i> —T. S. Henning, M. D., for 1852 and 1853, \$2. <i>Cincinnati</i> —Manning F. Force, for 1853, \$1. <i>Xenia</i> —Rev. Jas. C. McMillan, John Vaneaton, each \$1, for 1853, \$2. <i>Kenton</i> —Robert Moodie, \$1, for 1853.....	6 00
INDIANA.— <i>Laurel</i> —James Hays, for 1853, \$1. <i>Columbia</i> —Rev. John W. Dole, to Jan. '55, \$1.	2 00
MISSOURI.— <i>Boonville</i> —Jordan O'Brien, for 1852.....	1 00
Total Repository.....	98 88
Total Contributions.....	3,201 67
Total Legacies.....	2,197 58
Aggregate Amount.....	\$5,498 13

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXIX.]

WASHINGTON, APRIL, 1853.

[No. 4.

Liberia as it is.

BY AN ACCIDENTAL VISITOR.

OUR readers will remember, that in our number for December last we published a letter from Dr. Roberts, in which he alludes to the arrival at Monrovia of the Steamer *Fanny*, from New Orleans, with a large number of passengers, bound for California. While the steamer lay at anchor in the roadstead off Monrovia, some ten or twelve days, some of the passengers frequently visited the town, and were enabled to observe the condition of affairs in the little metropolis, and to judge from personal observations, of the general prospects of the citizens of Liberia. After having left Monrovia, one of the passengers of the *Fanny*, *Mr. E. Schrack*, formerly of Doaksville, Choctaw Nation, wrote to H. B. Hadden, Esq., of that place, giving among other incidents of the voyage, a very interesting, impartial, and of course disinterested account of matters and things, as he found them in Liberia. Through the

kindness of a friend, we are enabled to lay this part of *Mr. Schrack's* letter before our readers, as follows:

“Monrovia is the principal seaport of the Republic of Liberia, which was founded by the United States Colonization Society, but is now an independent Republic. Its independence has been acknowledged by the governments of England, France, Prussia and Brazil. This young Republic has been moddled after ours, and founded upon the principles of right, and is governed and controlled under the strengthening and prospering influence of righteousness. Her flag is that of the lone star of Liberia, with stripes like those of our beloved flag of America, and she holds a position, convincing to the white man, who may be privileged to visit her, that black men possess *some* ideas of the civil and religious rights of man; the rights of self-government and of conscience, and that he prizes liberty too much to suffer it to be enjoyed only by white men. This is the country for the black man.

I hope all the colored people may eventually be sent here to help build up this Republic, which must

in time become great among the nations of the earth. The present generation has some men in it that would be a credit to any white community, while the rising generation of boys and girls is being duly prepared to forward their great destiny. The people are now enjoying freedom under their own *coffee* and palm trees, surrounded by a country of unbounded staple resources and unequalled natural wealth. They live in comfort that would be envied by many white men. Though the country is healthy, yet strangers almost invariably go through a process of acclimation which is about as severe in the hands of their experienced physicians, as our fever and ague. Besides many churches of the denominations of Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist and Episcopalian; there is scarcely a house where the family altar is not raised, and all these are exerting a powerful influence over the rude beings around them, and helping toward the accomplishing of the good purposes of missionary labor. This people appear to be raised up for the express purpose of spreading light over poor benighted Africa, and to reflect rays of morality and religion that will penetrate their land and cause their degraded brethren to renounce the worship of beasts, and look through nature up to nature's God, to him who is a light to lighten the Gentiles, and learn to worship him.

Many of them believe that the Abolitionists are riveting the fetters of slavery tighter on their brethren in many of the states, but good often comes out of that which we look upon as evil.

In the enslaving of a portion of the African people, in the midst of so highly enlightened a nation as our own, I believe that God used

the means which will finally result in the christianization of this whole people. They are very grateful to the missionaries in the States for their help toward sending the Gospel to Africa; and many with whom I conversed were delighted when I mentioned the names of Mr. Kingsbury, Wright, Byington and Hotchkin, with whose names they had become familiar through the missionary reports. I spoke to them of these men, and also of many of my Choctaw friends, whom I shall never forget.

They have good schools and institutions for the attainment of literary and useful knowledge. Bible Societies—a Lodge of Free Masons and Odd Fellows, and a Division of the Sons of Temperance. Drunkenness is looked upon as very disgraceful, and is seldom seen amongst them; and the selling of rum, as a mean, low occupation; though it is not prohibited by law. The whole white population consists of a few missionaries, a *chargé de affaires* from Brazil, and six persons who stopped from our ship. I had the pleasure of uniting with the Methodists and Presbyterians in public worship on several occasions, and also of assembling in the private circle of many families around the family altar, and I enjoyed myself much more than I expected to do amongst black people. They behave so much like well bred white people, that while among them one forgets all about the prejudices of color, and they conduct themselves so well and courteously that they receive the credit from visitors, of being a polite, clever and hospitable people. The sea-port of Monrovia has a population of about fifteen hundred, so near as I can learn."

Yours very truly,
SAMUEL MORRISON.

Letter from a Colored Man in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE,
January 19, 1853.

To the Secretary of the A. C. S.

SIR: I perceive that this Society is progressing very rapidly, and that many are being sent to that country to which every colored man looks forward, as being his or his children's future home; and I think from observation, that there should be more active measures taken in this country to instruct my people in the *mechanical arts*, that when they arrive in the land of promise, they

may be able to impart every useful pursuit to the rising generations. If these things are rightly conducted, I feel satisfied that my people may yet be redeemed. I hope that the day is not far distant when we may claim a name among the nations of the earth.

Which request I hope will be kindly received as coming from one of the down-trodden of the African race.

Yours very respectfully,
L. W.

Letter from Elias G. Jones.

THE following letter from Elias G. Jones will be read with much interest by the friends of Liberia and of colonization. The writer was the agent for the New York and Liberia Emigration and Agricultural Association. His noble mission was cut suddenly short by his death from drowning while engaged in the duties upon which he was sent. This letter has been a long time on its way to this country.

Voyage in the Ralph Cross—The Fishtown Difficulties—Monrovia—The Bassa Country—Emigrants—Agricultural Products.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.
OFF BASSA COVE, Liberia, Africa,
Thursday, July 1, 1852.

According to promise, I now avail myself of the opportunity which is offered me of forwarding this letter to you, in order to give you some facts and the impression made on me by this "Republic."

We, that is the *Ralph Cross*, sailed from Hampton Roads on the afternoon of May 6, 1852, and held nearly a due east course, until we reached the longitude of 30° 40'; we then ran down and made the mouth of the *Gahinas River* on the morning

of Wednesday, June 9, 1852. We had considerable fine weather and some calms, but upon the whole we enjoyed a delightful passage. We had lots of sea-sickness, measles and mumps, during our passage, but only one death, which was that of a child, who died on the morning of Thursday, May 20, and was buried in Lon. 37 40 West, Lat. 36 40 North. This child died of no sickness contracted on shipboard, but of some hereditary malady. We made Cape Montserado on the evening of June 12, making our passage from cape to cape in thirty-seven days and ten hours.

I think it unnecessary to describe the peculiarities of Africa, as they are sufficiently known already. Then suffice to say that, as is usual in such cases, the Kroomen boarded us in swarms early on Sunday morning, offering their services for acceptance. We employed six of them for rowing us on shore, and then proceeded up to look after the consignee of the vessel. We first learned that President Roberts had gone in the Government vessel *Lark* for Madeira, en route for England, purposely, as we subsequently learnt,

to give the true version of the late difficulties with her Britannic Majesty's Consul residing at Monrovia.

You will therefore be anxious to know the true nature of those difficulties of which I speak, and I will now proceed to give them to you. It appears (from what Vice-President Williams says) that the late war had between the Fishmen (of or near Fishtown) and Liberians was instigated by an English trader named Lawrence, who advised the natives that "if they, the natives, would dispossess the Liberians of Fishtown, Buchanan and Tradetown, he, Lawrence, would be able to sell them goods much cheaper than he had heretofore done;" he said in effect that the duties levied on his goods by the Liberian Government were the cause of his goods being so dear, and he further said that the Liberian Government had not the means of protecting itself, and therefore would be an easy victim; that Great Britain and the United States intended to withdraw their friendship from the said Liberians, which would make the victory the more sure; and it was under these representations that they went to war. The natives, as we know, were defeated with great loss, so it became necessary for their aider and abettor, Lawrence, to get out of the Republic as soon as possible, as his projects were known to the Liberian authorities, who would have visited him with signal punishment. It became therefore his first business to secure the favorable interposition of Consul Hanson, who is said to have connived at his escape; in fact, it is known that through his directions Lawrence secured his passage on a British man-of-war for England. The Liberians, justly incensed against the high-handed conduct of Consul Hanson, made known their

feelings through the press, and also evinced the desire that his exequatur should be withdrawn. Then it appears that Hanson himself became anxious for his safety, which was entirely unnecessary; he therefore represented to the "Admiral of the British Squadron" that he had every reason to believe that his life was in danger, under which representation the "Admiral" was induced to take him home; and it is thought that he will endeavor to misrepresent the affair. The strangest fact, however, connected with this affair, is the fact that this Lawrence has a wife living in Edina, one of the very places he intended to destroy, and she is yet living there. It is strange to see the effect that Liberia has produced on the emigrants; men who, ten years ago, occupied the most menial positions, and scarcely appeared to have had sense enough for that, are now doing well, and possess an average share of good common sense. Every man, woman and child with whom I have met declares that there is no inducement which would make them return to the United States. I find that the dissatisfaction evinced is entirely with persons when they first come, and that is owing to their sickness, which weakens and generally leaves them in a dejected condition; and that even is only common to persons of no means, and who had been accustomed to having some one else to provide mentally for them; but let them stay here eighteen months (as I am informed by those who have experienced such lassitude) and no manner of persuasion can induce them to return. I have seen as yet very little of Monrovia, as we only stopped there one day. On my return, however, I will visit all the adjacent settlements, both of Liberians and natives.

I have made quite an excursion into the country here, and must say that, for natural advantages (the Bassa Cove Bar excepted) the Bassa country stands equal to any that I have ever seen. The soil is immensely rich, well watered and timbered. The country is hilly at first; the soil has the appearance of a mixture of the black mole clay and crushed stone. It is a common thing among the farming Liberians to have on their farms sugar-cane (from one extremity to the other) 24 feet in length, of equal proportions—that is, the joints for length, compactness and thickness, correspond with the length of the cane. I cut six or seven which measured 26 feet in length, and nine inches in circumference, the joints of which measured in length nine to ten inches; this cane I cut from the farm of a Mr. Jackson, living in Bexley, on the St. John River. The heat corresponds with that of Mexico—in fact, had I not known that I was in Africa I should have been persuaded that I was in the neighborhood of Monterey, Mexico. The country generally on the coast presents a mountainous interior. The N. J. Purchase is in a mountainous region; it comprises a part of the Saddle mountains, or those mountains which the Gee people inhabit. I believe that the country wants only capital and men to make it one of the most desirable countries under heaven. Our agent has selected the St. Paul's River, and has erected several houses, three of which are ready for reception. He speaks in high terms of that country, and thinks that the acclimation there will be easy; but of that I at present have no knowledge.

The emigrants we brought out are all highly delighted with their choice—but I had rather have them say so

eight months hence. However, no one can help being delighted with the country's appearance. I have seen growing here the coffee, the sugar cane, the arrow root, the ginger, cotton, indigo, rice, indian corn, guinea corn, sweet potatoes, cassada, limes, oranges, plantains, sour-sop, mangoe plums, the papaw, lemons, watermelons, the cocanut, the tamarind, the sweet-sop, the pomegranate, the okra, the banana, the African cherry, the African peach, the sorrel, the granadilla, the rose-apple. I see, however, that the rice is no rightly cultivated, neither is the cotton, and, therefore, it does not grow as luxuriant as it does in the Carolinas, but my word for it, it can be raised in the greatest abundance. Everybody here appears happy, excepting some of them who recently arrived here. I heard considerable complaining among some of them, as regarded getting necessary (State's) nourishment, but they, I hope, will soon be over it. The truth is, the recent war in their immediate neighborhood has made salt provisions, &c., scarce—but who can calculate against such mishaps! They have just commenced to re-occupy Fish-town, and I hope the Liberians have this time taught the natives the consequences of their temerity. We hear it currently reported here, (I believe it comes from the natives) that an Englishman, named Townley, is attempting the slave trade; we also hear of a slaver hovering round the Gallinas—how true this is I have no means of knowing. This Townley, however, has already made himself obnoxious with the Liberians, in trying to smuggle in his goods clear of duty. He is now under arrest at this place for similar attempts at fraud. He is the consignee of an English trader, and he keeps his

cutter all the time off Bassa bar, for I suppose his own convenience. We go from here to Cape Palmas, and will then return to Monrovia, so I expect to bring the next news of this future "African Empire."—I send this by the way of England, if

it is successful in reaching the steamer Sierra Leone, which steams off on the 16th inst.

ELIAS G. JONES,
Agent for the New York and Liberia Emigration and Agricultural Association.

Central Africa.—Letter from Rev. J. T. Bowen.

YORUBA.

THE Yoruba country begins about 40 miles from the sea and reaches nearly to the Niger. It is divided among various tribes who speak the same language. The number of people who speak the Yoruba tongue, is probably one million. They are decidedly simple and eastern in their manners, but the women are neither veiled nor secluded, according to the silly custom which prevails in Asia. They are the traders of the country, while the men are the farmers, weavers and mechanics. The Yorubas are so far superior to the coast people in civilization and good sense, that if I had never been among the hateful tribes on the seaboard, I should pronounce many things which I have read about them a gross slander on the African character.

Yoruba has about a dozen cities containing from 20,000 to 60,000 people each, while Illorin probably contains 100,000 or more. Besides these, there are numerous villages and towns, varying from 500 to 10,000 inhabitants. The first of the large cities, is Abbeokuta, about 60 geographical miles from the sea, and nearly 80 miles by the road. From this place there are several routes to the interior. The most direct one to Haiisa is that which goes north to Aberrekodo 1 day, to Biollorunpella 1, to Awage 1, to Oke-Eho 1, to Oke-Amoh 1, to

Ishakki 2, to Ighoho 2, to Ikishi 1, and thence to Kaiama. (Ki a ma,) Busa, Yauri, &c.

In Yoruba, the Kong mountains are flattened down into table lands, the terraces of which, from 10 to 15 miles, are successively more elevated as we proceed interior from the coast. These terraces are separated by rugged granite hills, few of which, if any, attain a greater height from the base, than 1000 feet. Their summits however are twice that height above the sea when we reach the middle parts of the country. Seven days from the coast, near Awage, is a large rock whose head is often covered with morning clouds. The village of Ado is on the summit of this steep, naked rock. Nearly a day farther on, are the highest and broadest hills I have seen. Not far from these, in a bed of a little river, is the only trap rock which I have found in this region of granite.

The table lands are mostly open and grassy, like prairies, with mimosas, butter trees, palms, &c., left at intervals by those who formerly cultivated the soil. In some places I have seen beautiful open woodland, which offered good pasturage. The scenery is often enchanting, especially about the hills. The intervening level lands are diversified by little groves and narrow lines of timber land on streams.

Wild animals abound even within a few miles of populous towns, for

the people have no rifles. Elephants are not uncommon, leopards and buffaloes frequent, lions more rare. The woods and prairies are full of antelopes, some of which are no larger than fawns, and others are nearly equal to cows. Every body assures me that the unfrequented table lands afford a few unicorns. They are said to be as large as a small horse, shaped something like an antelope, and with one horn in the forehead. The last unicorn killed was about two years ago. I have seen one of the horns. It was about 18 inches long, rather slender, a little curved, blackish, with grooves and rings running round it, except about 3 inches of the sharp point, which was smooth. I have offered a reward for the skull of a unicorn with the horn or its pith attached. Till I see this, I must suspect that the unicorn of Africa,

like the horned snake of America, is a child of the imagination.

I am almost ready to say, that the climate of Yoruba is decidedly healthy, even to white people. I have traveled hundreds of miles, often on foot, for I have lost two horses, and the third is half useless. I have waded rivers, have been exposed to sun and rain, have slept with no covering but my blanket in open prairies and damp woods, and though I have had several attacks of ague, yet I have enjoyed much excellent health, insomuch that the people of far distant towns have voluntarily given me the name of "Allaghara," the strong man. The blessing is from God, but it shows that this climate is not so different from other parts of the world after all. The climate is no excuse for letting these people die without hearing of the Saviour.

[From the American Missionary.]
Observations in Africa.

At the request of a friend interested in Africa and its missions, Mrs. Arnold has written the result of her observations, during her residence of about eighteen months at Sierra Leone. We have been permitted to take from these papers some extracts, which we think will interest the readers of the *Missionary*. If an occasional German idiom should be seen, it ought to be recollected that it is only about two years since the writer commenced to speak the English language:

"When parting from you, after a short interview, you asked me to write you a description of Africa, telling me that an account by one with whom you were personally acquainted would be of greater interest than that of an unknown writer.

"I am able to write only about Sierra Leone, where I have spent eighteen months at different stations. The inhabitants consist of liberated slaves and their children. Though subject to English laws, yet you will find the different tribes in their original costumes, characters, and languages, as when among their country people.

"The face of the country, covered with stately trees, appears to a European uncommonly beautiful and attractive. Carried through the country by the natives—sometimes through brooks and forests, and sometimes up the mountains, so steep that one can scarcely imagine how the natives can carry their burden—his eye rests upon the heights, and then traces the brooks that start from them, swelling in the rainy

season to rushing rivers. Or when borne through the villages, whose inhabitants run to welcome the palanquin with plays and songs, one recognizes in them the true children of nature.

"To become acquainted with the African character, neither churches nor schools are suitable places; it is to be done by visiting their own houses, or walking with them. I being under no obligation to any society, could spend much time among the people; and having by times the charge of a sewing school, had the best opportunity of learning their ways.

"Like those following our Saviour and his apostles from one place to another, not considering their wants or business, so follow these Africans from one street to another, those in whom they are interested, and nothing is more easy than to excite their feelings. When passing at evening through the village, if I began to talk to one individual, I was soon surrounded by a crowd. I have spent the most pleasant hours of my life in a large yard at our house, where, after sunset, many came together begging me to tell them something, for which they would reward me with stories and songs. They have great respect for Europeans; and it often astonished me that a crowd of men would obey immediately, when they were gathered together in our kitchen or yard, and I told them to leave the place. I never had fear when walking some miles by moonlight, or even in a dark night.

"The Africans, like the people of Palestine, are fond of parables, and they seldom relate any thing without doing it in this way, accompanied with many gestures. Their diseases are lunacy, leprosy, blindness, palsy, and that called sun-stroke.

"When a captured slave vessel lands, there is great rejoicing among the inhabitants of the colony; and people of every tribe are anxiously looking for their countrymen. Amid a confusion of languages like that of Babel, the chains are loosed from the captives, and they are taken to the Government House, where they receive country clothes, and daily their pence to buy their food, consisting chiefly of rice, foofoo, yams, and fish. Teachers daily visit their schools to instruct them in the English language, wherein their rapid progress astonishes every stranger.

"It seems strange to me that the majority of the people here (America) suppose the African race almost without intellect, whilst every one becoming acquainted with them will be convinced of their mental capacity, which very often excels that of our uneducated people. They are apt in judging different characters, and watch the white people with a sly, cunning eye; while their deception is so complete, that even those who are the longest experienced in their ways are often deceived by them. Carried away by natural enthusiasm, they will give every laborer at first the highest encouragement; but the more his hopes rise with their professions, the deeper will be the disappointment. The missionaries' records could give an account of many conversions every quarter, but if they search for the fruit in the life, they are reminded of the parable of the fig tree. The hope of the missionaries is, that after civilization a new generation will bring forth the fruit of Christianity more fully, and that the Lord, in his wise judgment will receive many whom we cannot here recognize as belonging to his people.

"In the colony are found 180 different languages, spoken by captives from different tribes. Mr. Kolle, a

German linguist, sent out by the English Society, has obtained a knowledge of *Vie* within the last four years, and has written a grammar in this language, has translated parts of the Bible, and has made a collection of more than one hundred concrete substances in all the other languages spoken at Sierra Leone. Mr. Schmidt, also a German, has acquired the Timanne, in which he preaches, and into which he has translated many parts of the New Testament.

"The Kroomen are Mohammedans, and are gay, cheerful, talkative, noisy, and have a great talent for mimicry. They are chiefly sailors, laborers, and traders, and allow themselves no other luxury than a little tobacco, being contented with the barest necessities. After having spent one and a half or two years at the colony, the Krooman returns home with his wealth. A portion he gives to the head-man of his town, not forgetting his relatives and friends, if he has only a leaf of tobacco for each. His mother, if living, receives a large present, and what remains he gives to his father to buy him a wife. The father obtains a wife for him, and after he has spent some months of ease and pleasure he leaves again for the colony. He is proud of being acquainted with 'white men's fashion,' and he frequently takes young boys as apprentices in his business, who pay him a part of their earnings for his trouble.

"The Mohammedan races are very superior in education to all other Africans, and are so temperate that they will not wear a garment, if a single drop of wine had fallen on it, until it was washed. In the love of tobacco they join all the other tribes, but deny themselves all other luxuries, and expect to gain heaven for it. I heard once a Mohammedan say to another, whilst they were looking at a European driving in a carriage, 'Look, Daddy, that's white man's heaven.' I asked him what he meant. His answer was, 'Mohammedan's heaven yonder,' pointing to the skies; 'but white man's heaven here below.' Strictly observing the commandments of the Koran, they spend at sunrise and sunset a long time in prayer. They have a great abhorrence of idols. Their theology is, 'Obedience leads to the way of heaven, fastings and self-denial give rapid progress, and alms open the door.' Their adherent self-righteousness is the greatest obstacle to their conversion. This will show you without further remarks, the tribes of Africa are interesting, but vary much in character.

"One trait is common amongst them—that is, their great cruelty. They take delight in tormenting such animals as goats, cats, &c., by cutting off their ears, tails, or legs. But let me be silent about their way of exercising this feeling toward their wives and children."

[From the Journal of Commerce.]

Negro Law of Illinois.

If any fugitive slaves should hereafter be arrested in Illinois, they are likely to be those already there, and not new arrivals, whether by the underground railroad or otherwise.

Following the example of Indiana, the Legislature of the first mentioned State have just passed a law, prohibiting negroes, whether bond or free, from coming or being brought

within its limits, except for the purpose of transit from one State of this Union to another. The law is entitled "An Act to prevent the Emigration of Free Negroes into this State," and went into operation on the 12th ult. The principal sections are as follows:—

"SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That if any person or persons shall bring, or cause to be brought into this State, any negro or mulatto slave, whether said slave is set free or not, he or they shall be liable to an indictment, and upon conviction thereof, be fined for every such negro or mulatto, a sum not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, and imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year, and shall stand committed until said fine and costs are paid.

SEC. 2. When an indictment shall be found against any person or persons, who are not residents of the State, it shall be the duty of the court before whom said indictment is pending, upon affidavit being made and filed in said court by the prosecuting attorney, or any other creditable witness, setting forth the non residence of said defendant, and showing the probable residence of said defendant, to notify the Governor of this State, by causing the clerk of said court to transmit to the office of the Secretary of State a certified copy of said indictment and affidavit, and it shall be the duty of the Governor upon the receipt of said copies, to appoint some suitable person to arrest such defendant or defendants in whatever State or county he or they may be found, and to commit him or them to the jail of the county in which said indictment is pending—there to remain and answer said indictment,

and be otherwise dealt with in accordance with this act. And it shall be the duty of the Governor to issue all necessary requisitions, writs and papers to the Governor or other executive officer of the State, territory, or province, where such defendant or defendants may be found: *Provided,* That this section shall not be construed so as to effect persons or slaves, *bona fide* traveling through this State, from and to, any other State in the United States.

SEC. 3. If any negro or mulatto, bond or free, shall come into this State, and remain ten days, with the evident intention of residing in the same, every such negro or mulatto shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and for the first offence shall be fined the sum of fifty dollars, to be recovered before any justice of the peace, in the county where said negro or mulatto may be found. Said proceeding shall be in the name of the people of the State of Illinois, and shall be tried by a jury of twelve men. The person making the information or complaint, shall not be a competent witness upon said trial.

SEC. 4. If said negro or mulatto shall be found guilty, and the fine assessed be not paid forthwith to the justice of the peace, before whom said proceeding was had, it shall be the duty of said justice to commit said negro or mulatto to the custody of the sheriff of said county, or otherwise keep him, her or them in custody; and said justice shall forthwith advertise said negro or mulatto, by posting up notices thereof in at least three of the most public places in that district, which said notices shall be posted up ten days, and on the day, and at the time and place mentioned in said advertisement, the said justice shall at public auction proceed to sell said negro or mu-

latto, to any person or persons, who will pay said fine and costs, for the shortest time; and said purchaser shall have the right to compel said negro or mulatto to work for, and serve out said time, and he shall furnish said negro or mulatto with comfortable food, clothing, and lodging during said servitude.

SEC. 5. If said negro or mulatto, shall not within ten days after the expiration of his, her or their term of service, as aforesaid, leave the State, he, she or they, shall be liable to a second prosecution, in which the penalty to be inflicted, shall be one hundred dollars, and so on for every subsequent offence, the penalty shall be increased fifty dollars over and above the last penalty inflicted, and the same proceedings shall be had in each case as is provided for in the preceding sections for the first offence.

[Section 6 gives to the negro the right of appeal within five days on certain conditions. Sec. 7th gives half the fine to the complainant, while the other half is to be applied for the benefit of the poor.]

SEC. 8. If after any negro or mulatto shall have been arrested under the provisions of this act, any person or persons shall claim any such negro or mulatto as a slave, the owner by himself or agent shall have right, by giving reasonable notice to the officer or person having the custody of said negro or mulatto, to appear before the justice of the peace before whom said negro or mulatto shall have been arrested, and prove his or their right to the custody of said negro or mulatto as a slave, and if said justice of the peace shall, after hearing the evidence, be satisfied that the person or persons claiming said negro or mulatto, is the owner of, and entitled to the custody of said negro or mulatto in accordance with

the laws of the United States passed upon this subject, he shall upon the owner or agent paying all costs up to the time of claiming said negro or mulatto, and the costs of proving the same, and also the balance of the fine remaining unpaid, give to said owner a certificate of said facts, and said owner or agent so claiming, shall have a right to take and remove said slave out of this State.

SEC. 9. If any justice of the peace shall refuse to issue any writ or process necessary for the arrest and prosecution of any negro or mulatto, under the provisions of this act, upon complaint being made before said justice by any resident of his county, and his fees for said service being tendered him, he shall be deemed guilty of non-feasance in office, and upon conviction thereof punished accordingly, and in all cases where the jury find for the negro or mulatto, or that he, she, or they, are not guilty under the provisions of this act, the said justice of the peace shall proceed to render judgment against the prosecuting witness, or persons making the complaint, and shall collect the same as other judgments: *Provided*, That said prosecuting witness or person making said complaint in case judgment is rendered against him, shall have a right to take an appeal to the circuit court, as is provided for in this act in case said negro or mulatto is found guilty.

SEC. 10. Every person who shall have one-fourth negro blood shall be deemed a mulatto.

SEC. 11. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage. Approved Feb. 12, 1853."

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This law is a natural fruit of the Abolition extravagance which has been raging over the country for some years past. One extreme

follows another. On the passage of the Act in the Senate, Mr. Judd moved that the title should be so amended as to read "An Act to establish perpetual Slavery in this State." But he soon found himself in a minority. The Chicago Tribune (Soil) comforts itself that the law will ere long be repealed. We are not so sure of it. The Indiana law is evidently popular among the people of that State, and although it has been some time in operation no attempt, that we have heard of, has been made to repeal it. If any has been made, it has been made in vain.

The Chicago Free Press, (edited by "Long John" Wentworth,) proposes a resort to the higher law of rebellion; or rather, predicts that it will be resorted to. Says the Press:—

"In the first place, we regard the law as unconstitutional. Almost every section of it bears that fact prominently upon its face. We do not believe there is a Judge within the state but will, on decide, should any attempt be made to enforce the law. In northern Illinois it will be a dead letter under any and every circumstance; and we very much doubt whether such will not be the case in most of the counties in the southern portions of the state. We presume measures will be taken to test its constitutionality at an early

day, without waiting for the regular operation of the law."

But suppose the Court decide that the law is Constitutional; what then? According to the Free Press, the result will be the same; as the law "will be a dead letter under any and every circumstance." We shall see. Some recent instances of successful resistance to the laws have encouraged transgressors to think they can rebel with impunity; but we think they will find themselves mistaken in the end, for the people will soon perceive that they must either have laws or anarchy, and that if one law may be trampled under foot with impunity, so may another; and so may all others. The principle is the same in each case, and it is one which, if carried out, would resolve society into its original elements, and deluge the nation with blood.

As to the meaning and force of the law, the Free Press says,—"It prohibits the entrance of free colored persons into the state, under the penalty of being sold into slavery, and authorizes the admission of slaves if brought in or sent by their masters." Or more correctly, it authorizes the transit of slaves *through* the State, on their way, for instance from Kentucky to Missouri; a permission which the geographical position of Illinois renders almost unavoidable.

An African Convert.

AMONG the converts in Abbeokuta is one who formerly bore the name of Olu Walla. He used to be a desperate character, a strong, blustering fellow, bold and insolent, and always in mischief. He lived by plundering others. Sometimes he would walk through the market with some of his gang, and would contrive to overthrow, as if by acci-

dent, a basket or stall, scattering all their contents. During the confusion thus occasioned, and whilst the owner was arguing with him, his fellow-thieves would be busily engaged in pilfering and robbing all around; so that at his appearance amongst them the market people were always alarmed. His presence in the courts of justice was not

more welcome. The elders were overawed by him; and he there did what he liked. For a bribe, Olu Walla would attend any trial, and sit apparently unconcerned in a corner until the sentence was about to be passed on the culprit who had hired his services. Then he would jump up and say—"No, this will never do: if you intend to settle the matter in this way, I object to it, and will carry off the prisoner." He and his gang would then rescue the prisoner and carry him off. Thus this notorious bully was the terror of the city.

Like his countrymen, however, Olu Walla was full of superstition; and thus he was persuaded by some Mohammedan conjurers to go to an adjoining town, where they promised to instruct him in the art of turning grains of Indian corn into cowries—little shells which they use for money. He took with him forty dollars, being all he possessed, and squandered the whole in the vain attempt to learn this wonderful art. Whilst he was absent from Abbeokuta, engaged in this pursuit, the missionaries arrived there. Amongst those who came to hear the new doctrine was Olu Walla's wife. The glad tidings were sweet to her ears. When the gospel was preached in the streets and under the trees, she would be there. But on her husband's return she did not dare to tell him what she had heard. When he arrived, and found numbers of his countrymen listening to the preaching from day to day, he also joined them and was greatly astonished at what he heard. He determined to inquire further into the matter. Three separate churches were soon erected, with mud walls, at a cost of about 30*l.* each; and Olu Walla, from time to time, went from one to the other,

and found the different preachers stating exactly the same things, and dwelling upon the great truths of the Bible—such as, the character of God, the evil of sin, the work of Jesus Christ, and of the Holy Spirit. His wife observing the bent of his mind, was especially attentive to him, and said on one occasion, "I should like to go with you to the preaching." He replied, "Well, I will gladly take you there;" and ever afterwards the poor woman joyfully accompanied her husband to the church.

At first Mr. Crowther, the missionary, did not notice him; but after a little time he observed a respectable-looking man always present and always attentive. At length he became a candidate for baptism, joined the class for special instruction, and in due course was baptized. When asked what Christian name he wished to receive, he said, "Matthew;" assigning as a reason that as Matthew had been an extortioner, so he had been worse, and therefore wished to bear his name.

With his new name he has got a new nature. The Holy Spirit has changed his heart; and instead of swaggering through the town as formerly, with his sword at his side, he is now one of the most quiet and peaceable men in the whole place. During the late persecution, when the converts were cruelly treated, no one behaved with more submission and firmness. His wife also distinguished herself during that time of trial. The heathen party compelled her to fall down before an image of the devil, threatening to kill her unless she would worship him as formerly. They forced her to prostrate her body before the idol, but they could not bow down the spirit within her; for, when on her knees, she cried aloud,

before them all, "O devil! I have done with you forever: I worship the true God alone."

Matthew is now one of the most consistent Christians in Abbeokuta,

and is rapidly acquiring the gifts which are needed for instructing his fellow-sinners in the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ.—*Ch. Miss. Juv. Instructor.*

[Correspondence of the Vermont Chronicle.]

Lecture on Western Africa.

HANOVER,

Feb. 14, 1853.

ON Wednesday evening of last week, Lieut. Colvocresses of the Navy, delivered to our citizens a lecture on Liberia and the western coast of Africa.

Lieut. C. went out in the Sloop of War Germantown, and after an absence of a year returned in the Porpoise about eight months since. During his cruise he had frequent opportunities of going on shore at Monrovia, Harper, and other points. Of the lecture I do not propose to give any report in detail. It contained much and various interesting information.—But, what made it especially interesting, was that having gone out prejudiced against Colonization and the Society, he returned giving his unqualified testimony in favor of both, and this from personal observation. He went into the houses of the emigrants, over their farms, into their schools, conversed with many individuals, inquired if they were desirous to return the United States, receiving the uniform answer, no. In all the aspects which presented themselves to his view, he was favorably impressed—so much so as to revolutionize his opinions previ-

ously entertained. He fully confirms the statements often made, that Colonization is the most effective means of eradicating the slave trade—vastly superior to the combined influence of squadrons.

This uniform testimony of our naval officers who visit Liberia is worth a great deal. They are less likely to be prejudiced in favor of Colonization than most who visit the colony, and cannot be supposed to be affected by the partisan spirit of those at home.

The instance of Lieut. Colvocresses is particularly worthy of consideration. He is a Greek, he entered our navy in 1832, he was four years with Capt. Wilkes on the Exploring Expedition, and had in that cruise opportunity to observe many barbarous tribes, and many colonies. These things add weight to his testimony.

At the close of the lecture, at the suggestion of Lt. C., a contribution was taken for the starving inhabitants of Madeira. The lecture being free—a voluntary offering of Lieut. C.—the thanks of the audience were tendered and the meeting adjourned, with evident satisfaction.

J. R.

Negro Exclusion.

THE Ohio State Journal publishes for the information of its readers, a bill introduced into the Senate by Mr. Cushing to prevent the further settlement of blacks and mulattoes

in this State. The bill provides:—Sec. 1st, that from and after the first day of January, 1854, no black or mulatto person not a resident of the State, shall be permitted to set-

tle or reside therein. Sec. 2. That every such person residing in the State, shall prior to 1854, enter his or her name, and the names of their children, in the recorder's office to be registered in a book to be provided for the purpose, for which they shall pay 10 cents to the recorder; who is required to give them a certificate of the registry, if requested, for which they are to pay 25 cents, which certificate shall be taken as evidence that the person so registered is a resident of the State. Sec. 3. Requires parents to register the names of all children born after 1st of January, 1854. Sec. 4. Provides that all such persons found within the State one month after January 1, 1854, whose names are not registered, shall be held to be non-residents and dealt with as such. Sec. 5. Makes it unlawful for black or mulatto persons not residents within the meaning of this law to hold any real estate, and any devised or granted to them to be forfeited to the State of Ohio. Sec. 6. Makes it the duty of prosecuting attorneys to institute suits for the recovery of any real estate, held by such persons, and on its recovery, to send a transcript of it to the Auditor of

State, to be sold by him in the manner now provided for the sale of forfeited land. Sec. 7. Provides that every black or mulatto person who shall violate the provisions of the act shall be deemed guilty of an offence, and on conviction shall be imprisoned in the county jail at hard labor for any term not less than six months; every ten days subsequent residence to be regarded as an additional offence. Sec. 8. Makes it the duty of district assessors at the time of listing the real estate of their respective districts to make a list of blacks and mulattoes and to return the same to the county recorder. Sec. 9. Makes it the duty of the recorder to compare the assessor's returns with the registry in his office, and if he shall find any not registered he shall report the fact to the prosecuting attorney, who shall immediately cause such persons to be arrested and prosecuted for such offence. Sec. 10. Assessors, recorders or prosecuting attorneys failing to perform the duties required of them by this act to be liable to a fine of \$50, and be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit within the State of Ohio.

[From the Pioneer, Lebanon, Ind.]

Liberia.

THE interest manifested of late years by the citizens of England and the United States, in colonizing Africa with the emancipated and free colored people of this country, has had the effect to direct to that hitherto unknown interior the attention of scientific and extensive explorations.

Within the last twenty-five years the little Colony of Liberia, which was planted by a generous philanthropy, has progressed rapidly, considering the means invested,

and the dangers and privations encountered by the first settlers, and is now enjoying, as the fruits of those labors, the blessings of a free and independent government. The Slave Trade has by this little Colony, been abolished. Thousands of the natives have been redeemed from barbarism; and, by their system of schools the children of the colonists, as well as those of many of the natives, are receiving instruction in such manner as will fit them for usefulness to their country, and for

mental and social enjoyment themselves.

The idea of social equality between the two races, in the United States, is fast dying away, and the opposition of the free colored population of this country to Liberia and the Colonization Society, is gradually declining; and this fact is giving renewed hope to those who have so long labored in the Colonization cause.

The future of Africa—who will tell it? Here is a land rich in all that tends to worldly wealth. Its unexplored interior presents a field for adventure rich as the treasures to be revealed are marvelous. Why should not the United States lend its aid to restore to the world this barbarous people, and in place of darkness give them light.

[From the Boston Traveler.]

Commerce of Liberia.

ENGLAND, France and Prussia, have acknowledged the independence of Liberia; but the United States Government has hitherto refused to do this. And what has been the result of this course? England, ever watchful for the interests of her commerce, taking advantage of our neglect of our own offspring, has established a line of monthly steamers to Liberia, and is gradually drawing to herself all the commerce of the country; and this is even now no inconsiderable affair. A writer in the National Intelligencer, in endeavouring to stir up our government to the importance of recognizing Liberia's independence, says, the commerce of Liberia with England is growing beyond all example afforded in other countries, while the United States have less of it now

than they had in 1815. The import of palm oil into England, he says, has grown from 4,700 tons in 1827, to 30,455 tons in 1851. This quantity exceeds by one-half all the pork packed in Cincinnati, if we rate the quantity as high as 200,000 hogs of 250 lbs. each, and it almost equals the whole export of pork, bacon and lard from the United States in 1851; our total exports of "hog products" for that year exceeding the export of palm oil of Africa but little more than three per cent.

But it is not palm oil alone which England covets. The cotton plant is indigenous to Liberia, living from year to year, and England no doubt anticipates the time when her trade in cotton with Liberia shall release her from bondage to our southern market.

Liberia and African Colonization.

IN SENATE, MARCH 3, 1853.

The Senate having under consideration the bill making appropriations for the support of the navy, Mr. MILLER, of New Jersey, submitted the following amendment, viz:

"For equipment, maintenance, and supply of an expedition for the exploration of the interior of Africa, eastward of Liberia, and the ascertaining of the resources of that region, and for the colonization of the free blacks of the United States, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, \$125,000."

Mr. MILLER proceeded to address the Senate. The Secretary of the Navy (said he) addressed a letter to the chairman of the committee on Finance recommending this appropriation, with an estimate, and requesting that the appropriation should be made. It has not been acted upon by the committee, and I have thought it my duty to present this amendment for the action of the Senate. The Senate will recollect that the Secretary of the Navy, in his annual report, directed the attention of the President and the country to this subject. I will read a short extract

"In commander Lynch, to whom the country is already indebted for important service in another field, I have found a prompt and ardent volunteer for this employment. He is now on his way to the African coast. He will land at Liberia, Cape Palmas, and other points, and will pursue his inquiries as far as the river Gaboon, with a view to the ascertainment of such localities on the margin of the African continent as may present the greatest facilities, whether by the river courses or by inland routes, for penetrating with least hazard to the interior. He will collect information touching the geographical character of the country, its means of affording the necessary supplies of men and provisions, the temper of the inhabitants, whether hostile or friendly, the proper precautions to be observed to secure the health of a party employed, and all other items of knowledge upon which it may be proper hereafter to prepare and combine the forces essential to the success of a complete and useful exploration of the interior. In the performance of this duty, under the most favorable circumstances, he will encounter the perils of a climate famed for its unwholesome influence upon the white man, and may hardly hope to escape the exhibition of hostility from the natives. The spirit which has prompted him to court this perilous adventure, so honorable to his courage and philanthropy, I trust will enable him to brave every hazard with success, to overcome every obstacle in his progress, and to reserve himself for the accomplishment of the great object to which these preparations are directed. In the mean time, I most earnestly commend the subject of the exploration to the early and favorable attention of Congress, with the expression of my own conviction that there is no enterprise of the present day that deserves a higher degree of favor, or that will more honorably signalize the enlightened policy of this Government in the estimation of the present or of future generations. It will require a liberal appropriation of money, and an enlarged discretion to be confided to the Navy Department for the organization and arrangement of a plan of operation which must embrace the employment of a number of men, the supply of boats, armaments, and tools, and the enlistment of such scientific aid as a long and laborious inland exploration, beset with many dangers and difficulties, will suggest."

It will be perceived by the Senate that this expedition has two objects in view.

The first is the exploration of the interior of Africa, and especially of that portion of Western Africa lying directly east of the Republic of Liberia, for the purpose of developing its natural wealth and commercial resources. It is believed by those who have looked at this subject that there is a large region of country directly eastward from Liberia, of a higher elevation, more productive and healthy, than that bordering on the coast. England has paid considerable attention to the exploration of Africa, for the purpose of developing its resources in reference to her own trade with the interior tribes. Our own interests, as well as the calls of humanity and of civilization, demand that we should do something for the improvement of Africa.

The country intended to be explored lies between the meridians of 20° west and 20° east, (Greenwich,) and the parallels of 5° and 15° north latitude, is an inhabited country of which we have sufficiently authentic accounts from actual observation by white men, and reliable reports of natives, to warrant our belief that there live upon it many millions of people who need and are desirous to receive the products of the agriculture and manufactures of more civilized nations. Towards that country adventurous explorers have made essays from the English possessions on the west, from the mouth of the Niger in the south, and also from the Mediterranean. The British are now endeavoring to trade with it from Sierra Leone, and from the Gold coast. Between these two localities lies the Republic of Liberia, offering the only means of access which can be securely open to the activity of the United States. Hence the question of exploration opens the question whether or not the United States shall have a proper share of the great inland traffic of Africa.

The second object is one which I consider of a character eminently national. It is for the purpose of aiding in the colonization of free persons of color from the United States into Africa. The present position of these people in the United States makes it necessary that we should do something for their relief. Several of the free States of this Union have passed laws excluding this unfortunate class of men from their limits. The only way of relief open to them is a more rapid emigration from this country to Africa. To promote and encourage this is one of the objects of this expedition.

Recent discoveries, aided by modern improvements, are producing strange and astonishing changes in the condition and

affairs of the world. Under these operations the hitherto abandoned and dispersed portions of the world are becoming the most attractive, and the waste places of the earth the most productive. Wealth is escaping from its old investments, and population is flying from its crowded homes to wild and distant countries, in search of higher profits and more prosperous business. Lands hitherto rejected for their sterility, and countries despised for their barbarism, are now sought for with avidity on account of the richness of their natural productions and their fitness for the abode of civilized man.

The convict's land, Australia, and the Indian's hunting ground in the Pacific, now command the respect of the civilized world, and by the abundance of their golden treasures regulate the exchanges of London and New York, and give tone and character to the commerce of the world.

Let no man hereafter condemn any portion of God's earth as hopeless and useless.

Africa, doomed and despised as she has been by the opinion of the world, is in no less forlorn condition than was Australia and California ten years ago. It needs but exploration and development to bring forth her natural wealth for the use of man. But I have not time now to go into this subject at large. I believe that Africa is about to open one of the richest fields of commerce in the world. It needs only exploration and development to make it one of the most attractive and profitable regions. I therefore think this expedition will be of more service to the country and the world than any of the recent expeditions projected by this Government.

Mr. President, a few days since I presented to the Senate a resolution of inquiry relative to the acknowledgment of the independence of the Republic of Liberia. I sought on several occasions to bring that resolution before the Senate for consideration, in order that I might give to the country the reasons which induced me to offer it; but the time of the Senate has been so occupied that no opportunity was afforded me to do so. As the subject now under consideration is germane to that question, I will take this occasion to give to the country the reasons why I think the Government of the United States should acknowledge the independence of Liberia.

I was induced to offer that resolution in consideration of the notorious fact that Liberia has existed as an independent republic for five years without any official recognition by our Government, while England, France, Prussia, and Brazil have

acknowledged her nationality, and received her into the family of nations.

This silence on our part to notice the first and only free Government upon the Continent of Africa is the more remarkable when we consider the origin and history of that republic.

Liberia is of American origin, nurtured and protected through all the trials and dangers of colonial life up to her present national existence by the benevolence and enterprise of our citizens. Associated with the names and sustained by the influences of the greatest statesmen and the purest philanthropists of America, her humble history connects itself with our own, and forms one of the most interesting chapters in our national annals.

On the 24th of December, 1816, a meeting was held in this Capitol for the purpose of adopting measures to assist in the formation and execution of a plan for the colonization of the free people of color, with their consent, in Africa. This meeting, though small in numbers, was great in the moral, intellectual, and political characters of the men who composed it. Henry Clay presided over its deliberations, and John Randolph and other distinguished public men of that day took part in the discussions which led to the unanimous adoption of the following preamble and resolutions:

"The situation of the free people of color in the United States has been the subject of anxious solicitude with many of our most distinguished citizens, from the first existence of our country as an independent nation; but the great difficulty and embarrassment attending the establishment of an infant nation, when first struggling into existence, and the subsequent convulsions of Europe, have hitherto prevented any great national effort to provide a remedy for the evils existing or apprehended. The present period seems peculiarly auspicious to invite attention to this important subject, and gives a well-grounded hope of success. The nations of Europe are hushed into peace; unexampled efforts are making in various parts of the world to diffuse knowledge, civilization, and the benign influence of the christian religion. The rights of man are becoming daily better understood; the legitimate objects of Government, as founded for the benefit and intended for the happiness of man, are more generally acknowledged, and an ardent zeal for the happiness of the human race is kindled in almost every heart. Desirous of aiding in the great cause of philanthropy, and of promoting the prosperity and happiness of our country, it is recommended by this

meeting to form an association or society for the purpose of giving aid and assisting in the colonization of the free people of color in the United States; therefore,

Resolved, That an association or society be formed for the purpose of collecting information, and to assist in the formation and execution of a plan for the colonization of the free people of color, with their consent, in Africa, or elsewhere, as may be thought most advisable by the constituted authorities of the country."

Four days after, at an adjourned meeting, the first constitution of the American Colonization Society was adopted, and on New Year's day, 1817, the following officers of the society were elected:

President: Bushrod Washington. Vice Presidents: William H. Crawford of Ga., Henry Clay of Kentucky, William Phillips of Massachusetts, Henry Rutgers of New York, John E. Howard, Samuel Smith, John C. Herbert of Maryland, John Taylor of Caroline, of Virginia, Andrew Jackson of Tennessee, Robert Ralston, Richard Rush of Pennsylvania, John Mason of the District of Columbia, and Rev. Robert Findley of New Jersey.

Immediately after the organization of the society, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the President and Board of Managers be and they are hereby instructed and required to present a memorial to Congress on the subject of colonizing, with their consent, the free people of color of the United States in Africa or elsewhere."

The memorial here referred to was signed by Bushrod Washington, president of the society, and was on the 14th of January, 1817, presented to Congress. I will read two extracts from this memorial, in order to show to the Senate that the great men who originated the plan of African colonization were influenced by high national considerations, and that the final and grand object of their patriotic enterprise was the establishment of a free national government in Africa; the successful result of which, after forty years of labor, my resolution was intended to acknowledge and proclaim to the world. The memorial says:

"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 its 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." * * *

"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 elevating, 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."

In the month of February, 1820, the ship Elizabeth sailed from the United States with eighty-six passengers; they were free people of color, voluntarily emigrating from this country to the western coast of Africa, to make a permanent settlement there. The good ship carried them safely to their destination. From this small plantation of legally manumitted slaves there has grown up, in the course of thirty years, a nation containing, of emigrants and natives, two hundred thousand inhabitants, governed by a republican form of government, with a written constitution like our own, and exercising an undisputed dominion over seven hundred miles of sea coast, with an extent of inland territory yet undefined, and commanding by its position the trade and commerce of Western Africa.

The establishment of the Republic of Liberia is one of the most remarkable events in this most eventful age. History furnishes no parallel either as to its origin, the motives which induced it, or the means used to bring about the grand result. It commenced a private enterprise, not of gain, but of benevolence. The inducing cause was humanity; the means used, christian charity. Its great objects, the relief of two continents from the evils of slavery and barbarism; its grand result, civil and religious liberty to a whole race of men. But what is still more remark-

able, all these great objects have been accomplished, legally, justly, and peacefully, without aggression or wrong; interfering with no man's rights, intervening upon no nation's prerogatives, and by its quiet and lawful progress, exciting neither the passions nor the prejudices of any. Liberia is the first Republic ever established without revolution, or war, or bloodshed.

The patrons of African colonization were neither fanatics or agitators. They occupied an unappropriated field of usefulness, and nobly have they cultivated it. The objects of their beneficence were outcasts from Government and country. They took up the slave after law and constitution and master had released their obligations over him. They found him outside of social and political relations, isolated, degraded, and forsaken. They pursued him when the law was a fugitive from the slave, and not he a fugitive from the law. And when neither master nor State nor Government would own him or protect him, this beneficent enterprise took the outlaw under its guardian care, and has given him a name, a character, and a country.

During the time this great work was in progress it received the aid and approbation of the wise and good men from all sections of the country. President Monroe was one of its earliest and warmest friends; and there is a "Monroe doctrine" as to colonization in Africa as well as to colonization in America equally orthodox, although not quite so popular.—It also received some collateral aid from the Government itself. So national was the object, so catholic was the feeling in favor of its success, that even the strictest constructionist expressed the regret that there was not a clear power in the Constitution to enable the Government to adopt the enterprise as its own, and to extend to it national aid and protection. It is perhaps well that the Government did not interfere, for the work has been done without the exercise of any doubtful powers. That which Politicians hesitated to do; that which our Constitution, with all its liberty, had not the power to accomplish; that which armies and navies could not force into existence, has been peacefully accomplished by private enterprise, instigated and supported by christian charity. And now, sir, the work being done, and the grand result made manifest to the world, the question is whether we shall acknowledge the event and stamp it with the official approbation of the nation.

In my opinion both national honor and national policy demand that we should do so. No one can doubt our power, and the question is one of expediency merely. Is it inexpedient for the United States now to acknowledge the nationality of Liberia? In treating that question, I intend on this occasion to confine myself mainly to a commercial view of the subject.

For some years past the European commercial nations have, with a view to settlement and trade, turned their attention to Africa. For these objects England has established and now maintains with much energy her colonies at Sierra Leone, upon the Cape, and at other points on the coast. France also has her possessions at Algeria. No one, I think, can at this day mistake the policy of England with regard to unappropriated fields of commerce. We have a most striking illustration of this in that mighty political and commercial dominion which she has secured in the East Indies, and in her attempts upon South and Central America. No country is too remote, no island too distant, for her ships; no tribe nor class too savage or insignificant for her barter. Bushmen and Hotentots, negroes and Mosquito Indians, are all objects of her commercial attention; wherever human beings are found requiring food and raiment, and have something to give in exchange for them, England is ready to administer to their wants. To such a policy Africa opens up a rich and wide field of operation, and, if I mistake not the signs of the times, she is preparing to improve the opportunity afforded her by our neglect of Liberia.

It is quite evident that, whatever the foreign commerce of western Africa may be, the Republic of Liberia will control it. Her position on the coast will give to her that advantage. I have no certain data for ascertaining the present amount of that commerce. I am, however, informed that the trade of England with the western coast of Africa exceeds \$5,000,000 annually; but, whatever may be the present amount, it forms no criterion of its future developments. Up to 1847, the year of Liberia's independence, it was a mere struggle for existence, without the power or the means to protect or regulate commerce; and without ships, without any of the facilities of trade, the colony of Liberia could do but little towards developing either her domestic or foreign commerce. But these hindrances have now been overcome by the establishment

of national Government. She has now the power to form international relations, under the directions of which the productions of that vast region of country will find their way through the regular channels of foreign trade to the markets of the world.

This new field of commercial enterprise will attract the observation of other nations, and, if we continue to look on with indifference, the republic of Liberia, by our neglect or timidity, may become in fact, if not in name, a commercial colony of England. And thus, sir, it will turn out that that rich commercial harvest, the seeds of which we sowed, will be reaped by another, and the first fruits of the tree which we planted will be plucked by our rival.

Liberia acknowledges with gratitude our superior claim over all other nations to any advantages in trade which she can legally confer upon foreign Powers, and we may now secure by free concession a commercial dominion over western Africa which, in my opinion, will in the course of twenty years, be tenfold more valuable than that we shall acquire by force over other portions of the world. But to secure these advantages we must put ourselves in a position to obtain them. To do this we must form commercial relations with Liberia; and to this end the first step is to acknowledge the nationality of the Government which has the power to control the subject.

England has seized the first opportunity to form these relations. And why has she done so? Not that she has any peculiar regard for this young republic, or for her free institutions, but simply because she sees in that infant Government, weak and feeble as it is, the germ of national power which will hereafter direct and control a vast region of commercial dominion.

If we refuse or neglect to acknowledge the national existence of Liberia, we can have nothing to say against the partiality of any treaty she may form with those nations who may recognise her nationality. And if England or France should to-day obtain for any of their subjects the exclusive right to trade in palm oil, or the privilege of introducing their manufactures free of duty into Western Africa, we could not justly complain, for by our cold neglect we shall be presumed not to know that there is such a country as Liberia, or, if we know of its existence, we deemed her not worthy of our international intercourse.

But, sir, I desire to present a higher view of this subject than that derived

from the mere lucre of trade. There is a mighty moral power in commerce, the power of civilization and humanity.

The early foreign commerce of a half-civilized country frequently gives tone and character to its inhabitants, which are seen and felt during many years of their future progress. It not unfrequently impresses a deep influence upon the very soil itself. Africa is a striking example of this result. For many years her only foreign commerce was the slave trade, the exchange of her children for the things of other countries. The result of this unnatural intercourse was to bring upon that benighted region a two-fold curse—additional brutality to its inhabitants and an increased sterility upon its soil. Thus it was that commerce, deprived of its moral power, impressed upon both people and land a curse so deep that it will require centuries to eradicate the evil. We have other examples of the effects of illicit commerce in the opium trade of the East, in the early slave trade of Spanish America, and in our own whiskey dealings with the northern tribes of Indians.

But a new and happier era has opened upon Africa. The republic of Liberia has put an end to the slave trade in Western Africa. She has done what the three great christian Powers of the earth—England, France, and America—could not accomplish. She has done it, not by force, not by fleets and armies, nor yet by premiums and prize money, but simply by working out one of the simple rules of legitimate commerce, so plainly that even the dull mind of the native negro may comprehend it, by teaching him that the productions of the forests, the fruits of the trees, and the vegetables of the soil, which God has planted all about him, may by the aid of his labor bring to him and to his family more comfort and wealth than all the gains of the unnatural slave trade. And now, along a coast of seven hundred miles, where but a few years since the only marts of trade were the slave-pens to which the chiefs dragged their brothers and their children to barter for foreign productions, are to be found safe harbors in which English steamers and American packets may be seen, inviting the natives to bring the vegetable oils, the coffee, and the spices, with all the other rapid and rich productions of that sunny land, and exchange them on equal terms for foreign merchandise. Civilized and christian commerce has taken the place of the barbarous traffic in human blood. Legal trade has superseded piracy, and the flag of a Republic, and the laws,

of a constitutional Government, defend, protect, and encourage the honest labor of a free and christian people.

Thus has legitimate commerce become the efficient instrument for the regeneration of Africa. The Colonization Society has done its work, private charity and Christian benevolence have performed their duty. Through their agency law and liberty, religion and civilization, have been carried into Africa, and there embodied in free national institutions. A new power and influence are now required to sustain and to protect those institutions, so as to enable them to accomplish the final and glorious result for which they were established. That power is national; that influence is commercial. It is our duty, as it will be our interest, to exercise that power and direct that influence. If we will do so, we shall accomplish the two grand results contemplated by the friends of African Colonization—the civilization of Africa, and the removal from this country of that anomalous class of men called free people of color. I have already shown the mighty influence of commerce upon the first named object; I will now endeavor to show its efficiency to accomplish the latter. The negro is a timid creature; he lives and moves more by sight than by faith; he feels in his soul that which the white man boldly avows—that he is an inferior being, and therefore the subject of deception and wrong.

Hence it is that so few of the free people of color have been found willing to leave even this land of their degradation for a better home and country in Africa.

Here, in my opinion, lies the difficulty in the way of a more rapid emigration of these people to Liberia. But, sir, let them know by a public official act of this Government that the country to which you desire to send them has a name and a position in the family of nations; that the people and the institutions of that country are respected by the great Powers of the earth; let them understand that you have an interest in their commerce; let them see the ships returning from Africa laden with rich cargoes of merchandise of native production and ownership; let them see the flag of their country waving in your harbors, side by side with the merchant flags of Europe; in a word, give to the free negro ocular demonstration that money may be made in Liberia; that fortunes may be accumulated, and that social and public positions of honor and profit are there at his command, and we shall soon see that even the degraded and suspicious negro is

subject to the same laws and influences which govern the white emigrant. The negro is not the only emigrant who is moved by sight more than by faith. All the speeches, reports, and books that were made and published about the wealth and commercial advantages of California produced but little effect upon our people; they wondered and talked, but they did not believe; and it was not until some adventurer returned from the mines and presented to our sight and touch the shining ingot and the golden sands fresh from the jiggings that our people were roused to that spirit of emigration which has since sent them in thousands, by sea and by land, to the shores of the Pacific.

So, sir, it will be with emigration to Africa. It will move cautiously and slowly until commerce shall expose to the eye of the world the rich mines of natural wealth which now lie hidden in the dark forests of that neglected continent. When this expose is made I have no doubt the free negro will have many a white competitor in the race of emigration even to Africa.

In urging this subject upon the consideration of the Senate, I have not been indifferent to the fact that there are difficulties in the way of our forming full international relations with Liberia. They are of a domestic character, applicable alone to this country, and required to be treated with delicacy and prudence. My desire is to keep clear of these difficulties, and I have therefore made my resolution one of inquiry merely, leaving it to the Committee on Foreign Relations to decide the proper way and manner of accomplishing the object.

My desire is to obtain a simple recognition of the nationality of Liberia, preparatory to forming commercial relations with that Government, reserving the more delicate question of diplomatic relations to the future action of the Executive, under the advice of the Senate. When, under what circumstances, and in what form, this Government will enter into diplomatic relations with Liberia, whether we shall send a representative there or receive one from her here, is not necessarily involved in the acknowledgment of her independence.

That question I have no desire to obtrude upon the Senate, and which whenever presented, should be treated with reference to our peculiar domestic institutions, and disposed of in such manner as would be least offensive to the feelings and habits of the people of this country.

The acknowledgment of independence

may be made by Congress ; and I have a precedent to show that it is the duty of Congress to take the first step in cases of this kind. I refer to the case of Texas. You will recollect that for some time after the existence of that Government, *de facto*, the President, General Jackson, on account of our friendly relations with Mexico, hesitated to form diplomatic relations with Texas.

In the mean time Congress took up the subject of the recognition of her independence, and in 1836 passed resolutions in both Houses acknowledging the independence of that young Republic.

But, sir, whatever difficulties the fears of gentlemen may suggest upon this point, I can assure them that Liberia will never obtrude herself officiously upon this Government. She knows too well how much forbearance and prudence were required by her friends here, to overcome the prejudices which obstructed her colonial advancement, than to do any act now which might tend to revive opposition. All she asks at our hands is that we shall not now abandon our own great work of free Government in Africa, by neglecting to express our confidence in its strength and our faith in its durability.

I have heard it suggested as an objection to the recognition by this Government of the independence of Liberia, that it would reflect upon the legal institutions of domestic slavery as they now exist in some of the States of this Union ; that we cannot admit the capability of the African race for self-government, and at the same time justify ourselves before the world in holding a portion of that race in bondage. This objection, I admit must, to a certain extent, be met and answered in determining the present question.

I therefore answer, in the first place, that the obnoxious fact, the improbability of the African race, has already been established. Liberia is a living witness of its truth, and we, by our refusal to admit its existence, cannot get rid of any of the legitimate results which must flow from that living fact.

Nay more, sir, this experiment, whether for good or for evil to us, is our experiment. We have worked out the problem ourselves, and it is too late now, after the demonstration has been made to the world, for us to shrink from the result.

But, sir, I deny that this successful demonstration in favor of the improvement of the African race can in any manner cast odium upon our domestic institutions, or affect the legal rights of the master over

his slave ; but, on the contrary, this experiment has given to American institutions of slavery a moral power and sanction which neither law nor constitution could invest them with. It does so, because it has opened a safe way of deliverance from the evils of slavery, a legal way by which lawful servitude may be safely and legally abolished. It has taken from slavery many of its dark and gloomy features. It has dispelled that hopeless aspect of slavery which clouded the future with fearful forebodings of evil.

The Republic of Liberia is a witness of good and not of evil to the institution of slavery in the United States. She bears living testimony to the fact that the African race has been improved and not debased by servitude in this country. The Government of Liberia could not have been formed out of the native African negro. It was upon the American-born negro, trained and prepared by christian masters, that the experiment has proved successful. Slavery in America has brought liberty to Africa. Our free institutions, by their beneficent workings, have shown that they are capable of improving the lowest grades of humanity, and of making even our slaves more capable of self-government than many of the subjects of European despotisms.

Sir, I am no apologist for slavery in any of its forms, much less would I seek to excuse the deep wrongs which the christian world has perpetrated upon Africa ; but if forgiveness is to be found for our criminal aggression upon Africa, it must be sought for in the restitution of her children to their fatherland, improved and trained under our domestic institutions for the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty.

If this generation can atone for the sins of the past, that atonement can only be made by offering up a rich national sacrifice upon the altars of liberty and religion now erected in Liberia.

Why should we hesitate to acknowledge this triumph of humanity, or attempt to cover up a result as honorable to us as it will be glorious to the world ? Rather let us proclaim, as with a trumpet, in the dull ear of the despotic nations, that the spirit of American liberty will penetrate the deepest despotism, and enlighten the darkest barbarism with a potency sufficient even to regenerate the negro, and to give liberty and civilization to Africa.

Mr President, absorbed as we have been for the last month with questions of great national import ; questions involving the

peace and the dominion of the world, and exciting by their importance the public mind up to the highest point of national pride and glory, I feel, when surrounded by such influences, that I am striking but a low note of public sentiment in advocating the modest claims of Liberia. I fear that the Senate has even grudged me the short hour which I have consumed in presenting this humble subject to their consideration. Yet sir, I confess that I have designedly taken this occasion to trespass upon your time, for the purpose of aiding the cause for which I speak. My object is to take advantage of the exuberance of feeling manifested here in favor of human liberty throughout the wide world, and to ask that its surplus, if nothing more, may be given to Africa. She will be satisfied even with the crumbs which may fall from your over-loaded table. It is true that her claims do not present any of those striking allurements which usually excite the popular mind. She sounds no trumpet of war. She offers no armed resistance to our power. Neither do kings nor emperors resist our intervention. Africa lies before us unappropriated and unoccupied; neglected and despised alike by the cupidity and the ambition of the world. Yet she is not destitute of some charms to the true friends of progress and humanity.

She presents a field of commerce wide and rich, extensive territories to be cultivated and improved, barbarous people to be civilized, heathen men to be christianized; a continent unoccupied by despotic power, to which God and nature invite us to come and bless with our free institutions.

If the colony of Liberia had been planted by our people in Europe instead of Africa, how we should have watched with jealous care its daily progress, resisted with national power every attempt to impede its advancement, and would have seized the very first opportunity to acknowledge its existence as a free Republican Government. There has not been a movement in Europe for liberty, however feeble, that we have not looked upon with anxious eye. There has been no country, however remote or insignificant, in which an advance towards free government has been made, that has not commanded our sympathy and attention. So frantic have we become in the cause of free institutions, that we have been betrayed by our sensibilities to endorse spurious movements for civil liberty altogether unworthy of our approbation. The late revolutions in France and Italy were specimens of this character.

But, sir, the case now presented is one of no doubtful character. It is a people who through years of trial and suffering have shown their devotion to and their capability for free government; a young Republic of American origin, with a constitution like our own, and who aspire to no higher ambition than that of being instrumental in disseminating over Africa our own great principles of liberty and humanity.

Shall we refuse to this true republic that influence which we are continually wasting upon the sham republics of Europe? Shall we be deaf to the calls of humanity, and only show our love for human liberty where ambition instigates our action?—Shall we beat the air to agitate the morbid political atmosphere of Europe, and refuse to strike a blow for liberty when all Africa, land and people, lie before us, prepared to receive the impression of our power?

But, after all that I have said it is probable that this subject will be lost sight of in the more absorbing topics of the hour; be shoved aside by Cuba, by Japan, or the Bay Islands, and so the existence of the Republic of Liberia be forgotten for a season. But, thank God, liberty and law will still live in Africa; and the time will come when we shall not only acknowledge the independence of Liberia, but in our need cry unto her as unto a sister, to relieve us from a national curse—a curse from which the dominion of all America, from pole to pole, cannot save us—the national evil of an overgrown and degraded population of *emancipated slaves*.

In ordinary cases the recognition of a new Government by the old Powers of the world is but a national courtesy, a cold formality, conferring neither influence nor character. But not so in the present case. The acknowledgment of the independence of Liberia by the United States, however formal on our part, will confer substantial benefits upon that young republic, of vital importance to her future welfare. As she was indebted to us for national existence, she is still dependent upon our favor and good will for future life and prosperity. An experiment in government upon the capabilities of a degraded race of men, with no past history to excite national pride, with no heroic legends to reflect national glory, with no ancestral associations to confer national character—just emerging from centuries of slavery in America, and still standing beneath the gloomy shadows of barbarism in Africa, Liberia has but a slight and feeble hold

upon national existence. A kind word, timely spoken by us, will impart to her feebleness strength, confidence, and enduring life. Shall we not speak that word declaring that her national independence has the confidence of this Government, and will be sustained by the friendly regards of the people of the United States?

Mr. MASON. I wish to say that whenever a proposition is made here to acknowledge the independence of the Republic of Liberia, and admit her into the family of nations, I shall endeavor to show that it will be very unfortunate. I know no authority in this Government to recognize any connexion with the Colonization Society in any form.

Mr. MILLER. The gentleman is mistaken with regard to the Colonization Society. It is for the purpose of carrying out the proposition of the Secretary of the Navy, mentioned in his annual report respecting the expedition for the exploration of the interior of Africa. He recommends a further appropriation for the purpose of making the exploration.

Mr. PRATT. In my judgment the colonization of the free blacks of this country is a subject of as much practical importance as any which has occupied the attention of this country; and looking to this as the initiative on the part of the Federal Government to assist the States of this Union in a work in which all the States are interested in getting rid of that description of population, I do not think any proposition has been submitted to the Senate of more practical importance. The honorable Senator from New Jersey has informed the Senate that the free States are now passing laws prohibiting the continuance of this description of population within their respective limits. It is known to us who represent the South that the South is doing the same thing. These people are here, and to say that this Federal Government, which possesses the only ability to do it—the States not having the constitutional power to rid the country of the population which every State in the Union is prohibiting from living in their limits—has not the constitutional power to remove them, is, I think, incorrect. The very necessity of the thing shows the constitutionality of it.

Mr. President, I believe this is common ground, upon which philanthropists from every section of the country can meet. Here is an unfortunate population, dispersed throughout every State in this Union, more or less; and every State is legislating for the purpose of preventing

their continuance there. And there is no power except that of the Federal Government that has the ability to get rid of them and place them where they can be comfortable. I do hope the amendment may be adopted. I hope the exploration may be made. I shall vote for the amendment with the hope that when the exploration is made it will be followed up by appropriations on the part of the Federal Government for the purpose of ridding the country of this nuisance to the whole society of the United States.

Mr. BELL. I would suggest to the Senator from New Jersey to modify his amendment by striking out all that part which relates to colonization. It will stand then upon the same principle which has been recognised by Congress. I think it will obviate some of the general objections made by the Senator from Virginia, (Mr. MASON.) The object is to authorize an exploration; to vote a small sum of money for the purpose of exploring a small portion of the country near the coast of Africa—a country which may be of a character important to the United States in various aspects. Sir, this policy has been pursued in our legislation by authorizing explorations to the South pole, or as near to it as we could. We have another expedition to the North pole. And what are all these objects but for the purpose of extending our knowledge to the remote and unknown parts of the world, with a view to develop the resources and interest of this great country. Here is a portion of *terra firma*, a large portion of which is *terra incognita* to us. Who knows what interest may spring up by having a knowledge of the resources of the interior of a country upon a large portion of which the foot of a white man has never been imprinted? I have heard an incident connected with this proposition which interested me. I heard it from a source the authenticity of which I can have no doubt about. Commander Lynch is already known to the public as an able and enterprising explorer, whose merits in that respect are well known, and have been published to the world; and I understand that such is his zeal for adventure in exploring those parts of the world from which others shrink that he is ready to go himself, alone if necessary, or with such protection as he may get, and risk his life in those interior regions of Africa, wherever it may be supposed to be most for the interest of this country. I understand that he has gone to the coast this year to make such exploration of the coast as may be

done ; but his main object is to go there and become acclimated, and it may be expose himself to die in qualifying himself to make further explorations in the interior. That consideration is enough to attract the attention and sympathy of every Senator on this floor. It may be he will die in endeavouring to qualify himself for the object he has in view. He does it for the purpose of hardening himself by taking the African fever ; and then, if he overcomes that, he knows that he will be enabled to go into the interior and explore those unknown regions.

What was the exploration which we had under the same authority, recommended by the House of Representatives, for the opening of the country upon the Amazon, and the Cordilleras of the South, far down from the Andes, to the mouth of the Amazon, a distance of some three or four thousand miles, a great portion of which was before unknown to this country ? We have had explorations by the authority of the Government, and why not have one into the interior of Africa ? But I will not go into this subject. I know we have not time now. I merely meant to state that I think we can appropriate money for this purpose, that we have appropriated money to make explorations in the East, and in different quarters of the world, and in some places where we can never expect to derive any advantage ; that the principle is the same, and I hope the amendment will be adopted without hesitation.

Mr. GWIN. I hope we shall have a vote. There are several other amendments which will be lost unless they are acted upon soon.

Mr. MASON. I freely admit that whenever it is for the benefit of the public service for any officer to make explorations abroad, under the sanction of the Department, there may be no objection. But I decidedly protest against any power of the Government to send any officer upon any expedition of this character, for the purpose of opening commercial resources, or anything of that character. I merely rose for the purpose of making this protest. I do not wish to go into any thing of this kind. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. CHASE. I see no objection to this amendment, Mr. President, so far as it contemplates the employment of a portion of our naval force in the exploration of Africa. I should not object even to the organization of a party of officers and civilians for the purpose of ascertaining the resources of that continent, and opening new avenues of commerce with its inhabi-

itants. It is but recently that an expedition has been organized by this Government to visit the shores of Japan, with the purpose of opening, if possible, that vast country to American commerce. Africa, in a commercial point of view, is of more importance than Japan. The honorable Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MILLER) has stated strongly, but not too strongly, the value of its commerce. In what he has said on that head I fully concur.

But, sir, I object, with emphasis to that feature of this amendment which contemplates the expatriation or "getting rid"—to use the language of the Senator from Maryland, (Mr. PRATT)—of any portion of our population. Not that I object to colonization. That is quite another matter. Let every one who chooses, whether white or black, leave our shores and seek, under happier auspices, happier homes in other lands. But let no man, native or naturalized, guiltless of offence, be driven forth from his country. Compulsory expatriation of any class is an offence against civilization, and incompatible with justice.

Let all classes of our population, of whatever complexion and of whatever origin, be dealt with upon the simple principles of right, and justice, of humanity. Give every man a fair and equal chance upon the arena of human effort ; and my word for it, you will do more for civilization, more for the improvement of all classes, more for the prosperity and progress of the whole country, than can be accomplished by any scheme of expatriation.

I know there is no time now to debate this subject. I have risen merely to enter my distinct and decided protest against "getting rid" by expatriation of any portion of our people. No such scheme can be reconciled with the simple dictates of humanity and justice, and to disregard these is criminal folly in legislation or in administration.

If the Senator from New Jersey is willing to modify his amendment according to the suggestion of the Senator from Tennessee, by striking out that part relating to colonization, I have no objection to voting for it.

Mr. BELL. I make the motion to strike out all that part of the amendment which relates to colonization.

Mr. MILLER. I accept the modification. I have no objection to that ; all I want is to get the exploration.

The PRESIDENT. If there be no objection, it will be so modified.

Mr. PRATT. Let us have the question.

Mr. BAYARD. I would ask if that comes from any committee ?

Mr. PRATT. It is recommended by the Navy Department.

The question was then taken, with the following result ;

YEAS—Messrs. Badger, Bell, Bright, Chase, Clarke, Cooper, Davis, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Fish, Foot, Mangum, Miller, Pierce, Pratt, Smith,

Soule, Spruance, Sumner, Underwood, and Wade—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchinson, Bayard, Borland, Broadhead, Cass, Charlton, De Saussure, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Gwin, Hunter, Jones of Tennessee, Mallory, Mason, Morton, Norris, Pettit, Rusk, Sebastian, Toucey, and Weller—21.

So the amendment was rejected.

Recent Intelligence from Liberia.

WE have received, by way of England, letters from Monrovia and Buchanan, to the 25th January last ; from which we learn that the three emigrant vessels which sailed last November—the Joseph Maxwell, from Wilmington, N. C.—the Linda Stewart from Norfolk, and the Shirley from Baltimore—also the Oriole which sailed from New York in October—had arrived in safety ; with *three hundred and sixty emigrants*—all in good health and spirits. All of these are located on the St. Paul's River—part of them at Millsburg, the rest, temporarily, at the "Receptacle," near the Virginia settlement. The intelligence respecting the condition of affairs in general in the Republic, is quite encouraging. The steam saw mill at Buchanan has been in successful operation for several months. Mr. Benson under date of January 11th, says, in reference to the mill, "Its worth to Liberia in general, and this county in particular, is indescribable. It gives new life to the county. We have plenty of logs (timber not used before) brought down the rivers. The natives of the country have heartily entered into the spirit of getting tim-

ber. Rafts are seen almost daily floating down three rivers,—" the St. John's, Mechlin, and Benson. We deeply regret, however, the death of John Smith, the engineer, who went out with the mill. He was accidentally caught by the circular saw, and was so much injured that he died in a few hours.

His death has deprived Liberia of the services of one of her most valuable citizens. His place as engineer has been supplied by George L. Seymour, who says, "The engine is running often day and night, and the saw cuts any kind of timber. And now we want a railroad for interior purposes ; for the wealth of the country is great, and transportation is an important item in the advance of our country."

Mr. Benson says, "I am happy to inform you that Fishtown has been occupied by at least forty men—permanent settlers—since October 11th. A considerable area is cleared and planted, and growing finely. It is really a charming place—pronounced by Dr. Smith and others to be healthy, in which I think they are correct, judging from the rapid improvement in health the emigrants

have made since they went down there."

President Roberts has returned from his recent visit to England and France; his visit to those countries having, as we believe, proved very advantageous to Liberia in a national point of view.

General Lewis says, "The Chevalier Niteroi is still here; and, until about six weeks ago, we had no positive understanding as to his mission. We now know that his Government (the Brazilian) proposes to send two thousand, or more, liberated Africans to Liberia. He has asked upon what terms they would be received. This last inter-

rogatory, not being quite formal, the subject is still open. He receives a salary of \$5,000 per annum, and spends money freely."

In reference to the rumor of the revival of the slave trade at the Gallinas,—General Lewis says, "You may be assured that we will not permit it to be so. I do not believe however, that it is at the Gallinas that the trade is revived, but somewhere at the Shebar."

We have several interesting letters from the new emigrants, which will appear in the next Repository, should they be crowded out of the present number.

Autographs of Henry Clay.

Applications being continually made to the family of the late Henry Clay for autographs and other mementoes of the illustrious dead, the Lexington Observer has been requested to say that all such articles as they can part with have been disposed of. The number supplied has been so large as to leave the family only such memorials as they wish to preserve.

We understand that the American Colonization Society is in possession of some blank certificates of life-membership, signed by Mr. Clay, as President of the Society, a few months previous to his death. And we are authorized to say that one of these certificates, with the donor's name inserted, and attested by the Secretary of the Society, will be forwarded by mail to any person who will send to the Secretary, Rev. W. McLain, thirty dollars, the

amount required by the constitution of the Society to constitute a life-member.

In addition to the possession of the autograph of the illustrious statesman, the person or persons thus contributing to the funds of the Society will be aiding an enterprise which we regard as one of the most benevolent of the age, and one which Mr. Clay had more at heart than any other. They will also be entitled to receive the "African Repository," the monthly publication for the Society, gratuitously.—*National Intelligencer*, March 14.

We have already received several applications for certificates with Mr. Clay's signature, since the appearance of the foregoing notice.

ED. REPOS.

Letter from Liberia.

ATHENS, Ohio,
Dec. 28th, 1852.

Rev. J. B. PINNEY;

DEAR SIR:—I send the following extracts from a letter written to his parents by Armistead Miller, a young colored man who left this place in May last, for Liberia. It is another testimony in favor of that "good country" as the appropriate home of the colored man; and its insertion in your journal may interest those who are acquainted with the writer, and may do good to others. The letter was written at intervals between the 1st of June and the first of September.

Yours truly, A. WILLIAMS.

MONROVIA,
June 18, 1852.

DEAR FATHER AND MOTHER:—I am happy to tell you that I am safe in Liberia, that good country of which I used to talk so much; and a good country it is. I am not able to explain to you all the beauty of Liberia, but, of all the world beside, give me Liberia for my home. I landed on the Sabbath morning and went right on to the church, and when I got there, Rev. Mr. Wilson, of New Jersey, was preaching. So I saw and heard that a white man could preach in Liberia as well as in America. I went into the church and was invited by Mr. James to take a seat with him; and everybody appeared to be glad to see me. My friends, it is true that I am now several thousand miles from you; but the same God that took care of me when I was with you, takes care of me now. He is my God, and I hope that you may say that he is your God.

I guess that you would like to hear something more about Africa. When I reached the shore, I was glad to see so many new kinds of trees, bushes, weeds, and grass, all

clothed in beautiful green. I was very much rejoiced when I saw numbers of cows, hogs, sheep, goats, chickens, turkeys, ducks, &c. When I got in town, I found that all the shade trees were fruit trees, and there were fruit trees all over town. There are so many kinds of fruits here, I won't try to tell you all their names in this letter. I have the delight to see coffee green, and to see it ripe on the trees; also to suck the sugar syrup out of the beautiful sugar cane. My friends, the people in Liberia are doing well; and best of all, they are doing great good. Mr. James is a Presbyterian teacher, and has a lady assistant; and they have under their charge from sixty to seventy pupils. Our High School I hope, will do a great deal of good. The Methodist have also built a fine and commodious house, and they have a flourishing school in it. Our school has one young man from the West Indies, who is looking forward to the ministry, and promises to be very useful. His name is Edward Blyden.

I am still more desirous now to see you in Liberia than I ever was. If you were all here, your children might all be going to school every day; and it would be a great advantage to you and to them. They may be, and they may do, in Liberia, what they cannot be and do any where else; and so may you. Liberia is our home, that God has given us; and we should come to it, where we may serve Him as we ought. It is a goodly land, a land flowing with milk and honey, and we may enjoy it if we will. If I had the means, I would come and try to get you out here next spring. Be sure to lay up all the money you can, for you cannot make a comfortable voyage to Liberia without money; and the more you have the better. But

when once you are here, you will be at home. The trees in your yard will give you the very best kind of food for your table. And we have plenty of the very best kind of fish; and you may raise just as many cows, hogs, sheep, goats, and all kinds of fowls, as you please. And in your field you may raise all the corn, potatoes, beans, peas, and the like, that you want.

I can now tell you that I have drawn my lot in Monrovia, lot No. 433, on Broad street; a most beautiful situation, on a high place, where I can stand and see all over town; and if I am ever able to build a house on it, I can build it where the water will all run off when it rains. And if I can find the means to improve my lot, it will soon be worth several thousand dollars, because it is one of the best situations, and is on the best street in town. * * * I have good news to tell you. I was on my lot the other day cutting down some bushes, and I found on

it some coffee trees, a palm tree, and some pine-apple shrubs. Some of my trees have a good deal of fine coffee on them, and Mrs. James says that my palm tree is worth ten dollars. You can stand on my lot and see the ocean in several places. But the law of Liberia is, that I have to build a house on it within two years, with a shingled roof and a plank floor; so, except I can get the means to build the house, the law will take it from me.

Since I left home I have had the measles, the mumps, and the acclimating fever; but, thank God, through his providence I have got well of all of them, only I am not quite acclimated. And after all these sicknesses, I now weigh 135 pounds; and I believe, as a general thing, I feel just as well as I ever did; and I think Liberia is one of the most pleasant countries on the globe.

I am still your affectionate son,
ARMISTEAD MILLER.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 1st to the 24th of March, 1853.

MASSACHUSETTS.	
Palmer—Part of the legacy left the Am. Col. Soc. by Dwight Foster, late of Palmer, Mass., deceased, received from John Foster and S. Foster, Executors, through Rev. Jos. Tracy,	225 00
RHODE ISLAND.	
By Capt. George Barker:—	
Providence—William P. Ballock, \$30, to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Society, President Francis Wayland, D. D., \$25; E. W. Howard, \$15; Simeon Hutchins, \$10; Dr. T. P. Shepard, Thos. J. Smed, Edward Sengrave, Benjamin White, Mrs. Harriet Brown, each, \$5; Thos. Phillips, A. Caswell, D. D., each \$2; Dea. Snow, \$1.....	110 00
Slaterville—Wm. S. Slaters, \$20; Madam Slaters, \$5.....	25 00
Warren—Joseph Smack, Esq., \$30, to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc..	30 00

Hartford—George S. Wardwell...	5 00
	170 00

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt:—

Hartford—Dea. Thomas Smith, \$30, to constitute the Rev. E. R. Bendle a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.; Hon. Thos. S. Williams, \$60; H. Huntington, \$50; A. Smith, A. Dunham, J. B. Hosmer, Loyal Wilcox, Joseph Trumbull, Fr. Parsons, Esq., each \$25; Rev. E. R. Bendle, L. C. Ives, R. Mather, Chas. Seymour, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, each \$20; Bishop Brownwell, Hon. Chas. Chapman, Cash, T. Bellmap, Calvin Day, Woodruff & Beach, Hon. James Dixon, C. C. Lyman, John L. Boswell, Erasmus Collins, Lucius Barbour, E. N. Kellogg, E. T. Smith, H. A. Perkins, D. P. Crosby, D. Washburn, J. Washburn, D.	
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F. Robinson, cash, Dea. A. W. Butler, each \$10; President Williams, D. Clark, Misses Draper, Misses Seymour, Rev. W. W. Turner, cash, S. Spencer, cash, J. M. Bunce, E. Fessenden, C. Sigourney, Capt. Flower, T. M. Allyn, C. Spencer, Dudley Buck, A. W. Chapin, G. Trumbull, H. Fitch, William L. Collins, Chester Adams, C. Ives, H. and W. Keney, Mrs. Charles Pond, Elisha Colt, E. Bolles, B. E. Hooker, G. M. Welch, cash, J. W. Bull, T. Wadsworth, Dea. S. S. Ward, P. Ripley, H. & C., C. H. Brainard, W. W. House, J. F. Judd, Allyn & Co., R. G. Tallcott & wife, H. H. Barbour, Esq., James Goodwin, cash, Timothy Williams, each \$5; Chas. Hosmer, J. S. Curtis, S. Tuttle & Sons, J. Bolter, Dea. A. Day, C. H. Sigourney, E. Hills, E. G. Ripley, D. Phillips, J. H. Trumbull, C. Boswell, M. C. W., Fales & Gray, J. M. Niles, H. L. Porter, Rev. A. C. Baldwin, Dea. O. Allen, E. A. Bulkely, Thomas T. Fisher, each, \$3; Prof. Brocklesby, Prof. Jackson, cash, E. Goodwin, J. W. Seymour, Esq., Isaac Hills, R. S. Seyms, J. G. Mix, E. M. Goodrich, S. Bourn, H. French, G. P. Bissell, G. F. Davis, W. W. Eaton, Esq., L. F. Robinson, Esq., W. Harris, H. Schulze, J. L. Howard, S. Skinner, H. E. Robbins & Co., T. D. & S. Boardman, H. R. Hills, E. K. Root, Dr. Sumner, E. Dorman, C. Benton, V. Cormish, Noah Wheaton, cash, each \$2; E. M. Gallaudet, H. Freeman, L. R. Brown, Ely & Co., B. Sage, A. R. Skinner, R. Gillett, J. Langdon, S. P. Kendall, S. P. Thacher, H. C. Trumbull, Prof. Stewart, W. S. White, A. Saunders, E. S. Hamilton, J. D. Alden, H. L. Bidwell, J. P. Foster, S. King, W. N. Maston, Esq., N. Hollister, P. D. Stillman, C. C. Strong, C. M. Tallcott, R. G. Drake, Esq., H. W. Katzenberg, Chas. P. Wells, cash, J. C. Walkley, Dr. Taft, J. Judd, R. M. Burdick, M. Gross, Thos. Steele, H. Ben-

ton, J. A. Butler, J. M. B. McNary, A. Gill, A. M. Gordon, E. Goodman, Esq., C. Howard, Esq., C. C. Orcutt, Z. Preston, P. B. Goodsell, H. Rockwood, P. Jewell, M. Jewell, N. J. Brockett, H. Brainard, cash, W. Savage, A. Willard, L. Stebbins, Mrs. J. B. Corning, Mrs. George Corning, Geo. W. Corning, J. H. Goodman, L. Clerc, R. H. Foster, each \$1. 974 00
Madison—E. C. Scranton, Esq., \$25; contribution in Rev. Mr. Shepherd's Church, \$18.06. . . 43 06
Collinsville—Miss Emily Savage. 2 00
Danielsonville—Amos D. Lockwood, Esq. 10 00

1,029 06

NEW YORK.

Buffalo—C. R. Rennington, Esq., to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc. 30 00

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia—From the Pennsylvania Colonization Society towards colonizing thirty-one slaves left by Miss Betsey Gordon, of Orange county, Va. . . 1,000 00
Easton—John Dorn, Esq. 1 00

1,001 00

MARYLAND.

Baltimore—Moses Shepperd, Esq. 100 00

ALABAMA.

By Rev. E. B. Cleghorn:—

Mobile—On account of Mobile Emigration Society, William Jones, jr., A. W. Gordon, each, \$50; M. T. Smith, Henry Stoddard & Co., each \$25; S. Coley, T. P. Miller, each \$20; W. J. Ledyard, William Stewart, Patrick & Moffat, J. E. Sanford, *Haviland, Clarke & George*, M. S. Stinson, H. O. Brewer & Co., S. Smith, D. W. Goodman, T. J. Fettyplace, W. Sayre, *Garnet, Nevill & Co.*, More & Lynes, J. Y. Russell, Harrison & Robinson, each \$10; D. Chandler, C. B. Miller, R. P. Howell, W. L. Truwit, J. C. DuBose, J. N. Mott, S. H. St. John & Co., F. Stewart, F. Cluis, Marshall & Son, Barnwall & Filer, W. Flash, D. Wheeler, F. A. Robbins, C. K. Foote, Capt. J. J. Adams, P. B. Pomeroy & Co., George Castler, G. Horton, Wykoff & Nichol, J. O. Cum-

mins, P. Brown, Sands & Co., R. A. Baker, O. Mazange, J. E. Hodge, C. W. Gazzam, J. B. Toulmine, Geo. Martin, H. L. Reynolds, J. Bell, jr. & Co., A. E. Ledyard, John Reid & Co., L. Parmly, each \$5; cash, cash, J. L. Weeks, O. Marable, each \$2.50; J. W. Holmes, cash, Mr. Rapely, each \$2; J. Bryan, \$1.....	529 50
Camden—Capt. J. A. Tait.....	20 00
Gainesville—Jonathan Bliss, \$50; D. M. Russell, \$20.....	70 00
	619 50

LOUISIANA.

By Rev. E. B. Cleghorn:— <i>New Orleans</i> —On account of Louisiana State Col. Society. J. Y. DeEgana, \$50; P. E. Bonford, \$5; cash \$2.....	57 00
<i>Thibodeaux</i> —A. Collins, \$20; Judge G. S. Guion, \$30.....	50 00
<i>Paincourtville</i> —Col. A Pugh, \$30; Dr. Jos. Martin, \$20; W. H. Pugh, \$10.....	60 00
	167 00

OHIO.

<i>Morning Sun</i> —From Miss E. Tay- lor, by Rev. G. McMillan...	50 00
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INDIANA.

<i>Covington</i> —Wm. Hoffman, Esq.	3 00
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ILLINOIS.

<i>Jacksonville</i> —Rev. J. C. Hamil- ton, by Hon. R. Yates.....	10 00
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FOR REPOSITORY.

VERMONT.— <i>Newbury</i> —David John- son, to May, '54.....	1 00
RHODE ISLAND.—By Capt. Geo. Barker: <i>Providence</i> —Martin Bennett, to Jan., '55, \$2, Abner Gay, to January, '54, \$1.....	3 00
CONNECTICUT.— <i>Newtown</i> —Henry Beers, Esq., for '53.....	1 00
NEW YORK.— <i>Jordan</i> —Hon. Alonzo Case, on account....	5 00
NEW JERSEY.— <i>Paterson</i> —Dan- iel Ridgway, to March, '53...	1 00
PENNSYLVANIA.— <i>Philadelphia</i> — Joshua L. Baily, for '53.....	1 00
MARYLAND.— <i>Baltimore</i> —E. P. Bartows, to July, '53.....	2 00
VIRGINIA.— <i>Harmony</i> —Rev. S. A. Stanfield, to January, 1856, \$4. <i>Fredericksburgh</i> —S. G. Scott, to Feb., '54, \$1, Henry Frazier, to Feb., '54, \$1.....	6 00
GEORGIA.— <i>Augusta</i> —Robert A. Harper, to 1853.....	3 00

ALABAMA.—By Rev. E. B. Cleg- horn: <i>Montgomery</i> —J. W. Roberts, \$10, to Jan., '63, C. Pomerooy & Co., J. P. Saffold, T. H. Watts, George Cowles, W. S. Comstock, W. B. Bell, Mr. Figh, each \$5, to Jan., 1858, Charles T. Pollard, J. Whiting, each \$10, to Jan. '63, L. B. Hansford, \$2, to 1855. <i>Selma</i> —Rev. A. G. McCraw, \$2, to January, 1855, \$2. <i>Prairie Bluff</i> —Milton Ford, \$2, to Jan., '55. <i>Gainesville</i> — Doct. A. Bracket, \$10, to Jan., '63, W. P. Lay, George Rix, John McKeown, G. B. Mobley, Robert Craig, each, \$5, to '58, H. L. Nevill, \$3, to 1856, John M. Soule, J. S. Roberts, each, \$1, to January, 1854. <i>Livingston</i> —James Hair, \$2.50, to January, '55, Rev. G. W. Boggs, S. W. Murly, J. H. Fulton, G. W. Freeman, R. H. Smith, Esq., each \$1, to January, 1854. <i>Eutaw</i> —B. H. Ridgway, W. Creashaw, each \$5, to Jan., '58, Rev. C. A. Still- man, \$2, to Jan., '55, Wm. A. Cook, B. Rounds, Rev. J. M. Patton, J. Hope, Capt. J. C. Johnston, Wm. C. Edwards, James D. Thornton, each \$1, Jan., 1854. <i>Boligee</i> —Capt. R. T. Nott, \$1, to Jan., 1854, Wm. L. Bullock, \$2, to Jan., '55. <i>Bluff Port</i> —Col. R. Tay- lor, Geo. Morrison, each \$1, to Jan., '54.....	142 50
LOUISIANA.—By Rev. E. B. Cleg- horn: <i>Thibodeaux</i> —Walter Bennett, to Jan., '47, \$4, Mr. Campbell, for 1853, \$1. <i>Pain- courtville</i> —Doct. Jos. Ford, to Jan., '63, \$10, E. E. Malhoit, for 1852 and 1853, \$2. <i>Mans- field</i> —D. Cresswell, Esq., \$1, for 1853.....	18 00
KENTUCKY.— <i>Russellville</i> —John P. Freeman, for 1853.....	1 00
TENNESSEE.— <i>Shop Spring</i> —Jas. Carruth, to April, 1854.....	1 00
OHIO.— <i>Iberia</i> —W. Shunk, Esq., for 1853.....	1 00

Total Repository.....	180 50
Total Donations.....	2,178 56
Total Legacies.....	225 00
Aggregate Amount.....	\$2,584 06

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXIX.]

WASHINGTON, MAY, 1853.

[No. 5.

Colonization in Indiana.

The following proceedings will show what has been done by the authorities of the State of Indiana, with reference to the Colonizing in Liberia, at the expense of the State, of those free persons of color in that State who may desire assistance to enable them to emigrate.

The law providing for a State Organization, approved April 28, 1852, is as follows:

An Act providing for the colonization of Negroes and Mulattoes and their descendants — and appropriating five thousand dollars therefor—constituting a State Board of Colonization—declaring the duties of said board, and of State Treasurer and County Treasurers in relation thereto.

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That for the purpose of colonizing Negroes, Mulattoes and their descendants that were residents of this State on the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and shall continue to reside in this State, that the sum of five thousand dollars is appropriated out of the State Treasury for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, together with all fines collected for the violation of laws passed to carry out the provisions of article thirteen of the constitution of this State, and the voluntary contribution received for said purposes, shall constitute a State colonization fund, and be applied to the*

colonization in Africa of said Negroes, Mulattoes and their descendants.

SECT. 2. Three thousand dollars of the money appropriated out of the State Treasury shall be used for the purchase of land in Africa to be styled the Indiana Colony, which shall be appropriated in one hundred acre lots to such Negroes, Mulattoes, and their descendants, as designated in the first section of this act, as shall emigrate from this State to Africa, and occupy such land or control the same by resident acts of ownership, and first emigrants shall have first choice in location of certificates within said purchase, and the State Board of Colonization shall determine from what points the measurement of said lands shall commence, and issue to emigrants such certificates for location as shall secure to them their just rights. And that all colored persons that have heretofore been sent to Liberia from this State by any Colonization Society shall each be entitled to a certificate entitling them to one hundred acres of land within the territory so purchased.

SECT. 3. The State Board of Colonization are authorized to give to each Negro or Mulatto that shall be entitled to the benefit of this act, who shall emigrate to Africa, when they shall need aid for said purpose, the sum of fifty dollars out of the State Colonization fund, and said board shall determine the right of applicants, giving the preference to whole families when they shall desire it.

SECT. 4. The County Treasurers of the several counties of this State shall receive all donations in money to aid Colonization that may be offered, and take charge of all bequests, by will or otherwise, of real estate or any assets whatever,

and in cases of such bequests other than money, the board of county commissioners are hereby made a board of council in reference to such bequests, and shall instruct the said Treasurer to take such steps as in their judgment will make the assets bring the most in money, and as converted to pay over to the State Treasurer as heretofore provided at the time required by law they shall pay in the State revenue.

SECT. 5. The Governor, Auditor and Secretary of State, shall *ex officio* constitute the State Board of Colonization and as such have full powers, by correspondence with the officers of the Republic of Liberia or other persons, to carry out the provisions contemplated by the second section of this act, in acquiring title to land in Africa, and to do all other things contemplated they should, to carry out the provisions of this act, and shall report their proceedings to each General Assembly of the State.

SECT. 6. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer of State to receive from the County Treasurers all Colonization funds paid to him by them, and to pay out all such funds upon the order of the State Board of Colonization.

From the *Indiana State Sentinel* we take the following proceedings of the State Board of Colonization :

The State Board of Colonization, composed of the Governor, the Secretary of State, and Auditor of State, convened at the State House, in Indianapolis, on Thursday, the 24th of March, 1853. Hon. Isaac Blackford was called to the chair.

On motion of John P. Dunn, Esq., Joseph A. Wright, Governor of Indiana, was appointed President of the State Board of Colonization.

On motion of Nehemiah Hayden, Esq., Rev. James Mitchell was selected as the Agent and corresponding secretary. •

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed an advisory committee, to-wit : James Blake, William Sheets, Isaac Blackford, Isaac Coe, James M. Ray, Calvin Fletcher, J. S. Osgood, Daniel Yandes, William Hannaman, and John Wilkins.

Ordered, that one thousand dollars be remitted to Rev. Wm. McLain, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, for the payment of the expenses of such colored persons as desire to emigrate, under the authority of the State Board of Colonization, to Liberia.

On motion,

Resolved, That moneys appropriated by this board, shall be placed in the hands of the Secretary of the American Colonization Society, at Washington City, to the credit of the State of Indiana, to be paid out by him on the application of negroes or mulattoes, who desire to emigrate to Liberia, by their presenting the certificate of the clerk of the county in which they reside, under the seal of such county, and due notice from the agent and corresponding secretary of the State Colonization Society.

Resolved, That the President of this board be requested to resume the correspondence with the President of Liberia, in regard to the purchase of a tract of land in Liberia for the accommodation of emigrants from this State.

Ordered, that the Agent and corresponding Secretary of the board be authorized to spend a portion of his time in the neighboring States of Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, for the purpose of promoting the cause of Colonization, and that the President of this Board be directed to open a correspondence with the Governors of those States to obtain their co-operation in this work.

Resolved, That the corresponding Secretary be requested to make such arrangements with the railroad and steam-boat companies as will secure the passage of emigrants on the most favorable terms.

On motion, the Board adjourned.

JOSEPH A. WRIGHT,
President.

J. MITCHELL,
Secretary.

The Rev. Mr. Mitchell has been regularly commissioned by this Society as general agent for the States of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, and Wisconsin; and we are pleased to see that the friends of colonization in Indiana have resolved to sustain him in the work. We bespeak for him the hearty co-operation of all our friends within the field of his labor.

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

Liberia.

WE give below portions of a letter from Mr. GERARD RALSTON, of London, to his friend, Mr. Elliott Cresson, of this city, enclosing an interesting communication from President ROBERTS to the former. The whole of this correspondence will be read with pleasure by the friends of African Colonization, and the facts and views presented by the writers will be found highly instructive by all classes of readers :

NO. 21 TOKEN HOUSE YARD,
London, March 16, 1853.

I send you on the other side a very interesting letter from President Roberts, by which you will see that Belgium has now acknowledged the independence of Liberia. This makes three royal Governments (Belgium, Great Britain, and Prussia) and two imperial ones, (Brazil and France,) altogether five, which acknowledge Liberia; while our Republic refuses to recognise this sister (or rather daughter, because the Liberians are our own countrymen) Republic, Liberia. This is very unfortunate. This must alienate Liberia from the mother country, particularly when England is doing the *impossible* to court and please Liberia, and is extending her commercial relations and business transactions in every possible manner.

The President and the lady Presidentess, being treated here with the utmost possible respect and consideration, were sent home in one of her Majesty's steam frigates, and landed safely at Monrovia, having enjoyed the best possible accommodations, and the most kind and courteous treatment, (all free of expense,) from the captain and officers of this ship of war. There are regular steamers that go once a

month from Plymouth to Monrovia, and there are other steamers on the way to the Cape of Good Hope that call at Monrovia once a month to leave merchandise and passengers; so that you may say there are two half-monthly or fortnightly steamers going regularly between this country and Liberia.

These frequent and rapid (only twenty-two or twenty-three days) conveyances are a wonderful increase of commerce and business relations, and if continued a few years longer, without any competition from the United States, there will be a complete monopoly of the trade and of influence over the people of Liberia. What our Government should do immediately is to recognise the independence of Liberia in the most gracious manner possible; to establish a line of monthly steamers between Norfolk and Monrovia; and for Virginia to make her annual subscription toward transporting emigrants to Liberia so available as that it would be efficient for the purpose it was intended for. These three measures would immediately restore the lost ground we have sustained on the coast of Africa, and would be of incalculable utility in promoting the colonization plan, and increasing our trade with Africa. Pray tell me what is the prospect of the new Administration of Gen. Pierce being favorable to colonization?

—
GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Monrovia, January 24, 1853.

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your interesting favor of the first of December last, and am greatly obliged to you for the information it con-

tains respecting the visit of Capt. Lynch, United States navy, to this coast, for the purpose of reconnoissance, &c., preparatory to a more minute inspection and survey of the country at some not very distant period. I agree with you that this movement on the part of the United States Government seems to indicate something good for Liberia. Depend upon it, sir, the time has now come when the United States, as a Government, must do something for Liberia, if it be expected that their citizens will avail themselves of the immense trade which is rapidly springing up in this part of Africa. There can be no question that the British fully understand and appreciate the importance of this great outlet for British manufactures; and be assured her Majesty's Government will spare no pains to increase British interests in this quarter. Indeed, they are now laying the foundation of a trade between Liberia and England that will in a few years, astonish the most sanguine.

Already the new line of African steamers is beginning to tell well; the first two steamers have brought considerable freight for this place and Grand Bassa; all landed here of course; and I understand pretty large orders will be forwarded by the present mail for British merchandise; and is it not very clear that when commercial intercourse and business relations shall have been once established between Liberian and English merchants, it will be exceedingly difficult to divert them into other channels?—On my arrival I found that public matters here had not undergone any material change; some pecuniary embarrassments existed, and the chiefs of the neighborhood of Little and Grand Cape Mount had invol-

ved themselves in a war, and had given the Government here some trouble. I hope, however, shortly that all these will be overcome. With respect to Capt. Lynch, I would remark that I am making arrangements to afford him every facility in carrying out the objects of his mission. I look for him almost daily. He came from Teneriffe to the Gambia in the last steamer "Forerunner," where he met the United States ship "John Adams," bound to this place via Sierra Leone, and joined her to make the remainder of the passage.

I see that General Pierce has been elected by an overwhelming majority. Will he carry out the views of the present Administration in regard to Liberia? Emigration is increasing rapidly, and the General Government must in some way come to the aid of the society. Three expeditions, with about 400 immigrants, have arrived here during the present month, and we are daily expecting two others; one from New Orleans and the other from Savannah. The resources of the society are too limited to meet the applications now being made for passages to Liberia; and I notice that the amount they hoped to get from McDonogh's estate is lost to them. But the cause of colonization is gaining favor in all parts of the Union, and I doubt not will, in some way, be sustained. I yesterday received an official communication from his Excellency Sylvain Van de Wyer, announcing the recognition of the independence of Liberia by the Belgian Government. Mrs. Roberts begs you will accept her thanks for the Illustrated London News you were good enough to send her, and sends you many kind regards.

Yours, truly, J. J. ROBERTS.

[From the National Era.]

Letter from Rev. George Thompson.

FREETOWN, SIERRA LEONE,

*West Africa, February 15, 1853.**To the Editor of the National Era:*

DEAR SIR: Thinking perhaps you might be pleased to have a correspondent in the *Land of Ham*, I haste to drop a few lines, on my arrival again at my adopted home.

We left New York December 28th, and had a passage of thirty-five days to this place. The first part of the voyage was very rough and squally. We encountered a most terrific storm, which lasted nearly forty-eight hours. The captain and mates say they never saw anything like it. We arrived here February 1st, and found many warm friends who had been long expecting us. The new recruits, eight in number, enjoy African scenery very much. The temperature is pleasant, and especially the mornings and evenings. The oranges, pineapples, bananas, plantains, papaws, yams, sweet potatoes, cocoa, cassada, &c., they are delighted with.

Freetown, the capital of Sierra Leone, contained 18,000 at the last census. In the city are probably thirty or more chapels or places of worship. The principal denominations are Church Missionary and Wesleyan; then the West African Methodists are considerably numerous; some Baptists, &c. The English language is the spoken language, though it is said that there are one hundred and eighty different tribes here assembled. The mass of them are liberated slaves, taken from the slave ships, brought from numerous and distant portions of Africa, so that here is a favorable place to judge of the capacity of Africans in

general—intellectual, moral, and mechanical—and of the relative capacities of the different tribes; and I would unhesitatingly invite any one to the examination. In intellectual capacities, they will compare well with any nation. After they are landed from the slave ship, the majority learn to read, &c., so as to do business, and many have become teachers, missionaries, and ministers. The children learn very fast in everything, from a b c to the highest branches. I place them behind no children, of any country. In business faculties they are excellent. Multitudes who came here in the crowded slave ships, with not a stitch of clothing to their names, twenty years ago, are now very extensive merchants, doing a heavy business, owning many stores furnished with goods from London, besides a large amount of city property. In business, they will not fall short behind the keenest Yankee; and I think they are more religiously inclined than any other nation. In mechanical branches they are fair; and though there are so many varieties here, from so many different tribes and places, yet there cannot be found a place in the United States, of the same size and business, where there will be found less quarelling. It is amazing to see how they get along. We expect great things for Africa, from Sierra Leone. The slave trade is *not* dead, though the English cruisers harrass the traders very much, and take many vessels. As to our cruisers from the United States, I think they are a mere dead expense. They neither try nor care to put down the slave trade; and it would be far better for the cause, if every one of

them was called home, and kept there.

I cannot speak of Liberia as yet, as I have not been there. I expect to see it, and then I shall cheerfully report. I hope to be able to communicate things of interest from time to time. Yours, &c.,

GEORGE THOMPSON.

We think the opinion expressed by Mr. Thompson respecting the

United States cruisers was rather hastily formed. We have positive knowledge of the fact, from personal observation on the coast of Africa, that several of our cruisers have rendered very effectual service in the suppression of the slave trade, as well as in the protection of American commerce on that coast. ED. REPOS.

[From the Chronicle and Sentinel, Augusta, Ga.]

Colonization—Liberia.

WE take great pleasure in calling the reader's attention to the Communication of the Rev. R. R. GURLEY, the Agent of the Colonization Society, in this day's paper; and commending the subject to the deliberate reflection of every philanthropic heart.

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA. The undersigned respectfully states, that he is appointed by the American Colonization Society to represent its views and advance its interest in various portions of the country; that having recently visited Liberia, under instructions from the Government of the United States, to which, on his return, he made a full report, he has, at the request of the Society, come to this State, (from which the Institution has for many years, indeed, ever since its origin, received evidences of confidence with generous donations,) for the double purpose of ascertaining what free people of color are prepared to embark for Liberia, in a vessel to be sent to that country, from Savannah, in June next, and of receiving

such contributions to the treasury of the Society, as the friends of its great Christian Enterprise may be disposed to give. And since, during the time he can remain, the undersigned can visit but a few of the principal cities and towns, he will be ready to communicate by letter with those who may desire information concerning the Society or Liberia; and he is most happy to announce that Messrs. Robert Campell, Henry H. Cumming, Charles J. Jenkins, James W. Davies, and Wm. A. Walton, Esqs., of Augusta—gentlemen well known throughout the State—have kindly consented to receive denations for the cause, and reply to such inquiries as may be addressed to them in regard to the plans and operations of the Society.

For a month to come letters may be addressed to the undersigned at Augusta, care of Robert Campbell, Esq. R. R. GURLEY.

Editors friendly to the above please copy.

Letter from Liberia.

The following letter, addressed to the Williamsburgh *Times*, is written by an intelligent colored man who emigrated from Williamsburgh, N.

York, to Liberia a few months ago. It will be seen that he is delighted with the change in his condition and prospects:

MONROVIA,
Jan. 23, 1853.

I promised to let you hear from me when in Liberia, Africa, but although I have been here two months, I cannot at this time give you much account of the place. This little republic is so far ahead of what I expected to find it, that your good people of the States would scarcely think I were narrating truth were I to describe all that I have seen. Liberia is a fine fertile country. Things of every kind grow here. The people are more comfortable, in every respect, and enjoy themselves much better than I have ever known them to do elsewhere. The houses are very large, and are built mostly of brick and stone; they are two stories and two stories and a half high, from 30 to 50 feet front, and from 25 to 40 feet deep. The steps to these houses are composed of iron ore—a substance on which the city is built. Iron ore is as plentiful in Monrovia as common stone is in Williamsburgh.

Most of those who farm are located on the banks of the St. Paul river, about five miles from the city, and some are doing well. Allen Hooper, of New York, has been here a little over two years. He had but small means to commence with, but now has one of the best coffee plantations on the river. He has seven thousand trees growing—two thousand of which are loaded with coffee—and he is of opinion that next year all will bear. Next I will mention A. Blacklege, who is making about twelve thousand pounds of sugar a year, and some hundreds of gallons of molasses and syrup—all of which will favorably compare

with the best imported articles of the kind.

Sweet potatoes, Lima beans, Indian corn, cassada, plaintains, and other table vegetables are raised up this river, which is 25 or 30 miles long. A fine town is situated at the source of this stream; it is called Millsburg, and contains a population of 800 or 1,000 persons—the most of whom employ themselves in making brick and hewing timber of all kinds for market.

I have not ability to describe the advantages to be reaped in this country, nor have I the time. My business is so much better than it ever was before, that I am constantly occupied in attending to it.

One word as to the fever. My children have all had it; so have all the emigrants who came out with us, except my wife, myself, and two others. None of them kept their beds for more than two or three days. The fever is not as bad as it is generally represented to be. I have seen persons who have lived here for from two to twenty years, and who never had it all.

This is a great country for men and women who love liberty and and who love themselves, for money can be made here.

Please to give my thanks to the gentlemen in your city whose philanthropy was the cause of my success. I trust that you will publish this letter for the information of those who may wish to know something of this country. My next letter shall be longer, and will contain much more information respecting this colony of Liberia—a day-star of hope for the colored race.

JOHN D. JOHNSON.

Letter from J. B. Jordan.

MONROVIA, Jan. 10th, 1853.
REV. J. B. PINNEY:

DEAR SIR:—I write you in great

haste, as the English steam packet from the leeward is now hourly expected. Your several letters to

myself and to the firm are at hand, and shall receive my early attention. Previous to the Shirley's arrival, I bought a large quantity of oil, and having an opportunity of shipping it by a transient vessel to London, the firm made use of the opportunity. Twenty-five casks containing three thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine gallons, were shipped from account to Messrs. W. & G. M., of Liverpool. The firm, as Mr. Boorman will tell you, is one of the best in England.

As the vessel from New-Orleans is nearly due. I hope to load her if she be not bound for Rio Janeiro; and, in the event of my succeeding, I shall send her to New-York. I have engaged about twenty tons of camwood, and five or six of oil, and think the quantity may be increased to sixty tons at least. I had an offer of \$1000 freight to New-York for Captain Brandt, which the forfeit of his charter forbid his taking. We had a pleasant passage out in the "Oriole" in forty-nine days. She delivered every thing in nine days. The captain is pleased with the trade. He is a skilful and vigilant sailor, and a good and honest man, and if you can ever employ

him with advantage to yourselves, pray give him a preference.

I have not had the fever, nor do I feel it, though from my color I think I have undergone a change. I am far stouter than when in New-York, and ever since my arrival have worked like a Trojan. We have realized about \$5000 for the goods we brought. We have sold no tobacco, but little powder, and but few guns or bafts. The provisions sold very well, and if the vessel from New-York be not too large, a good assortment of provisions will sell very well. I shall expedite sales of every thing as fast as I can, and remit as often as possible. Remember me kindly to Mr. Schieffelin, Mr. Davenport, and Mr. Disoway.

I am much pleased, and in tip-top health. My wife has had the fever, and is nearly well. My child is the picture of health. My wife is much pleased, and will camp here. Pray remember me to Mr. Dodge, Messrs. Phelps and their associates. The "Oriole" emigrants are faring well; none have died, and most all have had the fever and are about. Jacob M. Richardson is fitted for this country, and is doing well. Good-bye. J. B. JORDAN.

[From Frederick Douglass' Paper.]

Learn Trades or Starve!

These are the obvious alternatives sternly presented to the free colored people of the United States. It is idle, yea even ruinous, to disguise the matter for a single hour longer; every day begins and ends with the impressive lesson that free negroes must learn trades, or die.

The old avocations, by which colored men obtained a livelihood, are rapidly, unceasingly and inevitably passing into other hands; every hour sees the black man elbowed out of employment by some newly

arrived emigrant, whose hunger and whose color are thought to give him a better title to the place; and so we believe it will continue to be until the last prop is levelled beneath us.

As a black man, we say if we cannot stand up, let us fall down. We desire to be a man among men while we do live; and when we cannot, we wish to die. It is evident, painfully evident to every reflecting mind, that the means of living, for colored men, are becoming more and more precarious and

limited. Employments and callings formerly monopolized by us, are no longer.

White men are becoming house-servants, cooks and stewards on vessels—at hotels.—They are becoming porters, stevedores, wood-sawyers, hod-carriers, brick-makers, white-washers and barbers, so that the blacks can scarcely find the means of subsistence—a few years ago, and a *white* barber would have been a curiosity—now their poles stand on every street. Formerly blacks were almost the exclusive coachmen in wealthy families: this is no longer; white men are now employed, and for aught we see, they fill their servile station with an obsequiousness as profound as that of the blacks. The readiness and ease with which they adapt themselves to these conditions ought not to be lost sight of by the colored people. The meaning is very important, and we should learn it. We are taught our insecurity by it. Without the means of living, life is a curse, and leaves us at the mercy of the oppressor to become his debased slaves. Now, colored men, what do you mean to do, for you must do something? The American Colonization Society tells you to go to Liberia. Mr. Bibb tells you to go to Canada. Others tell you to go to school. We tell you to go to work; and to work you must go or DIE. Men are not valued in this country, or in any country, for what they *are*; they are valued for what they can *do*. It is in vain that we talk about being men, if we do not the work of men. We must become valuable to society in other departments of industry than those servile ones from which we are rapidly being excluded. We must show that we can *do* as well as *be*; and to this end we must learn trades. When we can build as well

as live in houses; when we can *make* as well as *wear* shoes; when we can produce as well as consume wheat, corn and rye—then we shall become valuable to society. Society, is a hard-hearted affair.—With it the helpless may expect no higher dignity than that of paupers. The individual must lay society under obligation to him, or society will honor him only as a stranger and sojourner. *How* shall this be done? In this manner: use every means, strain every nerve to master some important mechanical art. At present, the facilities for doing this are few—institutions of learning are more readily opened to you than the work-shop; but the Lord helps them who will help themselves, and we have no doubt that new facilities will be presented as we press forward.

If the alternative were presented to us of learning a trade or of getting an education, we would learn the trade, for the reason, that with the trade we could get the education while with the education we could not get the trade. What we, as a people, need most, is the means for our own elevation.—An educated colored man, in the United States, unless he has within him the heart of a hero, and is willing to engage in a life-long battle for his rights, as a man, finds few inducements to remain in this country. He is isolated in the land of his birth—debarred by his color from congenial association with whites; he is equally cast out by the ignorance of the *blacks*. The remedy for this must comprehend the elevation of the masses; and this can only be done by putting the mechanic arts within the reach of colored men.

We have now stated pretty strongly the case of our colored countrymen; perhaps some will say, *too* strongly, but we know whereof we affirm.

In view of this state of things, we appeal to the abolitionists. What boss anti-slavery mechanic will take a black boy into his wheelwright's shop, his blacksmith's shop, his joiner's shop, his cabinet shop? Here is something *practical*; where are the whites and where are the blacks that will respond to it? Where are the anti-slavery milliners and seamstresses that will take the colored girls and teach them trades, by which they can obtain an honorable living? The fact that we have made good cooks, good waiters, good barbers, and white-washers, induces

the belief that we may excel in higher branches of industry. *One thing is certain; we must find new methods of obtaining a livelihood, for the old ones are failing us very fast.*

We, therefore, call upon the intelligent and thinking ones amongst us, to urge upon the colored people within their reach, in all seriousness, the duty and the necessity of giving their children useful and lucrative trades, by which they may commence the battle of life with weapons, commensurate with the exigencies of the conflict.

Agency in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

April 12, 1853.

To the County Clerks in Indiana.

GENTLEMEN:—We have taken the liberty of having forwarded to you, at our own expense, the African Repository, a monthly journal published by the American Colonization Society, as its official organ. You will find much valuable information in it, in regard to African matters; may we not express the hope that you will take the trouble to read it, and scatter the information found therein to the extent of your ability; and thus secure for our enterprise a permanent popular support.

J. MITCHELL,

Sec'y of the State Board of Col.

Collections by Rev. J. Mitchell, in Indiana, in 1852.

Hon. J. Read, \$1; Collected in Morristown, \$1,15; Bushnell & Co., \$1; J. Day, \$2; Mr. S. Merrell, \$5; In Hopewell Church, \$9,70; Franklin Baptist Church, \$4; Sundries in Franklin, \$6,85; Terre Haute, H. Ross, \$2; D. D. C. Coredelell, \$1; Judge Kinney, \$2; James Hite, \$2; Charles Woods, \$2; Dr. Clippinger, \$1; James Cook, \$2; William Williams, \$1; E. S. Wolf, \$1; James Rope, \$2; J. W. Stewart, \$1; Miss. Bishop, \$1. \$48,70.

Sailing of the Ship Banshee.

THE Ship *Banshee*, chartered by the Chesapeake and Liberia Trading Company, sailed from Baltimore on the 25th ultimo, (April,) having on board 117 emigrants for Liberia, 52 of whom were from Maryland, sent out by the Maryland State Colonization Society—the remaining 65

were from different parts of the country, sent out by the American Colonization Society. At Norfolk, more emigrants were received on board—the exact number we cannot state at present. In our next, we will give a complete list of the emigrants sent out by this Society.

Address of the Hon. Charles Fenton Mercer,

AT THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE AM. COL. SOCIETY, JANUARY 18, 1853.

WASHINGTON,

April 2, 1853.

DEAR SIR:—I owe you an apology for so long withholding a transcript from the notes which you so obligingly sent me from

the reporter of my speech at the annual meeting of the 18th of January.

Speaking as rapidly as I usually do, I am not at a loss to account for some of the errors of these notes. I had therefore

to revise the whole address, from which you will find some passages omitted, and many inserted, that give to it a somewhat new dress. I have also availed myself of the time I have been compelled by serious indisposition to consume, to add by notes proofs of the facts referred to in the narrative and argument of the address, some of which may not be uninteresting or useless.

Yours truly and respectfully,
C. F. MERCER.

Rev. W. McLAIN,
Secretary A. C. S.

After the speeches of the Honorable Mr. Everett, Secretary of State, and the Rev. Mr. Read, Gen'l Mercer, the senior Vice President in attendance, called Mr. Whitteley to the chair, and addressed the meeting in substance, as follows:

*Gentlemen of the Colonization Society,
and my most respected auditors:*

You will, I am confident, do me the justice to believe that had I not been told, at the moment of entering your presence, that, by an arrangement, made by our Directors, another gentleman much better qualified, had consented to take the place in our proceedings, that had been previously assigned to me, I would not have taken the chair, from which you, Sir, have just kindly relieved me, without an expression of our common grief at the sad event, which has robbed us of the eminent statesman who presided over our last annual meeting.

Allow me then, to congratulate you, my fellow citizens, on the earlier opportunity, which has been thus afforded you of listening to the very eloquent address with which we have just been favored.

And yet, I should not feel that I had discharged my duty, as your presiding officer, if I had silently passed by the irreparable bereavement, with which it has pleased an inscrutable Providence to visit our Society during the past year; and not our Society alone, but our common country. Like her we have a double calamity to deplore. Our beloved President, one of the earliest friends, for more than thirty-six years a zealous, consistent, and most able champion of African Colonization, has

been taken from us, by death. Seldom in the history of the world, has any nation had occasion, in the brief compass of a few months, to mourn over so heavy a calamity, greatly aggravated as it is in this instance, by the recollection, that, though rivals in fame, these illustrious men, whose loss we mourn, were, for more than the fourth of a century, united in council for our common welfare. While we gratefully though sadly dwell upon their past services, it is a somewhat soothing consolation, to be able to trace the many striking resemblances in their lives; their pursuits, and the fortune which distinguished them—that in their youth they had to contend with like obstacles to their progress; that they early embraced the same profession, and rose in it to eminence, by the same means, their surpassing eloquence; that, by a rare coincidence, both were distinguished alike, at the bar, and in the Senate; that both reached the second office in the government of their country, and were regarded, by a large portion of their countrymen, entitled to the first. Both rose to distinction, as I have said, by their powerful eloquence, but, at the same time, it may be truly said, that no two very great orators have lived, within our knowledge, who less resembled each other, in their figure, their countenances, their personal address, their voices, their gestures, or their style and manner of discourse. The striking peculiarities of each, I must here leave it to others to portray; but I cannot omit noticing their common felicity in being beloved by very numerous and ardent friends, who delighted to manifest the sincerity of their devotion, in a manner alike honorable to both. Both too, attained an advanced age; both lived to realize and to acknowledge the vanity of all earthly applause; and to find that, the most fortunate path of life, “leads but to the grave.” Their descent to this last resting place of all men was, happily for them, and for the example which they have left us, so gradual, and so gentle, as to allow them, with faculties unimpaired by disease, to testify their high sense of the value of religion; and both expired in the assured hope of a blessed immortality, founded, not on a vain confidence in their own merits, but on the merits and atonement of a crucified Redeemer. If useful therefore, and glorious in life, they were not less so in death, furnishing to infidelity a lesson for profitable study, and to the humble christian, a confirmation of his faith.

In one respect, our lamented friends long occupied different relations to the American Colonization Society: the one joined us in the days of our prosperity; and, although, on a recent and memorable occasion, he bore a testimony to our cause*, which atoned for his past indifference, we cannot forget that, in the other, we ever found, through evil, as well as good report, an untiring and efficient advocate. When forsaken by some of our early and most distinguished friends, he remained faithful; and, with that moral courage which ever distinguished him, battled for our cause, with a zeal, which no desire of popular applause, no fear of public censure, could divert, or appal.

The time was, Mr. Chairman, as a venerable friend near me can testify, (the Rev. Doctor Laurie,) when, driven from the Capitol, we held our annual meetings in his distant church, and that these meetings were not graced, as now, by a crowded and brilliant audience. I well remember, that I had to read our second annual report, which, with its appendix, it had cost me no little labor to prepare, to an annual meeting of but seven persons: one of whom, now President of the College of New Jersey, was not a member of our Society, but attracted from Georgetown, where he then lived, by curiosity alone: and one of the most distinguished founders of this Society, John Randolph of Roanoke, who was present, never afterwards attended one of our annual meetings; nor did William H. Crawford of Georgia. The third annual report, which along with the second and the appendix

of each made a volume of 300 pages, was, in like manner, composed, and read to an annual meeting of less than twenty persons, so little interest did the members of the Society or the public take in African Colonization.

Opposition from the north, more clamorous even than that from the south, assailed us at the same moment, upon diametrically opposite grounds, alike untenable, indeed, because false, but equally prejudicial to an enterprise, which then in its infancy, depended for its success exclusively on popular favor, and private contributions.

I have, Mr. Chairman, though lately, seen a public document of 1086 pages, commencing with a report from a committee of the House of Representatives of a former Congress, in which the foundation of our African Colony, now the recognized Republic of Liberia, is ascribed to the American Colonization Society, and the existence of that Society to Doctor Finley, a pious clergyman of New Jersey, long since deceased. I have also more recently read a public address delivered to the north of that State, in which it is said Liberia is of Northern origin.

Knowing these views to be erroneous, and believing them to be prejudicial to the utility of the Society, where its influence may, and should be most profitably directed, I propose in the sequel of what I shall say to bring them to your notice and disprove their truth.

Having, Sir, reached this city but one hour before your assemblage here, and in

*Mr. Webster on March 7, 1850, in debate on the Compromise said.

"In my observations upon slavery as it has existed in this country and now exists, I have expressed no opinion on the mode of its extinguishment, or amelioration. I will say, however, though I have nothing to propose on that subject because I do not deem myself so competent as other gentlemen to consider it, that if any gentleman from the South shall propose a scheme of colonization, to be carried on by the Government upon a large scale, for the transportation of free colored people to any colony or place in the world, I should be quite disposed to incur almost any degree of expense to accomplish that object. Nay, Sir, following an example set here more than twenty years ago by a great man, then a Senator from New York, I would return to Virginia, through her, for the benefit of the whole South, all the money received from the lands and territories ceded by her to this Government, for any such purpose as to relieve, in whole or in part, or in any way to diminish or deal beneficially with the free colored population of the Southern States. I have said that I would honor Virginia for her cession of this territory. There have been received into the Treasury of the United States 80 millions of dollars, the proceeds of the sales of the lands ceded by Virginia. If this residue should be sold at the same rate, the whole aggregate will exceed 200 millions of dollars. If Virginia and the South see fit to adopt my proposition to relieve themselves from the free people of color among them, they may have any proceeds which may be adequate to the purpose."

infirm health, with feelings not at all improved by exposure to the cold night air of the adjacent river, I would not have appeared before you this evening, had not a public notice been given, though without my authority, that I was to address you, or had I been informed before I came here that my place had been so much better supplied by the Directors of the Society.

Being here, however, I shall endeavor, however imperfectly, to avail myself of an opportunity which considering my advanced age, may never again occur to me in like circumstances, of inquiring into the rise and progress of the Republic of Liberia, and to show that both are ascribable to Southern men and southern influence.

The document to which I have referred traces the origin of our African Colony, as I have said, to Doctor Finley, substantially, in the following terms:

“Resolutions were more than once adopted by the Legislature of Virginia, expressive of the interest which the State felt in the Colonization of her free colored population and, at length, the Governor was directed, in 1816, when Dr. Finley was employed at Washington, in his memorable enterprise of establishing the American Colonization Society, to correspond with the President for the promotion of that design; the assistance of the Senators and Representatives of the States, was invoked to the same end. The Society was founded, in December, 1816. It comprised many eminent individuals from the several States. Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, and Georgia, were the first to respond to the invitation invoking their assistance, and they passed resolutions recommending the subject to the country; and,

generally announced their accordance in the opinion expressed by Mr. Jefferson, that it was desirable the United States would undertake the colonization of the free people of color, on the coast of Africa.”

So much for this Document. The speech I have alluded to, simply averred, in order, doubtless, to conciliate a popular meeting, to the North, that the Colony of Liberia was of Northern origin. To one totally unacquainted with the proceedings of the Legislature of Virginia, on the subject of colonizing a part of her colored population, the language which I have quoted would make it appear that Mr. Jefferson's letter of 1811, to John Lynd, was publicly known to the General Assembly of Virginia, when that body passed the resolution of December, 1816; although in truth the letter was never published nor known until a year after that resolution had been passed,—that the resolution itself was suggested by a knowledge of certain proceedings of Doctor Finley at Washington, in December, 1816, when in fact the resolution had long been contemplated and preceded any knowledge, whatever, of Doctor Finley or his occupation in Washington, at the time of its adoption; that the State of Virginia responded to an invitation from Washington inviting her aid, in forming an American Colonization Society, when in fact the Society did not exist until after the State passed her resolution, by an almost unanimous vote of both houses of the General Assembly, and when, in truth, the co-operation of the Southern members of the American Colonization Society, in forming that Society, was ascribed by every contemporary publication, to the fact, that Virginia had already passed her resolution.*

That Resolution passed the House of

*Extract from a pamphlet published at Washington, the 4th of February, 1819, entitled, “A view of the exertions lately made for the purpose of Colonizing the free people of color on the Coast of Africa.”

“It is already known that the attention of many intelligent men in the United States had been recently turned with peculiar force and a corresponding zeal and spirit of perseverance to this subject. Some very important preparatory steps to such a measure have been taken.

Soon after the commencement of the present session of Congress, the expedience of colonizing free people of color, became a subject of consideration with many gentlemen of respectability from the different states.

The formation of a colonization society was therefore proposed. Many were led the more readily to approve of an institution of this kind, from a knowledge that this subject occupies the attention of many worthy citizens, in different states; but particularly from the consideration which had been bestowed upon it, by the Legislature of a highly respectable sister state (Virginia.) As the following preamble and resolution were approved by the House of Delegates of that state previous to the first meeting

Delegates on the 14th of December, nine days before the Society had agreed to any organization whatever, and the Senate one week before that organization was effected. But the testimony of Mr. Clay, notwithstanding the note affixed to it without his authority undoubtedly transfers to another gentleman, Elias B. Caldwell the suggestion of forming any society whatever; while that of Mr. Harrison of Lynchburg incontestably proves that as early as March, 1816, the knowledge had transpired of the passage of the Virginia resolutions of 1801, 1804-'5, facts carefully concealed by the legislature which passed those resolutions, until the last of February, 1816. It was as generally known

throughout Virginia and elsewhere, that a renewal of those resolutions, which had been passed in secret session, would be publicly attempted, at the ensuing session of the General Assembly.

Among the speeches at the 11th annual meeting of the American Colonization Society, held in the Capitol of the United States, on July 19th, 1828, was one delivered by J. B. Harrison, Esq. the representative of the Auxiliary Society of Lynchburg, Virginia, of which the following are literally extracted.

"Virginia and the South had a right to demand of us explicit avowals on several heads; and I am happy to believe that the votes often passed by the Society,

for the formation of the American Colonization Society, it will be proper to introduce them in this place.

Extract.—[Whereupon the following preamble and resolution being offered by Mr. Mercer of Loudoun, and amended, were agreed to by the House, ayes 137, noes 9.]

Whereas the General Assembly of Virginia have repeatedly sought to obtain an Asylum beyond the limits of the United States for such persons of color as had been, or might be emancipated under the laws of this Commonwealth, but have hitherto found all their efforts frustrated, either by the disturbed state of other nations, or domestic causes equally unpropitious to its success.

They now avail themselves of a period when peace has healed the wounds of humanity, and the principal nations of Europe have concurred, with the Government of the United States, in abolishing the African Slave Trade, (a traffic which this Commonwealth, both before and since the revolution, zealously sought to terminate,) to renew this effort, and do therefore *Resolve*, that the Executive be requested to correspond with the President of the United States, for the purpose of obtaining a territory upon the shore of the North Pacific, or at some other place not within any of the State or territorial governments of the United States, to serve as an asylum for such persons of color, as are now free, and may desire the same, and for those who may be hereafter emancipated within this Commonwealth; and that the Senators and Representatives of this State in the Congress of the United States be requested to exert their best efforts to aid the President of the United States in the attainment of the above object; *Provided*, that no contract or arrangement respecting such territory shall be obligatory on this Commonwealth until ratified by the Legislature.]

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of an extract from the journal of the House of Delegates of Saturday, December 14th, 1816.

Given under my hand this 3d day of February, 1852.

S. G. TUCKER, C. H. D.
and Keeper of the Rolls of Virginia.

This pamphlet professes to give the entire proceedings of the meeting, which followed on the 23d of December, taken chiefly from the National Intelligencer of the 24th. They consist of the speech of Mr. Clay, a much longer one of Elias B. Caldwell, followed by a few remarks from John Randolph of Roanoke, and Robert Wright of Maryland. The name of Mr. Finley nowhere appears in its proceedings, which are subscribed by H. Clay, as chairman, who was then Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Thomas Dougherty, clerk of the House, who acted as secretary of the meeting. At a subsequent meeting, held four days after, the constitution of the society was formed; and the Reverend Robert Finley was requested to close the meeting with prayer. On the 1st of January, 1817, the Society was organized by the election of its officers. But of these proceedings, being in the City of Richmond, at the time of their occurrence, I was not informed, till long after they had occurred, and the name of Mr. Finley wholly escaped my notice, though it appears at the end of the list of the Vice Presidents, then chosen.

with reference to misrepresentations of its views, are the candid sentiments of every individual of the Society." Perhaps, however, the most urgent appeal to Virginia, is to be made by showing her, that the Society was instituted in furtherance of a feeling excited by her legislature, and that the plan of this association is exactly that originated by herself, in its object, in its scope, its adjuncts, in its inevitable tendencies, and in its liability to possible collateral dangers. Nor was this plan rashly originated by herself; the project had been shown through the State from March till December, and was finally adopted with hardly a dissenting voice, in the "General Assembly." "At all events, I think it is not premature for us to premise that, before many years, if the authorship of the plan imply responsibility, Virginia will be ready to bear it: if it impart honor, Virginia will claim it."

"It is no sickly sympathy that has brought us here, or overheated enthusiasm which holds us together. Of all the achievements of this age, this will be the greatest, for it will arise out of calm conviction, a feeling of patriotism, not yet pressed with fear of immediate danger, and a forecast that looks far ahead. Its object the whole world will regard of a magnitude scarcely ever exceeded." "This day the report puts to flight every remaining doubt of the practicability of the plan."—16th and 18th pages of the proceedings of the 11th annual meeting.

And here I will commence my narrative of the mode in which the knowledge of the existence of those resolutions was divulged, and of the consequences then resulting.

Being in the city of Richmond, in attendance on the House of Delegates, of which I had been for six years a member, and quietly seated, late in February, 1816, with a venerable friend, in an apartment which we had long shared in common, a gentleman in a state of great excitement visited us and abruptly exclaimed, that "Mr. Jefferson was a consummate hypocrite." My aged friend who was personally as well as politically attached to Mr. Jefferson, promptly resented this accusation, in very indignant terms, and being less intimate with him, than with my visitor, in order to draw his fire from my friend, I challenged him to adduce some proof of his charge, expressing at the same time an utter disbelief of its truth. His reply to me was, that "Mr. Jefferson had zealously recommended in his notes on Virginia, a plan for colonizing her colored popula-

tion; but when repeatedly applied to by the legislature of the state, to carry it into effect, he had coldly evaded their application." Never having heard of any such proposal, by the body of which I had been so long a member, I questioned the fact, and was referred, for its proof, to the clerk of the senate, of which body my visitor had long been a member, and told "to inquire for the secret journals of the years 1800, '1, '4, and '5."

When I met this gentleman, the ensuing day, I reminded him of his late conversation, supposing as I really did, that his memory usually very faithful, had for once forsaken him. He assured me that he had correctly quoted he secret journals of transactions which had occurred while he was a member of the Senate, although he regretted that he had thoughtlessly done so since the resolutions had been passed with closed doors and the injunction of secrecy had never been removed.

Thus assured, I called on the clerk, who as incautiously shewed me those journals, containing not only the resolutions in question, but the correspondence to which they gave rise at different periods between Governor Monroe, and Page, with Mr. Jefferson, when President of the U. S.

I imputed the failure of those resolutions as I now do, to the secrecy with which all knowledge of them had been concealed from the public. Being under no restriction, myself, I communicated their existence and the contents of the correspondence to which they gave rise to all my acquaintances of both houses of the General Assembly, very few of whom had ever heard of them, and I pledged myself if re-elected to the House of Delegates to renew them; it being then too late to do so as the session of the Legislature which finally adjourned on the 29th of February, 1816, was to expire in a few days. How widely the discovery thus made, was immediately spread through the State, is manifest from the speech delivered by a Virginia delegate at the 11th annual meeting of this Society, whose residence was in a central city of the State, and remote from its Capitol.

Shortly after the adjournment of the Legislature, I came to Washington, and in the gallery of the House of Representatives, which then sat in the brick building which supplied for some time the place of the splendid Hall destroyed by the British in 1814, I accidentally met two intimate acquaintances, Elias B. Caldwell, clerk of the Supreme Court of the U. S.

a native of New Jersey, and Francis S. Key, a resident of Georgetown but a native of Maryland. Upon my communicating to them the resolutions of Virginia, and my determination to renew them, at the ensuing session of the legislature, should I be re-elected a member of that body, they both expressed their deepest interest in my purpose, and assured me of their zealous co-operation, in effecting it. Mr. Key promptly declared that if I persevered in it he would return to Maryland and obtaining if possible a seat in her legislature offer a similar resolution, of the success of which he would have no doubt.

Mr. Caldwell, my former schoolfellow at Princeton college, manifested no less zeal, and remarked that although his duty to his family, who were dependent on his office, would restrain him from leaving Washington, his numerous friends and acquaintances in his native state and especially among the clergy of his own religious denomination, would enable him to promote our common views, as he would gladly do.

How faithfully both those gentlemen redeemed their pledges the history of the colonization society and of the colony of Liberia abundantly testifies.*

* Elias Boudinot Caldwell, a native of New Jersey, and for a twelvemonth schoolmate, graduated at the commencement of the College at Princeton, in 1796, in the same class with William Gaston, of North Carolina, Philip C. Pendleton, of Virginia, Robert G. Forsyth, and John McPherson Berrien, of Georgia. His mother was killed during the revolutionary war by a ball from a British musket while she held him an infant in her arms. He was, along with the youngest son of General Hugh Mercer, who fell at Princeton, adopted and educated by the United States.**

Francis S. Key, a native of Maryland, but an inhabitant of Georgetown, at the period here mentioned, afterwards removed to Washington, where he rose to the head of his profession and died in the office of attorney of the United States for the District of Columbia.

He was a poet as well as a most eloquent advocate, and among the best hymns of the Episcopal Church are many of his composition. Of that church he lived and died a pious and most exemplary member, universally beloved and regretted. To his country he bequeathed an imperishable legacy, in the best national song she now has. John Randolph in one of his letters desired me to remember him to the best and to the wisest man in America, intending to denote by the one, Francis S. Key, then living in Georgetown, and Rufus King, a senator from New York, who with myself and others made his abode there during many sessions of Congress.

**Extract from a speech of Mr. Clay at the 10th Annual Meeting of the Society held in the Hall of the House of Representatives on the 20th of January, 1827.

"In allusion to the death of Mr. Caldwell, it is, now, said Mr. Clay, a little upwards of ten years, since a religious, amiable, and benevolent resident of this city, first conceived the idea of planting a Colony, from the United States, of free people of color on the Western shores of Africa. He is no more; and the noblest eulogy which could be pronounced on him, would be to inscribe upon his tomb, the merited epitaph: "Here lies the projector of the American Colonization Society." Among those to whom he communicated the project was the person who has now the honor of addressing you. My first impressions like those of all who have not fully investigated the subject, were against it. They yielded to his earnest persuasions and my own reflections; and I fully agreed with him that the experiment was worth a fair trial. A meeting of its friends was called, organized as a deliberate body and a constitution was formed. The Society went into operation. He lived to see the most encouraging progress in its exertions and died in full confidence of its complete success."

More than twelve months after the formation of the American Colonization Society, I first heard of Doctor Finley, whom I never knew personally, and that to him was imputed the origin of the Colony in Africa, then, and for some time afterwards, without a name.

The recollection of Mr. Clay disclosed in his touching allusion to the death of Mr. Caldwell, corresponds with the facts, I have stated, on my own recollection. Unwilling as I am, to take from the venerable clergyman, whose name I have mentioned, any credit whatever, that may be due to his memory; though it were to enhance that of my native State, to whom, I have, on all occasions, and at all times, hitherto, ascribed the origin of the first public resolution adopted by any legislative body, what

The Legislature of Virginia which usually meets on the first Monday in December, re-assembled in 1816, on 17th November.

Although no time was lost in preparing the resolution, which with some slight modification was subsequently adopted, there were two influential members of the House of Delegates, of whose support there was some doubt. At the express desire of one of them, the resolution was kept back until the 12th of December, while its author was diligently employed in making interest for its success.

For greater despatch, it was preceded by a motion to close the doors of the House of Delegates, so that it was submitted for consideration in secret session, and adopted after the debate of a day, by a majority of 132 votes out of 146. On the 14th of December, the injunction of secrecy was removed, and the resolution sent up to the Senate. It passed that body,

after a delay occasioned by other business, on the 23d of December, with but one dissenting voice. Such is a detailed, and I fear to my audience a very tedious history of the Virginia resolution. It passed without any knowledge of a movement in Washington to form an American Colonization Society, or of the existence of Dr. Finley.

During its consideration in the House of Delegates, I received a letter from Mr. Key, which did I now possess it would save a part of my present narrative. I lent the letter to Captain Richard F. Stockton, one of the present senators from the State of New Jersey, many years ago, on learning from him in this city, that he intended to write a history of our *Colony*; and with it I gave him for his use, a small collection of works on Africa, which with the journal of the lamented Mills, furnished the basis of the appendix to the 2d and 3d Annual Reports.

ever, relative to African Colonization, I cannot resist the evidence which I have here furnished of the true origin of the colony of Liberia.

But my narrative would be very imperfect, if it stopped here. Another and a much more efficient agency must be acknowledged, to have afforded its necessary aid, to originate and sustain our African Colony. Before I trace its action, allow me to say, that I think it more than doubtful, if the creation of the *Colonization Society*, whether through the agency of the pious Caldwell, or of Doctor Finley, has at all advanced in any respect whatever, the cause of African Colonization. It certainly startled the legislature of Virginia who had not foreseen it, and it aroused the opposition not only of some of her leading statesmen, but of those of nearly all the States south of Virginia, to see a subject of such vital interest to them all, thrown open to the public discussions and acts of a society spread through the United States, and to the interference of other counsellors and agents than their own Governments. Some ill judged speeches, at more than one annual meeting of the Society, and some public essays, early arrayed all those legislatures including that of Georgia, against our enterprise. It is therefore by no means certain, that many Colonies would not have been earlier planted, and more securely fortified against external danger, if the several States had been left, and either separately or in conjunction with the United States, to act upon the subject. Maryland has separately acted since 1825, and with success. One truth, I proceed next to establish, that the Colonization Society founded, as it was obviously, on the Virginia resolution of December, 1816, must have utterly failed in its purpose, but for the direct as well as incidental aids afforded it by the United States Government.

As soon as the Colonization Society was organized, which was not until 1st of January, 1817, by the election of its officers, and I was released from other duties, I proceeded through the several counties of the Congressional district which I then represented to form societies auxiliary to that of Washington. These were in like manner multiplied in two of the adjacent districts, although in one of them not without encountering marked hostility. So effectual was this in the town of Fredericksburg, that a most respectable Society organized on the morning of one day was dissolved by common consent the very next.

The exploring expedition of Messrs. Mills and Burgess having been started on borrowed funds, in order to replace them I went to Baltimore in the summer of 1818, where aided by Mr. Robert Purviance of that city, who introduced me to its citizens generally, I obtained by personal application along the principal streets a subscription of 4700 dollars. The Rev. Mr. (now Bishop) Meade, of Virginia, at the same time procured a subscription somewhat larger, chiefly from his own wealthy relatives and neighbors in the County of Frederick. These two sums very far exceeded in amount all that was subscribed elsewhere prior to the return of Mr. Burgess from Africa with the journal of his deceased associate, Mr. Mills.

I twice wrote to Captain Stockton for the letter of Mr. Key, but understood from him, that he could not find it.

But after discharging the expenses attendant on the voyages of Messrs. Mills and Burgess, by way of England, to Africa, and of the return of Mr. Burgess by the same circuitous route, of what avail could the small unexpended residue, less than 3,000 dollars, of those subscriptions, but partially collected, in planting a colony of sufficient strength for their own protection on the desert and savage coast of Africa; although still frequented by the accursed slave trade.

The report of Mr. Mills represented the island of Sherbro near Sierra Leone, as a suitable site for the contemplated colony; but three years had elapsed, and the actual receipts of the treasury of the Society manifested its total inability to set on foot such an enterprise. No return of those receipts and of the expenditures of the Society was made to any annual meeting, prior to the 4th; when from the Treasurer's accounts it appeared, that very little more than 9,000 dollars had been received by him; and that in a period of 14 months, following the 21st of January, 1821; he had received of new subscriptions less than 750 dollars.

The Virginia resolution of 1816 had never been communicated to the General Government, officially, nor to the Representatives of the State of Virginia in Congress.

President Madison went out of office on the 3d of March, 1817: but never it is believed received that resolution. Mr. Monroe who succeeded him the ensuing day, certainly never did. What became of it, I have yet to learn. To its fate the following facts may afford some key. A very eminent and influential member of the House of Delegates had evidently yielded but a reluctant assent to the Virginia resolution. He represented Africa as a sand barren, its natives as ferocious savages, and the cost of a passage from Virginia to Africa, as not less than 200 dollars for each emigrant who might be sent there. He avowed his preference of the North West Coast of the U. S. for the site of the proposed colony, and to avoid his objections to Africa, and to obtain his vote, the words "or elsewhere" were inserted in the Virginia resolution causing it to read "*Africa or elsewhere*," though with no design whatever on the part of its friends to surrender their preference of that continent for the site of their colony, since other considerations closely allied

to the expressed object of the resolution, conspired to recommend Africa to their favorable regard. The distinguished gentleman who preferred a different location, but voted for the resolution, was in 1823 a representative of Virginia in the Senate of the United States, and became as a member of the committee on foreign relations of that body, the author of a printed report of twelve closely printed pages, on various memorials, and sundry resolutions of various States, recommending to Congress the American Colonization Society, as a proper object of the national bounty and protection. This very elaborate report, wound up with the following paragraph: "Much better would it be, for the *peace and good order of society*, if the government instead of lending its aid, and extending its protection to such an institution," (referring to the American Colonization Society,) "should take the whole subject, at once in its own hands, and regulate it in the customary mode, by agents directly responsible to the people and to the States. This, however, the committee believe the United States *cannot and ought not to do*; and as they cannot assist, they ought *not to countenance* the plans of such an institution; but should leave it to be dealt with by the several State sovereignties, as to their wisdom may seem best."

Without approving of the views of this report, which arrives at conclusions so much at war with the opinions of two eminent Judges—Marshall and Washington—both of Virginia—and of three Presidents—Jefferson, Madison and Monroe of the same States—they may serve to account for the total suppression of the Virginia resolution of December, 1816, notwithstanding its almost unanimous support by the legislature. The report of the committee of the Senate announced in its amendment the fact, that Georgia, who first favored the benevolent purpose of the Society, had shortly after united with South Carolina, in protesting against the authority of the General Government to favor its operations. Even Maryland, as I have said, withdrew from the Parent Society her funds when greatly needed, in order to establish at Cape Palmas an independent Colony in the vicinity of Cape Montserado, and at the meridian of the resources of the Parent Society in men as well as in money. Although Maryland still acted in union with a private Society of her own citizens; and it is presumed by their advice. And now to go back to my narrative.

While the American Society, as I have shown, remained on the return of Mr.

Burgess from Africa, paralyzed for want of funds to carry on its operations, an event occurred, which through its ultimate consequences, afforded it unlooked for relief. William H. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury, and Vice President of the Society, read in a Georgia newspaper an advertisement for the sale of more than 30 African captives, who had been recently liberated from a slaveship, and communicated the intelligence of the actual sale of a greater number similarly circumstanced; the proceeds of which sales, to the amount of 50,000 dollars, yet rested in the State Treasury unappropriated. This startling intelligence doubtless astonished others, as it did me. Mr. Crawford recommended that the Managers of the American Colonization Society should immediately appoint an agent to repair to Milledgeville without delay, in order to arrest the sale of the captives recently advertised; and believing those already sold to be irrevocably lost, to solicit of the State of Georgia a transfer to the Society, for its benevolent use, of the \$50,000 lying in the treasury of the State.

The act of Georgia of 1819 authorizing those apparently very extraordinary proceedings, expressly provided that if prior to any sale, of any recaptured slaves, the Colonization Society would undertake to remove them to Africa, or any foreign country, and would also repay all expenses incurred by the state, in relation to them from their capture and condemnation, they should be delivered to the Society whose motives this act complimented. The Reverend Mr. Meade generously accepted this agency, and hastening to Milledgeville released, to their very great joy, the captives advertised for sale; but he could neither restore to freedom those already sold; nor obtain the proceeds of their sale, for the use of the Society. Nor has either object been since effected, although most eloquently urged upon the Legislature of the State by the Putman auxiliary society. Acts so inconsistent with the avowed purpose of the United States, in prohibiting the slave trade led me to seek for the authority under which the act of Georgia had been passed subjecting those captives made by our navy in the execution of our own laws, to sale; and consigning them to interminable slavery. This authority was readily discovered in the act of Congress of the 7th of March, 1807, in the entitled, "an act to prohibit the slave trade," which took effect on the 1st of January, 1808, at which time the federal constitution gave to Congress the power to abolish that traffic. But while this act,

and that, in addition to it, which passed on the 20th of April, 1818, imposed heavy penalties, greatly augmented by the latter, upon all persons, who might sell, or purchase any recaptured African, it placed those captives, when brought in to any State or territory, at the disposal of its Legislature; and provided that no forfeiture or penalty shall attach to any seller, or purchaser, under the authority of such regulations as the State or territory may make. So that in truth, while these acts of 1807 and 1818, prohibit the slave trade, or the selling or purchasing of any recaptured African Negroes, on private account, the several States and Territories were by those permitted to carry on the condemned traffic for their own profit.

Accordingly, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana, availed themselves of this permission, and divided the profits of the trade, between themselves and the captors. In the last three if not in all of these States, sales were actually made, and the victims of the traffic consigned to hereditary slavery, under acts entitled to prohibit the slave trade. Considering the very liberal compensation allowed to the captors, it is not to be wondered, that the captive negroes were, invariably, taken to some one of those states.

While my friend and former schoolmate, Elias B. Caldwell, had all the leisure he could command, from his official duty, occupied by the correspondence of the Colonization Society, that of preparing its second and third annual reports devolved on me as I have stated. Struck with amazement, at the provisions of laws I had not read before, nor conceived possible, I availed myself of the opportunity afforded me in the second annual report, of earnestly inviting the public attention, and especially that of my near neighbor and personal friend, President Monroe, to the singular inconsistency of the title of the acts of Congress of 1807 and 1818, with those extraordinary acts of State legislation. My personal friend, and colleague, Doctor Floyd, being in December, 1818, a member of the Committee on the slave trade, I had no difficulty in prevailing upon him, to unite with us, in framing a bill to be reported to the House of Representatives through his committee, to repeal the objectionable clauses of those acts; and to render them consistent with the avowed policy of the United States.

This bill was promptly prepared, and reported to the House on the 13th of January, 1819, a few days after the second annual report, accompanied by a memorial from the Society, and making together a

very large document, had reached the House, by whose order both were to be printed.*

This bill which afterwards became the act of 1819, effected a total change in the pre-existing laws on the subject of the slave trade. It gave additional vigor to the Navy, and repealed the authority given to the several States and Territories, to dispose of the captives made by it, at their pleasure. It left in full force the forfeiture of not less than \$3000, and the penalty of not less than three years imprisonment for selling or purchasing one of the captives. It allowed to the captors, for every negro liberated from slave ships and landed in the United States, a bounty of twenty-five dollars: it provided that all such liberated Africans should be taken under the special protection and care of the marshals of the several States and Territories, and maintained at the expense of the United States, until they could be restored to their native country. It authorized the President to appoint one or more agents residing on the African coast, to receive them, and appropriated 100,000 dollars to carry the act into effect.

The bill awaited the return of the second annual report from the press, and afterwards, slept in the committee of the whole, in the absence of Doctor Floyd, who had, by leave of the House, gone to his distant home, in Virginia, in consequence of the ill health of a member of his family. At length, on the first of March, it had made so many friends, that a motion prevailed to postpone all the prior orders of the day to take it up, in committee of the whole, whence it was the next day reported, and came up for debate.

The chairman, a member from South Carolina, in whose hands it was deemed to be, officially, Doctor Floyd being still absent, urged me to abandon it, on the ground that it was too late in the session, to ex-

pect it to pass both Houses, and that he deemed it less efficient than the existing law, since it greatly reduced the compensation of the captors of the enslaved negroes; and, to that extent diminished the incentives of our naval officers to a zealous discharge of their duty.

To this appeal, I could not assent. The bill readily passed through the committee of the whole; and the same day, through the House, also, notwithstanding an effort made by a Virginia member to defeat it. On the 2d of March, the day ensuing, it was carried over to the Senate, on the third, the day after, returned to the House, with an amendment, in which the House immediately concurred, and at night it became a law by the approval of the President.

I have been thus particular, Mr. Chairman, in reciting the history of this act of Congress, because I ascribe to its passage and the construction which it received from the President, the success of the Colony, now the Republic of Liberia. In this opinion, I am sustained by the judgment of the Society itself, pronounced when this Republic received its name of Liberia, and its chief city and present capital, that of Monrovia, at the instance of one of the first orators that Virginia, his native State, has produced. I mean Robert Goodloe Harper, then a private citizen of Maryland though once her Senator in Congress, and at an earlier period of his life an inhabitant of South Carolina, and for some years one of her representatives in the same body.†

On the 17th of December, following the act of March, 1819, and shortly after his annual message, the President, by a special communication to each House of Congress, informed them that "some doubt being entertained, respecting the meaning of the act of last session, in addition to the acts prohibiting the Slave Trade," he thought "proper to state the interpretation he had

*By attaching the reports to memorials as accompanying documents the Society was saved a considerable expense in printing the first three annual reports with their voluminous appendixes.

†Extract from the proceedings of the 7th annual meeting held at the Supreme Court Room in the Capitol on Friday the 20th February, 1824.

Genl. Harper having named the Colony Liberia, with the approbation of the meeting, again rose and said: "I will now offer another resolution of a similar character, but with a different object. It is not only to give a name to the principal town in our infant settlement, but at the same time to mark the gratitude of this Society to that venerable and distinguished individual to whom it is more indebted, than to any other single man. It is perfectly well known, that but for the favorable use he has been pleased to make of the great powers confided to him (a use as wise as it was liberal) all our attempts and efforts must have been unavailing. No means that we possessed or could have possessed would have proved adequate without his aid. As an acknowledgment for his high and useful services, I make the following motion:

Resolved, that the town laid out and established at Liberia shall be called and known

“ given it, and the measures intended to carry it into effect; that Congress may should it be deemed advisable amend “ it before further proceeding is had under “ it. To the President’s liberal interpretation, which though liberal, was not less just than indispensably necessary to the due execution of the act, and the acquittal of the Government of the United States, from the gross neglect of a solemn duty, many exceptions were taken more than ten years after, in a letter of a 4th Auditor, to the Secretary of the Navy, spread over not less than seven pages, and made a public document, to accompany President Jackson’s annual message of December, 1830. Among other criticisms, this extraordinary document—extraordinary considering the subordinate station of its writer—presumes to say, nothing is more evident to my mind, than that a large portion of these expenditures (authorised by President Monroe) is not justified by the language or object of the act of 1819. It would seem (says this writer, the fourth auditor,) that the terms of the act were hardly sufficient to authorize the establishment of a colony, owing allegiance to the United States, and entitled to protection, if even “ Congress itself possess a right to authorise such an establishment.” “ It may be thought that the Government had done all it legitimately could when it returned the recaptured negroes to the shores of their native continent. Yet the writer adds, “ It is not, however, *my province*, to recommend any measure of curtailment to the Navy Department.” Moderation in the auditor certainly deserving of commendation. He admits also that “ a different construction had been given to the act by the Government itself.”

The silent acquiescence of both Houses of Congress in President Monroe’s liberal

construction of this act continued through the residue of his service and the whole of his immediate successor’s, together a period of more than 10 years, is a sufficient evidence of the correspondence of that construction with the views which dictated the act itself. The 4th auditor makes it in his letter a subject of complaint, that in August, 1830, rather more than 264,000 dollars had been expended, under the act; with which, allow me to add, that if the sum which has subsequently been disbursed on the same account, be included along with the more recent appropriation of \$37,000 on account of the 700 Africans liberated at Liberia, from the Slave ship Pons, it is highly probable, that the total expenditure under the act of 1819, exceeds \$350,000.

If, Mr. Chairman, we now turn our attention to the receipts of the American Colonization Society, which its annual reports show for fourteen months, between the 21st of January, 1821, and of March, 1822, to have amounted to but \$746, or indeed the total revenue from private subscriptions, and donations, for the first five years of the existence of the Society, it will be seen how worse than futile it would have been to attempt to found a colony in Africa upon such a narrow and uncertain basis. In this period the American Government applied to our use, in effect, near one hundred thousand dollars, one third of which sum was placed in the hands of our Agent, Mr. Bacon, by order of Mr. Monroe, before the first colonists, but 88 in number, left New York. Without this or an equivalent aid from some other quarter, the Elizabeth never would have sailed for Africa, and had the construction of the 4th auditor in his letter of August, 1830, communicated to Congress with apparent approval by the President of

by the name of Monrovia as an acknowledgment of the important benefits conferred on the settlement by the present illustrious chief magistrate of the United States.

This compliment, so well merited, reflected no little credit on its author: and, as evidence of an important fact is the more to be regarded, since Genl. Harper, a distinguished leader of the Federal party during the administrations of both Washington, and the elder Adams, had never been a political, or personal friend of James Monroe. With this testimony, how singularly does that contrast, which is to be derived from a very eloquent speech of Mr. Morehead reported in a public document of 1088 pages. In the month of February, 1820, he eloquently tells the society a small vessel left the harbor of New York, on a voyage across the Atlantic. She was the American ship *Elizabeth*, her cargo 88 emancipated Slaves. Her place of destination, the western coast of Africa. Who planned the expedition? Who chartered the *Elizabeth*? who furnished her cargo? The Government of the United States or the Government of any State or territory of the American Union? Had I been present, I must have replied, James Monroe, who, of the \$100,000 provided by the act of 1819, appropriated more than \$30,000 to the use of this expedition, without which it would never have left the American shore. The eloquent orator’s reply ascribes it, exclusively, to private individuals; and so has it been ever since, as it was long before, fashionable to ascribe its origin and even its suggestion to a venerable gentleman of New Jersey.

the United States, who was also a Vice President of the American Colonization Society, in 1830, prevailed in Congress, in 1819, the Colony of Liberia would never have existed.

May I not, therefore, ascribe to James Monroe, the successful prosecution of our enterprise? Must it not have failed without the aid which he afforded us? It was not by the warranted application of the public money alone that he manifested his zeal for our noble cause, which he properly regarded as the cause of Africa and America, of more than half the globe which we inhabit.

Can the Society have forgotten that the colony of more than 80 colored emigrants who had embarked in the Elizabeth, lost in a short time by death, twenty-one of their number; along with our own, and the Government Agents, Bacon, Bankson and Crozier? that the remaining colonists fled from the cupidity of the natives, led on by the traitor Kizell, for protection and succor, to the British settlement of Sierra Leone? That their little vessel had been wrecked and their stores exhausted, when Captain Wadsworth, under the orders of the President, arrived for their relief, repaired their small schooner by the labor of his own seamen, and from the stores of himself and wardroom officers supplied all their wants; while by his kind sympathy comforted them in their affliction, and reanimated their hopes? That Captain Stockton following under like orders and accompanied by the United States Colonial Agent, Doctor Ayres, sailed down the African Coast in quest of a new home for the surviving colonists, and purchased at the distance of several hundred miles, the healthy promontory of Montserado, and planted them there? That Captain Spence, succeeding them with like orders, aided by forty Kroomen, built for them a martello tower of stone, while exposed to most imminent danger, from the infuriated natives; and renewing their exhausted supplies, left them in security and comfort?

Those gallant and generous officers in performing those acts of charity doubtless followed the dictates of their own benevolent hearts, while they acted in conformity to the express orders of an administration of which James Monroe was the chief, with a cabinet, some of whom doubted the interpretation which he gave to the act of 1819, and were indeed no friends of African Colonization.

Mr. Chairman, may I not be permitted here to express my sincere regret, the only regret I could feel, while I listened with unfeigned delight, to the eloquent gentle-

man who first addressed us, that, in an enumeration of our first and most illustrious chief magistrates, beginning as he properly did where very American points, at Washington, he ended with the name of Madison. I would he had added that of his immediate successor. He was in truth the only one of them all who had shed his blood in defence of the liberty of his country. He had also healed the wounds inflicted by party discord on the integrity of our Union, in the second contest with the same foe. In a long and prosperous administration, he persecuted no man for difference of opinion from himself. He made no political hypocrites by encouraging the loud plaudits of partisans; or stifling the voice of manly opposition. To him political prostitution was no recommendation for official reward. Yet were there many of his fellow citizens, and I among the number, who prior to his first term of service, would have preferred another candidate. Yet had he conducted his administration for the four years of his first term of service, with so much wisdom, prudence, firmness and moderation, that at its close throughout all the Electoral Colleges, but a single voice was heard against his re-election.

He alone of all the successors of Washington, approached within one vote of that unanimity which twice elevated the father of his country to the same exalted station. Nor, though he had long filled the highest offices which his country could confer on him, did he decline the lowest as beneath his acceptance.

He passed to the convention of Virginia over which he presided in 1829, from the performance of the humble though useful duties of a simple county justice of the peace, and again returned to them from that convention in 1830, with a broken constitution that hurried him to his grave. In all his relations of life, public and private, abroad and at home, from 1801, to the period of his death on the 4th of July, 1831, I knew him personally, and most intimately; and I do solemnly bear witness to the unblemished purity of his life.

But had his patriotic and benevolent labors been limited to the single cause of African Colonization of which he was the effective founder and steady patron, he would have earned a fame destined, we may hope, to increase from year to year, and broad as that vast continent.

It is not my wish, Mr. Chairman, to take from others their just share of reputation, while I demonstrate that the whole scheme of African Colonization had, as regards both its objects and its actors, a southern

origin. To the first African colonists themselves; to Coker, and Carey, and their associates in the Elizabeth—to the numerous agents, and pious missionaries who gave their lives to Africa, and above all to Ashmun, by whose wisdom, industry and perseverance in the civil administration of the colony, order was elicited from confusion: by whose indomitable courage and conduct, amidst the most threatening danger, the Colony was twice saved from destruction by its savage neighbors—immeasurable praise will forever be awarded. It is not for me, however, to presume to mete out the quantum of applause due to such a generous friend of such a downtrodden continent; though before I quit this grateful theme, allow me to distinguish one, now seated in my view, to whom the little council who first met in the Gallery of the House of Representatives, transferred their labors for Africa, as soon as the American Colonization Society was able to maintain an official Agent. I refer to my estimable and pious friend, the Rev. Mr. Gurley, who twice visited that continent, undeterred by a climate so well suited to its native sons, and their descendants, but most fortunately for them, so fatal to the white man.

I well recollect his return home from his first voyage with a broken constitution, a complexion so discolored, that he might well have been mistaken for one of the sable race for which he had so long and so zealously labored.

Mr. Chairman, the avowed object of the Virginia resolution of Dec., 1816, was the removal to Africa of the free colored population of the State who might desire such an asylum, and of such of her slaves as their masters might please to emancipate. It was the renewal, as I have shown you, of an effort secretly made, twelve years before.* When disappointed in that effort from causes not yet satisfactorily explained as I think, she prohibited all further emancipation of slaves unless immediately followed by removal from the State under an inhibition never to return. The date and motives of this policy are engraven on my memory, as it obliged me to hasten the emancipation of several of my own servants, whom I had bound out for the benefit of instruction in some useful art or occupation, and were not yet old enough to provide for themselves. Such had been the desire while living, of one whose wishes I was bound to respect. It was a hard lot to be obliged to decline

*In 1786, from his retirement at Monticello, Mr. Jefferson issued to the world in his notes on Virginia, a plan of emancipating and colonizing all the colored race in Virginia, accompanied by the most animated appeal to the justice and humanity of his native State.

On the 31st of December, 1800, the House of Delegates of Virginia passed a resolution requesting Governor Monroe to correspond with the President of the United States on the subject of purchasing lands beyond the limits of the State; whither persons obnoxious to the law, or dangerous to the peace of society, may be removed.

In executing this resolution, the Governor on the tenth of June, 1801, addressed a letter to Mr. Jefferson, requesting information, "whether any friendly power will be disposed to facilitate the measure, by co-operating in its accomplishment." We perceive an existing evil, which commenced under our colonial system, with which we are not properly chargeable, or if at all, not in the present degree, and we acknowledge the extreme difficulty of correcting it. At this point the mind rests with suspense, and surveys with anxiety obstacles which become more serious as we approach them.

To the letter from which the preceding passages are extracted Mr. Jefferson replied on the 24th of November following, in a long letter from which these sentences are selected—

"I had not," he says, "been unmindful of your letter covering a resolution of the House of Delegates. You will perceive that some circumstances connected with the subject, and necessarily presenting themselves to view, would be improper, but for your and the legislative ear."

"Africa would offer a last and undoubted resort, if all others more desirable, should fail us. Whenever the Legislature of Virginia shall have brought its mind to a point, so that I may know what to propose to foreign authorities, I will execute their wishes with fidelity and zeal."

In communicating to the General Assembly on the 21st of December, 1801, this letter, from which the preceding language is literally extracted, the Governor concludes: "It is proper to add, that it is the wish of the President that the communication be considered confidential."

On the 23d of January, 1802, the Senate concurred in a resolution which had passed the House of Delegates seven days before, with a preamble, expressing a preference of Africa, or South America, for the contemplated colony, and requesting the renewal of

freedom, or to accept it on such terms—and when I came afterwards to learn from personal observation the actual condition of the free colored population of the north, I thought that lot still harder, for I was taught by all that I heard or saw, to consider the condition of a free negro in one of the free States as they are called, much worse than that of the southern slave, who has not a tyrant for his master.

The reasons on which I ground this opinion, I have not on the present occasion, time to relate.

By many, perhaps by the far greater part of my audience, these reasons are already well understood, and properly appreciated. Sir, although I consider slavery an evil, and so far differ from a modern opinion unheard of in Virginia at least

thirty years ago—I am so far from being an abolitionist in the sense in which that term is now currently used, that were all the slaves of my native State liberated tomorrow, I would promptly surrender to them my birth right and the bones of my race for generations past, to seek for myself a home beyond her limits. One of my most earnest hopes in giving to African Colonization more than four years of my life, more than in all human probability now remains, was to furnish for the benefit of all classes of our southern population facilities for emancipation without enduring a greater evil than slavery itself. Until I learn that Massachusetts has repealed her laws inhibiting intermarriage between her white and colored population—that those races are

the Governor's correspondence with the President, in order to obtain *a place without the limits of the United States*, to which free negroes and mulattoes and such as may be emancipated may be sent or choose to remove, as a place of asylum.

On the 27th of December, 1804, Mr. Jefferson addressed a letter to Governor Page, the successor of Mr. Monroe, in which, resuming the subject of the Virginia resolutions, and referring to others of February, 1804, he writes, "I have it not in my power to say that any change of circumstances has taken place, which enables me yet to propose any specific asylum for the persons who are the subjects of our correspondence. The Island of St. Domingo, our nearest and most convenient resource, is too unsettled in the conditions of existence, and the European Nations have territories in the same quarter, and possess the same population. Whether the inhabitants of our late acquisitions, beyond the Mississippi, or the National Legislature would consent that a portion of that country should be set apart for the persons contemplated, it is not in my competence to say. My information as to Sierra Leone is that the company was proposing to deliver up that *Colony* to the Government. Should this take place it might furnish occasion for another effort to procure an incorporation of ours with it. An attack during the war has done this settlement great injury." The President concludes: "I beg you to be assured that, having the object of the House of Delegates sincerely at heart, I will keep it under my constant attention, and omit no occasion of giving it effect." But the General Assembly had already declared its preference of Africa, and Sierra Leone was but a point on its extensive coast where at no moment could it have been difficult, as experience has shown, to procure territory for such a colony.

Again, on the 22d of January, 1805, the Virginia Legislature being disappointed in its appeal to Mr. Jefferson for aid, passed a fourth resolution, "instructing their Senators, and requesting their Representatives in Congress, to exert their best efforts, for the purpose of obtaining, from the General Government, a competent portion of Territory in the country of Louisiana, to be appropriated to the residence of such people of color, as have been or shall be emancipated in Virginia." This resolution was, on the 2d of February, 1805, forwarded by the Governor to the Senators and Representatives from Virginia, in Congress, with a copy of the preceding correspondence, and a reference to the President for more satisfactory information. The Governor terminates his letter covering this resolution, with the following singular caution: "*From the nature of the delicate business contemplated in the resolution, you will see the propriety of its being considered confidential.*"

How ended the persevering efforts of Virginia? for of the action of her Representatives in Congress after her resolution of 1805 there is no record, that I have seen. What is more remarkable, in the year 1811 from the same retirement from which the "Notes on Virginia" had issued, Mr. Jefferson in reply to a letter from Mr. John Lynd, after referring to his efforts prior to 1804, to accomplish the object of the Virginia resolutions, takes no notice of the resolution of 1805, but in reply to Mr. Lynd's enquiry "whether he would use his endeavors to procure such an establishment as Ann Mifflin proposed on the African coast, security against violence from other persons,

blended to the north in social intercourse, are mingled together in the civil and military administration of the governments of the free States, I shall maintain the opinion I now express, that freedom to the slave in the United States without colonization is not a blessing but a curse to the descendants of Africa both bond and free.

Our Society has, in truth, nothing whatever to do with domestic slavery. It adopts the colored man after he has been emancipated; and provides for him a home and a country where he may not only enjoy freedom with independence,

but acquire for himself wealth and honor, and for Africa, his country, distinction among the nations of the earth. The Colonization Society has been condemned because in the pursuit of an attainable good, they have not wasted their efforts in an impracticable and at least questionable object. But what, let me ask, has been done for the free colored race in America by those who so liberally censure us? Have the late acts of the State of Indiana benefitted their condition by absolutely excluding the colored population of the adjacent slave holding States from

and particularly the French," writes, "*certainly I shall be willing to do any thing I can, to give it effect and safety,*" and he adds "I am but a *private individual*, and could only use endeavors *with individuals*; whereas the *National Government can address themselves at once, to those of Europe*, to obtain the desired security, and *will unquestionably be ready to exert its influence with these nations to effect an object so benevolent in itself and so important to a great portion of its constituents; indeed,*" Mr. Jefferson adds emphatically, "*nothing is more to be wished than that the United States should, themselves, undertake to make such an establishment on the coast of Africa.*" In an earlier part of this letter, the writer says, "Having long ago made up my mind on this subject, I have no hesitation in saying, that I have ever thought that *an establishment on the coast of Africa* to which the free people of color of these States might be colonized, from time to time, under the auspices of different governments, *the most desirable measure which could be adopted for drawing off this part of our population—most advantageous for themselves, and for us.*"

How much, then, is it to be regretted that Mr. Jefferson had not in January, 1802, when the second resolution of Virginia had expressed her preference of Africa, as the site of the colony which the State contemplated, and a site of which he had expressly approved, as the *most desirable, and undoubted resort*, availed himself of his great and growing popularity, to recommend such an establishment to Congress, or while his authority as President of the United States continued, that he had not exerted it to procure by negotiation, of some one or more of the numerous tribes on the coast of that vast continent as territory which the State, having surrendered her power of treating with foreign states, could not herself obtain, without the aid of the General Government. Or had he even deferred the exercise of his undoubted authority, so to speak, till his re-election had assured him of an augmented popularity and almost unbounded influence over the councils of his country, and the public service, had so far exceeded his own anticipations that he apprehended danger from an overflowing treasury—what immense public good might he not have effected not only for his native State, but for the entire Union. No desire to acquire for the United States sovereignty over a distant territory or danger to the constitution for its admission into our Union, stood in the way of the success of such a negotiation, and one thousandth part of the cost of Louisiana would have opened the doors to that plan of colonization, which he seems to have cherished from 1786 to 1810, a period of five and twenty years.

In 1819, Mr. Monroe in effect accomplished with the implied sanction of both Houses of Congress, for 100,000 dollars, the actual establishment, which Virginia had so long desired, in conformity with her renewed resolution of 1816. But the mere purchase of the Territory of Montserado did not cost Captain Stockton and Mr. Ayres, the colonial agents, a twentieth of the sum appropriated by the act of March, 1819.

What might not have become the condition of Virginia by this time, whose free colored population by the census of 1800, very little exceeded 20,000, and whose whole slave population to be less than 346,000, provided her efforts to colonize them in Africa had not then been frustrated. Instead of being reduced to the painful necessity of prohibiting emancipation in 1805, had the door to African colonization been thrown open then, as she most earnestly, and repeatedly, solicited through the only power to which she could apply for aid, what might she not have accomplished for her free colored population, now swelled to 54,333, for her slaves, now augmented to 472,528, and for Africa, the continued victim of the slave trade, for a period not yet ended of more than half a century.

her territory? What will the measures now contemplated by Illinois and Ohio, effect for their benefit? What do the inhabitants of Mercer county in the last of these States propose for their relief? In violation of all law, they forcibly deny them a domicile in their vicinity, and have in fact, expelled and dispersed those from Virginia who recently sought an asylum in their country.

Every man innocent of crime has a right to dwell some where on the earth. The Colonization Society have sought to procure a home for the degraded free negro, now become the object of universal persecution. Sir, there is not a State of our Union which is not deeply interested in the objects of the Colonization Society, and should not strive to promote them. Especially do these interests press upon those States who, like Indiana, are already aware of the inconvenience, to say nothing of the danger to the public peace, of multiplying in their bosom a population whom they will not admit to all the rights of free-men.

How would the North relish a transfer to their Territory, instead of Africa, of the 250,000 free negroes of the South and West, to say nothing of the slaves that may yet be emancipated on condition of their removal to the free States of the North. Canada already complains of their obtrusion upon their own inhospitable climate.

Another object of the Virginia resolution was the effectual abolition of an odious traffic which had hitherto resisted successfully the operation of the laws of the United States.

Five American Vessels had been captured on the Coast of Africa, and condemned in the year 1820; and 248 Africans were in charge of the Marshal of Georgia, taken from one ship, sixty others were in the custody of the Marshal, in the vicinity of Savannah, while 40 or 50 more had been sent out of the State; in the language of the Secretary of the Navy, under what orders it is not known. The Commander of the United States Ship Cyane, reported to the same officers from off Sierra Leone, that the slave trade was carried to a very great extent, that there were probably, he states, 300 vessels on the African Coast, engaged in the traffic, having each two or three sets of papers. I sincerely hope, he adds, Government have

revised the law to give us more authority. You have no idea how cruelly these poor creatures are treated by the monsters engaged in taking them on the coast. The letters of various collectors of the customs to the Secretary of the Treasury, at the same period, manifested how ineffectual were the existing laws to prevent the smuggling of slaves into the United States from the Gulf of Mexico.

What, let me further ask, had been effected prior to the act of 1819; further abolition of that trade now made piracy by our laws, and prohibited under heavy penalties as early as the 7th of March, 1807; by an act to take effect on the 1st of January following, though never executed till 1818. Not a single slave ship had been taken, nor a single African captive brought into the United States, prior to that year. The Collectors of Savannah, Nova Iberia, Brunswick and Savannah in Georgia, of Mobile and New Orleans, complained in 1818 and 1820, of the continued smuggling of African Negroes into the adjacent territory of the United States; and the Collector, Mr. Chew, of the last city, advised the Secretary of the Treasury, that no slave ship, captured by our Navy, should be brought into Louisiana to be condemned, for reasons not very creditable to the policy, humanity or justice of that State.

In the very first year after the passage of the act of 1819; twelve years after the act of March, 1807, went into legal operation, five slave ships were taken, condemned to forfeiture by the District Courts of New York and Massachusetts, and their commanders punished by fine and imprisonment.

The same President, who by his liberal construction of that act of 1819, gave existence to a colony, which has substituted a legitimate commerce along 700 miles of the African coast in the fruits of African labor, for the odious traffic in the bones and sinews of her children, sought by every practicable means that he could conceive, or his friends suggest, to abolish utterly this detestable traffic.

The qualified exchange of the right of search with Great Britain, in order to the detection and punishment of the violation of the laws of God and man, did not fail through any fault of his administration though his cabinet was notoriously divided on the subject.*

*Mr. Adams expressly referred to this division in a speech which he delivered twenty years after in the House of Representatives. In this he assigned to me, with what justice it will be seen, the credit of the rejected treaty, though in no unfriendly manner.

The negotiations into which he was requested to enter by a resolution adopted with almost unexampled unanimity, in order to make the slave trade piracy under the law of nations, by the universal consent of all the maritime powers of Europe and America, he diligently prosecuted. The

Republic of Columbia before the dissolution of her Union, and Great Britain, promptly acceded to his proposal, which had it been universally adopted, would have superceded all special treaties for the exchange, however qualified, of the right of search. And why had this laudable effort

But in truth he laid the foundation of this rejection of the draught of a convention which he transmitted to Mr. Rush, with his letter of the 24th of June, 1823. Indeed the entire letter breathes a spirit hostile to any treaty. It begins with a most incorrect statement that the House of Representatives by rejecting an amendment moved to the resolution which he truly represents to have been the origin of the negotiation, indicated hostility to any exchange of the right of search with Great Britain. On the very last day of the session, on the 3d of March, 1823, the following resolution was moved for consideration. "That the President be requested to enter upon and to prosecute *from time to time such* negotiations with the several maritime powers of Europe and America, as he may deem expedient for the effectual abolition of the African slave trade and its *ultimate* denunciation as piracy *under the law of nations, by the consent of the civilized world.*" While this resolution was under consideration and the House evidently impatient to pass it, as it did by an overwhelming majority, Mr. Robert Wright of Maryland, moved to insert by way of amendment a provision for exchanging the right of search.

The previous question being called for, was almost unanimously carried. To this fact Mr. Adams refers as a rejection of an amendment, and a proof that the House was opposed to any exchange of the right of search on any terms. Now it is singular enough that the Secretary of State was fully aware that the motive of giving the denomination of piracy to the slave trade which he himself had very harshly condemned in the presence of its author, was *to dispense with any necessity* for such exchange, by incorporating in the law of nations the new denomination of that offence, so as to remove the difficulties which the Secretary has thrown in the way of any negotiation with the British Government on the subject of search. If made piracy by universal consent, then all the consequences of piracy would attach to it.—Search, seizure, condemnation and punishment, as in the case of any other piracy. To incorporate in the resolution, therefore, a special provision for any such exchange of that right as Great Britain had sought, and the Secretary rejected, would have been inconsistent with the object of the resolution, and absurd in itself.

Nor was it true, as the Secretary stated to Mr. Marsh, that at two preceding sessions of Congress, there had been no decision by the House of Representatives upon the resolutions which followed reports in favor of the exchange of qualified right of search. That which closed the report of February, 1821, written by Mr. Hemphill and myself, in conjunction, was not called up, because he had been opposed to any action on the subject, and reluctantly assented to my adding the resolution to the report. That report recommended an exchange of the right of search, to a limited extent only, from the African coast. Its last sentence suggests that "*if the slave ships are permitted to escape from the African Coast, and to be dispersed to different parts of the world, their capture would be rendered uncertain and hopeless,*" and so the fact has proved. On the 8th of May, 1820, Mr. Hemphill, being in Philadelphia, two sections were moved by me, on behalf of the Committee, by way of amendment to a bill from the Senate to make the slave trade piracy. The amendment having prevailed on the very next day, the same acting Chairman in Mr. Hemphill's absence, submitted in behalf of the committee, three resolutions. The first of which was a *joint* resolution, requesting the President of the United States to negotiate with all the Governments to which ministers of the United States are accredited, as the means of effecting an entire and immediate abolition of the slave trade. It was moved to lay this resolution on the table. The motion was overruled by a vote of 78 to 35 members, or more than two to one. A motion was then made to defer it to the next session of Congress, which motion was rejected, without a division. It was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time the same day, and being engrossed was passed that day, and sent over to the Senate.

As it contemplated the entire, and immediate, abolition of the slave trade, it obviously referred to the amendment of the Senate's bill moved on the day before, by which the

not succeeded? Why, the very effort died with the administration of James Monroe. Why was it not revived by his successors in office? Why is it now suspended? The terms of the resolution which I had the honor to move, furnished no ground for limiting the duration of the contemplated negotiations.

Could not the united efforts of Great Britain and America revive it with success? Why should this be doubted? The Quintuple treaty, signed at London in 1841, between Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, expressly declares the slave trade to be piracy. France withheld her assent not from my declaration, but from the treaty which contained other provisions that she did not approve.

While denounced by the United States alone as piracy, the denunciation would affect America only. But the law of nations which derives its origin from the application of the principles of morality to communities of men in their separate political capacity of nations, and from their treaties and usages, has its sanction in their universal assent or acquiescence.— It may be extended or meliorated by the same influence and authority which created it. Many centuries have not elapsed since the first modern compendium of its maxims was published to the world. It is not like the laws of the ancient Medes and Persians, unchangeable. And no change of it would redound more to the honor of our country than that contemplated by the

slave trade had been denounced as piracy. But Mr. Adams, it seems, did not so understand it. The Senators did not adopt the resolution, considering it irregular, on their part, to anticipate a negotiation by the executive, since they would be committed to approve in anticipation a treaty negotiated at their instance.

It was to avoid this objection that the resolution of March, 1823, passed so unanimously by the House of Representatives, did not ask the concurrence of the Senate on its adoption.

Its whole intention was frustrated for the time at least by the very singular draught of the treaty sent to Mr. Rush, which, if regarded as proposing an exchange of the right of search, went far beyond any report on the subject or intention of the House of Representatives, in extending its operation to America, and the West Indies; and if designed, as its title and the terms of its first article professed, to make the slave trade piracy, by the law of nations, inconsistent with the almost unanimous sentiment of the House to which, in his letter to Mr. Rush, Mr. Adams referred the action of the President in instituting any such negotiation. Moreover, the British Government had made the slave trade piracy by parliament, as required by Mr. Adams before the negotiation was allowed to commence—a requisition which he notices to have been repugnant to the feelings of Mr. Canning. It was, on the rejection of the treaty, made by him a cause of complaint.

But without any treaty it was better calculated to meet the views of the House of Representatives than the treaty itself, since it left untrammelled the denunciation of the slave trade as piracy, and rendered it practicable by the same simple denunciation to obtain the like assent of all other maritime States. It is due to the subject to state that in several interviews with Mr. Monroe he expressed extreme anxiety that Great Britain would accept the treaty as modified by the Senate, and Lord Palmerston openly expressed to me in 1842, his regret that his Government had not done so.

With Mr. Monroe's consent and approbation, I addressed to Mr. Stratford Canning, who had returned home from the United States, leaving Mr. Adington as the representative of his Government in his absence, a letter urging through him on his relative, the Minister in London, considerations that could not emanate directly from the President, or through his official organ, in favor of the modified treaty. The letter was read and approved by Mr. Monroe, and in reply to it, I was assured that it had been received in the spirit which dictated it, though it did not satisfy the excited feelings of the Minister.

And can there, now that France alone of all the great maritime powers of Europe, holds aloof from any international agreement to abolish the slave trade, be any insuperable difficulty in successfully renewing the effort to obtain an universal though simple denunciation of the slave trade as piracy? France abolished the slave trade on the return of the Emperor, Napoleon, from Elba. Will the present Emperor refuse to follow the example of one so nearly related to him, and whose steps he seeks to tread? France who under the Bourbon dynasty, was the first and only christian nation to tender to the Colonization Society, through her Minister, De Neuville and the author of this note, by a letter published in an appendix to an Annual Report of the American Colonization Society, her only territory on the Continent of America for the reception of our

resolution to which the House of Representatives gave its sanction at the close of the Session of 1823, by a vote of 131 of its members to a majority of 9 only.—In the language of a report of a committee on the slave trade, it is affirmed that the United States in denouncing the African slave trade as piracy had established by an act of Congress its true denomination. That the resolution of 1823, contemplated the extension of its principle by negotiation to the code of all nations. It denounced the authors of this stupendous iniquity as the enemies of the human race, and armed all men with authority to detect, pursue, arrest and punish them.—Such a measure to succeed, must have a beginning somewhere: commencing with the assent of any two States to regard it as binding on themselves, it would by the gradual accession of others, enlarge the sphere of its operations until it embraced as the resolution contemplated, all the maritime powers of the civilized world. It made no distinction in favor of those pirates who prey upon the property of those who seize, torture, and kill or consign to hereditary slavery, the persons of their enemies. It is believed that the most ancient piracies consisted in converting innocent captives into slaves; and those were not attended as these modern piracies with the destruction of a third of their victims by loathsome confinement and mortal disease. While the modern therefore accords with the ancient denomination of this crime, its punishment is not disproportionate to its guilt. It has robbery and murder for its mere accessories, and moistens one continent with blood and tears, to curse another by physical and moral suffering.

One consolation will attend upon the new remedy for this frightful prolific evil. Hence successful, it will ever remain so, until being unexercised, its practical application will be found in history alone. Can it be doubted that if ever legitimate com-

merce shall supplant the root of this evil in Africa, and a reliance on other subjections of human labor to its use elsewhere, a revival of the slave trade will be as impracticable as a reversion to barbarism. That after the lapse of a century from its extinction, except where the consequences of this crime shall survive, the oral traditions of the slave trade, among the unlettered, will seem as improbable as the expeditions of the heroes of Homer, whose language has supplied us with the name by which our country has been the first to denounce this crime.

Having now, sir, consumed much more of your time than I expected when I undertook to perform what I conceive to be a public duty; I am aware that in the frequent allusions to transactions in which I bore a part, I may have subjected myself to the charge of egotism.

Yet, when it shall be recollected that many of those transactions in which I had borne a part, have rested for more than a third of a century, in my own knowledge and that of a very few intimate friends, without an effort, on my part, to publish them or profit by their disclosures, in any way: that the tedious narrative to which you have so patiently listened is that of an old man, who never in his youth, or in the vigor of manhood, either for the acquisition of popular favor or official station, played the demagogue or the courtier; who voluntarily retired from public life, and left for an obscure occupation in a remote State, a people whose undiminished confidence he had enjoyed for thirty years of continuous public service in the highest station, but one, that they could confer on him. Under such circumstances, may he not hope to escape so odious an imputation, if he has not pride to spurn it, under a consciousness of having sought to perform a duty to the living as well as to the dead, and above all, to the State that gave him birth.

free colored population on terms so generous, that through fear of non-acceptance I begged and obtained from M. De Nueville to suppress their disclosure till our African Colony should be firmly established. That generous and amiable Minister, a contributor to the funds of our colony, assured me that one and probably the chief cause why his country rejected the proposal from Great Britain to exchange the right of search, was hostility to the source from whence the proposal came—an hostility which arose rather from recently wounded pride than ancient recollections.

As to the attack on Sierra Leone during her war with England, it was disavowed by her revolutionary government, and condemned as a wanton aggression, a fact which the letter of Mr. Lynd to Mr. Jefferson and his answer omit to notice.

May it not then be hoped that the Government of the United States will in conformity with the terms of the almost unanimous resolution of the House of Representatives yet accomplish a purpose long intermitted, but once steadily pursued and felt worthy of the humanity and justice of the American people.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 24th of March to the 20th of April, 1853.

MAINE.		
By Capt. George Barker :—		
<i>Brewer</i> —Mrs. J. A. Dyer, to constitute James A. Dyer of Brewer, a life member of the Am. Col. Society.....	30 00	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		
By Capt. George Barker :—		
<i>Concord</i> —Onslow Stearns, Esq.	10 00	
VERMONT.		
By Rev. William Mitchell :—		
<i>Brandon</i> —On account of the Vermont Col. Society,—Samuel Conant, \$3; John Conant, Mrs. John A. Conant, William M. Field, each \$2, E. June, B. Davenport, A. G. Dand, Ira Button, E. J. Bliss, each \$1...	14 00	
<i>East Rutland</i> —J. Barrett, Geo. T. Hodges, each \$5; G. C. Ruggles, \$3; O. L. Robbins, L. Daniels, Rev. S. Aiken, D. Johnson, each \$2; L. Mason, Rev. Leland Howard, N. Kellogg, Miss Luna F. Hall, Mrs. Anna Hodges, R. Burrett, Moses Perkins, F. W. Hopkins, H. Hall, cash, W. H. B. Owen, Nathan Howard, John Cook, E. Edgarton, a friend, C. B. Harrington, H. O. Perkins, Daniel Gleason, Truman Moulthrop, Samuel Clark, Alvin Tenney, Rodger Ladd, Asahel Cleaveland, Mrs. Wm. Barnes, Mrs. Aaron Barnes, Henry Lester, Gersham Cheney, each \$1; C. Carpenter, Moses Curtis, Mrs. J. Cheney, Miss Neal, each 50 cents; Misses C. & A. Pierpont, 20 cents.....	50 20	
<i>Centre Rutland</i> —G. H. Beaman, Wm. Gookin, James Osgood, each \$1; James Graham, Thos. R. Bailey, E. L. Bailey, each 50 cents.....	4 50	
<i>West Rutland</i> —Abner Mead, W. F. Barnes, Elizabeth Munger, each \$5; Wm. Gilmore, John Proctor, B. F. Blanchard, David Morgan, Dea. Boardman, J. M. Mead, Wm. Humphrey, Dea. Griggs, Wait Chatterton, Betsy Haskall, Judson Gorham, E. G. Chatterton, each \$2; Rev. A. Walker, J. L. Gilmore, cash, Mrs. Ward, M. P. Humphrey, Isaac Lyman, cash, Mrs. Horatio Mead, J. T. Chatterton, M. Reynolds, J. C. Reynolds, J. M. Chatterton, C. G. Boardman, Mrs. Gilmore, Dea. Zina Johnson, Thomas McLaughlin, Mrs. Catharine Pratt, L. Watkins, Lucy Hall, Noah Griswold, J. K. Winchell, Andrew J. Mead, each \$1; Mrs. E. Blanchard, \$1.50; R. Watkins, C. M. Townsend, M. C. Bogue, R. R. Mead, H. C. Bliss, A. H. Lyman, Wm. Gray, J. Bailey, A. Perry, E. Ward, Mary Goodrich, each 50 cents; Sarah Smith, J. Steadman, Mrs. M. Chatterton, G. Spencer, Mrs. Linsley, each 25 cents.....	69 25	
<i>Wallingford</i> —Dea. Hall, \$5; Harvey Button, Joel Hill, each \$2; Israel Munson, \$2.50, Mrs. J. Fox, Edwin Martindale, H. Harris, Ephraim Hulet, each \$1; L. R. Bucklin, Rhoda White, each 50 cents.....	16 50	
By David Baldwin, Esq.:		
<i>Montpelier</i> —E. P. Watton, life member, \$20; collection in Brick Church, \$4; F. F. Merrill, T. Goss, Mrs. J. R. Langdon, Mrs. Dr. Clark, John Sparding, Jas. Sparding, J. T. Thurston, Keith & Barker, each \$1; T. R. Merrill, D. P. Thompson, Mrs. Boydon, G. Washburn, Mrs. Herrick, P. Darrow, jr., each 50 cents; E. B. Reed, 25 cents.....	\$35.25	
Less paid towards report	8.25	
		27 00
<i>Peacham</i> —Balance of legacy left the American Colonization Society by the late Dr. Josiah Shedd, of Peacham, Vt., by Samuel A. Chandler, Esq., Executor.....	1,972 42	
By Rev. Wm. Mitchell :		
<i>Castleton</i> —B. F. Adams, \$5; Hiram Ainsworth, \$2.....	7 00	
<i>Fair Haven</i> —J. Davey, Esq.....	5 00	
		2,165 87
MASSACHUSETTS.		
By Capt. George Barker :		
<i>Newburyport</i> —Hon. Micajah Lunt, John Harrod, Wm. Cushing, Edward L. Rand, each \$10; Wm. Stone, Eben'r Stone, each \$5; Josiah Little, \$2; Mrs. Greenleaf, Capt. Whittemore,		

Joshua Hale, Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Marsh, Miss Hale, Mrs. E. Hale, each \$1; cash 50 cents.. 59 50
Haverhill—David Marsh, \$30, to constitute Rev. Geo. Washington Kelly, a life member of the Am. Col. Society, Dea. Samuel Chase, \$5; Mrs. A. Kittredge, \$4; Mrs. E. C. Ames, \$3; Miss A. Hasseltine, J. H. Duncan, each \$2; Miss B. Lovejoy, \$1; Mrs. Taggart, 50 cents 47 50
 107 00

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CONNECTICUT.

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THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. XXIX.]

WASHINGTON, JUNE, 1853.

[No. 6.

The Virginia Appropriation.

THE Legislature of the Old Dominion has nobly responded to the appeals of the friends of colonization, with reference to the removal of the limitation of the Act, passed in March, 1850, making appropriations for the transportation of free persons of color in the State who may desire to emigrate to Liberia; which act provided that not more than \$25 should be allowed for the transportation and subsistence of applicants above the age of ten years, and \$15 for those under ten years. By the recent act, passed April 6, 1853, the sum of \$50 is appropriated for each free person of color who may emigrate, without regard to age; provided he or she was free at the time of the passage of the act; satisfactory evidence of which must be presented to the Colonization Board; for the organization of which Board, the law provides, and which was duly organized in the City of Richmond on the 2d day of May.

We highly appreciate this liberal

action of the Legislature of Virginia, the State that furnished the first President, and many other distinguished citizens, of the Republic of Liberia, as well as the Father of our own country. And we hope that, by the aid thus rendered, many other free colored persons may be enabled to emigrate to that Republic, of which they may become useful and honored citizens, and prove to the world that the assistance afforded them by their native State has not been misapplied.

The following articles, copied from the *Virginian Colonizationist*, have reference to the operations of this law. It will be perceived that the sum of \$2,400 has been promptly paid by the Colonization Board, under the authority of this law, for the transportation of forty-eight emigrants in the ship *Banshee*; which amount will probably be increased about one-half by allowances for other emigrants by the same vessel.

position, in this country, whatever may be the nature of his calling, the length of his purse, or the extent of his intellectual attainments;—a tide of prejudice which he cannot stem, and which we believe it is in vain for him to attempt to stem.' Hence, we advise him, for his own good, and for the good of his race, to try his fortune, and use his talents, in a

country which Providence has clearly opened to him; and in which he may "pursue the even tenor of his way," fearless of the encroachments of the proud Caucasian, or the overbearing, domineering rule of the lordly Anglo-Saxon,—and be a man among men, an honor and a blessing to the land of his fathers.

Letter from a Young Colored Man in New York.

ROME, N. Y. *April 26th, 1853.*

DEAR SIR:—I take a favorable opportunity to write a few lines, to ask a favor which I hope you will grant me; and that is, to favor me with the African Repository, within the last few years. I have taken the opportunities offered me to read the accounts of the doings of Liberia. I have always given the subject of colonization but little consideration till within the last two years. I have been a listener to the arguments of men whom I thought were more competent judges of the subject than myself; but I now perceive that it has been a blind prejudice that has caused the colored people to be blinded to their best interests. In this place, where I now live, I find that the people are much opposed to colonization, but the family with whom I am a part does hold sentiments favorable to colonization, that is to a certain extent; and I feel confident that they will think, in a little while, as I do, that colonization is the only means and the only thing calculated to raise us from our present debased condition. A great many have talked of emigrating to Canada, but I think if they had the welfare of their children in view, as they say they have, they would emigrate to Africa. I am quite young

myself, yet I think I can do more good for myself and others in Liberia, than I can by living in a country where I am not acknowledged as a citizen, for we possess only partial freedom this side of the Atlantic. My uncle, with whom I now live, has a family of small children that have shown great aptness to learn, and I think Liberia the best place for them and myself also. And think with the aid of the Repository, I can convince them of their error: for when I get to talking to them on the subject, they pay very strict attention to what I have to say, and will admit that it is the best for us all. Now I hope you will not fail to let me have any thing by which I can gain information on this subject. You may be somewhat acquainted with the family with whom I am connected; Anthony Bowen, who has been a messenger at the Patent Office for quite a number of years, is my uncle. I think I have heard him speak of you before I left Washington. I have been away from home some four or five years, and have traveled over the Northern States pretty well, and have found but a slight difference; if any thing, the prejudice is greater in the North than it is in the South. I hope you will pardon my boldness, but I feel

testimony of their freedom. We have other claims to present in a few days, growing out of the late emigrations. We are glad to see the Board not only prompt in the discharge of its duties, but also careful in the examination of testimony.

The Disadvantages of the Free People of Color.

VARIOUS articles have, from time to time, appeared in the Repository exhibiting the disadvantages under which the free people of color labor, in this country, in consequence of the feeling of prejudice that evidently exists, in every part of the United States, against the colored race—operating not only against the slave at the South, but also against the free colored man, at the North as well as at the South. This prejudice we believe to be wrong, radically wrong; and we would remove it, if we could, but we cannot. It is too deeply rooted—too strongly ingrafted into the social compact—to be eradicated by any influence or agency, that has yet been brought to bear upon it. And we would have it understood, that, in publishing such articles, we by no means give our sanction to the stringent measures that have been adopted by some of the States. What we have published has been inserted simply as matters of record—exhibiting the condition and prospects of the free colored people in this country—in the free as well as the slave States.

We make these explanatory remarks with special reference to the article copied in our April number on the "Negro law of Illinois."

And in answer to a correspondent, who says, "Your remarks relative to the Black law of Illinois have really pained me," we have to say, that we did not make any remarks whatever about it. We simply copied the article as it appeared in the Journal of Commerce; embracing not only the comments of the editor of that paper, but those of the editor of the Chicago Free Press, who is of the opinion that the law will not be enforced, in consequence of its "unconstitutionality;" but "will be a dead letter under any and every circumstance."

We have also, at different times, published statements of facts, and the comments of various journalists, relative to the peculiar difficulties with which the free people of color have to contend, on account of their color alone,—some of these statements from intelligent men of their own class; as, for example, that of the Rev. Dr. Pennington, in our number for March last, and the article from Frederick Douglass' Paper in our last number; both colored men, of fine talents. These we publish as illustrative of the fact that there are influences operating against the man of color, which compel him to occupy a comparatively degraded

only appropriate medium of social power and moral sentiment, by which the institutions and blessings of civilization and the Christian religion, are to encircle and overspread that long benighted and desolate continent. From this view, also, appears more clearly our duty to the colored people among us. While we should all feel a deep and abiding interest in whatever pertains to the foreign work, the social and Christian regeneration of Africa—exterminating the slave trade—establishing schools—transporting emigrants, and praying for the efficiency, prosperity, and happiness of Liberia; we should also feel a lively interest in promoting the information and elevation of the colored people of this country, that they may have a thorough understanding of their own responsible work, to which God now calls them, and be enabled, patiently, and triumphantly, to work out the great problem of their own character and destiny, together with that of their race. Here is at least an important feature of our home work. The free colored people of the United States should receive the immediate and serious attention of every benevolent and reflecting citizen.

They, together with the educated and emancipated slave, if true to themselves, to their race, to the land of their fathers, and to the call of Providence, are to be the exponents of civil liberty and social virtue—the representatives of science, arts, literature, and legitimate commerce, as well as the apostles of Christianity to Africa. The experience and observation of over one generation, has abundantly illustrated and demonstrated the practicability, expediency, and importance, of this social and Christian philanthropy.—Your Committee, therefore, would

beg most respectfully to submit the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That we regard with increasing favor the cause of African Colonization.

2. Resolved, That we view with interest the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, in its State organization, and in its own representative State in the Republic of Liberia, as among the earlier and most efficient auxiliary pioneers in this worthy cause.

3. Resolved, That in view of the wide field of usefulness, and urgent demand for intelligent and Christian colonists in the various departments of true missionary work in Africa—and in view of the numerous applications of worthy colored persons for transportation and settlement in Liberia, and the ever-limited means of the Societies—therefore, we deem the Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia Colonization Societies, every way deserving the liberal patronage of our church within these States.

4. Resolved, That we commend the missionary aspects of Colonization to the benevolent regard of our congregations; and recommend, as far as practicable, that contributions be received by the pastors in their respective charges, in aid of the Societies.

5. Resolved, That we regard with pleasure the appointment of Rev. J. Morris Pease as Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, and do respectfully invite him to our pulpits, and engage cordially our co-operation in furtherance of the cause.

6. Resolved, That this Report be published in the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, and in the *Pittsburg Christian Advocate*.

W. M. D. RYAN; W. BARNS; E. MILLER; R. H. PATTISON; J. B. AYRES; E. J. WAY—Committee,

I do certify the above to be a true copy of the Report on Colonization, adopted by the Philadelphia Conference, March 30th, 1853.

P. COOMBE, *Secretary.*

Character of Native Africans.

THE following extracts are from a letter from Miss Hannah Moore. She had been a missionary under the American Board, among the Choctaw Indians, before going to Africa. She thinks the Africans are a more degraded people than the Indians, and much more degraded than she had expected to find them :

The Mandingoes are considered among the most warlike and savage tribes. They do not only seize and sell their own people, but parents sell their children into slavery. They are idolaters, and, I am told, cannibals. When one of them gets offended, it is not uncommon to throw a leopard's skin over him, and go in the night and kill an enemy. The chiefs and great men count much on slavery as exalting themselves, though at the expense of debasing their people.

On the way here, we called at King Tucker's residence. As we were landing, he ordered a goat to be killed, met us at the wharf, and escorted us in kingiy honor to his house, giving me a seat at his side. He entered into conversation with brother Brooks, to which I listened with intense interest, as a specimen of Mandingo eloquence. The substance of it, as near as I recollect, is as follows : Brother Brooks had been making some inquiries relative to the slave trade, his participation in it, etc. To which he replied, rising from his seat, "Suppose some one take away my head wife, who brings me my living, and give me nothing in return ; is that just ? Shall I not resent it ? Shall I not

avenge it ? Thus have I been dealt with by Englishmen. Whence shall I look for redress ; and where is my reward, O, men of the west, missionaries of America, for this ten thousand a year ?" Brother Brooks enquired if we understood the parable. I replied, I did not. He then, with permission from the King, opened it. The head woman represented slavery, the mother of vice, which brought him in thousands a year, as a heritage for himself and household. This the colonial Government at Freetown had taken away, by inducing him to sign a pledge that he would not carry on the slave trade any more. And notwithstanding they had "given handsomely," as they thought, they had not come up to the profits he made in buying and selling his fellow men. They had as he thought given just nothing in lieu of it. The King smiled as Brother Brooks unraveled it, and confessed he had given a correct interpretation.

The Mandingoes are mostly Mohammedans and Pagans. In many of their villages we find their Pantheon, or house of gods, which it is deemed sacrilege for us to enter. Would I could exhibit the debasing and deleterious influence of such false counterfeit worship ! Nearly allied to it is the worship of the false prophet. I will describe this to you, as I have seen it, for they like to be seen. At the rising and setting sun they meet in groups, according to the number of the household, or neighborhood, form a circle in some area outside the building, if it does not

rain, or, if travelling, in the open street. They bow themselves with their faces to the earth, repeat prayers in their native tongue, cross themselves, often changing their position from the standing to the sitting and kneeling posture, while they repeat passages from the Koran, and kiss their mother earth. We had an Arab visit us during their fast-moon in June. He would refuse to eat after the sun rose, till it set, and then he would be so voracious as to clear the table of every catable, leaving even the salt and sugar dishes empty.

The people profess to believe it was left at their option whether they would suffer the lowest caste of degradation in this world, and be rewarded with happiness hereafter; or

be loaded with honors here, and be punished with the most excruciating misery in the future; and allege, they wisely choose their suffering here, and white men their honors. They ascribe that as a reason why white men are rich and learned, etc. In the future they expect to be the great, wise, and learned men; and that white men will be left to suffer bondage and indescribable misery, except such as have given presents to their chiefs. To such will be granted the honor of serving at the feet of their colored masters in heaven! Alas for the superstition of this people! Do they not need more missionaries to bring the Gospel, with its benign influences, to bear on their hearts and consciences?

Fetish Worship in Western Africa.

Most of the adult negroes of this place, among the males, we observed had a "Fetish" of some kind or other suspended from the neck. Some of these were in the form of a crescent; others were of different shapes and materials, and generally nearly covered all over with small marine shells, which gave to them a very pretty appearance. Whenever it thundered, we noticed they always took hold of their Fetish with one or both hands, and muttered something over it, as if they were praying to some imaginary deity. If they were on board our vessels, in their canoes, or on their native soil, the same singular idolatrous worship was performed. But the smaller Fetishes are only worshipped as inferior deities. They have others of a superior order called "Grand Fetishes," whom they appeal to on great occasions. The "snake" is one of these. We saw a very large tree, which the natives

informed us was the resort of a monstrous serpent, some thirty feet in length. We should have doubted the story of the serpent, notwithstanding the assertion of the Africans, although we had tangible evidence of the tree, had not an English gentleman, who had seen this enormous snake several times with his own eyes, satisfied us of its truth. On particular occasions, we were informed, that several of the natives would resort to it in a body, when they thought their private or inferior Fetishes had not sufficient power to protect them. At such times as drought, or famine, or any other great calamity, they would go in considerable numbers, forming a kind of procession, with their rude gongs or drums beating, and when they had arrived within about twenty or thirty rods of the tree, they would suddenly halt. For a few minutes they maintain perfect silence, and then commence their

worship by beating upon their gongs with all their might with rapid strokes; while the trumpets sent forth their loudest and most lively strains. Now, songs and dances begin to the praise of this horrible living idol, or "Grand Fetish," that, even during these singular devotions, has at such times been seen with his enormous folds coiled round a limb of the tree, his head projecting some five or six feet from the wavy folds in a horizontal direction, watching for his prey. Sometimes the noise made by trumpet and drum would alarm him; and, uncoiling himself from the limb, he would reach the ground and escape to the thicknesses of the forest. When they had thus seen him escape, they would approach nearer to the tree, still continuing their songs and dances. After they had, as they thought, appeased the anger of their heathen god by these peculiar devotions, they would give more substantial evidence of their sincerity, by tying two or three goats near the resort of their "all-powerful idol," that he might satisfy his appetite at his leisure. The poor goats were not long allowed to crop the tender herbage around them, even to the extent of the tether which made these unsuspecting animals prisoners for such a dreadful sacrifice; for his snakeship had been watched by one or two English gentlemen, after the natives had retired, and he had been seen to return, coil himself around one of the limbs of the tree for a few minutes, and suddenly darting upon the prey nearest to him, inclose the harmless goat while cropping the herbage within the mazes of his slimy folds, almost instantly breaking every bone in his body, while the crushed mass of bones, sinews and flesh, soon disappeared, as it was gradually

swallowed whole by the monster reptile. In this manner, one by one of the living sacrifices left by the superstitious and idolatrous Africans were feasted upon by this heathen god, or Grand Fetish!

After gorging himself thus, this serpent was observed to have increased more than one-half in circumference, and would remain in a kind of torpid state, sometimes for two or three days, when it might have been destroyed with the greatest ease and safety. And, generally, when the natives see a large snake in this state, they destroy him for the sake of the skin, which they dispose of to European and American traders for a considerable sum; but in no case whatever would an African raise his hand against the "Grand Fetish," or a particular serpent as above described. Neither would they permit a white man to inflict the least injury upon this idol of their worship; for even among themselves the penalty of such an offence is death, and more than one European has lost his life on this coast by inadvertently killing a "Fetish snake," not knowing the peculiar superstitions of the natives for this living reptile.

They have, also, another Fetish, somewhat resembling a Chinese idol. This is in the form of a negro in a sitting posture, or rather more like squatting. It is generally made of a blackish earth or clay, placed on a sort of pedestal, and adorned with a kind of red cloth ornamented with shells. On the top of the head are lizards, snakes, etc., with red feathers in the midst. Two or three half calabashes are placed before it. One of them contains two or three earth balls. This idol is generally invoked or consulted when they commence any capital undertaking, or anything unusual.

They have also another Fetish, which is the sea. This, they seem to think, can be as auspicious to them in their various undertakings as the serpent, tree, earthen idol, or any other that they worship. Sometimes, when the weather is stormy and boisterous, they form a procession and walk toward the sea. Here, an ox, and sometimes a goat only, is killed upon the beach, where the blood is suffered to tinge the golden sands as it mingles with the waves that break in snowy foam

upon the shore. And, to complete the sacrifice, one of the priests throws a ring of pure gold as far into the sea as the strength of his arm will permit, and thus is the anger of their imaginary God or Fetish appeased. In relation to these Fetishes, as above stated, they do not apply to the natives in particular near Dix Cove, but to many of the tribes along the whole coast with whom we trafficked.—*Carnes' Journey to the Western Coast of Africa.*

Letter from S. B. Webster.

FROM the Toledo Blade we extract the following letter, written by a colored man, Samuel B. Webster, about 20 years of age—who emigrated from Lafayette, Ind., last autumn, in the bark Shirley—to one of his friends in Indiana. It speaks noble sentiments boldly and clearly; added to others which we include in this number, it ought to convince the incredulous.

MONROVIA, Jan. 12, 1853.

MESSRS. J. H. MORRIS AND BIRCH :—SIRS: I embrace the present opportunity to drop a few lines to inform you that I have arrived safe at Monrovia, Liberia. I cannot give you all the particulars of my voyage, &c., as I have several letters to write at this time. But I would say to you that I am agreeably disappointed. As far as I have seen, the country has but few objections, if any.

I embarked on the barque Shirley, on Saturday, Nov. 27, 1852, and cast anchor on the 6th of January, 1853, at 2 o'clock, making a passage of forty days from port to port. As to the pleasantness of the voyage, it might have been improved much. The fare was rather coarse but plenty of it.

As to the climate here, there is none to excel it; I am certain you would like it. I have been informed by the old settlers of Monrovia, that they might have never known warmer weather than we have at this time. My thermometer has not gone higher than 84° as yet. It stands this morning at 78°, and a person feels very comfortable with a thick coat on. I have been up St. Paul river as far as Caldwell, and I came to the conclusion to make it my future home. It is certainly the finest country I have ever seen. There are no parts of the Wabash, from its mouth to its head, that can in any way compare with it in beauty and fertility. I have actually seen, with my own eyes, large fields of sugar-cane, and drank of the syrup made from it; and as fine specimens of coffee as the world produces. I also saw rice, cotton, cassada, yams, chickens in abundance, and as fine, if not finer hogs than are seen running about the streets of Lafayette, and plenty of them; as fine cattle, although they are not quite as large as our two years old cattle, but make excellent beef. I have eaten several meals of entire African production.

I went up St. Paul river some nine or ten miles, and in that distance I saw some six or eight fine brick houses, one sugar mill, and a number of frame houses. After you get into the St. Paul river you will not be out of sight of houses for fifteen miles, and perhaps farther.

I took breakfast with Mr. Findley on Tuesday morning last. He and his family are all well, and doing well. He has forty acres of land on St. Paul river, and quite a number of coffee trees planted. The people here are very kind and hospitable, from the President down. This place has been awfully slandered or misrepresented. The people in Monrovia are generally contented and happy, and live in a style superior to the people in Cincinnati or Baltimore. They have every thing on the table that heart could wish or appetite crave. Some of the citizens live in fine stone and brick houses, and the houses are much better than those occupied by the colored people of the towns in the West.

The business character of Monrovia is something after the character of Lafayette, but not so extensive. It is common to realise from one to five hundred per cent. Coffee, sugar, shot, and salt pork sell readily at twenty-five cents per pound. Flour per barrel, twelve dollars; per pound, eight cents. Common bleached muslin, such as we get in the States, for six and eight cents per yard. Every other article in proportion. For two yards of shirting you can get one gallon of palm oil, which is worth in Baltimore from fifty to sixty-two and a half cents.

There is nothing more certain than a fortune to a man who invests from one hundred to two thousand dollars in the right kind of articles for this place. But when he comes here he must act for himself.

Here, as elsewhere, there are shippers, I have been informed. There are lying in port at this time five vessels, three American, one English brig, and one French barque. A Prussian man-of-war sailed last Monday morning from this port; an English man-of-war on Tuesday last, and on Sabbath morning last the Government schooner Lark sailed to leeward.

Besides, there are several little schooners and palm oil vessels belonging to the Republic. There are sixteen vessels owned by individuals of this republic, four or five on the stocks building.

If you hear of any person coming here, tell them to make all their arrangements with the agent at Washington, not at Baltimore, for reasons I shall explain more fully hereafter.

I saw Mrs. Fry. Herself and childred are all well. Her husband, Henry Fry, died about two months since, they tell me. I also saw Mrs. Tompkins, of Madison, Ind., her daughter and son; they all say they have no desire to return to America, and the fatality of that expedition they attribute to having small-pox on board the vessel. They think their systems were impregnated with that disease when they took the fever. Answer this, and pay postage on your letters. I answer none but post-paid letters

I remain yours, &c.,

S. B. WEBSTER.

Liberia.

American ambition is compassing sea and land to extend the domain of commerce. American philanthropy is contemplating a ~~...~~

against the world to extend the area of freedom. There are nearer and more accessible points of labor in both departments of national and personal benevolence than Japan or Hungary. That field is Africa—the point of most hopeful interest is Liberia. Here is a more promising field for profit and philanthropy than in those far-off regions to which our eyes have been turned. If we would break the rod of oppression, if we would swell the tide of trade, it can be done short of a war with the Holy Alliance or the Emperor of Japan. Our citizens are not fully aware of the rapid increase of products in that limited portion of the African continent to which we have access. In 1835, less than fifty bushels of ground-nuts were exported from the Gambia river: In 1851, it amounted to 39,000 tons! This gross amount is produced near the coast—indeed on it, within two or three miles of the sea. There are other kinds of oil in the interior to be extracted from trees, whenever the river shall be traversed by steam.

The above quantity, although limited to so small a strip of coast, is by no means inconsiderable. The total hog products of the United States will exceed this by a small per cent. only.

Such has been the increase, and this is the only object of introducing these figures, of the commerce of that country.

Here are only two articles; of its

varied temperate and tropical fruits we need not speak. Liberia has claims on us of a different and higher nature than those of a profitable commerce. She sustains to our country the relation of a colony; she looks to us with the expectation of a child to a parent. Planted by our care, fostered by our protection, sustained by our resources, she is part and parcel with us. Her institutions, laws and model of Government have been borrowed from us. It seems unnatural to withhold the acknowledgment of her independence. Prussia, France and England have already discharged this national courtesy.

The field opening to missionary labor through this gateway is immense—it is a world of itself. Imagine the mighty rivers of that Continent visited by steamers—its plains occupied by peaceful industry—its hills and valleys echoing the glad tidings of the gospel. Let the kingdom of the Prince of Peace be established where only civil war has reigned from time unknown, and how will the desolate place rejoice! When Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands to God, the civilized world will but receive good for evil. Neglected, abused Africa will pay, in commercial advantages, an hundred fold for the wrongs she has for ages suffered. Then will she heap coals of fire on the christian world, while

Africa's sunny fountains

Roll down their golden sands.

Christian Missionary.

Further from Liberia.

THE Commercial Advertiser contains the following extracts of letters brought by the Shirley, at Baltimore, from Liberia. The first is from President Roberts, dated—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

MONROVIA, *March 14. 1853.*

MY DEAR SIR:—I am just in time to send you a line by the Shirley, to inform you of our safe return

to this place, after an absence of eight days—having pretty satisfactorily accomplished the object of our visit to Little Cape Mount, and happily without the necessity of using military force. By some little management we succeeded in getting our hands on Boombo, and have him now in custody, with some fifty of his followers. To-day was appointed for all the chiefs and headmen of the Vey, Golah, and Dey countries to assemble and assist the Government in the investigation of Boombo's conduct; and in the adjustment and termination of the disputes and difficulties which have so long distracted that district, and to effectually restore peace, confidence and security in the country. When these difficulties shall have been adjusted and settled—and the present prospects are most favorable to the end—I think our troubles with the natives will have ended. They are now convinced on all sides of the ability of the Government to maintain its authority, and to punish any who may be disposed to violate these engagements.

I have your favor of the 31st January last, by the schooner Corsair, which vessel arrived here late Saturday afternoon, after a quick passage of thirty days. I am gratified to learn that you had an exceedingly interesting annual meeting at Washington; and that the cause of Colonization seems every year to be growing into favor in the United States.

The election of the Hon. J. H. B. Latrobe, as President of the Parent Society, seems to give, as far as I can learn, general satisfaction among the friends of colonization in the United States; and I am gratified to notice that you have again secured the services of our good friend, the Rev. R. R. Gurley.

I have not time to write you now as fully as I could wish, in regard to your suggestion respecting a joint stock company, in N. York, to commence a regular trade with Liberia—but will give my opinion shortly.

I saw the Rev. Mr. Wilson, this morning, and mentioned to him your request that the pupils and teachers of the Bloomfield and Beveredge funds send *regular reports through your office*, which, he says, shall be attended to.

I have seen Captain Lynch, and made a short excursion with him up the St. Paul River. He is equally pleased with the country, and I think has made up his mind to strike out into the interior from Millsburg. He is now on his way to the United States, via England, to make arrangements, I believe, to return to the coast in a few months to commence his explorations.

We have no news here of importance. Our affairs are progressing quietly as usual; and improvements rapidly going forward. There is a good day coming for Africa. With kind regards and esteem, I am, my dear sir, very truly yours,

J. J. ROBERTS.

Rev. J. B. PINNEY.

Extract from a letter from General Lewis, written on the 10th March.

Boombo is here in custody, and it is hoped that George Cain, of Grand Cape Mount, will be here also.

Our towns and villages are finely improving. A general spirit of industry is at work throughout the land. Agriculture is claiming the first attention, and I assure you it is being carried out, in several instances, on a very respectable scale.

The following is from Mr. J. M.

Richardson, who recently left this city for Liberia:

NEW YORK SETTLEMENT,
St. Paul River, March 10.

I am very much pleased with this country. Everything looks flourishing; everybody appears happy. I have visited a number of farms, and it is refreshing to see such crops of coffee, sugar-cane, cassada, sweet potatoes and other articles. I have conversed with a great number of persons, and invariably put the question, "Do you want to return?" I have not received a single affirmative reply. I cannot conceive why they should. I know of nothing that could induce me to return to the United States to reside.

I live under a free and independent government—a government acknowledged by the great powers of Europe.

Like my neighbors, I am obliged to fight the battles of my country,

and assist in administering her laws. What then could be set before me as an inducement for me to return to America?

The New York settlement is beautifully located, sixteen miles from Monrovia, and two from Millsburgh. We found four houses finished, beside the store house, and three more in progress.

We think Mr. Caldwell (the New York agent) has done wonders, when we consider that he commenced just before the rains, and had to work during that season, which is not customary here. We find cassada growing, and about a thousand coffee trees.

We have lost one of our company by fever; the rest are in good health on their lands, and hard at work. The young man who died was James Brown, from Philadelphia.

I keep a store here, and my goods are just the right sort. I have done a splendid business this season.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

Letters from Liberia.

WE present several letters received from Liberia, via England. W. H. Taylor is known to many of our city residents as a worthy man; and Charles Deputie was respected and esteemed by the citizens of Blair, Huntingdon, Centre, and Bedford counties, Pennsylvania. The friends of both will be pleased to learn of their safe arrival in Liberia, and their finding every thing there to realize their most sanguine expectations.

EDINA, *June 6th, 1852.*

DEAR SIR:—I am well, and hope you are the same. I arrived safe after a passage of thirty-seven days from the capes. I am happy to inform you that, instead of being received in Baltimore in chains, as

I was told I would be, I was received very hospitably. I am certainly grateful to the Society for sending me to Africa. I am perfectly satisfied with the change, only that I had not started in 1842 instead of '52. Here I stand erect and free, upon the soil of my ancestors, and can truly say to all of my race, You that would be free, Africa is your home, and the only home where he that is tintured with African blood can enjoy liberty. This alone of him that loves liberty, for it is liberty alone that makes life dear. He does not live at all who lives to fear. Please say to any that may come to your office, that I say, come to Africa, and assist us in raising a light that may never go out. EN-

terprise is what we want to make this country and people equal with any on the face of the globe. Should any of the people of Camden county, New Jersey, come to you for information, show them this letter; tell them that I say there is land enough, and provision enough, by industry, for every enterprising colored man in the United States. I find in Edina a fine soil, that will raise any thing that a tropical country will produce. A fine healthy-looking people, that are kind and benevolent—who receive the emigrants with the greatest kindness, and welcome them to the land of liberty.

Should Charles S. Miller or Benjamin Griffin come to your office, please encourage them all you can; and show them this letter, and tell them to come over and help to fight the battles of the Lord against the mighty. I stop writing to eat my palm nuts, which are very delicious when roasted; the stone of the nut tastes just like the cocconut. I add no more at present, but when I see more I will add more.

I remain yours, &c.,

WM. H. TAYLOR.

MONROVIA, Jan. 10th, 1853.

DEAR FRIEND:—Through a kind Providence we landed here on the 6th instant, in forty days from Baltimore. All well. I went ashore, and met for the first time in my life on the same platform with all men, and the finest people in the world. I never met with more kindness in my life, and every attention is paid to visitors. On Sabbath day there were seven flags flying in the harbor. I attended the Methodist Sabbath-school, and found it interesting, was invited to address it, and made some remarks. There were 75 scholars in the school. I have been

up the St. Paul's River. It is the finest country in the world. Mr. Blackledge's sugar farm is splendid. Dined with Mr. Russell, Senator of New-Virginia, and think his land somewhat better than some of the rest. The river is sixty feet deep. Every thing is getting along well, and all that is wanted is industrious men and good mechanics. I would say to my friends, that every thing that I have seen surpasses my expectations. Should I be spared to return, you shall see some articles that I intend bringing with me. I wish you would try to make some arrangement with the Society to let me off with a free passage home, as I want to labor for the cause, and my means will be far run by the time I get to Philadelphia. Brother Williams intends doing all he can for the cause. We intend to go into the coffee business. Our object is to get 500 acres of land in one plot, and have it settled by none but respectable people from Pennsylvania; and I think that if you could send some from Philadelphia it would have a good effect.

President Roberts is nominated for President again; Judge Benedict is his opponent.

Time will not permit me to write for publication, but you can make some remarks from this letter.

Now, in conclusion, on my return from Cape Palmas I intend taking up my land; return home to be ready by fall; come back with such of my friends as will come. I want them to come, and those who will not come must remain, for this is our home. I have had very good health since I saw you. I am eight pounds heavier than when I left home.

Respectfully yours, in the cause of liberty,

CHARLES DEPUTER.

P. S.—The immigrants by the bark Linda Stewart are all well, and almost all have settled at Millsburg.

BUCHANAN, *July 2d*, 1853.

MOST RESPECTED SIR:—Liberia is destined to be the glory, the home, and the resting-place for all the dark race. Then let them come home and rove abroad no longer, and that the chains of all who will or could come and will not, may be made ten-fold faster, because here they can come and be free. I mean my brethren of color. There has been no disturbance with the Republic by natives.

I believe the American Coloniza-

tion Society is doing more now to alleviate the condition of the colored race than ever; for I do not know when I have seen as good-looking a set of people as came out in the Ralph Cross and by the Morgan Dix.

I sent you a small box of coffee of my own raising, which I hope you may have got before this time. Our Sunday-school is doing tolerably well, and wishes to be remembered to you and their friends in America.

Excuse my blunders. I think I said to you before, that I have not had a day's schooling in my life.

Yours, in truth, D. A. MADISON.

Letter from President Roberts.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

MONROVIA, *March 12th*, 1853.

DEAR SIR:—I am just in time for the Shirley; and I hasten to drop you a line to inform you of our return to this place; having pretty satisfactorily accomplished the object of our visit to Little Cape Mount, and happily without the necessity of using military force. By a great deal of parlying and a little management, we succeeded in getting our hands on the principal offender, Boombo, and have him now in custody, with some fifty of his followers. Monday next, the 14th instant, all the chiefs and headmen of the Vey, Golah, and Dey territories, are to assemble here, to assist the Government in

the investigation of Boombo's conduct, and in the adjustment and effectual termination of the disputes and difficulties subsisting between the tribes of those districts; and to restore peace and security in the country. When these difficulties shall have been adjusted and settled, (and the prospects were never more favorable than now,) I think our troubles with the natives will be at an end. They are now, on all sides, fully convinced of the ability of the Government to maintain its authority, and to punish them for any violation of their engagements with it.

Very truly, yours, &c.

J. J. ROBERTS.

Rev. W. McLain.

Extract from the recent message of Gov. Seymour, of Conn.

"The cause of African Colonization, to which I adverted on a former occasion, continues to receive encouragement wherever its claims to the public consideration are made known. Divested of any thing like a sectional character, and presenting a ground for christian philanthropy as broad as the fields of its labors, it appeals not only to individuals but States. The justice of

the cause is conceded; the practicability of the great and beneficial work proposed to be done, is no longer a matter of serious anxiety or distrust. The countenance and support of public bodies, where the sentiments of the community are alternately collected and diffused, is what is wanted at this time to give moral force and power to a project of vast importance to the civilized world."

List of Emigrants

By the Ship *Banshet*, Capt. *Wilson*, from *Baltimore*, April 25, and *Norfolk*, April 30, 1853.

No.	Names.	Age.	Education.	What Ch. member of.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
<i>Lee, Mass.</i>						
1	Moses H. Jackson,	39	read & write	Baptist,	free,	Barber.
2	Henrietta " wife,	28		do.	do.	
3	Moses H. " Jr., son,	12			do.	
4	William H. " "	8			do.	
5	Sarah Jane " dtr.,	7			do.	
6	Charlotte Ann " "	5			do.	
<i>Albany, N. Y.</i>						
7	Alexander H. L. Roby,	22	good,	Episcopal,	do.	Apothecary.
<i>Harrisburg, Pa.</i>						
8	Thomas M. Chester,	20	good,		do.	Teacher.
<i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i>						
9	Charles Johnson,	18	good,		do.	
10	William Cage	56	do.		do.	
<i>Gloucester Co., Va.</i>						
11	William Smart,	55			slave,	Emancipated by will of
12	George "	28			do.	William Smart.
13	Violet "	21			do.	do.
14	John "	6 mos.			do.	do.
15	William "	14			do.	do.
16	Charles "	12			do.	do.
17	Mary "	19			do.	do.
18	Catharine "	9			do.	do.
19	Robert "	6			do.	do.
20	Edy "	50			do.	do.
21	Frank "	30			do.	do.
22	Joseph "	26			do.	do.
23	Maria "	23			do.	do.
24	Jack Cary "	50			do.	do.
25	Nelson "	30			do.	do.
26	Charity "	50			do.	do.
<i>Prince Edward Co., Va.</i>						
27	William Deans,	35			do.	Pur. by friends in N. Y.
28	Amy "	26	read & write		do.	Em. by Mrs. Anne S.
29	Henry Black,	28	read,		do.	Rice.
30	Isaac "	25			do.	do.
31	John "	23			do.	do.
32	Edwin Deans,	12	read,		do.	do.
33	David "	9			do.	do.
34	Milley "	7	read,		do.	do.
35	John "	5			do.	do.
36	Henry "	3			do.	do.
37	Isaac "	2			do.	do.
38	Nancy "	1			do.	do.

No.	Names.	Age.	Education.	What Ch. member of.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
<i>Louisa Co., Va.</i>						
39	Edward Rayland,	54			slave,	Emancipated by will of William Rayland.
<i>Orange Co., Va.</i>						
40	Grace Gordon,	53			do.	Em. by will of Miss Betsy Gordon.
41	Milly "	31			do.	
42	Maria "	33			do.	do.
43	Clara "	28			do.	do.
44	Isabella "	26			do.	do.
45	William "	24			do.	do.
46	Cyrus "	20			do.	do.
47	Wister "	17			do.	do.
48	Jupiter "	14			do.	do.
49	Peter "	10			do.	do.
50	Martha "	62			do.	do.
51	Little G. "	23			do.	do.
52	Louisa "	15			do.	do.
53	James "	12			do.	do.
54	Beverly "	10			do.	do.
55	Saywood "	5			do.	do.
56	Churchill "	17			do.	do.
57	Harriet "	14			do.	do.
58	Margaret "	12			do.	do.
59	Martha "	10			do.	do.
60	George "	7			do.	do.
61	Nancy "	5			do.	do.
62	Richard "	3			do.	do.
63	Isabela "	10			do.	do.
64	Walker "	5			do.	do.
65	Ann "	3			do.	do.
66	Philip "	1			do.	do.
67	Henry "	47			do.	do.
68	Jane "	3			do.	do.
69	Lucy "	2			do.	do.
70	Mary "	1			do.	do.
71	Eddie "	100			do.	do.
72	Mary J. "	1			do.	do.
73	Lucy Ann "	2 mos.			do.	do.
74	William "	3 mos.			do.	do.
75	George "	2 mos.			do.	do.
76	George McGwin,	28			do.	Pur. by friends in Phila.
<i>Madison County, Va.</i>						
77	Cyrus Taylor,	58			do.	Em. by Mrs. E. Lovell.
<i>Portsmouth, Va.</i>						
78	David Wiles,	29	read & write	Methodist,	free,	Butcher.
79	Martha " wife,	25		do.	do.	
80	Henry Cooper,	26	read & write	do.	slave,	Purch'd by his father.
81	Eliza " wife,	20			free,	
82	Celia A. " dtr.,	3			do.	
83	Jesse R. " son,	8 mos.			do.	

No.	Names.	Age.	Education.	What Ch. member of.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
84	William Boswell,	36		Baptist,	free,	
85	Rachael " wife,	27		do.	do.	
86	Mary E. " dtr.,	10			do.	
87	Jesse H. " son,	8			do.	
88	Sarah F. " dtr.,	4			do.	
89	William B. " son,	3 mos.			do.	
90	Isaac Truss,	65		Methodist,	do.	Carpenter.
91	Nancy Faulk,	25		do.	do.	
<i>Pasquotank Co., N. C.</i>						
92	Edward McDonald,	69		do.	slave,	Purchased himself.
93	Pleasant " wife,	65		do.	do.	Pur. by her husband.
<i>Bladen Co., N. C.</i>						
94	Samuel Andres,	44	read,	do.	do.	Emancipated by will of
95	Lucy " "	40		do.	do.	Dr. Wm. S. Andres.
96	Edward " "	36	read,	do.	do.	do.
97	John " "	25		do.	do.	do.
98	Ninus " "	23		do.	do.	do.
99	Sarah " "	22		do.	do.	do.
100	Phebe " "	21		do.	do.	do.
101	William " "	20		do.	do.	do.
102	Nelly " "	16		do.	do.	do.
103	Dublin " "	14		do.	do.	do.
104	Laura " "	12		do.	do.	do.
105	Julia Ann " "	8		do.	do.	do.
106	Agnes " "	5		do.	do.	do.
107	Wesley " "	4		do.	do.	do.
108	Henry " "	3		do.	do.	do.
109	William H. " "	1		do.	do.	do.
110	Robetta " "	3 mos.		do.	do.	do.
<i>Raleigh, N. C.</i>						
111	Wyatt Copeland,	33	read,	Methodist,	free,	Blacksmith.
112	Maria " wife,	25	do.	do.	do.	
113	Isaiah C. " son,	7	do.		do.	
114	Ferebee S. " dtr.,	5			do.	
115	Abigail E. " "	4			do.	
116	Matthew A. " son,	1			do.	
117	Thomas Rowe,	33	read & write		do.	Bricklayer.
118	Eliza " wife,	33	do.		do.	
119	Wm. H. " son,	10	do.		do.	
120	Susan " dtr.,	7	read,		do.	
121	Jesse Dunson,	33			do.	Blacksmith.
122	Margaret " wife,	31	read,		do.	
123	Mary " dtr.,	14	read & write		do.	
124	George " son,	11	read,		do.	
125	Monroe " "	9			do.	
126	Marg't A. " dtr.,	8			do.	
127	Nancy A. " "	6			do.	
128	Thomas " son,	4			do.	
129	Elias " "	1			do.	
130	Celia Dunson,	11			do.	

No.	Names.	Age.	Education.	What Ch. member of.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
131	Gaston Killian,	25	read & write		free,	Printer.
132	Sarah " wife,	22			do.	
133	Thos. G. " son,	1			do.	
134	Jesse A. Bass,	23	read,		do.	Bricklayer.
135	Mary " wife,	18			do.	
136	Wake Mitchell,	10			do.	
<i>Guilford Co., N. C.</i>						
137	Daniel Rhodes,	30	read,	Methodist,	slave,	Emancipated by will of
138	Eps. Rhodes,	40			do.	Parmela Rhodes.
139	Mary " wife,	25			do.	
140	Ellen " dtr.,	8			do.	
141	Donnell, " son,	6			do.	
142	Mary A. " dtr.,	3			do.	
143	James Hatrick,	60	read,	Pres.,	slave,	Emancipated by heirs of
<i>Circleville, O.</i>						
144	Thomas J. Merrett,	34	read & write	Methodist,	free,	Barber.
145	William H. Merrett,	14	do.		do.	
<i>Jackson Co., Ind.</i>						
146	Elvin Ash,	44		Methodist,	do.	
147	Lucinda Ash,	45		do.	do.	
148	Josephine, " dtr.,	10			do.	
149	Gabriel " son,	8			do.	
150	Nice " dtr.,	4			do.	
151	Nancy J. " dtr.,	2			do.	
<i>Lexington, Ky.</i>						
152	William Ferguson,	45	read & write	Pres.,	slave,	Emancipated by will of
153	Jane " wife,	33	read,	do.	do.	Rev. Andrew Todd.
154	Jane M. " dtr.,	10	do.		do.	Redeemed by her husb'd
155	Dennis C. " son,	8	spell,		do.	" by her father.
156	William Smith,	31	good,		do.	" " " " " "
<i>Choctaw Nation.</i>						
157	Simon Harrison,	50	read,	Pres.,	do.	Pur. by friends in New
158	Nice " wife,	40			do.	York and Choctaw
159	Daniel " son,	11			do.	Nation.
160	Matthew " " 9				do.	do.
161	Martha " dtr.,	6			do.	do.

Letter from President Roberts.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
MONROVIA, *March 15th*, 1853.

DEAR SIR:—The detention of the Shirley till to-day affords me an opportunity to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of January 27th per ^{the} ~~the~~ vessel Corsair, which vessel arrived ^{at} ~~at~~ late Saturday afternoon.

I regret very much the mortality among the emigrants by the Zebra. I trust none have died since the date of your letter; and that shortly we may expect the vessel here, with the remainder in good health.

I am gratified to learn that your late annual meeting was one of great interest, and that the cause of colonization is daily gaining favor in the U. S. I have Mr. Everett's speech before the Society, but as yet have not had time to read it. At a glance, I take it to be a noble effort.

I have not received any letter from Gov. Wright, of Indiana, respecting the purchase of territory, for a colony from that State; nor have I seen the law of the State making the appropriation. I have therefore no

idea of their plans, further than what you have stated.

I am glad to notice that you propose to send us what you can by the spring expedition, to replace the goods lost in the Ralph Cross. I assure you our necessities at the present time are exceedingly pressing; and any aid you can send us will be most thankfully received.

Very truly, yours, &c.

J. J. ROBERTS.

Rev. W. McLain.

We have a lengthy and very interesting letter from President Roberts of a prior date to the foregoing, which will appear in the next number of the Repository.—ED.

Late Intelligence from Liberia.

By the arrival of the Bark Shirley at Baltimore on the 10th ult., (May,) we have advices from Liberia to the middle of March. All of our correspondents write encouragingly of the condition and prospects of affairs in general. The extracts we give from the Liberia Herald contain the principal items of news, and present a comprehensive view of matters and things in the different counties in Liberia.

The expedition to Little Cape Mount resulted in the seizure of the belligerent and troublesome native chief, Boombo, who, with about fifty of his followers, was brought to Monrovia, where all the chiefs and headmen of the Vey, Golah and Dey tribes were to assemble on the 14th March, to assist the Government in the investigation of Boombo's conduct; which conference we hope will result in the permanent establishment of peace among the natives, with whom disturbances have recently existed, and in the full recognition of the authority, and the full appreciation of the

power and determination of the Liberian Government to settle all disputes and difficulties among the contiguous native tribes.

Of the emigrants sent out in the Barques Joseph Maxwell, Linda Stewart and Shirley, in November last, 323 in all, 15 had died, namely, *Hannah Pedaford*, aged 60, from Raleigh, N. C., *Mary E. Wilson*, aged 17, and *Ann Copeland*, aged 27, from Norfolk, Va., *Peter Jacobs*, aged 40, from Lancaster District, S. C., *Patsy Boon*, aged 55, from Chapel Hill, N. C., *William Johnson*, aged 34, *Mary Johnson*, aged 26, *William Wright*, aged 65, *Robin Waddel*, aged 90, *Patsy Waddel*, aged 75, *William Young*, aged 8, *Andrew Young*, aged 6, *Thomas Young*, aged 2, *Elbert James*, aged 2, and *Sarah Hagan*, aged 6 months, all from Fayetteville, N. C. Of these, it will be perceived that four were over sixty years old, and five were children of eight years and under. Old Uncle Robin and his wife were permitted to go in consequence of their urgent desire to see the

land of their fathers before they should die. William Wright was in very feeble health, and was allowed to go only in consequence of his irresistible appeal for the privilege of accompanying his acquaintances. William Johnson was also in delicate health when he left this country. Ann Copeland was a victim of consumption when she emigrated. Mary E. Wilson died in childbed. Facts such as these, and other imaginable circumstances, should be taken into consideration, in estimating the probabilities of living in Liberia. And in view of the large number of emigrants sent in those three vessels, and the unfavorable physical condition of some of them, we think the mortality during the first two and a half months, as above reported, is by no means discouraging to persons who may contemplate emigrating to that country.

Of the 37 emigrants by the brig Oriole which sailed from New York on the 4th October last, only one had died, a youth from Philadelphia, named *James Brown*, aged about eighteen years.

[Items from the Liberia Herald.]

Notwithstanding, that our affairs at one time within the past year presented rather an unfavorable aspect, especially our relations with England, it is a matter now of congratulation that the present prospects of Liberia are of the most encouraging character. Our difficulties with England have been happily adjusted, and from her Majesty's Ministers, our Government continues to receive assurances of the most friendly nature. The French Government also professes the most friendly esteem for our growing State; and we are authorised in saying, that it will in a substantial way show its interest for our Government. Through His Excellency, the Prussian minister at the Court of St. James, President Roberts was assured, that the Prussian Government took great interest in the growth and prosperity of Liberia; and we are happy to record the arrival of a Prussian frigate, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Schroder. The Commodore takes a lively interest in all that he sees—is very communicative, and is engaged in procuring information as to the resources, commercial and agricultural, of the Re-

public. The chiefs of the several Departments of Government will be directed to facilitate the Commodore's wishes.

Emigrants.—The Bark "Joseph Maxwell," Ferrell master, arrived on the 1st inst., with 150 emigrants from Wilmington, N. C., and the "Linda Stewart," Lawton master, on the 3d inst., with 176 emigrants from Baltimore and Norfolk. We hear from all quarters that the people composing these two companies are good looking, and from appearances are capable of doing much towards increasing the number of agriculturists. Many of them are well provided. Indeed some of them have considerable property, and if they use ordinary caution, will in a few years be comparatively wealthy. We say let emigrants come as fast as they can be induced to do so; we have a goodly heritage, and the people of Liberia are willing and anxious to share it with their brethren in other lands. We ask them, why do they not come? and assist in raising up a powerful nation of their race. Every facility will be afforded them by our Government to carry out every honorable measure. We re-iterate our call to our brethren in the United States of America, to leave that land which denies them the enjoyment of those privileges which the God of nature intended them to enjoy, and come to their Father land. The people of Liberia will extend to them a hearty welcome.—January 5.

Exploration.—We have received much interesting information from the United States, by the late arrivals, but we cannot now make copious extracts. That which seems to attract our attention mostly, is the dispatch of Captain Lynch, of the Dead Sea Expedition, to Liberia, by the Government of the United States, to make exploration of the coast. "Captain Lynch left the United States for England on the 6th November, thence to come by the first steamer to Liberia, to take one of the United States vessels and make a preparatory exploration of the coast, and lay plans for one grand exploration of the western part of Africa." It is hoped by the friends of Liberia in America that the Government and people of Liberia will do all in their power to further the objects of the expedition. All know how very desirable it is to have a through survey and history made of all the rivers, minerals, products, climate, soil, inhabitants, birds, beasts, mountains and valleys, around and adjacent to Liberia. Now we have the hope of seeing this accomplished, and the counsel and co-ope-

ration of Liberia is very important. We feel quite certain that Captain Lynch, who is daily expected, will be kindly received by the Government and people of Liberia.

Recognition.—The President has received from His Excellency the Belgium minister near the Court of St. James, a dispatch containing a formal recognition of the Independence of the Republic of Liberia, by His Majesty the King of Belgium.—*Jan. 19.*

Leeward Counties.—We have full advices from our leeward counties, and it is gratifying to know that peace prevails and that the cultivation of the soil is claiming a considerable portion of the time and funds of the people. In Grand Bassa, the Saw Mill is in full operation, and is capable of supplying orders for any amount of lumber. The stockholders assure the citizens of this county that they will supply them with any description of lumber at reasonable prices. Lumber is greatly in demand here, and if our friends in Grand Bassa will fall on some plan to get lumber here, they will find a ready market for almost any quantity. The Cove is now firmly settled, and the people residing there are under no apprehensions of an attack from Fishmen or others. It is well fortified, and capable of being defended from the assaults of any number of savages. Agriculture is becoming to be the principal ambition of at least a majority of the people in that county, and the merchants and traders are doing a good business. Owing to the commencement of the farming season, trade is not as brisk now in any part of Liberia as it was a few weeks since. In Sinoe, there is a Saw Mill in successful operation, and the people are industrious and contented. In the settlements in the farming districts an idle man, we are informed, is not to be seen. A gentleman of this city has just returned from a visit to that county; he visited every part of it, and we are assured by him that though he had heard that considerable improvements had been made within the last four years, he was agreeably surprised to find that the improvements are on a more enlarged scale than he had any reason to expect. He is decidedly of opinion from all he saw, that more attention is paid there to the clearing of farm lands than in any other part of Liberia—and that there appeared more system in their agricultural arrangements.—*February 2.*

Proclamation.—Whereas, Messrs. Hyde, Hodge & Co. of London, contractors with

Her Britannic Majesty's Government to furnish laborers from the African Coast, for the West Indies, have sent some of their ships to the coast of the Republic, offering an advance of ten dollars for every person who may be induced to emigrate:—And whereas, the extinction of the slave trade has left large numbers of predial and other laborers in the possession of the Chiefs and principal men of the country;—which offer of ten dollars each is nearly equivalent to the amount formerly paid for slaves, during the prevalence of the Slave Trade, and which operated mainly in producing and sustaining the wars by which the country was distracted;—And, whereas, certain refractory Chiefs are reported to have engaged with Agents of said Company, to furnish a number of laborers, and are further known to have in concealment near Grand Cape Mount, a number of the unhappy victims of their predatory excursion:—And whereas, complaint has been made to the Government that persons are held to be sent off without their voluntary consent, or the consent of their natural guardians: Therefore, to prevent the abuses and evils which might otherwise result from the enterprise:

Be it known by this Proclamation, to all whom it may concern, that the law regulating passports must be strictly observed—that vessels carrying, or intending to carry away emigrants, must come to this port with their emigrants on board, to obtain passports—in order that an opportunity may be presented to the Government to ascertain whether the emigrants be free or constrained. Every violation of the law regulating passports, will be visited with the utmost penalty of the law, in that case made and provided.

Done at Monrovia this twenty-sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three: And of the Republic the fifth.

(L. S.)

J. J. ROBERTS.

By the President,

H. TEAGE,
Secretary of State.

THE IMMIGRANTS are getting on through their acclimation finely. Those by the "Oriole," from New York—excepting a very few cases—had but a slight attack, and they are now well, and attending to their several occupations.

BOOMBO of little Cape Mount—of whose repeated depredations we have so fre-

quently referred to—in violation of his solemn engagements with this Government, upon certain Golah and other chiefs, residing in said Little Cape Mount Country, and under the acknowledged protection of this Government, have for some months past, been a source of deep solicitude to the government, and of great annoyance and suffering to the subjects of his spoliations. Boombo has surprised the towns and villages of the chiefs, captured and murdered many of the inhabitants, and carried off hundreds of others to be held as slaves. Every means that could be suggested, has been resorted to, in the hope of putting an end to these predatory attacks, and of awarding justice to the injured parties—but without success. Indeed the forbearance of the government to use military force, seems to have emboldened Boombo and his marauding followers, to other and more atrocious acts of violence.

Intelligence has reached the government that Boombo is now extending his depredations into the Dey country, burning villages, and murdering the inhabitants; and a few days since robbed several factories, owned by merchants of this place, established in that section. To afford protection to these inoffensive Golahs and Deys, to which the government is pledged, to secure the lives and property of traders in that country, to put an end to these aggressions, punish the aggressors, and maintain the authority of the government and majesty of the laws, but one alternative remains, and no time should be lost in carrying it into effect.

The Legislature at its last session, anticipating from the state of things then existing in the Little and Grand Cape Mount Countries, authorized the employment of military force, to settle and restore peace to the country; and we are fully justified in stating that the government will at once adopt rigorous measures to punish Boombo and his marauding chiefs.—*February 16th.*

The Military Expedition.—We have on several occasions made reference to the unwarrantable conduct of Boombo in persisting to carry on his predatory wars in the Little Cape Mount territory, upon chiefs at peace, and in alliance with our government, in direct violation of his solemn treaty stipulations. At first Boombo confined his attacks to the towns of Dwarloo-Beh; and though every measure of a pacific character has been resorted to to induce him to cease his depredations, he has continued to carry them on with a recklessness truly astonishing. Indeed such

has been the perverseness of this chieftain's conduct, that not satisfied in laying waste with fire and sword, the towns and villages in the Little Cape Mount country, but he has actually crossed the Little Cape Mount river, attacked and destroyed several of the towns of the inoffensive Deys, murdered numbers of unsuspecting inhabitants, and carried off hundreds into captivity; even this did not content him, he destroyed several of the factories of our merchants, and the loss in merchandize is very considerable. It is said that Prince George Cain of Grand Cape Mount is deeply implicated with Boombo, but we have no idea of the nature and extent of the connection.

The Executive in December last, called the attention of the Legislature to the conduct of Boombo, the subject had the consideration of that body, and the result was an act authorizing the President to employ military force to quell the disturbances in the Little Cape Mount territory, and making suitable appropriation for the purpose. President Roberts immediately on the adjournment of the Legislature sent a messenger to Boombo, reminding him of the conditions of the treaty then subsisting between him and our government, and ordered him to discontinue his depredations, and lay the subject of his complaints before him; so intent has been the government to restore peace to the country, that for nearly three months, at considerable expenditure of money, it has been trying to convince Boombo of his wrong doings, and to influence him to restore peace—all the pacific intentions of the government have proved unavailing. President Roberts determined at last to bring matters to an issue; and to this end he ordered Geo. Cain to meet him at Little Cape Mount, with Boombo and his other allies, and the first of March was named for the meeting. On that morning the President left here with two hundred armed men, and the same day it is probable he was at the place. It is not expected that a necessity will exist for any fighting, still it is well to be prepared for any emergency. In a day or two we expect to receive intelligence from him.—*March 2d.*

Chevalier Niteroi, the Brazilian Charge de Affaires to this Government, left here last evening in the U. S. Ship John Adams, for St. Vincent, where he expects to take passage in one of the steamers for Rio de Janerio, South America.—*Mar. 2d.*

Our Trade.—It will give some idea of the rapid increase of our trade, when it is known that at least sixty thousand dollars

of merchandize have been sold in our city within the last three months, it must also be borne in mind, that very nearly half of these three months have been of the dull season, the time appropriated for the clearing of lands for farming purposes. It may be safely calculated, that to meet the demands of the trade of our city for the next ten months, there will be required nearly half a million of dollars of merchandize. It is astonishing how greatly the demand for goods of almost every description increases, and if we count the supply required in other parts of Liberia, the supply must be increased about eight hundred thousand dollars. There is not to our knowledge any permanent arrangement in existence, for the supply of this large amount of foreign goods. Must the larger portion of the profits of this great trade go into the pockets of foreign merchants? This ought not to be so, though we cannot see how it is to be avoided for this year at least. It is true that a company of our merchants, have entered into arrangements for quantities of goods from America and England, but we are clearly of opinion, unless their plans are placed on a far more extended scale, they will do but little towards the accomplishment of the purposes which gave rise to the formation of the company.

We have thrown out these remarks for the benefit of our merchants and traders, and they should give some heed to them. Who more than they should receive the advantages of the trade of Liberia?—*March 2d.*

British Consul.—Arrived on the 21st ult., per Mail Steamer "Faith," John George Cope Lewis Newnham, Esq, her Britannic Majesty's consul to this Republic, with power to appoint Vice consuls in his consulate; and in this capacity he was, on the 26th inst., received, and acknowledged by his Excellency the President.—*March 2d.*

Boyer of Trade Town, is now, more than ever, reaping the bitter fruits of his rebellion. None of the chiefs in any part of the Bassa Country sympathise with him. The fact is, all along they have dreaded him, and now as he is very much weakened, they make no secret of the enmity which they always had for him. We learn that hundreds of his warriors have abandoned him, and pledged themselves to Joe West of New Cesters, and James Flor at Trade Town. But Boyer's present position is a very unenviable one; from being the most wealthy and powerful chief

in all the Bassa Country, he has become the most weak and despised. In a conversation which he had with a foreigner, an Englishman, a few weeks back, he acknowledged that his rebellion to the Government, was decidedly wrong—that he was influenced to the course he took by others; and that he was willing to make any concession the Government might require of him. "Grando," he said, was one of the leading persons in bringing him into collision with the Liberian Government, but that he was no longer in his power, but that he had absconded, and succeeded in reaching a place of safety, and in consequence he could not apprehend him. Boyer should not forget, that it is known, that Grando left Trade Town with his consent—this fact, if need be, can be well established, and according to our notion of things, he should be held accountable.

From all the information we can gather a larger quantity of Palm oil has been collected and carried from Liberia within the past six months than in any one year before. Eleven barks and brigs have been loaded, and there are two vessels now collecting cargoes—they will be filled in a couple of months. The oil trade is steadily on the increase, and if our market is kept well supplied with goods, our enterprising merchants cannot help doing a profitable business. It is true, as things now are, nearly all the profits of this large trade go in the pockets of foreigners; but we hope that the contemplated arrangements of our merchants will so equalize matters as to assure to them a moiety of the profits. It is full time that we make the attempt to supply our own market from abroad. Hitherto all our labor has gone to increase the wealth of foreign merchants. Camwood is also steadily increasing in quantity, and but for the recklessness of some of the chieftains in the Vey Country, who delight in wars, we could soon ship scores of tons to Europe and the U. S.—*September 16th.*

A. T. Wood.—This wholesale impostor is still permitted to carry on his impositions in England. He was in Dublin in July last, and we have before us a printed address of his, in which he styles himself a missionary Pastor in Liberia, and solicits money to complete a church in this city. In the address he says that he has resided in Liberia ten years. He has collected several sums of money in the name of the church, but not a farthing of it ever found its way here. Wood is a rank impostor, and we sincerely hope his Excellency

President Roberts, may find time to have him prosecuted for the many forgeries he has practised, and for collecting money under false pretences. The man never lived in Liberia one year in all his life.—*October 20th.*

We publish below the captions of the several acts and resolutions adopted by the Legislature at its late Session, ending January 3d, 1853.

No. 1. An Act authorizing the President to adopt certain measures for adjusting and terminating the disputes and wars, at present existing between the Vey and Golah Chiefs, occupying portions of the Little and Grand Cape Mount territories:—To prevent the revival of the Slave Trade, which is being attempted by Prince Manna, at the Gallinas—And to establish a Settlement at Grand Cape Mount.

No. 2. An Act exempting certain civil officers and ordained Ministers of the Gospel from Military duty; and changing the time and place of holding Regimental and Battalion parades.

No. 3. An Act providing for the continuance and pay of Volunteers at Fish-town, Buchanan.

No. 4. An Act fixing the time of the inauguration of the President and Vice President of the Republic.

No. 5. An Act fixing the pay of the members, and officers of the Legislature.

No. 6. An Act incorporating the "Sisters of Friendship Society."

No. 7. Resolution acknowledging the reception of one hundred and forty-six copies of the printed Journals, Executive documents and reports of Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States of America, from 1842 to 1849, both inclusive. And requesting the President to reciprocate the international exchange as far as possible.

No. 8. Resolution authorizing the payment of \$150 to Samuel Benedict for loss sustained by the destruction of a village in November, 1851, in attempting to arrest certain Little Cess Fishmen, then assembling at Digby.

No. 9. Resolution authorizing the President to deed to James Cotton lot No. 5, twenty acres, on Bushrod Island.

No. 10. Resolution granting relief of \$30 to J. W. Harland, of Grand Bassa County to defray his medical bill, while suffering from the wound received in the defence of Bassa, in November, 1851.

No. 11. Resolution authorizing the payment of \$252.75 to B. A. Payne, for surveying at Sinoe.

No. 12. Resolution approving the purchase of certain lands in Grand Bassa, by John Day, in 1851,—&c. &c.

No. 13. Resolution, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to direct the Collectors of Customs to exempt the African steam Company's vessels from port charges.

No. 14. Resolution authorizing payment of the bill for medical services rendered to Richard Greaves who was wounded in the defence of Buchanan.

No. 15. Resolution naming the Port of Grand Bassa, Port Cresson.

No. 16. Resolutions making arrangements, and authorizing the appointment of an Agent to the Great Exhibition to be held in the City of New York.

No. 17. Resolution approving the correspondence of President Roberts, while in Europe, had with the Governments of England, France, Prussia, and Belgium:—And ordering the dismissal of further proceedings against Wm. Lawrence, in the Courts of this Republic, as requested by Her Britannic Majesty's Government, &c. &c.

No. 18. An Act to incorporate the inhabitants of the Township of Edina, G. B., into a body Politic.

Slave Barracoon destroyed.—We are glad to learn, from good authority, that Commander Phillips, of Her Majesty's Steam Sloop "Polyphemus," has with much gallantry and great ability, destroyed one of Crispo's Slave Barracoons, at a place called Balbah in the Sherbro Country. We understand that Crispo had collected and ready for shipment, about 110 Slaves. Commander Phillip's visit was in the early morn—Crispo, however, found means to escape—though in his shirt—and carry off with him about 100 of the slaves—ten only were rescued, and taken to Sierra Leone. The Slave Barracoon, and the house of the Chief, who aided Crispo, were burned. This notorious slaver is still in the country. He is however, closely watched, and we doubt not, will find it difficult to succeed further in his nefarious enterprise.

Admiral Bruce seems determined to rout these fellows wherever found. We are glad of it, and wish him every success.

Fish Town in "Buchanan," Grand Bassa, settled.—We rejoice to have it in our power to chronicle the fact of Fish Town being now settled by our people, and under circumstances that will prevent

any interference by Grando, or any of his party. The Honorable S. A. Benson, with 20 old settlers, and more than 20 emigrants, are now in quiet possession of the place, and are rapidly pushing on their operations for permanently residing there. Mr. Benson will remain with the settlement, until all the company are comfortably housed. Apart from the 40 permanent settlers, there are ten or twelve others who will reside in the settlement some weeks—October 20.

Arrival of President Roberts.—Her Britannic Majesty's steam ship "Dee," G. T. C. Smith, Esq., Commander, arrived from England, on the 10th inst. with President Roberts and family—we are happy to say that they are in the enjoyment of good health. The British Government after the completion of the business which carried the President to England, very kindly sent him home in a national ship. Preparations had been made by our city authorities to give the President a handsome reception, but His Excellency did not allow them the pleasure of carrying out their wishes. The first certain intimation that they had of his arrival was in a note received by Vice President Williams from him stating that he would be on shore by the time the note reached the Government House. This information was rapidly circulated; when the President reached the wharf, a large number of citizens was there to welcome him. The "Ladies of the Literary Institute," however, would not be satisfied with thus being foiled by the hasty movements of the President, but about seven and a half of the clock in the evening, they went in a body to his mansion, where they were most cordially received. The Directress of the Institute, Miss Francis Cyrus, then delivered a neat and appropriate address to the President, which he responded to promptly, in his most happy style. After singing the lines which were written for the occasion,—the ceremonies ended.—December 15.

A public dinner was given at "Ellis's "Naval Hotel" on the 11th inst.—President Roberts, His Hon. A. D. Williams, and Chevalier Niteroi, were invited guests. Admiral Bruce was also invited, but excused himself on account of public business requiring his attention afloat. The entertainment went off handsomely.—December 15.

First of December.—This day was celebrated as usual. Salutes were fired, and

matters of business were partially suspended. A very interesting address was delivered by Mr. John D. Moore. The peculiar event which this day brings to our remembrance, is one of deep interest, as upon it was suspended the destiny of Liberia. It was the anniversary of that day when the little band of pioneers successfully defended themselves from the host of savages who surrounded them, and threatened their destruction.

President Roberts' Message.—On the 15th inst. President Roberts delivered his message before the Legislature. It embraced a complete history of all his doings while in England and France. We are delighted at the result of his mission to England—Subjects of a perplexing character, which in our opinion, were calculated to disturb the friendship which the British Government have constantly shown towards Liberia, are now favorably arranged, and we hope definitely settled. The President had many adverse circumstances to contend against—the most unfounded charges were brought against the people of Liberia, and they were to be met and refuted—this he has done satisfactorily—and gained many strong and influential friends for Liberia.

The President, in his message, acknowledges the kind attention extended to him by the Governments of England and France, and makes gratifying mention of the interest manifested for the welfare of Liberia, and the assistance rendered him in the objects of his visit to England, by our old friends S. Gurney, G. Roberts, Drs. Hodgkin and Wagstaff, M. F. Tupper, &c. &c. Their Excellencies A. Lawrence and J. R. Ingersoll, U. S. Minister in London, are also mentioned as maintaining deep interest for the future well-being of our infant Republic. In France, the President found in Admiral E. Beost-Vilaumez, a warm friend to Liberia, and from the U. S. Minister in Paris, Mr. Rives, he received every mark of attention.

The President's visit to France and his interview with the Prince President will, it is presumed, have a happy effect. The Prince President proved himself familiar with the history and present condition of Liberia, and assured the President that he had watched the growth of Liberia with great interest, and would do all in his power to advance its prosperity—that he felt certain that Liberia would succeed, and that it was worthy the sympathy and kind feelings of every nation. The Prince consented to present to the Liberian Government several valuable

stands of arms, and as many uniforms, and it is believed that an armed vessel will be presented also.

We have not the space to notice the message, at present, at greater length; we hope to be able to do so in our next.—*December 15.*

Grando and Boyer—From late advices received from the leeward, we are rejoiced to learn that there is no disturbance with the natives, and that upon the whole every thing wears a favorable appearance. In Grand Bassa peace and tranquility predominate; a few months past the citizens were under serious apprehensions that Boyer and Grando would make another attack upon one or more towns in that county; all cause of fear is now wholly removed. Grando has to a certainty left the country, and is now sojourning at Rock Cess, under the surveillance, we think, of the Niffou people. Of one thing we are sure, that his own tribe treat him as a prisoner of their own; when they took him from Trade Town it was then proposed by the chiefs to drown him, but when it was put to the vote, a majority favored the postponement of the execution. It is proper to state that the intended execution of Grando by his countrymen, has connection as well with his rebellion against our government, as for violating the laws of his own country. The people of Liberia need not in future fear that they will be harrassed by Grando and his party, his time has nearly run out, and it is far from being probable that he will be permitted to live a few months longer. It may indeed happen that he will be delivered up to our government; such a promise has been given lately, but if he is not, there is no doubt but that his tribe will kill him.

Boyer of Trade Town is seriously inconvenienced by his hostility to our government, and he is now, it is said, sincerely desirous to propitiate the government; messengers are frequently going from him to the authorities of Grand Bassa with overtures of a pacific character, but we believe them not to be such as the government will or should approve. Boyer has acted too outrageously for him now to expect to be pardoned on making limited concessions; a full and free acknowledgment of his wrongs, and an assurance that he will in future demean himself as a peaceful citizen, should be given to the government, before it even condescends to notice any of his propositions. His position is far from being an enviable one, he has enemies on either side, either one of which, in his present weak state, is capable of

measuring arms with him. Boyer is not liked, he was always overbearing, and supposed himself more powerful than all the princes in the Bassa country. His present distressed condition pleases them much, and they do not hesitate to profit by his downfall. Powerful he was, and all the chiefs in a two days travel dreaded him. Such is not the case now, they fear him no longer, and he can do no more than chafe and roar like a caged lion. There need be no hurry with Boyer, let him continue to suffer on until he feels sufficiently his weakness and is completely humbled, and be obliged to understand his proper position. To deal in half way measures with such a man as Boyer, is to invite him to a repetition of the bloody deeds of 1851-'2.

THE STEAM SAW-MILL AT BUCHANAN.
Buchanan, November 12th, 1852.

Mr. Herald:—I feel sure, that it is a source of gratification to yourself and readers as it is to me, that we can inform you, that on the 9th inst. a meeting of the stockholders of the Liberia Saw Mill Company, was held in the town house of this city, when Mr. John Smith, engineer, and Mr. G. L. Seymour, superintendent, announced to the company, that they had successfully accomplished the business with which they had been charged by the company; (*viz.* putting the saw mill in operation,) and were then fully prepared from the quantity of logs collected during their progress, to secure any orders for lumber, and furnish the same, as the Board of Directors might direct. These two gentlemen are certainly entitled to the thanks and praise of their fellow citizens, for the assiduity and skill with which they have discharged their duties. From the time it was put in motion it has worked with almost undeviating regularity, attracting large crowds of spectators daily.

It cuts an ordinary size poplar plank in half a minute, and I am strongly of the opinion, that from the rapidity with which it cuts, the almost unparalleled abundance of timber up our rivers, and the facilities the confluence of our three rivers afford, for getting all kinds of timber to the spot, it will prove a profitable affair to the stockholders, and an incalculable benefit to Liberia.

The object of these lines is only to announce the good news to the public, that she is in successful operation.

The Secretary is directed by the Board of Directors to give you particulars.

Believe me as ever,

Respectfully yours,

STEPHEN A. BENSON.

It is calculated that there will be manufactured on the banks of the St. Paul's this coming season about 30,000 pounds of sugar, and 5,000 gallons of molasses and syrup.

The Superintendents of Sabbath Schools are hereby informed that President Roberts, while in England, was kindly furnished by Sir Horace St. Paul with a goodly number of Bibles for the use of Sabbath Schools, in Liberia, which will be supplied to said schools on application at this office.

The City of Monrovia presents a pleasing prospect in the way of improvements

—on every side we notice the building of stone and brick houses of respectable size, and of durable construction, in other respects. Building materials of every description are in great demand, and at high rates. It is not only in the way of private building that our city is improving, but the corporation authorities have, and are now giving considerable attention to their duties.

Some idea may be obtained of the value of lands in Monrovia when it is known, that five hundred dollars have been paid for town lots, containing a quarter of an acre—and further, that that sum will not purchase lots of similar size in some parts of the city.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of April, to the 20th of May, 1853.

MAINE.

By Rev. C. Soule :—

Portland—C. Q. Clapp, John Brown, each \$10, Isaac Isley, J. M. Gerrish, cash, J. L. S., cash, John Sparrow, P. Barnes, N. Blanchard, A. W. H. Clapp, Samuel Chadwick, Eben Steele, M. Pickering, each \$5; Luther Dana, \$4; J. M. Cummings, W. S. Dana, a friend, H. J. L., N. Cummings, C. Jones, each \$3; E. Clark, F. Bradford, O. L. Sanborn, N. L. Woodbury, J. J. Brown, J. Jewett, Rufus D. Bean, E. A. Norton, cash, J. T. Dana, each \$2; cash, David Starr, John Chute, Walter Corey, Wm. Seuter, O. Gerish, S. and M. Griffith, Josiah Little, N. D. McLellan, N. Ross, A. R. Mitchell, cash, cash, H. N. Jose, S. Trask, C. Oxnard, J. Russell, Jr., Eliphalet Nott, C. C. Eaton, cash, cash, A. J. Merrill, S. N. Beale, Wm. Goold, Saml. S. Webster, Saml. Cobb, Jr., Julia C. Wingate, G. Gwynn, Saml. Chase, R. W. Kennard, E. L. Cummings, A. H., A. T. Dole, J. Feano, E. Gould, Mrs. E. Dyer, Lucretia L. Ten Broeck, Horace V. Bartol, J. W. Dana, H. S. Edwards, H. Winslow, Wm. D. Little, S. L. Larrabee, J. G. Tolford, each \$1; cash, cash, each 50 cents..... 168 00

Biddeford—S. S. Fairfield, Thos. Quinby, each \$2; Wm. Hooper, \$1..... 5 00
Saco—Josiah Calif, \$3; T. Jordan, Jr., Genl. A. H. Boyd, Mark Prime, cash, J. M. Hayes, each \$2; C. G. Burleigh, A. T. Howard, H. S. Robinson, J. W. Shepardson, Perez Hill, F. T. Storer, each \$1; J. Richards, 50 cents..... 19 50
Kennebunk—Hon. J. Titcomb, \$10; Mrs. A. Titcomb \$5; G. P. Titcomb, Miss Lucy W. Titcomb, a friend, each \$3; Wm. B. Sewall, G. W. Bourne, Mrs. J. A. N. Tibbets, each \$2; \$30, to constitute the Rev. Wm. H. Wilcox a life member of the Am. Col. Society; Wm. Lord, Ivory Lord, Wm. Lord, Jr., each \$5; Joseph Dane, N. L. Thompson, B. Palmer, Horace Porter, each \$2; E. W. Morton, Joseph Hatch, J. Dane, E. E. Bourne, E. W. Lord, W. F. Lord, a friend, each \$1; \$30, to constitute the Rev. Joshua A. Swan a Life member of the Am. Col. Society..... 60 00
Kennebunk Port—B. F. Mason, Mrs. S. L. Mason, each \$2.... 4 00
By Capt. George Barker :—
Bangor—Hon. George W. Pickering, \$20; Hon. Amos M. Roberts, 1/2 of his s a life e Am. 6 00
Thos.

Gragg, each \$5; R. Holyoke, \$10.....	20 00
Gorham—Edward P. Weston, \$2; Mr. Hinkley \$1; cash 50 cents, cash, each 25 cents.....	4 00
Bath—From the Bath Col. Society, by Freeman Clark, Treasurer.....	99 00
	429 50

VERMONT.

By Rev. Wm. Mitchell :— West Rutland—From Abner Mead, Esq., balance for certificate of life membership....	25 00
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CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt :— New Haven—Timothy Bishop, \$10; in full to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., Oliver F. Winchester, \$20; in full to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., Gerard Hallock, Esq., \$50; Leverett Candee, \$20; Eli Whitney, John A. Blake, each \$10; Prest. Woolsey, J. C. Sanford, Mason and Franklin, G. W. Whistler, Fred. Crowell, Esq., each \$5; Mrs. Lois Chaplin, Colonel Blake, Chas. L. Chaplain, Esq., G. Fenn, J. S. Griffing, A. B. Blackman, Rev. S. W. S. Dutton, each \$3; H. T. Mygatt, H. Olmstead, Dea. D. Wilcoxson, Geo. D. English, Dea. Durrie, S. Gilbert, Dea. Walker, S. F. Parker, George B. Rich, M. Merriam, N. H. Gaston, W. H. Russell, Mrs. Fay, cash, L. Roberti, H. Sanford, Harris Smith, Mrs. Theron Towner, Miss Hotchkiss, H. Fitch, Dr. Worthington Hooker, each \$2; G. P. Sullman, Mrs. C. Phelps, cash, Rev. Dr. Fitch, Rev. Dr. Taylor, W. A. Reynolds, P. S. Galpin, E. S. Munson, George Olmsted, cash, Mrs. David Selden, W. P. Stone, Dr. Beers, cash, J. Thompson, A. Bryan, Dea. Treat, S. Noyes, S. Blair, each \$1; B. Smith, J. Olmstead, each 50 cents, Mrs. Carrington, 25cts.....	228 25
Canton Centre—Canton Colonization Society \$48; of which \$30 is to constitute Mr. Rufus Tuller, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.....	48 00

Hartford—Rev. N. S. Wheaton, D.D., \$25; students in Trinity College, Wm. S. Yerger, B. Barrow, H. A. Perry, each \$5; James P. Bowman, E. W. Williams, Thomas W. Brown, Jr., Samuel Hall, C. B. Smith, W. B. Krumbhaar, J. Alexander Preston, each \$2.50, to constitute Prof. Duncan L. Stewart, a life member of the Am. Colonization Society....	57 50
Saybrook—Giles F. W. Ward, \$30, to constitute his wife, Mrs. L. B. Ward, a life member of the Am. Col. Society, George Dickenson, \$5; Mrs. Cobb, \$2; A. Sheffield, Capt. Bushnell, Dea. Redfield, G. Dowd, J. Shipman, each \$1; others, \$7.36.....	49 36
Guilford—Mrs. Sarah Griffin, \$10; cash \$1.....	11 00
Clinton—Wm. H. Buell, \$1....	1 00
Cheshire—W. E. Benham, \$1....	1 00
Unionville—Wm. Platner, \$3; H. Northrop, R. Humphrey, H. A. Fuller, D. A. Keys, Dea. W. H. Cowles, each \$1; A. S. Mills, 50 cents; others \$3.....	11 50
East Haddam—W. D. Shipman, Esq.....	1 00
Greenwich—Mrs. Mary E. Mason, \$30, to constitute her son, John West Mason, Esq., of Newark, Ill., a life member of the Am. Col. Society.....	30 00
	438 61

NEW YORK.

New York City—J. M. Bradhurst, subscription.....	5 00
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
Washington City—From a Friend, \$5; Thomas Blagden, \$30, to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc. by Rev. J. N. Danforth.....	35 00
VIRGINIA.	
Halifax C. H.—Legacy from the late Mrs. Eliza Bruce, \$50; J. C. Bruce, subscription \$50, by Rev. J. Grammer.....	100 00
Big Lick—Mrs. Sarah Betts, annual subscription, by Rev. Eli Ball.....	10 00
Richmond—Legacy left the Am. Col. Soc. by the late Dr. John Minor, of Albemarle Co., by Wm. W. Minor, Executor...	50 00
	160 00

GEORGIA.	
<i>Mount Zion</i> —Joseph Bryan, Esq. to constitute Henry Hurford Cumming of <i>Augusta</i> , and Robt. Y. Harris, of <i>Mount Zion, Ga.</i> , life members of the Am. Col. Society.....	60 00
ALABAMA.	
<i>Livingston</i> —R. F. Houston, by Rev. G. W. Boggs.....	2 50
OHIO.	
<i>Delaware</i> —From Mrs. Catharine W. Little, by Rev. James McElroy.....	3 00
<i>Putnam</i> —From the Zanesville & Putnam Col. Society, by H. Safford, Esq., Treasurer.....	30 00
<i>Nelson</i> —Daniel Everest, balance on account of life membership.....	17 00
<hr/>	
	60 00
SYRIA.	
<i>Beirut</i> —From Rev. H. Foot....	25 00
<hr/>	
Total Contributions.....	1,080 61
 FOR REPOSITORY.	
MAINE. — <i>Bath</i> —John Dearing, \$1, to April, '54. By Capt. Geo. Barker: <i>Bangor</i> —Roger S. Howard, to April, '54, \$1. <i>Brewer</i> —Samuel Gardner, \$1, to Sept, '53. <i>Rockland</i> —Mrs. Joshua Abbee, \$2, for 1853-4, J. G. Lovejoy, \$3, to May '56. <i>Gorham</i> —Capt. Charles Frost, Capt. John Curtiss, each \$1, to Jan. '54; Hon. Josiah Pierce, Hon. Tappan Robie, Nathan Burnett, each \$1, for 1853. <i>Portland</i> —Joshua Maxwell, \$2, to May, 1855.....	
15 00	
VERMONT. — <i>South Ryegate</i> —John McLure, Wm McLure, each \$1, for 1853. <i>Greenborough</i> —James Lumsden, \$1, to April, 1854. By Rev. Wm. Mitchell: <i>Pittsford</i> —J. & J. B. Tuttingham, \$2, to Sept. 1855, T. F. Bogue, \$1, to July, 1853, Simeon Parmele, Josiah Leonard, J. C. Wheaton, Deming Gorham, Robt. Loveland, each \$1, to April, 1854. <i>Clarendon</i> —S. W. Hodges, \$1, to April, 1854. <i>Brandon</i> —E. June, A. G. Dana, each \$1, for 1853, B. Davenport, \$1, for 1850. <i>Tramouth</i> —Rev. C. C. Parker, Dea. Brown, each \$1, to April, '54,	
17 00	

MASSACHUSETTS. — <i>Methuen</i> —Hon. John Tenny, \$2, on 23d April, 1853, by E. J. Tenny, Esq. <i>Medfield</i> —Wm. P. Hewins, Emery A. Wheeler, each \$1, to May, 1854.....		4 00
CONNECTICUT. — <i>Saybrook</i> —Dea. W. Redfield, for 1853.....		1 00
NEW YORK. — <i>Ovid</i> —Rev. Amos Brown, \$2, to May, 1855. <i>New York City</i> —J. M. Bradhurst, to January, 1854, \$5....		7 00
PENNSYLVANIA. — <i>Gettysburg</i> —M. McClean, to June, 1854.....		1 00
NORTH CAROLINA. — <i>Chapel Hill</i> —David Moore, to Nov. '53, \$1. <i>Cool Spring</i> —Josiah Collins, \$3, to Sept. 1855. <i>Lindley's Store</i> —John Newlin, Esq., \$5, to January, 1856.....		9 00
GEORGIA. — <i>Atlanta</i> —L. Windsor Smith, Felix Reynolds, Francis Gideon, each \$1, to May, '54. <i>Savannah</i> —John Barlon, \$1, to May, 1854. <i>Columbus</i> —Harvey Hall, Esq., to May, '54, \$1		5 00
KENTUCKY. —By C. W. James: <i>Maysville</i> —E. C. Phister, \$1, to 1st Oct. 1852. <i>Moorfield</i> —N. Powell, \$5, to January, 1853. <i>Owensborough</i> —Alex. Field, \$1, to January, 1852. <i>Nicholasville</i> —Ellis Corn, \$3, to January, 1854.....		10 00
TENNESSEE. — <i>Jack's Creek</i> —Rev. Robert Hardin, D. D. to April, 1853, \$5. <i>New Market</i> —W. H. Moffett, \$2, for 1852-'53. <i>Knoxville</i> —Mrs. Jane Bea, \$2, for 1852-'53, M. W. Williams, to June, '53, \$3.....		12 00
OHIO. — <i>Cheriet</i> —Wm. W. Rice, \$1, for 1853. By C. W. James: <i>McConnelsville</i> —M. Clark, \$3, to Sept. 1854. <i>Cincinnati</i> —J. Dillingham, \$3, to January, '54, G. H. Hill, \$2, to January, '54, Timothy B. Mason, \$1, to May, 1854. <i>Findley</i> —F. Henderson, \$5 50, to January, '54.		15 50
ILLINOIS. —By C. W. James: <i>Clinton</i> —Joel Wright, \$1 50, to January, 1853. <i>Quincy</i> —O. H. Browning, \$5, to Jan '53.		7 50
MISSOURI. —By C. W. James: <i>Roscoe</i> —Rev. W. H. Mansfield, \$4, to May, 1852.....		4 00

Total Repository.....	160 00
Total Donations.....	1,060 61
Total Legacies.....	160 00
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Aggregate Amount.....	\$1,380 61

T H E

AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXIX.]

WASHINGTON, JULY, 1853.

[No. 7.

Maryland in Liberia.

OUR readers are all probably aware that the Colony of "Maryland in Liberia;" located at Cape Palmas, has, ever since its commencement, in the early part of 1834, maintained a distinctive character, and been under a different government from the Republic of Liberia; it having always remained under the auspices of the Maryland State Colonization Society—which society has been greatly aided in its objects of benevolence to the free people of color, by the liberal patronage of the State. The government of the colony is similar to that which existed in the old colony previous to the establishment of the Republic—the Governor receiving his appointment from the Society, and the general affairs of the colony being under the direction of the Society. Since the establishment of the Republic, however, and especially within the last two years, the citizens of the Maryland Colony have been engaged, more or less ar-

dently, in discussing the propriety of a change in their political relations, either by annexation to the Republic, or by declaring in favor of a separate and independent State—peaceably withdrawing from the Society, and establishing a sovereign and independent government,—thus imitating the example of the Republic with reference to its former relations to the American Colonization Society.

After a full discussion of the subject, and a patient consideration of all the questions involved in the change of government, it was decided by a unanimous vote of the citizens of the Colony, on the 30th of January last, that a change should be effected in favor of the establishment of an independent State organization; and measures were to be taken to carry out the object, by the election of delegates to a convention to form a new constitution, &c., and the appointment of two commissioners to visit the United

States, and arrange their future relations with the Maryland State Colonization Society.

We sincerely hope that this movement on the part of the citizens of Maryland in Liberia may result beneficially to all concerned; and that

the two governments may continue to maintain peaceful and friendly relations with each other, and may receive the friendly countenance and the sympathy of more powerful governments in other parts of the world.

[From the Puritan Recorder.]

The Massachusetts Colonization Society.

*Wednesday Afternoon,
May 25th.*

The Anniversary of the Massachusetts Colonization Society was held in the Music Hall at 3½ o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon, May 25th. Rev. Charles Brooks, in the absence of Hon. Simon Greenleaf, President of the Society, was called to preside. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Wheeler, late President of the University of Vermont; after which Mr. Brooks explained the objects and purposes of the meeting, in a brief and animated address. Rev. Joseph Tracy, Secretary of the Society, read extracts from the Annual Report, from which it appeared that there had been emancipated and colonized *seventy-five* slaves, during the year, at this Society's expense; of whom 11 were from Georgia; 16 from Virginia; 22 from Missouri; and 26 from Tennessee. The Parent Society have colonized during the year, including the above, 838; which is 376 more than they sent out last year. The whole number sent out to Liberia, from the first, by the American Colonization Society, up to April 29, 1853, is 7,682—of whom about 5,000 were slaves emancipated gratis by their masters, and 242 had obtained their liberty by purchase, 3,123 were free born. To these are to be added, as show-

ing the whole Liberian population, about 1,000 who have been rescued from slave ships, or barracks on the coast, and about 1,000 colonized by the Maryland Society at Cape Palmas; making a grand total of about 10,000, now constituting the colonial population.

The colonies have now an extent of coast of about five hundred and twenty miles.

The receipts of this Auxiliary, during the year, have amounted to \$9,241.92; and the disbursements to \$9,224.37.

In regard to the general state of the Colony of Liberia, the Secretary stated, that its annual revenue now amounted to rising of \$24,000; that its means of education, already well provided for in the department of common schools, were likely, ere long, to be increased by the addition of advantages of collegiate study; and that its facilities of intercourse and commerce with the rest of the world, would soon be much enhanced by the establishment of a semi-monthly line of steam packets from England, to touch at Liberia.

Mr. Brooks, before introducing the first speaker, said he regretted the necessary omission of so much of the Report, which he considered

as one of the best ever submitted to the Society.

B. C. Clark, Esq., of this city, was then introduced, who moved the acceptance of the Report. Mr. C. followed his motion with some forcible remarks, on the duty of the recognition of the independence of Liberia by the United States. He referred to the promptness with which the independence of the South American Republics was acknowledged by our government; although they have never had so strong a claim upon us by any means, in this respect, as the Liberian Colonies had at the first moment of their existence. The Government was frequently found acting in relation to Liberia *as if* it were an independent nation, and entitled to be so regarded in the intercourse of states; but still, never coming to the point of an open and formal recognition. What are the reasons for this unnatural and inconsistent course on the part of the United States? The excuses offered for it, were entirely insufficient. It was said the commerce of Liberia was too inconsiderable! In reference to this, Mr. C. referred to an analogous instance in the history of efforts to procure a recognition of Haytian independence. In dwelling upon this point, the speaker kindled with an honorable indignation, at the course pursued by Southern members of Congress in the treatment of that question; when it had been pressed upon them by a petition, signed by the most influential merchants and citizens of Boston, and urged solely upon commercial considerations. He called upon the people of New England to reiterate their appeals to Congress, in behalf of the national recognition of Liberia. We may be told it will do no good; that our

petitions will be rejected; that we shall fail. But no; we shall not fail. Let but a strong, united demonstration be made, such as the importance of the cause demands and will justify, and we shall not fail.

The Chairman here announced a letter, to be read by the Secretary; saying he was very sure that whatever the audience might think of the *argument* it contained, they would be satisfied with the *conclusion* to which the distinguished writer had come. Mr. Tracy then read a brief, but eloquent note from Hon. Abbott Lawrence, regretting his inability to comply with the invitation of the Board of Managers, to attend the meeting; suggesting a number of forcible considerations in favor of the object, which he regarded as "among the most important and interesting topics of the day;" and offering, for the acceptance of the Board, the sum of *five hundred dollars*.

The Chairman now introduced to the audience the Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore, President of the American Colonization Society; and spoke briefly of his life-long devotion to the cause of African Colonization. Among the distinguished services he had rendered, at an early day, was that of having laid down the first map of the Colony, and given to it the name of *Liberia*.

Mr. Latrobe gracefully acknowledged the kind manner of his introduction, and said that his friend, Mr. Brooks, had attributed too much to him. In allusion to the map, he said that it happened to him to be engaged in constructing it, from the data furnished by Mr. Ashmun, while a student at law in the office of Robert Goodloe Harper,—that the matter of a name for the Colony

was conferred upon between them, and Fredonia having been thought of, but rejected as belonging to a class of a names regarded at that time as somewhat ridiculous, the inquiry was suggested by Mr. Harper whether something could not be made out of *Liber*, a freed man.— From this the euphonious transition to *Liberia* was as easy as from one note of harmony to another.

Mr. Latrobe, in allusion to the somewhat different character of a New England audience from those he was accustomed to address, said that he desired his speech on this occasion should be a business speech. And such it proved in the best sense of the term. By Colonization he said the world had been populated. It had been the alternative of oppression. African Colonization was not distinguished from any other, except in the accidents which gave it a name. He glanced at the history of the existing relations between the colored and white races in this country. When, by voluntary emancipations, a considerable class of free colored men came to exist, the question arose as to the future exigencies likely to occur. Amalgamation by marriage was never thought of. Separation was foreseen to be the necessity demanded for the welfare of the colored man. Out of this conviction arose the meeting which was held, thirty-seven years ago, to consult about the formation of the Colonization Society. The emergency has greatly increased since that time. That which was then anticipated as a moral and social interest to be calmly provided for, has come to be a pressing, political necessity of the country. Then there was comparatively little of antagonism between the races. Foreign immigration

was then small. There was abundant employment for the colored man here. Various branches of employment were almost exclusively conceded to him. But how great the change, in this respect, in thirty seven years! Foreign immigration has risen from 12,000 to 500,000 annually. The antagonism between the races, in consequence, has become violent. Legislation is invoked, not only in the slave States but also in free States. Foreign immigration operates in two ways to aggravate this result; by competition for labor, and by increased collision of prejudices. This all the more, as the free colored people increase in education and personal improvement. Can the tide of immigration be stayed? No, never. Mr. L. here adverted to the recent Convention of free colored people in Maryland, in which State there are no less than 74,000 of this class of persons. He read some of the Resolutions adopted by their Convention at Baltimore, expressive of their deep conviction that their true welfare as a people will never be secured while remaining here.

What then is the remedy for this state of things? It must be found in a separation of the races. Colonization offers a remedy to those who may accept it. Many persons looking at the comparatively small number who have removed, and the many who remain, very honestly despair of this as a remedy. But this is not the true point of comparison. Let Colonization be compared *with Colonization*; and it will then be seen that the success and promise of African Colonization, exceed every other example. It is much beyond that of infant America. And who is now dissatisfied with the result of *American Coloniza-*

tion? It is commerce which becomes the great means to such an end. This will yet be developed, to a vast extent, between this country and the continent of Africa.— There is a very extensive region of Africa, interior and coastwise, of which Liberia must be the most eligible port. As the motives to African Colonization come to be more and more operative, and the facilities for it increase, it will go on with a greatly accelerated progress, and nothing can prevent it. African Colonization, sooner or later, said the speaker, is *Destiny*.

As to the capacity of commerce as a means of emigration,—we are now, he said, receiving an accession to our population of those from European nations, seeking to improve their condition here, of 500,000 a year. This is more than the entire free colored population of the country. Slaves and all could go off, at this rate, in less than seven years. But he was speaking of the handiwork of generations. And his conclusion was that a separation of the white and colored races, in the future, is *inevitable*—that it is *best*—and that it will take place *quietly*, and in the ordinary course of Providence.

Mr. Latrobe closed with an eloquent tribute to the American Colonization Society, and the honor which will be ascribed to it in future time.

This object always brings out some of the best speaking which we hear during Anniversary week; which, at the same time, is the more thrilling, elevating and effective, because it preserves its proper relation of an accessory to its great subject. The theme is one which has ever moved the noblest minds, and dwelt upon the most eloquent lips in the country.

LETTER FROM HON. ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

Referred to in the foregoing account of the anniversary of the Massachusetts Colonization Society.

BOSTON,

May 20th, 1853.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge with my thanks, the invitation of the "Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Colonization Society," to attend their anniversary meeting on Wednesday, the 25th inst., and regret that it will not be in my power to be present on that occasion.

I would beg the Managers to believe that I entertain and cherish a lively interest in the success of colonizing our free people of color upon the coast of Africa, where they can enjoy all the rights and privileges of citizens, and a social position which they never could acquire in this country. The history of the rise and progress of Liberia is very extraordinary; indeed without a parallel in the history of the world. That Colony, together with some others on the African coast, have done much to check and diminish the slave trade, and if they are encouraged by our government, and that of Great Britain, and protected by the combined naval force now stationed there, we may hope to see that horrid traffic at no distant day forever exterminated.

Among the most important blessings to be derived from planting Colonies in Africa, is the prospect afforded us of Christianizing the people of that vast country. If that barbarous race is to be brought into the family of civilized nations, it must be effected through the instrumentality of Colonization—such Colonies to be peopled from the United States—and we are therefore, as a nation, directly interested.

in every effort to produce this result.

An interesting view also to be taken of this question, is that of extending our commerce, which is, I think, always the pioneer of civilization. The cultivation of a direct commerce with Liberia would soon develop some of its wonderful resources, and there seems to be no impediments in the way of creating an extensive trade with that fertile country in a short space of time. To accomplish this object, however, it would be necessary for our Government to establish a steam communication to one or more points on that Coast: a project which I hoped might have met with favor when it was proposed several years since. And I anticipate that it will be again brought forward for the consideration of Congress, with better success, for as a purely commercial question, it offers advantages that cannot fail to attract the attention of both the government and people of the United States.

I will only add, that I deem this matter of colonizing our free colored population, as among the most important and interesting topics of the day. It addresses itself to all

classes of people, in every portion of the union; to christians, as a missionary to civilize and christianize Africa; to the philanthropist, as a means of arresting and finally extinguishing the slave trade, and opening a country to which our free colored population can emigrate, and where they may enjoy the blessings of civil and religious liberty, like ourselves; and lastly it speaks to the merchant, whose mind embraces the whole world in the pursuit of his occupation, who is always on the watch to open new avenues of commercial intercourse, and who is usually the first to discover and visit the various tribes of the human race, wherever they are to be found.

I have thus very briefly touched upon some of the points which induced me to favor the objects of the American Colonization Society, and I now beg to offer for the acceptance of the Board of Directors, the sum of five hundred dollars, to be appropriated as they may deem advisable in promoting the best interests of the Society. I have the honor to be, sir, very faithfully,

Your obedient servant,

ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

[From the Richmond Dispatch.]

Virginia Colonization Society.

THE annual meeting of this society was held on Thursday evening, February 17th, in the United Presbyterian Church, on Shockoe Hill. In the absence of ex-Governor Floyd, President of the Society, Mr. Wm. H. Macfarland, the first Vice President of the Society, took the chair and presided during the evening. A large and highly respectable audience was in attendance.—

After the delivery of a fervent and appropriate prayer by the Rev. Dr. Jeter, of the Baptist Church, Rev. Mr. Slaughter read the annual report. We annex a synopsis of its contents.

In 1852 the American Colonization Society sent to Liberia six vessels with 666 emigrants; 498 of whom were born free, 38 purchased themselves, and 225 were emanci-

pated. The revenue of the A. C. S. was about \$50,000; of which Virginia contributed \$9,500. The cause of Colonization is attracting to itself increased interest in many States of the Union. New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Indiana, lately made appropriations for its promotion. Louisiana has instructed her Senators in Congress to urge upon the General Government this policy. The Governors of New York, Connecticut and Ohio have commended the subject to the Legislatures of those States. Alabama has organized a State Society, and issued an address to the people of that State. Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri are moving in the same direction.—Maryland has renewed her appropriation of \$10,000 per annum.

The facts of the report show an increasing interest on the subject in Virginia. The contributions for the year 1852 were about \$11,500, of which sum \$3,100 was drawn from the State Treasury, under the act of 1850, which unfortunately was clogged with restrictions which binded in efficiency. The following facts show the operation of this law since its passage in March, 1850. In that year Virginia sent to Liberia 107 free negroes, at a cost of \$6,420, of which only \$675 was derived from the State appropriation. In 1851 Virginia colonized 141 free negroes, at a cost of \$8,460, of which only \$1,940 was derived from the State appropriation. In 1852 there were colonized from Virginia 171 persons, at a cost of \$10,620, of which \$3,100 was paid from the treasury of the State. So that, in three years Virginia sent to Liberia 419 persons at a cost of \$25,190, of which only \$5,715 of the State appropriation could be used. While the tax on the free negroes, laid for the express

purpose of raising a fund for their transportation, has already brought into the treasury \$18,000.

The newspaper, the Colonizationist, is doing good service to the cause in the South. No doubt is entertained but that the Legislature will remove the restriction from the act of 1850, and give the Society the full benefit of the appropriation; thus enabling it to carry off the increase of the free negroes, and operate a gradual diminution of their numbers, without violence to any interest or feeling. The annual increase does not exceed, probably, 200.

After the acceptance of the report, Mr. R. G. Scott introduced the Hon. R. W. Thompson, as a Virginian who had represented, with distinguished ability, his adopted State of Indiana in Congress, but who still retains all his Virginia feeling and sympathies.

Mr. Thompson then delivered evidently an extemporaneous address, with which he enchained the attention of his audience for more than an hour. We have not space to give even an outline of the argument, which was a calm, clear and manly vindication of the Southern doctrines, as consisting with common sense, and fortified by the Constitution of the United States. He showed most perspicuously that colonization was the true solution of a perplexing problem, and was a common platform on which patriotic men of all parties could stand together, and which would do more than any other measure to quiet agitation, by acting as a safety valve to the political machine.

The speech was frequently interrupted by applause. A vote of thanks was passed, and a copy of the speech solicited for publication.

A letter was received from Rev.

Dr. Smith, regretting his inability to be present and address the meeting, but promising to do so at some future time. The old officers were re-elected, and the meeting adjourned.

Officers of the Va. Colonization Society, for the year 1853.

PRESIDENT—John B. Floyd.

VICE PRESIDENTS—Wm. H. Macfarland, S. S. Baxter, John H. Cocke, John Janney, William M. Blackford, Tazewell Taylor, John Rutherford, R. G. Scott, J. C. Bruce, R. C. L. Moncure, R. B. Bolling, W. Maxwell, Nicholas Mills, D. Arcy Paul, Samuel McD. Reid, Dr. J. L. Cabell, Thomas J. Michie,

Philip Williams, Wyndham Robertson, Peter H. Steenbergen, George H. Lee, Walter Coles, of Pittsylvania, Andrew Stephenson, Edgar Snowden, and Joshua J. Fry.

RECORDING SECRETARY—Frederick Bransford.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY—Peter V. Daniel, Jr.

TREASURER—Thos. H. Ellis.

OTHER MANAGERS—S. Reeve, John S. Caskie, Fleming James, John O. Stegar, W. H. Haxall, Samuel Putney, Michael Gretter, Richard Whitefield, H. A. Claiborne, Thomas Sampson, John Howard, William H. Gwathmey, J. P. Taylor, James Dunlop, and James Thomas, Jr.

[From the Christian Advocate.]

Letter from Bishop Scott.

MONROVIA, March 16, 1853.

To the Corresponding Secretary:

Dear Brother:—With profound gratitude to my Heavenly Father I record the (to me) gratifying fact that I have been preserved and enabled to accomplish the work, (I trust satisfactorily,) for which I came to this coast. The conference commenced its session on Monday, the 7th instant, at 9 A. M., and was closed on Monday, the 14th instant, at 5 P. M. I have visited all the stations immediately on the coast, except Marshall, and preached twice at each; and I visited Bexley, on the St. John's river, and Louisiana and Lexington, on the Sinou. At Cape Palmas I spent nearly two weeks, and I have spent, first and last, nearly three at this place. We leave early to-morrow morning for the States. I have suffered a good deal in this beautiful but strange climate, from languor and exhaustion,

and consequently could not get about and exert myself as I would; yet by careful and prudent living, under the blessing of God, I have thus far, with slight and brief exceptions, enjoyed extraordinarily good health. I have not lost entirely a single meal since I left home, and but one even partially, and I now weigh some two pounds more than when I weighed last in the States. To God be the praise!

I have many things to say, but cannot say them now. Herewith I send you copies of the more important papers, and hope, through the blessing of God, to lay the rest before you and the Missionary Board in person. You will perceive there has been a small increase, and I may add, the work is generally prosperous. For the information of the Board, I have inserted separately, in the statistical report, as far as I could obtain them, the number of

native members, &c., and have given direction that this should be carefully attended to from year to year. By making each principal settlement along the coast, with its interior dependencies, a presiding elder's district, the necessity of travel by sea during the interval of the annual conferences is obviated, and the work can be better and more regularly attended to, and with less expense. Marshall is associated with Monrovia district, because it can be reached in a day, by means of a canoe, on the Mesurado and Junk rivers, with four miles' walking. The presiding elder's jurisdiction, as *preacher in charge*, has been, where it was practicable, circumscribed. The large amount appropriated to the Church at Monrovia will, I suppose, surprise you and the Board. I sanctioned it, however, for reasons which I hope will be satisfactory.

Monrovia is the New York of Liberia. We have been, and are, suffering for want of a suitable place of worship; the place now occupied not accommodating half that would attend. The brethren, unaided, would not be able to put it in a condition to be used for some time to come, nor to finish it for years. But aided in this work, they will soon support their own preacher, which they profess, and I think sincerely, to desire to do. Their memorial and statement of account I will bring with me. Pity the Palmas church cannot be finished by a single blow. The plan of building a church by piecemeal is, I think, a bad one. The Board must do it first or last, and they had better do it at once. Yet we appropriated only the eight hundred dollars estimated last year for this. I have, however, requested an estimate made of how much will be necessa-

ry to finish this church, and sent to the Board.

A copy of the new plan for the civilization and Christianizing of native children is herewith enclosed. It is my own suggestion, and I believe must succeed; and it involves no additional expense for buildings and teachers. The old plan, I am satisfied, is worthless, or nearly so.

Brother Horne commenced operations, but has been interrupted by the fever—had four attacks—has been salivated—is convalescing, but suffering from sore mouth. We have associated with him a brother Gibson, from Cape Palmas, which is supposed to be the best we could do, though his qualifications are not all that we could desire. Charles is well—sent to Buchanan, to take charge of the day school there, and will board with Judge Benson. Sarah is well—associated with sister Wilkins. She likes her much. The wall around the seminary lot I have put in hand—brick, with stone base. It will cost a good deal, but it cannot be helped. That around the graves of missionaries I have not authorized. I do not think it necessary. But I hope to report all to the Board.

We held our services on Sabbath last under the shade of tamarind and mango plum-trees, in the government lot, in the rear of the old Ashmun government house. The congregations were large and very attentive. Thirteen brethren, five of whom are local preachers, were ordained deacons—eight elders.—It was one of the most interesting days of my life, though one of great labor to me. I trust it may be seen in the future, that our much cherished missions on these shores have been benefited by my visit to them.

Yours, very truly, L. SCOTT.

Plan for Educating and Civilizing Native Children in Liberia.—The Church will have learned, from the preceding letter from Bishop Scott to the Corresponding Secretary, some of the results of his visit to the Church in Liberia. The plan, mentioned in the letter, for the education and civilization of the native children, was suggested by Bishop Scott, and is embodied in the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That the plan of establishing schools for native children, in or near native towns, having proved an almost total failure, partly because the children are not allowed by their parents to remain a sufficient length of time even to learn to read, and partly because from the nearness of the children to the parents, friends and old associates, influences are exerted upon them counteractive of the labors of the teachers, it is our judgment that should the efforts of another year issue in no more favorable results than heretofore, said plan ought to be abandoned as involving a useless expenditure of missionary funds.

Resolved, 2. That, instead of schools, established as above, an appropriation be made to each presiding elder's district of a sum sufficient to pay the board, at the usual price, of a number of children, not exceeding five, to each married preacher in said district, on the following conditions:—1. That no child be received under six or over

fourteen years of age. 2. That no child be received unless the entire control and management of said child shall be secured to the preacher who receives it, for a period not less than four years. 3. That the children so received into the families of the preachers shall be subjected immediately and entirely to the habits and customs of civilized society, in dress and everything, as are the children of the colonists. 4. That the children so taken shall be sent to the day and Sunday schools we may have established in the neighborhood of the preacher so taking them, or, if we have no schools in the neighborhood of said preacher, that they be carefully instructed at home; and the presiding elder of the district will be expected to report to the annual conference the number of children so received in each family, the care taken of them, together with their progress in literature, civilization, and Christianity. Lastly, That when a presiding elder, or a preacher through his presiding elder, shall certify the secular agent that he has received on the above conditions one or more children, not exceeding five, he shall be paid by said agent, in quarterly instalments, for the board of such child or children, according to the price specified in the above appropriation.

Resolved, 3. That our brethren be advised to obtain as large a proportion of girls as practicable, not exceeding half the number taken.

Report of Samuel Williams.

WE copy the following communication from the *Allgheny Mountain Echo*, published at Johnstown, Pa. The writer of it went to Liberia, in the Shirley, last November, on a visit;

and after sojourning there about two months and a half, he returned in the same vessel. The following is a plain and candid statement of the results of his visit. As it will

be perceived, he intends to make Liberia his home :

NOTES ON LIBERIA.

Liberia is located on the western shore of Africa, between the third and seventh degrees of north latitude. The land, in a general way, near the sea, is low and sandy, but back ten or twelve miles in the interior, it becomes more elevated, and the soil much better. There are a number of small rivers flowing into the sea within the confines of Liberia, the principal of which are the Grand Sesters, St. Paul's, St. John's, Junk, Sinoe, and Cape Mount. The Grand Sesters is a most beautiful stream at its mouth, and has, decidedly, the best harbor in the Republic. In my opinion there was a great mistake committed in not placing the Capital here, instead of at Monrovia. But the St. Paul's is a fine stream, and near its mouth it divides into two rivers; one is called Stockton Creek, and upon this branch stands Monrovia. The mouth is shallow, and large vessels cannot get over its bar, but small craft, of from ten to twenty tons burden, pass over safely. Up this river are the settlements of Virginia, Upper and Lower Caldwell, and Millsburg, all fine settlements. I visited the first three, but did not get so far as Millsburg.

Monrovia has about 1500 inhabitants, and is a beautifully located place, on a high elevation. It has a commanding view of the sea on two sides. I spent twenty-one days in the town and surrounding country, and think, everything considered, it is a fine place.

Grand Bassa County comes next. Buchanan, the county-seat, is situated on the left bank of the St. John's, and the village of Edina is on the right hand. There is not the same

appearance of thrift here that is seen in the upper settlements on the St. Paul's. Bexley is a promising settlement, about six miles up the river, and the citizens are getting along very well. Sinoe county is the last in the Republic, and Greenville is its county-town. The people manifest quite a spirit of enterprise. Greenville is situated at the mouth of the Sinoe river, and is beautifully laid out, its streets running at right angles. I was up the river, and visited the settlements, with which I was much pleased. Lexington is the last settlement made. It has not been in progress more than two years, but the inhabitants show quite a spirit of industry, and have got quite a clearing made in the forest. I walked across from this place to Louisiana, and saw there another most beautiful settlement. Everything seemed to be in a thriving condition, and many of the farms were in a good state of cultivation here as well as in Lexington.

My choice of all the settlements that I saw is on the St. Paul's. The lands are principally taken up near the river, but there is an abundance of vacant land back from the river, which I have no doubt is as good, if not better, than that on the banks of the rivers. From all the information, however, that I could get, I believe the best site for a new settlement is on the Junk river. There, emigrants would have the choice of land, inasmuch as there is no settlement as yet made. My plan is, when we go to Africa, to land at Monrovia, where we will have the advantage of the medical advice, which is of great importance to all new settlers. There we could remain until we were acclimated, and then our men might explore the country, and make their locations.

They might improve them, and by the time the families were in a situation to remove, be ready to receive them. To go directly to the country, would subject us to many inconveniences that we might avoid by being six or eight months in the town. Before commencing to farm, many of the necessaries of life would have to be obtained at the town, and we must learn the nature of the native trade, on which we must depend for many things.

The productions of Liberia are very numerous, and if men, after they have got a start, will only be industrious, there is no danger about a living. They can raise casada, sweet potatoes, and yams, which will answer much better for bread than wheat in that climate. They can buy rice from the natives; although this article is sometimes very dear, yet if emigrants are properly provided with articles of native trade they can always buy at a fair price. Every emigrant ought to be able before going out to Liberia, to procure some leaf tobacco, a box or two of clay pipes, a quantity of fish-hooks, and a few pieces of blue cotton cloth; all of which is money with the natives, and you can buy with those what you cannot get for silver or gold.

All the productions of Liberia are numerous; yet, in my opinion, the articles raised for exportation should be confined to coffee, indigo, arrow-root, ginger, and bird pepper. My advice to friends in our Pennsylvania Expedition, would be to confine themselves to the raising of those five articles, and let them do so on a large scale, and they would soon find themselves in the possession of ease if not wealth, for all those articles will command a ready sale in a foreign market, and they can be raised with comparatively

little labor. Coffee and arrow-root grow best in a sandy soil; Indigo grows every where, but if care is not exercised it becomes troublesome. I am told that the method of preparing this weed for market is very simple, and a considerable income might be realized from the exportation of it alone.

Pepper and ginger could also be made articles of profit to the producers of them. I am sorry to say that there is not as much attention paid to the growing of those articles as ought to be, and as soon will be. The people, as yet, do not know the value of them. As soon as they find that they can make more by a careful attention to their cultivation, than by their present mode of trade and traffic, they will receive the attention they ought.

Wants of Liberia. The first want we will mention, is that of a proper mode of fencing. Common wood fences are found not to answer the purpose in consequence of the destructive nature of the bug-a-bug. This little insect is very troublesome at present. They will destroy any common wood fence that can be made, in the short space of two years. The people have tried hedges, but, in all cases, they are found to grow too large. Stone is too dear for common use. But I am in hopes that it will be found that when the country becomes generally under a state of cultivation, this troublesome insect will in a great degree disappear.

The next want of this country is beasts of burden. They have no way of transportation for goods or other things but by natives, and this is a very slow and ineffectual way. This difficulty will in a great degree disappear, as fences are introduced. It is now more for the want of fences than any other cause, that

they have not horses, asses, and oxen. All these animals will live and thrive well in Liberia. During my short stay there, I saw them all, and they looked well. The ass is as large as that of any other country, but the horse is much smaller than our American horses. It is about like what is known in this country as the Indian pony. The oxen, also, are very small. Generally, the cattle of Liberia grow to about the size of two-yearlings. But I saw some larger and of a good medium size; these, however, are not common. None of these beasts can be kept in any number, for the want of fences. As soon as a plan of fencing can be introduced, beasts of all useful kinds will be raised in abundance.

The next want of Liberia is a convenient mode of travel. This want is much felt among the people; but it also will soon be in a measure overcome—as Bishop Scott recommends, in his report to the board of foreign missions, the purchase of a small schooner, to ply between Monrovia and Cape Palmas, which will relieve the country very much, and make a convenient and safe mode of travelling along the sea-coast. It will, in my opinion, do much to advance the interests of those settlements.

The morals of Liberia are as good, perhaps, as those of any other country. A very large majority of the inhabitants are members of some religious body. The Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Episcopalian, are the religious bodies established, but the Methodists stand number one as regards numbers. Their number is more than all the rest together, and I met many good warm old-fashioned Methodists. I was permitted to preach several times while in Liberia, and felt that the Lord was in our presence: I had the honor

to preach to a number of distinguished persons, among whom was the President and lady, the Vice President, and others. I must confess, that I felt some fear in getting up before the great ones of Liberia. But the Lord was with me, and I have not had more liberty for years than on that occasion. There remains much yet to be done in Liberia. It is in the midst of heathenism. There are thousands who are yet without the knowledge of a Saviour; and, although they are doing considerable for the purpose of enlightening the heathen, yet it is as a drop in the bucket to what is wanted. This ought to induce holy men to embark for this land. This colony now is as a candle in a thick fog, whose light is seen but for a step. Every man could and ought to be a missionary, whether employed by the board of foreign missions or not. His example and his influence ought all to go to persuade the natives of the truth of religion. Too many of the colonists forget this, and only think for themselves, and of money, instead of doing something to promote the Gospel. They take advantage of the natives, and, by so doing, injure the cause of Christ. I trust that a large emigration will soon go to Liberia, which has the cause of Christ fully at heart, and be induced for the love they have for their Master's cause, to labor for the enlightenment of the native Africans. I believe that much more could be done for them than is now doing.

All emigrants ought, in going to Liberia, to have some means, and ought not to be entirely dependent on the Society for their support. Although they are supported for six months, yet this is not sufficient, as all may expect to be more or less sick the first six months after going

to Africa; and, in consequence of which, they are not in a proper frame of body or mind to make any preparations for the future. But if they had some means of their own, they, at the end of the six months, will have something to depend upon. Each family should have not less than two hundred dollars, which, if laid out in the States in tobacco, pipes, blue-cotton cloth, &c., would answer at double that amount in Africa. The African fever may be regarded in about the same light as our American fever-and-ague. I saw several who were laboring under its influence, and the symptoms were about the same. The only difference, perhaps, is that the African fever is not as regular in its attacks, as that of the American; but after the emigrants are once through the acclimation, they usually enjoy as good health in Liberia as in any other place. The citizens look very healthy, and if prudence and caution are exercised, there is but little to fear from the fever. Out of all the emigrants that went out last fall, (360,) only 16 had died, up to the time of my leaving, and four of these were very old persons, and seven young children—which leaves only five that can properly be said to have died by the disease of the land; and one of these brought it on by his imprudence.

The climate of Liberia is tropical, and consequently it is very warm. During my stay, I kept a regular note of the degree of heat, and the thermometer varied only seven degrees; it ranged from 81° to 88°,—81 the lowest, and 88 the highest that I saw, while on the coast of Africa. But this was always in the shade. To go in the sun, there was a great difference.—The sun in the heat of the day was very oppressive, and it was impru-

dent to be out from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M., but I was out all hours of the day, and in three instances, walked during all these hours, and found no other inconvenience or effect but a plentiful perspiration.—On one of those excursions, I had my son with me, and he stood it manfully. That day we walked about 6 miles, which is considered in Liberia a good walk. On another occasion I walked five miles in the middle of the day, and at another time I started at seven o'clock in the morning and walked until two in the afternoon, many miles out in the interior, and all this produced no bad effect on me. Although it is very warm, yet indoors or in the shade it is quite pleasant in consequence of the delightful breeze that is constantly blowing. It was during the dry season that I was in Liberia, but it is not to be supposed that it does not rain during this season of the year. It rained frequently during my stay in the country, and some very heavy showers. I was in the country seventy-one days, and I suppose I saw at least ten or fifteen good showers, and one tornado. However, the tornado was after I left for home. I will assure any one that it was no plaything, as it presented itself to us aboard the ship.

The fruits of this country are not so numerous nor so delightful as those of our own country. They have the orange, lemon, lime, sour-sop, guava, pawpaw, mango, plum, pine-apple, and many others of less importance.

The fresh meats are nearly the same as we get in our own market, with the exception of goat meat.—They have beef, pork, mutton, and venison of a very good quality.—Chickens, ducks, and sometimes turkeys, are brought to market.

Fresh fish are to be had in great abundance. Mackerel are caught at Monrovia in great numbers, and they are very good indeed.

A country would be a Paradise indeed if there were no objections to be urged against it, and I have some to urge against Liberia. The first I would name is the naked condition of the natives. They are in town in vast numbers, and they have nothing in the world upon them but a cloth around their loins. Men and women go dressed in nearly the same style. This custom might be stopped, for the colonists have all the law-making in their hands, and they could easily pass a law making it unlawful for them to come to town without a covering upon them. Why this is not done, for the life of me I cannot see. But when once the country is filled up with people from the northern States, they surely will have an eye to this matter.

The next objection that I find in Liberia is the indolence, or seeming indolence, of many of the colonists. There is not in the country as much industry as ought to be. Very many of the lots in the city of Monrovia are wholly neglected, and suffered to grow up with weeds and bushes; when, if they were cultivated, they would be enough almost for the support of the families occupying them. This is to be attributed more to the kind of people who have settled them than to any other cause. They are principally emancipated slaves, who do not appreciate freedom in its proper light, but think that when once free they are at liberty to be industrious or otherwise, and many choose to be lazy. Now if, in my opinion, the northerners could be induced to go to Liberia, we would soon find quite a different state of things. The great majority of the present colonists are

from the South, and have adopted southern habits, the state of society being more southern than anything else. For instance, all love to have a servant to wait upon them, both gentlemen and ladies. If it is but to carry a lantern, or to carry a fish, it must be done by a servant. Now, all this I condemn, and advise all northerners to set their faces against it, and shame it down. It can be done; it must be done; for this is one of the offsprings of slavery.

Another objection is, the preference given to native labor over that of Americans. Many of the colonists are in want of work to make something to enable them to get the comforts of life, but the natives are employed in preference, because they can live on twenty-five cents per day, while the colonists must have seventy-five cents. Now, this is wrong. Let all the poor Americans be employed by the rich, and let them by these means be helpers to each other, and this will advance the interests of the country to a very great extent. It would do away with the necessity of all emigrants having money to start with. The present mode of traffic and trade, I condemn; not that it does the individual any harm morally, but because it is depriving the soil of so many tillers. To build up a great nation, the soil must be brought into active employment. It must be tilled, and its productions thrown into market; the income of which must enrich the country. All settlements must have their traders; but in Liberia nearly every man is a trader. If he is a farmer, he associates with this native trade, and very frequently he has to neglect the one for the other.

Wants of emigrants going to Liberia. You are told not to take with you anything for housekeeping;

that you can get everything there in the shape of furniture. My advice, however, is to take along everything you possibly can, as everything is difficult to be obtained in Africa.— Every family ought to be provided with bedsteads, chairs, and, in a word, everything that is needed in this country you will need in Liberia; unless I might except feather beds. All who have these would do well to sell them and buy, in their stead, good hair mattresses. Do not be prevailed upon to go without the things for housekeeping, as you will be sorry after it is too late. Everything in the shape of household furniture or kitchen utensils are very high. They cost four times what they would in the States. You ought to be provided with one barrel of salt beef and one of pork. Take shoes enough for one year. You ought to have a keg of good butter to serve until you get accustomed to the palm oil; after which you would rather have it. It would be well if each family could take a barrel of flour to serve them until they become accustomed to rice and other African productions.

Here I must end my advice and my report of what I have seen.— Much that is to me deeply interest-

ing, I must omit. It only remains for me to return my sincere thanks to those whose friendship has cheered me, in undertaking a voyage fraught with anxiety and peril, but which has richly repaid me. I see in Liberia, the elements of a great State. From her borders I behold an influence issuing, which shall yet elevate my race, in the future, to that proud position which it once held, in the Past. Although they are my birth-place, and the birth-land of my fathers, and endeared to me as holding the bones of a now sainted parent, it is my wish only to remain in the United States until a company can be organized which shall go out together, taking with them a saw mill and an apparatus for making iron—ore yielding, in Liberia, 90 per cent. In a few months longer, I trust, I shall go to the home of my fathers, there to aid in upbuilding a new Republic, and in founding a mighty Empire.— Would to God I could persuade my brethren everywhere to go with me, so that after being aliens and exiles, like Israel in Egypt, for so many long years, we might at least die in the land of our fathers.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS.

Virginia Colonization Law.

AN ACT,

Establishing a Colonization Board and making an appropriation for the removal of free negroes from the Commonwealth.—Passed April 6th, 1853.

Be it enacted by the general assembly, that the sum of thirty thousand dollars shall be and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid annually for the period of five years

out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purposes and in the manner herein-after prescribed.

Be it further enacted, that the governor, secretary of the commonwealth, the first and second auditors, and their successors in office, and three other competent persons to be appointed by the governor, shall constitute a board for the pur-

pose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act. The said board shall be denominated "The Colonization Board," any three of whose number shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The said colonization board may sue and be sued in any form of action; shall cause a journal of their proceedings to be kept; shall keep an exact account of all moneys disbursed under authority of this act, and shall make a biennial report thereof to the General Assembly, showing the names, ages and sex of such free negroes as may be transported from this commonwealth, and the counties, cities or boroughs from which they may have been respectively transported, together with such other facts and suggestions as they may deem proper.

The said colonization board shall have authority to receive donations and bequests when made in aid of the colonization society of Virginia; and the said board shall dispose of such donations and bequests for the removal of free negroes to Liberia, agreeably to the provisions of this act.

Whenever satisfactory proof shall be produced to the said board that any free negroes now free, or born of free parents, and residents of this State, shall have been actually transported to the colony at Liberia, or other place on the western coast of Africa, or that they shall have been embarked for transportation thither from within the limits of this commonwealth by the Virginia Colonization Society, it shall be lawful, and the said board are hereby required to issue their warrant upon the treasury of this commonwealth for such a sum or sums of money as may be necessary to defray the costs of transporting and subsisting such free negroes for a limited time on

the said coast of Africa, payable to the authorized and accredited agents of the said Colonization Society; provided, that the sum or sums which may from time to time be thus expended shall in no one year exceed the amount hereby appropriated for such year, unless there may be an unexpended balance of former appropriations: and provided further, that not more than the sum of fifty dollars shall be allowed by said board for the transportation and subsistence as aforesaid of any free negro.

Be it further enacted, that an annual tax of one dollar shall be and the same is hereby levied upon every male free negro of the age of twenty-one years and under fifty-five years, to be ascertained and assessed on each by the commissioner of the revenue in every year, and collected by the sheriff or other collector of the public revenue as other public taxes and levies upon free negroes are collected. All such taxes shall be accounted for with the auditor in the present year and every year hereafter, and paid into the treasury as other public taxes. And an account thereof shall be raised on the books of the auditor and treasurer. The fund arising from this source shall be applied to the removal of free negroes from the commonwealth in the manner prescribed in the preceding sections of this act, and in addition to the appropriation therein made. And it shall be the duty of the county or corporation courts to charge the legal tax for the seal of court and attestation of every copy of registration delivered by them to any free negro, and to account with the auditor of public accounts for such tax, and pay the same into the treasury as other taxes on law process, except that they shall designate

the same so as to enable the auditor and treasurer to enter all such moneys to the account directed to be raised in the preceding part of this section, and the same shall be applied to the object thereof.

The act of the 11th of March,

1850, entitled an act making appropriations for the removal of free persons of color, and for other purposes, is hereby repealed.

This act shall be in force from its passage.

[From the Hartford Courant.]

Connecticut Colonization Society.

THE annual meeting of the Connecticut Colonization Society was held in the Lecture Room of the Centre Church, Hartford, on Wednesday evening, June 1st, 1853; Professor SILLIMAN, President, in the chair.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Hawes. The Secretary being absent, H Huntington was chosen Secretary pro tem., and the Society proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year. The following persons were chosen :

President.

BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, LL. D.

Vice Presidents,

Rt. Rev. Thos. C. Brownell, D. D., Hon. Thos. S. Williams, Hon. Ralph I. Ingersoll, James Brewster, Esq., Hon. Thos. W. Williams, Hon. Ebenezer Jackson, Hon. Origen S. Seymour, Hon. John H. Brockway, Hon. Thomas Backus, Hon. Thomas B. Butler; *Secretary,* Rev. Wm. W. Turner; *Treasurer,* Charles Seymour.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—Rev. N. S. Wheaton, D. D., James B. Hosmer, H. Huntington, Austin Dunham, Calvin Day, H. H. Barbour, Esq., Hon. Ebenezer Flower; Henry White, Esq., A. Blackman, Esq., Fred. Croswell, Esq., W. S. Charnley, Timothy Bishop.

Rev. J. Orcutt, Agent of the

Parent Society for this State, made a verbal report, from which it appeared the cause is exciting more interest, and is receiving a more liberal support. The amount collected during the year including some \$2,500 from legacies, is \$6,948 54; more than \$1,100 of which were given by individuals in the city of Hartford.

The audience was then addressed by Capt. Andrew H. Foote of the U. S. Navy, and Rev. J. B. Pinney of the city of New York.

Capt. Foote on being introduced to the audience read the following resolutions, which he said had just been handed him by Mr. Brewster, one of the Vice Presidents :

Whereas, It is a fact demonstrated by actual experiment, that the African race, when placed in circumstances favorable to the development of their mental and physical resources, are capable of self-government and a high state of civilization; and

Whereas, It seems plainly indicated by Providence and all experience, that Africa is the place best suited for such development, and is designed to be the Asylum of the oppressed children of Ham: Therefore

Resolved, That we recognise in the American Colonization Society, the appointed agent under God,

for doing a great and good work for the African race.

Resolved, That in addition to the incentives which move us to engage in this cause for the purpose of promoting intelligence, commerce and the arts, we are impelled by a higher and nobler consideration, viz: the evangelization of the millions now bowed down by oppression, ignorance and superstition.

Resolved, That Liberia in Africa, having given unquestionable evidence of her ability to sustain a well regulated, and well administered government, it has become the duty as well as the interest of these United States to recognize her independence.

Resolved, That in the Governor of this State, we are happy to recognize a friend of African Colonization; and we would express our thanks for the favorable notice it has received in his annual messages to the State Legislature.

These resolutions were sustained by Capt. Foote, in an interesting address, in which he spoke from personal knowledge, of the resources and prosperous condition of the republic of Liberia, and its influence in connection with the African squadrons, in suppressing the slave trade, and promoting the welfare of the African race.

Mr. Pinney, who also spoke from personal knowledge of the country, followed in a speech full of facts and arguments, which were alike interesting and convincing. He dwelt on the influence of the cause in this country, showing it to be happy and most benevolent in all its bearings. The speakers were listened to by a large and attentive audience. The resolutions were adopted.

After a short and very appropriate address from the Chairman, on motion, the meeting was adjourned to the first Wednesday in June, 1854, in New Haven.

[From the Savannah Courier, June 1.]

The Colonization Cause.

WE have seen a letter from a worthy citizen of Camden county, addressed to the Rev. Mr. GURLEY, enclosing *twenty dollars* for the Colonization Society, in which the writer says: "With my views on colonization, and my estimate of Liberia, I will certainly use every effort to induce all free persons of color to emigrate to that Republic. They never can, under any circumstances, do well in this country, whilst in Liberia they may, and doubtless will, rise. I think colonization the great cause of the age. Liberia is yet small, but I doubt not it is yet destined to become the great Republic of Africa, and to civilize

and christianize all that country, as well as effectually and entirely to suppress the slave trade. The Government demeans itself modestly, and well before the world, and ought to be encouraged by all nations."

We notice that both the *New York Herald* and *Sun* earnestly advocate the emigration of free colored people from the Northern States to Liberia, as the only region of the world where their faculties can be fully developed, and advantages rich, large, and lasting, reward their efforts. We are desirous to remind the friends of the cause here, and throughout the State, that the bark *Adeline* is on her way from New

York to Savannah, to sail hence immediately, with emigrants for Liberia. Several very respectable free colored families will go from this city. It is hoped that the good people of Savannah will not be slow to make generous contributions in money or in goods, for the benefit of these emigrants and the cause. Our city is not without a well-earned reputation for liberality, a more just appeal cannot well be made to us,

than that now made in behalf of those soon to leave us forever, for a far distant home.

Our worthy and public spirited fellow-citizen, who was appointed Secretary of the late Colonization meeting, Mr. Charles Green, has consented to take charge of any donations, which our citizens or others may be pleased to give; all of which will be duly acknowledged.

Later Intelligence from Liberia.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRIG ZEBRA.

THE following letters from Mr. Dennis and Mr. Murray will apprise our readers of the safe arrival of the brig Zebra at Monrovia, on the 28th of March, and at Greenville on the 5th of April, and of the landing of the emigrants in good health and spirits—twenty-five at Monrovia and seventy-three at Greenville—ninety-eight in all:

From W. H. Dennis.

MONROVIA, April 20, 1853.

Dear Sir: The brig Zebra is now ready to sail for the United States. She arrived at this port on the 28th ultimo, with ninety-eight emigrants, forty-five days from Savannah.

This vessel was to have proceeded direct to Greenville, previous to calling here, but being short of wood and water, she came into this port to get a supply, and landed the emigrants that were consigned to this place, twenty-five in number. She left here for Greenville on the 31st ult., and returned here again on the 17th instant, to finish landing the stores and freight for this place, and to take in water.

In consequence of the very long passage of this vessel, and the diffi-

culties that attended her after her departure from New Orleans, a portion of the stores consigned to me were consumed.

Our emigrants per Joseph Maxwell and Linda Stewart are doing well. The most of them have passed through their acclimation; and I cherish the hope that I will not have to record many more deaths of these companies, if any.

Yours, respectfully,

W. H. DENNIS.

Rev. W. McLain.

From R. E. Murray.

GREENVILLE, April 6, 1853.

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 3d February came to hand this evening. The brig Zebra arrived yesterday, all well. Captain Mart came ashore shortly after arrival, and reported the emigrants in fine health—lost none since he took charge of the brig at Savannah. After the distressing scene through which they have passed, I am happy to say that they are in good spirits. Some of the widows are sad, as well they might be; but God will provide for them. There are two very interesting little orphans among them, of the name of Freeman. I pity the little things, and I will endeavor to see them pre-

perly attended to. Your letter came too hand too late to prevent the landing of Judge Kennedy's people.—The letter from the agent at New Orleans left it to my discretion to forward them to Monrovia or land them here. I decided on the former course, and wrote the captain to that effect. In the next boat one of the men came off to beg, in the name of the others, that they be permitted to stop here—that they had been three months aboard the vessel, and were sick of it. The captain put into the port of Monrovia to procure water, and this circumstance, I suppose, would have caused a desire of stopping there;

but it seemed otherwise. Before your letter was received, they were all ashore.

April 13th. We have just completed our landing—all done safely. The new boat "William McLain," is a capital one, and will save many dollars for the Society. The Captain is quite pleased with our place; and the emigrants are all delighted thus far with their new home. The fever will give them a trial. If they stand it without murmuring, it will give me great pleasure. Everything in our power will be done for their comfort.

Yours, truly,
R. E. MURRAY.

Rev. W. McLain.

Anniversary of the New York State Colonization Society.

THE twenty-first anniversary of the New York State Colonization Society was held in Metropolitan Hall on Tuesday evening, the 10th May. The Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen presided. Addresses were delivered by Capt. FOOT, U. S. Navy, Rev. DR. VAN ARSDALE, of New-York, Rev. DR. WEST, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. JOHN B. SKINNER, of western New York.

The following abstract of the Annual Report was read by Dr. D. M. Reese, Recording Secretary:

Abstract of the twenty-first Annual Report of the New-York State Colonization Society.

AFRICA must be civilized and Christianized. Civilization and true religion are neither indigenous nor spontaneous, but exotic and communicated from abroad.

The great Sahara desert, the conquests of the Saracens, and, subsequently, the destructive influences of the slave-trade, have, for two

thousand years, hindered this work in tropical Africa. Even Christian missions from Europe, by reason of severe disasters and mortality, have made but very limited progress.

The American people, upon whom the terrible evils of African slavery and barbarism were inflicted and fastened through European cupidity and policy, have, by their relations to the African race, a summons from Providence to enter upon this work, and above all nations possess the instrumentality adapted to it.

Recognizing, in history, the immense power which arises from a combination of colonization, Christianity, and peaceful commerce, the American Colonization Society has employed them for the regeneration of African social, civil, intellectual, and moral life. An experience of thirty-one years so fully vindicates the wisdom and efficacy of the scheme, that, with small exceptions, it has the public favor.

Our anniversary is an occasion of congratulation and thanksgiving. Whether we look at the predictions of prophecy, or the openings of Proy-

idence, or the progress of missions and discovery, or the prosperity of the colony of Sierra Leone and the Republic of Liberia; or upon the signs of growing favor and interest in our own land, as exhibited in the acts of legislative bodies, the desire for information, the lessening of inveterate prejudice, the renewed testimony of religious bodies—on every hand are reasons for encouragement and incitement to perseverance.

MORTALITY.

The year has been distinguished by the loss to the Colonization Society of its two highest officers and most illustrious ornaments. Henry Clay and Daniel Webster—one for nearly twenty years the President of the National Society, and the other with him on the list of Vice-Presidents almost from the foundation of the enterprise—have been summoned from the strife and toils of time to the realities of eternity, and, we rejoice to hope, to the rest and fruition of heaven.

No deeper sadness has fallen upon the American heart since the foundation of the Republic than that which has been awakened by these heavy bereavements. And while as Americans we glory in their names and feel the bereavement, as members and friends of the Colonization Society we realize a peculiar loss. May the weight of their influence, as a voice from the grave, advocate the cause with which, while living, they were so long and so intimately identified!

While recognizing the eminence of our losses, we have reason to notice that but few of the longtried and eminent names connected with the cause have been stricken from its roll. In connection with the New York State Colonization Society not an instance of death has occurred, with the exception of the late

venerable and lamented Rev. Philip Miller, D. D., whose name, either as a Vice President or life member, has been on its roll for more than thirty years. The Society may find cause of encouragement and support in the reflection that even the dying testimony of such men is more forcible than the most eloquent appeal of the living.

AGENCIES.

The Society has been more than usually successful in securing the temporary and permanent services of efficient agents. Rev. F. Freeman among the Episcopal churches, Rev. H. Connelly among the Associate Presbyterian, Rev. C. D. Rice and Rev. E. C. Fuller among the Congregational; and, temporarily, Rev. J. M. Pease among the Methodist churches; have, by numerous sermons, public lectures, and addresses, before large bodies of the clergy, diffused information, awakened interest, and elicited resolutions of support, while, by personal solicitations, and collections in churches, they have contributed largely to the income of the Society.

FUNDS.

The Treasurer's report exhibits a decided increase in the permanent sources of income over the previous year, though not presenting so large a total. Special sources of income have been tributary only to a very limited degree. From legacies but \$100, from the Education Fund but the income of former donations—say \$800—have been received; while, on the contrary, from receipts in office, from church collections, and from agencies, the gain has been considerable. From these sources, in 1852, about \$11,000 were reported. For the present year, the amount is over \$15,000.

EMIGRATION.

Since our anniversary in May,

1852, six expeditions have been fitted out for Liberia by the parent Society, one of which, the brig Oriole, that sailed from New York October 4th, was fitted out under the care, and at the expense of the New York State Colonization Society. They sailed in the following order, viz :

Vessels.	Sailed from	Time of sailing.	No. of Em.
Oriole,	New York,	Oct. 4, '52,	37
Joe. Maxwell,	Wil. N. C.,	Nov. 22, "	148
Linda Stewart	Norfolk, Va.,	Nov. 27, "	171
Shirley,	Baltimore,	Nov. 27, "	2
Zebra,	New Orleans,	Dec. 31, "	135
Banshec,	Baltimore,	Apr. 25, '53,	225

728

This is a larger number than has been added in any one year for twenty years, and by comparison with the six previous years, shows a steady and gratifying increase.

	Expeditions.	Emigrants.
1847 . . .	2 . . .	51
1848 . . .	5 . . .	441
1849 . . .	4 . . .	408
1850 . . .	6 . . .	619
1851 . . .	7 . . .	676
1852 . . .	6 . . .	592
1853 . . .	6 . . .	728

While the number has been larger, it is believed that the promise of usefulness has been fully equal to that of former years.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION.

The only State whose Legislature has during the past year perfected a scheme for promoting Colonization, as a State measure, is Virginia. An appropriation made by that State in 1850 having been found, in operation, to be inefficient and inadequate, on account of restrictions and limitations, the Legislature, during its late session, revised the law, and made such important modifications as will enable every free colored inhabitant of the State who chooses to emigrate and settle in Liberia at the expense of the Treasury of the State. They have appropriated \$50 for every emigrant of what age soever,

thus making a liberal provision, and setting an example to other States. It is to be regretted that owing to peculiar questions as to the policy of this State, relative to the canals, and the pecuniary uncertainties consequent, our friends in the Legislature deemed it expedient not to press the passage of a bill prepared and reported in 1852, and deferred then for similar reasons; yet we have the gratification to know that, to an unexpected extent, the measure has the approval of the members of the Legislature, of all shades of political opinion, as it is also known to have of the present and of the late Executive of the State.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The receipts of the National Society from regular sources, were over \$53,000. Its annual meeting in January was one of unusual interest, being presided over by the Hon. Charles F. Mercer, of Virginia, whose venerable years, associated with the recollection that he was one of the founders and the very first voluntary agent of the Society, awakened profound attention and respect. As in the two previous years, so at this Anniversary, the cause was honored by the presence of the President of the United States, while, instead of Clay and Webster as speakers, their compeer, the Hon. Edward Everett, lent to the occasion his polished pen and thrilling eloquence.

FOREIGN RELATIONS OF LIBERIA.

The friends of Colonization have especial cause of gratification in the successful result of a visit made by President Roberts to Europe, for the purpose of adjusting some delicate questions as to territory and jurisdiction upon the coast. Whatever cause of apprehension existed from the condition of affairs early in the year have been entirely quiesced, and

The vessel is to sail on the 1st inst. for Liberia. The passengers consist of 134 free colored persons, 4 from Roswell county, 3 from Augusta, 3 from Savannah, and 1 from Anacuma. The company is composed of young and vigorous men, and many of them trained to agriculture, and a number of them excellent mechanics. A large proportion exerted themselves for the christian church. We have many warm friends behind us, who will pray that their voyage

will be successful. Mr. Wilson has received me into school on his own responsibility, and I was there three months when I commenced going to school. I desire to write to Dr. Wing by the next mail, which will be one of the three grand vessels just out.

Yours truly,

ARMISTEAD MILLER.

Rev. Wm. McLean.

Sailing of the Barque Adeline.

The barque Adeline has been detained in the harbor several days for repairs, causing some inconvenience, having left there only yesterday morning, and those who could not wait are entitled to some recompense. The deck with which these emigrants and a large quantity of furniture were placed on board in a few hours. We saw many benevolent ministers and brethren, the Rev. Mr. DYKE, a Presbyterian, and the Rev. Mr. SMITH, a Baptist, who accompanied the emigrants from the vessel remained with them during the last few days of their encampment near the wharf. Their humble accommodations were not improved by them at their departure. In their last act, distributing among them the bibles generously given by the society. What a comfortable prospect of these good men affords to the cause of the busy philanthropy which has been the foundation societies at the

harbor of the south, among all who hear that Africa may be enlightened and freed by His word who came to be the "light of the world."

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EMIGRANTS FOR LIBERIA.—Last evening a company of 134 free colored persons embarked at the barque Adeline, at the harbor of Liberia. Of these 96 are from the following places: 4 from Roswell county, 3 from Augusta; 3 from Savannah, and 1 from Anacuma. The company is composed of young and vigorous men, and many of them trained to agriculture, and a number of them excellent mechanics. A large proportion exerted themselves for the christian church. We have many warm friends behind us, who will pray that their voyage

one. Some of the students appear to be bright.—But I must cut it short by adding that it is a work of God and must prosper.

I do not think, sir, that I can tell you more of the people and country than what you have heard; though I may at some future period.

Politics are at a high ebb now in the Republic; Judge S. Benedict for President, and Mr. B. R. Wilson his expected Vice, against President

Roberts and Judge Benson his Vice.—I will inform you, sir, that Mr. Wilson has received me into school on his own responsibility, and I was only here three months when I commenced going to school. I desire to write to Dr. Wing by the next mail, which will be one of the three emigrant vessels just out.

Yours truly,

ARMISTEAD MILLER

Rev. Wm. McLain.

Sailing of the Barque Adeline.

THE barque Adeline, chartered by this society, sailed from Savannah, Geo. on the 11th ult., (June,) with a fine company of emigrants, 134 in number, 96 of whom were from Tennessee; 37 from Georgia, and 1 from Alabama. Had the Adeline not been detained at Savannah for repairs, in consequence of having struck on the bar in entering the Savannah river, she would have sailed several days earlier.

In our next number, we shall publish a list of the emigrants.

We copy from the Savannah papers, the following notices of the expedition:

EMBARKATION OF EMIGRANTS TO LIBERIA.—The bark *Adeline* received on board, last evening, one hundred and thirty-four emigrants for Liberia. Ninety-six of these people are from Tennessee, and the remainder from this State—twenty-seven belonging to respectable colored families well known in Savannah. They leave here many sincere friends, both among the white and colored people, and fervent prayers for their safety and success. They are well supplied for their voyage and many months after their arrival in Africa, and many friends there joyfully await their coming. We look for an increasing interest in Liberia among

the benevolent of the south, among all who desire that Africa may be enlightened and cheered by His word who came to be the "Light of the world."

The *Adeline* has been detained in the dry-dock several days for repairs, caused by getting aground, (having left there only yesterday morning,) and those who conducted the business are entitled to some credit for the despatch with which these emigrants and their large quantity of furniture were placed on board in a few hours.

We learn that two benevolent ministers of the Gospel, the Rev. Mr. DYKE, a Presbyterian, and the Rev. Mr. SMITH, a Methodist, came with the emigrants from Tennessee, remained with them during the tedious ten days of their encampment near the city, shared their humble accommodations and fare, and stood by them at their embarkation as their last act, distributing among them the bibles generously given by the bible society. What a contrast the conduct of these good men affords to the vain but noisy philanthropy which pervades the abolition societies at the north?—*Georgian*.

EMIGRATION FOR LIBERIA.—Last evening a company of 134 free colored persons embarked in the barque *Adeline*, at this port, for Liberia. Of these 96 are from Tennessee; 4 from Roswell county, in this State; 3 from Augusta; 3 from Milledgeville; 27 from Savannah, and 1 from Athens, Alabama. The company is composed mostly of young and vigorous people, many of them trained to agriculture, a number of them excellent mechanics, and quite a large proportion exemplary members of the Christian church. They leave many warm friends behind them, who will pray that their voyage

may be speedy and safe, and that they may obtain in Liberia all the advantages they can reasonably desire. They take with them ample supplies derived in part from their own industry and from the liberality of the Colonization Society and its friends.—*Republican*.

SAILING OF EMIGRANTS.—The bark *Adeline*, with one hundred and thirty-four emigrants, sails this morning for Liberia. We understand that they were a highly decent and industrious company of per-

sons, and will be quite an acquisition to the colony. The embarkation was conducted with the most perfect order and decorum.—*Courier*.

EMBARKATION OF EMIGRANTS.—The colored emigrants from this port designed for Liberia, went on board the bark *Adeline*, Capt. FRATERS, yesterday evening at Willink's wharf. The bark went down the river with last night's tide, and will go to sea, we learn, to-day.—*News*.

[From the Savannah Courier, June, 1853.]

Savannah Colonization Society: In aid of the American Col. Society.

THE friends and members of this Society assembled on the evening of the 30th of last month, in the lecture room of the Rev. Dr. PRESTON'S church, when the Hon. Judge WAYNE presided, and explained in a pertinent and earnest manner, the object of the meeting. Some facts were submitted by the Rev. WILLIAM M'LAIN, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, and by the Rev. R. R. GURLEY, who has visited, lately, several parts of this State, and explained the views and stated the prospects and success of the society, and its African settlement. The constitution of the society was then adopted, and the following gentlemen appointed officers.

President, John Stoddard, esq.:

Vice Presidents, Hon. James M. Wayne, Geo. B. Cumming, esq., of Savannah; C. J. Jenkins, esq., Col. Henry Cumming; Robert Campbell, esq., of Augusta; E. A. Nisbet, N. C. Munroe, esq., I. C. Plant, esq., of Macon; Rev. Dr. Church, of Athens; Rev. Dr. Talmadge, of Milledgeville; Adam Alexander, esq., of Washington; Geo. Hargraves, esq., T. Stuart, M.D., of Columbus; Edwin R. Albertie, esq., of Flor. *Managers*, Anthony Porter, esq., J. W. Anderson, esq., Col. William McIntosh, H. A. Crane, esq.: *Corresponding Secretary*, Hon. J. M. Wayne: *Secretary and Treasurer*, Charles Green, esq.

Ladies are solicited to co-operate with the society, and the annual contribution of any sum will entitle them to vote in person or by proxy, at all meetings of the society.

From a True Friend of the Cause—A Handsome Donation.

WE gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the following letter from our friend DAVID HUNT, Esq., of Mississippi, to whom this Society is largely indebted for previous contributions. For several years past Mr. H. has been an annual contributor of five hundred or one thousand dollars.

We hope Mr. Hunt will not be offended at the liberty we take in publishing his letter.

The large demands that have been made on our treasury for expenses incurred in fitting out and dispatching the several expeditions to Liberia last fall and this spring, render this donation particularly accept-

able at this time; and in view of the great work before us, and the increasing number of applications for passage to Liberia, from almost every part of the country, we hope that before the close of the present year, we may have the pleasure of receiving similar aid from other friends of the cause.

WOODLAWN, *May 14, 1853.*

Dear Sir: You will please find herewith a draft on Messrs. Brown,

Brothers & Co., at sixty days, for five thousand dollars—a donation to the Colonization Society.

I am prompted at this time to assist in providing for the transportation of the free colored people to Liberia—to them the greatest blessing, and to the cause of christianizing Africa—for which end they can, under the guidance of a kind Providence, be greatly useful.

Very respectfully, yours,

DAVID HUNT.

Rev. W. McLain.

List of Emigrants

By the Barque Shirley, from Baltimore, June, 1853.

No.	Names.	Age.	Education.	What Ch. member of.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
<i>Portsmouth, Va.</i>						
1	Henry Rix,	34	read,	Bap't,	free,	
2	Lydia " wife,	31	do	do	do	
3	Matilda " dtr.,	13			do	
4	Wm. H. " son,	8			do	
5	J. Buchanan " "	7	mos.		do	
6	Serena Johnson,	22		Bap't,	do	
<i>Kemper Co., Miss.</i>						
7	Jackson Jennings,	40			slave,	Em. by Mrs. Nancy Jennings.
8	Ada " wife,	37			do	
9	Peter " son,	7			do	
10	John F. " "	3			do	
11	Nancy " dtr.,	$\frac{1}{2}$			do	

Letter from H. M. West.

BASSA COVE, *July 7th, 1852.*

DEAR SIR:—I take up my pen to drop you a line or two in compliment to your very interesting favor of the 28th April, which I received per "Ralph Cross."

My health has been, with a few exceptions, very good, as it is now; and I hope the same blessing has been granted to yourself.

I have nothing of much interest to communicate to you; but as you desired to know how I was pleased with Liberia, I will tell you in a few

words. I am more pleased with this country now than ever. When I arrived here, I had some few secret objections, but they are dispelled; and now I glory in being able to boast of Liberian citizenship.

Owing to the variety of opinions upon the subject of Liberian emigration, I would not persuade any to come here. Each and every one is free to act for himself; and if they would know what Liberia is, they must come and see for themselves. I did so, and am perfectly satisfied;

and I reckon no persuasion could induce me to change places. To change places, did I say? I might as well talk of changing gold for

dross! However, suffice it to say, that Liberia is more to me than it was represented to be.

Yours truly, H. M. WEST.

The Moral Grandeur of Colonization.

THE more we contemplate the subject of African Colonization, the nobler does it appear to us. Already does it possess a history, which, though brief, is brilliant and imposing. Great and substantial results have followed the application of comparatively limited means. The Republic of Liberia is a fact. The Constitution is a truth. The enterprise has ceased to be experimental. It has become a great example. When we ask the pecuniary assistance of our friends throughout the country, we do it for good and sufficient reasons.

1. We present a practical object. We insure positive benefits to the colored man. Leaving others to weave their visionary theories, or to indulge their vituperative declamation, we are engaged in actually making him happy and useful.

2. Colonization spreads the sails of the emigrant ship towards that land of beauty and fertility. How different from the slave ship, that bears away from her shores the victims of cupidity and cruelty?

3. Colonization is shutting the gates of that slave trade, so long the bane and the pain of Africa. It substitutes the legitimate traffic in the products of that wonderful land for the traffic in human flesh.

4. Colonization is rousing the minds of the colored people in this country to the greatness of the destiny pledged in its system, which pledge will certainly be redeemed by time and means, under the blessing of God.

5. Colonization unites the suffrages of the best minds of the country, of all denunciations, while it enjoys the opposition of the factious, the discontented, the

pseudo philanthropists, the disunionists, and generally those who pine at the prosperity and sicken at the glory of their country.

6. Colonization, while it is elevating the views and developing the resources of the colonists—now a sovereign people in Africa—is teaching the law of nations, as well as appropriate civil codes, to the multitudes of dependent tribes in the interior.

7. The Society undertakes no expensive process of raising funds for purchasing the emancipation of slaves, but being offered them in abundance, devotes its resources,—1, to paying the passage of emigrants; 2, giving each a farm; 3, supporting the emigrant six months in Liberia, thus giving him a start in life. Who will give \$50 to this object in July, 1853?

8. Colonization unites the home and the foreign principle of benevolent operation. It has its mission here in America, and there in Africa. It is strengthening the relations, as it is shortening the distances between the two continents. How the heart leaps for gladness in the anticipation of the triumphs of the steam-press, the locomotive, the electric wires, and all other inventions of modern science, which civilized nations must pay back to poor Africa, as in some sort a restitution for the long protracted wrongs and robberies they have in the progress of centuries inflicted on her!

9. But chiefly do we seek to give all possible facilities for the introduction of CHRISTIANITY into that land where God has spread light and beauty; man, darkness and deformity. We would open a thousand fountains of hope and prosperity amid her glades and forests; we would

plant the standard of freedom in a land of slaves; call into existence a nation, in a quarter of the globe hitherto a dreary blank on the map of the world. We expect to see those wandering tribes consolidated into a broad, compact, and civilized Republic; we, or our children, shall behold temples and altars erected to the true living God, on the ruins of superstition and idolatry, and learn how the glad hosanna-

nas to the name of Jesus echo from every mountain top, and ring along the beautiful vallies of that land of the sun!

We fervently hope that in the month of July collections will every where be taken up for our cause, which having won so many golden optnions in these last few years, ought now to be winning the gold dollars out of the pockets of its friends.

J. N. D.

Donations for the Vermont Col. Soc. for April, 1853.

RECEIVED BY REV. WILLIAM MITCHELL.

Castleton—B. F. Adams, Calvin Griswold, each \$5; Z. Howe, B. F. Langdon, Root & Tomlinson, C. V. Therman, Dea. W. Dennison, E. & H. O. Higley, Aliquis, Hiram Ainsworth, each \$2; E. S. Car, \$1 50; Mrs. Delia Wright, \$1 25; Wm. Ward, James Adams, Mrs. Js. Adams, B. W. Burt, W. Moulton, A. Loveland, Hyde Westover, W. C. Guernsey, Dea. E. Merrill, Rev. J. Steele, Smith Sherman, Dea. T. Hooker, Mrs. A. F. Hopkins and daughter, F. Parker, Rev. E. J. Hallock; D. T. Robinson, Chas. Armstrong, A. Warner, B. Perry, A. G. W. Smith, each \$1; Miss Jane Adams, J. Adams, Jr., A. Merrill, H. R. Guernsey, Rev. S. M. Wood, Enos Merrill, Jr., Orsimus Merrill, each 50 cents; Mrs. S. Ransom, 25 cents. 52 50

Hydeville—Alanson Allen, Alanson Adams, Mrs. A. W. Hyde, D. H. Hawkins, P. W. Hyde, A. P. Drake, each \$1; Wm. Lumbaid, 50 cents. 6 50

Fair Haven—J. Davey, \$5; W. C. Kettredge, R. C. Colborn, each \$3; C. B. Ranney, Leonard Stowe, ea. \$1; J. Thomas, C. C. Whipple, Ira Allen, Elijah Esty, J. H. Gilbert, Mrs. F. Gilbert, Richard Lewis, E. Ellis, E. F. Eddy, C. W. Hawkins, J. Williams, Mr. Davies, J. Sheldon, J. R. Sheldon, S. Hunt, C. Reed, P. Milliard, Otis Eddy, Thomas Moore, each 50 cents; others \$5 12. 26 12

Pittsford—A. Hammond, \$5; C. Granger, \$2; Rev. C. Walker, S. H. Kellogg, Chas. S. Colborn, Asa Nourse, Warren Barnard, John Stephens, Abel Penfield, Rev. D. W. Dayton, Wm. Manly, J. A. Bogue, H. Simonds, E. H. Drury, G. B. Armington, T. F. Bogue, Mrs. A. Harwood, A. Burditt, A. Crippen, I. Leonard, Rev. A. C. Rice, Jeffrey Barnes, Mrs. F. Maynard, Mrs. E. Hitchcock, Willard Humphrey, Chapman Hitchcock, A Friend each \$1; H. F. Lothrop, 75 cents; Wm. G. Fish, H. Leonard, Mrs. S. Penfield, William B. Shaw, R. R. Drake, John O. Parmele, Mrs. M. A. Hendee, R. Burditt, Cyrus Dike, Mr. Clifford, each 50 cents; G. H. Palmer, Mrs. J. Newell, E. M. Granger, Helen Ganger, T. D. Hall, J. Tiffany, each 25 cts.; Miss Hendee, 10 cents. 39 35

Centre Rutland—W. S. Ripley. 3 00

East Rutland—Wm. N. Burnett, Mrs. M. A. Fort, Z. Clisby, E. S. Pond, E. Wm. Green, each \$1; E. A. Morse, 50 cts. 5 50

West Rutland—Abner Mead. 25 00

Wallingford—G. Marsh. 1 00

Clarendon—John N. Pierce, Mrs. P. Eagerton, Dea. F. Button, Mrs. H. Button, each \$1; Two Friends, \$2; Silas Bowen, 25 cents; A. Adams, A. R. Miller, each 10 cents. 6 45

New Haven—Wm. Nash, \$10 balance for life membership. 10 00

\$175 42

Receipts of the American Colonization Society.

From the 20th of May to the 20th of June, 1853.

VERMONT.		
<i>Berlin.</i> —Rev. James Hobert, to constitute himself a life-member of the American Colonization Society.....	30 00	
<i>Carnwall.</i> —Miss M. Mead.....	22	
	<hr/>	
	30 22	
MASSACHUSETTS.		
By the Rev. M. G. Pratt:—		
<i>Bradford.</i> —George Johnston, to constitute himself a life-member of the American colonization Society.....	30 00	
<i>Medway.</i> —Julius C. Hurd, and his wife, Rebecca A. Hurd, to constitute their daughter, Miss Ellen Amelia Hurd, a life member of the American Colonization Society.....	30 00	
	<hr/>	
	60 00	
CONNECTICUT.		
By the Rev. John Orcutt:—		
<i>Hartford</i> —Hon. Isaac Toucey, \$10; Gov. Seymour, \$5.....	15 00	
<i>Hew Haven</i> —Cash, \$15; Mrs. Devereux, Mrs. S. Bristol, Prof. Silliman, each \$5; Mrs. Apthorp, \$3; Prof. Goodrich, \$2.....	35 00	
<i>Lyme</i> —Mrs. Ellen E. Griswold, \$10; Miss McCurdy, Mrs. Captain Moore, Mrs. R. S. Griswold, C. C. Griswold, Captain Daniel Chadwick, each \$5; Rev. R. S. Gardner, J. Matson, each \$3; Dea. Coult, Mrs. Mary A. Perkins, Miss Chadwick, each \$2; M. Griswold, R. McCurdy, J. Lay, Judge Waite, Dr. J. Noyes, Dr. R. Noyes, Miss Mary Sill, Mrs. Dea. Tinker, W. E. Coult, each \$1; Miss Phebe Havens, Mrs. Francis Lay, each 50 cts.; Miss Sarah Conklin, 25 cts., \$57 25, \$30 of which to constitute Rev. D. S. Brainerd a life member of the American Colonization Society.....	57 25	
<i>Rockville</i> —Alonzo Bailey, \$15; C. Winchell, N. Kingsbury, each \$5; W. T. Cogswell, J. Wells, W. Butler, E. J. Smith, E. W. Smith, A. C. Crosby, J. Selden, each \$1; S. B. Gould, \$1 25; others, \$2 13... <i>Ellington</i> —Hon. J. Brockway,	35 38	
	<hr/>	
	197 78	
DELAWARE.		
<i>Wilmington</i> —From E. B. M....	10 00	
NEW YORK.		
<i>New York City</i> —Mrs. Douglass Cruger, by Hon. Theodore Fielinghuysen, \$50; From a Lady, by Moses Allen, Esq., \$50.....	100 00	
VIRGINIA.		
<i>Petersburgh</i> —Robert F. Jackson, Esq., \$8.....	8 00	
<i>Richmond</i> —From the Colonization Society of Virginia.....	300 00	
<i>Christiansburg</i> —J. H. Fowlkes, Esq., \$10.....	10 00	
<i>Norfolk</i> —Jas. D. Johnson, Esq., Wm. Ward, Esq., each \$5...	10 00	
	<hr/>	
	328 00	
GEORGIA.		
<i>Augusta</i> —Robert Campbell, \$25, W. Shear, \$5; Robert F. Poe, James W. Davies, each \$10..	50 00	
TENNESSEE.		
By Rev. C. D. Smith:—		
<i>Nashville</i> —Collections.....	83 50	
<i>Sparta</i>do.....	5 75	
<i>Kingston</i>do.....	21 50	
<i>Sumner Co.</i>do.....	2 00	
<i>Murfreesborough</i> do.....	22 88	
<i>McMinville</i>do.....	7 50	
<i>Lebanon</i>do.....	49 25	
<i>Athens</i>do.....	8 50	
<i>Loudon</i>do.....	1 85	
	<hr/>	
	202 73	

INDIANA.		
<i>Princeton</i> —Miss Mary Ann Eliza Woods, on account of her life-membership, by Mrs. J. Kell,	10 00	
MISSISSIPPI.		
By Rev. E. B. Cleghorn:—		
<i>Woodville</i> —Judge E. McGehee, \$100; Mrs. Martha C. McGehee, John W. Burruss, Charles G. McGehee, each \$30, to constitute themselves life-members of the American Colonization Society; Mrs. E. W. Lewis, \$15 in full for life-membership; D. Hoard, Mrs. V. Hoard, each \$5; Mrs. E. H. Dunlap, 50 cts.....	215 50	
<i>Fort Adams</i> —Doct. J. C. Patrick, \$30, to constitute himself a life-member of the American Colonization Society.....	30 00	
<i>Natchez</i> —Doct. Stephen Duncan,	200 00	
<i>Rodney</i> —David Hunt, esq.....	5,000 00	
	5,445 50	
MICHIGAN.		
<i>Nankin</i> —From the Livonia and Nankin Colonization Society, by Asa Martin, esq., Sec'y...	5 00	
MISSOURI.		
<i>Rig Creek</i> —B. Hornsby.....	10 00	
CALIFORNIA.		
<i>San Francisco</i> —Beverley C. Sanders, \$30, to constitute himself a life-member of the American Colonization Society.....	30 00	
Total Contributions...	6,479 28	
—		
FOR REPOSITORY.		
VERMONT. — <i>Dorset</i> —By Rev. Wm. Mitchell:—George B. Holley, Julius K. Sheldon, S. P. Cheney, each \$1, to May, 1854. <i>Cornwall</i> —R. J. Jones, Aaron Delong, Rufus Mead, each \$1, to June, 1854. Dea. Daniel Warner, \$1 78, to May, 1854. <i>Shelburne</i> —Hon. Robt. White, to Aug., 1853, \$1.....	8 78	
MASSACHUSETTS. — <i>Monson</i> —By Rev. M. G. Pratt:—Mrs. Sarah Flynt, to May, 1851, \$1. <i>Westborough</i> —Dr. J. C. Gilman, to June, '54, \$1. <i>Charlestown</i> —Rev. Jared Curtis, to Jan., 1854, \$4. <i>Lowell</i> —Dr. Nathan Allen, \$1, to October,		
1852. Wm. S. Southwork, \$1, for '53. <i>Hingham</i> —Elijah Burr, to July, 1853, \$2.....	10 00	
CONNECTICUT. — <i>Hartford</i> —By Rev. Jn. Orcutt:—Jn. Hooker, Esq., to March, 1854, \$1. <i>Rockville</i> —P. Talcott, Esq., \$1, for 1853.....	2 00	
PENNSYLVANIA. — <i>Newville</i> —Nathan Woods, for 1853, \$1. <i>Carlisle</i> —James T. Stewart, for 1852 and 1853, \$2.....	3 00	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. — <i>Georgetown</i> —Miss Kate Redin, to April, 1854.....	1 00	
VIRGINIA. — <i>Millford Mills</i> —Wm. J. Weir, to July, 1852, \$3. <i>Petersburgh</i> —Robert F. Jackson, to Oct., 1853, \$2. John Newsom, \$1, to April, 1854..	6 00	
GEORGIA. — <i>Albany</i> —E. Hazzard Swinney, for 1853, \$1. <i>Bainbridge</i> —Rev. Samuel D. Campbell, to Feb., 1853, \$2. <i>Macon</i> —Rev. S. G. Bragg, to May, 1854, \$1.....	4 00	
MISSISSIPPI. — <i>Woodville</i> —John McNeeley, to June, 1854, \$1. <i>Fort Adams</i> —Dr. T. B. Benedict, to May, 1854, \$1. <i>Columbus</i> —Mrs Elizabeth B. Randolph, for 1853, \$1.....	3 00	
LOUISIANA. — <i>New Orleans</i> —L. McKnight, to June, 1854, \$1.	1 00	
TENNESSEE. — <i>Nashville</i> —By Rev. C. D. Smith:—Rev. Edward Wadsworth, D. D., to Jan., 1854, \$6. <i>Lebanon</i> —Hon. Abram Caruthers, to April, 1853, \$2. <i>Ringgold</i> —J. E. Sturdivant, Wm. H. Elliott, each \$2, to January, 1854, \$4.....	12 00	
KENTUCKY. — <i>Louisville</i> —Virgil McKnight, to June, 1854.....	1 00	
INDIANA. — <i>Laurel</i> —Alfred Potts, George Case, Verden Rygar, Jas. A. Johnston. Jn. Chance, each \$1, to May, 1854, \$5. <i>Long Wood</i> —Rev. Geo. Smith, to January, 1854, \$5.....	10 00	
OHIO. — <i>New Bremen</i> —Dr. John W. Jones, to Oct., 1854, \$2...	2 00	
TEXAS. — <i>Brenham</i> —Lucy T. Byars, for 1853, \$1. <i>Houston</i> —T. S. Culberson, to June, 1854, \$1.....	2 00	
Total Repository.....	62 78	
Total Contributions.....	6,479 28	
Aggregate Amount.....	65,549 06	

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXIX.]

WASHINGTON, AUGUST, 1853.

[No. 8.

Further State Action—Appropriation by Connecticut.

By the following Report and Resolutions, which have been adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut—unanimously by the Senate, and by a respectable majority in the House of Representatives—it will be perceived that the sum of one thousand dollars is appropriated to aid this Society in paying the expenses of emigrants from that State to Liberia.

The contributions to this Society by the friends of the cause in Connecticut, as reported by our worthy and efficient agent, Rev. John Orcutt, have been very considerable—the amount collected during the year ending May 31, having been nearly \$7,000, including \$2,500 from legacies—and this appropriation by the Legislature affords additional evidence of the fact that the cause of Colonization is exciting increasing interest in that State.

Report of the Joint Select Committee on African Colonization.—The Joint Select Committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to African

Colonization, would respectfully report—

That they cordially respond to the suggestions of his Excellency, both as it respects the importance of the subject and the means of its advancement.

African Colonization is the offspring of Christian philanthropy.—It is allied to no scheme of wealth or power. A moral necessity gave birth to the enterprise. The suffering and degraded condition of the colored people in the city of London, in 1787, moved the hearts of Wilberforce and others of kindred spirit, to devise means for their relief and improvement, and the colony of Sierra Leone was the result.

The same beneficent spirit seeking to meliorate the condition of the race in this country, but with a scope immeasurably broader, was led by the light of British example to the adoption of similar measures, and through the agency of the American Colonization Society, formed in 1816, Liberia, the germ of an empire, sprang into life.

The pioneers and founders of the enterprise, believing that the separation of the races is essential to the highest improvement of both, sought to secure a retreat where the African might enjoy every right and franchise of an American citizen.

and in the free exercise of every native endowment, stand erect in the conscious dignity of manhood. In the land of his ancestors, freed from his present social inferiority and political disfranchisement, every incentive to manly effort, every virtuous aspiration, every energy of his nature, would have free exercise.

It was also hoped that many slaveholders, regarding themselves in the allotments of Providence rather as guardians of the unfortunate and helpless than as owners of property, would avail themselves of this agency to give freedom to their bondmen, and thus contribute to the removal or mitigation of American slavery, an institution pernicious alike to the master and the slave, at once a stupendous wrong and a blighting curse.

As a sequence of the successful prosecution of this enterprise, it was expected that the slave trade, so long the opprobrium of the civilized world, would be held in check or suppressed. A wide and effectual door would also be opened for the introduction of Christian institutions into a dark and outraged continent, whose cry to the God of justice had been ascending for ages.

Such were the chief ends which the friends of the enterprise aimed to accomplish. Doubtless they foresaw as incidental to their success, and conducive to it, a legitimate commerce springing up between the two continents, richer, in time, than that of the Orient, affording facilities for emigration, and binding the races in perpetual amity.

But these sublime results they did not hope to realize by private beneficence only. They trusted, that having shown by a successful experiment the practicability of Af-

rican colonization, and tested the capacity of the race for self-government, the federal and state governments would, from motives of national policy, assume the work as the work of the nation.

Have the hopes of the founders been realized, and the wisdom of their counsels vindicated?

A retreat has been found near the equator, the native home of the race, comprising a territory of 20,000 square miles, admitting of indefinite extension into the interior as the exigencies of the people may require. From the humblest beginnings, formed of materials the most feeble and helpless, nursed by private charity, exposed to aggression from every ruthless marauder, and protected only by Almighty Love, Liberia has escaped the perils of her infancy. She has even the spirit to call herself a State, an independent Republic, and the proudest monarchies of Europe have enrolled her among the nations. Schools and churches adorn her towns and villages; the atrocities of the slave trade have ceased within her borders; thousands of the emancipated exult in the blessings of freedom, and astonished Africa beholds a new order of things inaugurated upon her shores.

Let the student of history find, if he can, in the records of the race a parallel, in all its issues, a higher proof of the guiding presence of Him who hath chosen the weak things of the world to confound the mighty.

Liberia invites the return of the exiled to the home of their ancestors, to share the blessings of her free institutions and ennobling destiny, to be rivaled only, we trust, by the empire of the west.

To a country so inviting, is it not a wise and humane policy to direct

the attention of the colored race in this state? It has been decided that here they can never rise to a social or political equality. Call this prejudice, or patriotism, or philosophy, the fact is certain. Recent efforts to break down this sentiment have resulted in their greater depression, and their political enfranchisement has been refused by a vote of about four to one,—with what justice or policy the committee will not affirm. What hope then remains that this unfortunate people can ever be Americanized and constitute an integral part of the state? The conviction that this is impossible, that they are to remain a degraded caste, has sunk into the depths of their hearts, quenching every noble aspiration, repressing every manly effort, and crushing their spirits to the earth. During the last decade, their number diminished more than five per cent. To pine away among us in neglect and hopeless inferiority, with increasing alienation of spirit, seems to be their destiny.

With these facts before them, the committee recommend an appropriation, believing that in the language of his Excellency, "The countenance and support of public bodies is what is wanted at this time, to give moral force and power to a project of vast importance to the civilized world."

All which, with the accompanying resolutions, is respectfully submitted.

In behalf of the Committee,
HAWLEY OLMSTEAD,
Chairman.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
May Session, 1853.

Resolved by this Assembly, That one thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated from the treasury of the state, to aid in the removal of such colored persons, inhabitants of this state, of industrious habits and good moral character, as may choose to emigrate to Liberia, in Africa, under the superintendence and direction of the American Colonization Society.

Resolved, That the Governor of this state, be, and he is hereby constituted and appointed commissioner to select from among the applicants for aid such as he may deem most deserving; and he is hereby authorized to pay to the order of the treasurer of the American Colonization Society, fifty dollars for each emigrant, upon due notice of his or her embarkation; and the comptroller of public accounts is also hereby authorized to draw an order on the treasurer of this state in favor of said commissioner, for a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars for the use of said society.

Letter from President Roberts.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Monrovia, Feb. 22d, 1853.

My Dear Sir:—I am indebted to you half a dozen letters for your several favors of April, May, October, and November last, most of which I found here on my return from Europe. I have read them all with great interest and satisfac-

tion, and I regret that, in consequence of the multiplied demands on my time, I shall not be able now to write you as fully as I could wish on the several subjects to which you ask my attention, as also in reference to other matters—important both to our foreign and domestic interests—which I designed, by this

opportunity, submitting to your consideration. I hope, however, to be able shortly to write to you again, when I shall have more time at command.

Your remarks in reference to the possibility of being able soon to inform us of the recognition of the independence of this Republic by the Government of the United States, are both gratifying and encouraging; still, sir, I confess—having been so often disappointed in my hopes in regard to this matter—I have now but little expectation of seeing our wishes, in this respect, realized in any very short period. You already know my feelings on this subject; and, for reasons I have again and again stated, how deeply I regret the indifference of your Government towards Liberia; I therefore need not trouble you here with further remarks in regard to it, except perhaps to say, that, while it is true Liberia, at present, holds no important position in the consideration of foreign nations, and that, as yet, her commerce is very limited, holding out but few inducements to merchants abroad; yet, sir, it is not less true that she is steadily growing into importance, and that her commerce is rapidly increasing, and which, I doubt not, in a few years will be worth looking after by more than one, or even two, of the great manufacturing and commercial nations of the day. Believe me, sir, with a continuance of the blessings of heaven, a hundred, nay, fifty years hence, Liberia will occupy a position, and claim a consideration, beyond what her most sanguine friends at present anticipate. Time, however, is the great demonstrator, and in regard to your conviction of a speedy recognition by the United States, we shall see, perhaps, what a year will bring forth.

I have but little doubt—indeed it appears to me a question settled—that the General Government, as also the State Governments, must and will, and that shortly too, in some way, come to the aid of the Society, either by a grant of money, in some shape or other, or by affording such facilities for the transportation of emigrants as will enable the Society to carry on its operations without serious embarrassment. But the claims of Liberia, I fear, will remain long unheeded. Still I shall continue to hope.

I thank you, sir, very sincerely, for the ten hogsheads of tobacco, you were good enough to order for us by the bark *Shirley*. They will relieve us much in our present embarrassments. The loss of the goods you kindly sent by the *Ralph Cross*, to aid the Government in the discharge of its liabilities, incurred on account of the expedition against Grando and Bowyer, and for the payment of territory, is seriously felt. I had hoped the insurance would have been recovered, and you enabled, by that means, to have re-placed them. This, however, you inform me, is doubtful, in consequence of the vessel "having reached Monrovia safely, the port to which the goods for the Republic were consigned, and then having gone to Bassa and Cape Palmas, and there wrecked," that "the vessel made her voyage in safety and ought to have landed her cargo!" This, my dear sir, appears to be sound reasoning. But, as I am assured, the captain of the *Ralph Cross*, on his arrival here, informed the consignees that his orders peremptorily required him to proceed to Bassa and Cape Palmas before landing any of the goods he had on board for this place. Now, if it be true that such were his instructions,

it is exceedingly unfortunate that the goods were not insured accordingly. However, you know best about this matter. But I am sorry to learn your funds are too limited just now to allow you to supply entirely this loss. I doubt not, however, you will do what you can to aid us in our difficulties—perhaps you will make an extra effort in our behalf. I assure you, sir, I regret very much this constant complaining of pecuniary embarrassment, as also the necessity of soliciting aid from the Society. But it is the result of circumstances beyond our control—against which we could not provide—and not the want of strict economy on the part of the Government in the disbursement of public monies.

The difficulties and expenses into which the Government has been drawn by its efforts to suppress the slave trade, and to punish cruel outrages committed on its citizens by certain native chiefs, could not be avoided. And besides this, it is little imagined the enormous expense the Government is constantly at in the employment of commissioners to settle disputes and terminate wars, continually arising between the surrounding native tribes, and the frequent necessity of military force to keep these in check, and afford protection to other tribes, and the persons and property of our citizens. Still I had hoped and fully expected, by the close of the present year, to be able to discharge every claim against the Government. But in this, I fear, I shall be disappointed by an unexpected outbreak among the Chiefs of Little Cape Mount, which forces upon the Government the necessity of sending a body of men there, with as little delay as possible, to prevent the further effusion of blood

—indeed, the desolation of the country.

For some time past, disputes and feuds of a most obstinate character have existed between certain Vey and Golah Chiefs, occupying portions of that territory; and, as you are probably aware, the Government has again and again exerted its influence to reconcile the parties and restore peace and harmony; and to effect an object so desirable, in February, 1851, at the instance of the Government, a council of the Chiefs was held at Little Cape Mount, which I attended; when and where they individually, and for their respective clans, pledged themselves to suspend hostilities *forever*, and that all existing causes of dispute should then and there be abandoned, and should others arise in future, they should be referred to the Government for settlement. Boombo, however, one of the Vey Chiefs, in a few months afterwards, became restless and renewed his depredations. The Government again interposed, and ordered an assemblage of the Chiefs, at Monrovia, where Boombo's conduct, and the matter in dispute, might be thoroughly investigated and adjusted.—Having spent some days in hearing their several complaints, the council terminated, as was supposed, satisfactory to all concerned, and the Government had good reasons to believe that the arrangement was effectual and lasting. Each party pledged himself by solemn compact, never again to disturb the peace of the country—they agreed never again to make war against each other, and to accept the mediation and arbitration of the Government for the termination of their mutual differences. It was also agreed that should either party violate his engagement the Government should

act offensively against the offending party till it was reduced to obedience. Until about the middle of last year, during my absence, strong hopes were entertained that the rancorous feelings which had so long subsisted between these chiefs were effectually removed; but Boombo, at the time referred to, threatened to revive the war. As soon as this intelligence reached the authorities, measures were again adopted by the Government, to avert, if possible, so sad a calamity. All the chiefs were promptly invited to repair to Monrovia, that the cause of those threats might be investigated. Dwur-loo-bah, the threatened chief, lost no time in obeying the call of the Government, and while here one of his towns was attacked, captured, sacked, and burned, and many of the inhabitants murdered. Still the Government, anxious to avoid the necessity of using military force, determined to make another conciliatory effort, and dispatched commissioners to Boombo to admonish him of the evil he was bringing upon himself and people, and, if possible, divert him from the course he was pursuing. But these friendly admonitions were received contemptuously; the commissioners insulted, and the authority of the Government rejected and defied. In this attitude Boombo has remained—making occasional attacks on Dwur-loo-bah and Tom Gum, till within a few days past, when—emboldened it may be by the forbearance of the Government to employ military force against him—he extended his depredations into the Dey Country, almost in sight of some of our settlements, burning towns and villages, and murdering scores of the inoffensive inhabitants, as well as robbing several factories established there, owned by merchants of this

place. Thus you see, sir, but one alternative appears to be left us—for this state of things must not longer exist; if so, the influence and authority of the Government is at an end, and the most disastrous results may be expected. Still it is our purpose to avoid, if possible, a conflict. I propose, in a few days, visiting Little Cape Mount—taking with me a sufficient number of men to enforce respect and obedience to the laws of the Government in case of need—and have requested all the chiefs in that country to meet me there to “talk the palaver,” and if, by any means, a peaceable adjustment can be had, and suitable reparation made with proper security, on the part of Boombo, to keep the peace, well—if not, the offending party must be expelled the country.

As far as we had been able to learn the causes of these recent outrages, they seem to be the result of a restless disposition to make war for the sake of plunder; and perhaps, as is strongly intimated by some of the country people, to obtain captives for a purpose—next of kin to the slave trade—which, if true, and I shall shortly be able to ascertain, I will timely communicate to you.

Capt. Lynch arrived here a couple or three weeks ago, and made a short excursion—some fifteen miles—with me up the St. Paul's river. He was greatly pleased with the appearance of the country, and, if possible, still more delighted at the flourishing condition of the settlement, extending for miles, on either side of the banks of that beautiful stream. I had not visited our inland settlement, for a year or two; therefore, after parting with Captain Lynch, who had to return to his ship the same evening, I extended my trip to Millsbury; and I assure you,

sir, I have never been more pleased, or felt greater satisfaction and encouragement, in regard to the future prosperity of Liberia, than during this visit. The improvements in the character, comfort and durability of the buildings, the increased size of the farms, and improvement in the mode of agriculture, the hum and bustle of a dozen brick yards, the driftiness and general happy appearance of the people, were all pleasing and gratifying indications of permanent advancement.

Captain Lynch's present object, as you are aware, is only a preliminary investigation, with the view of obtaining correct information in regard to the greatest facilities and best routes for penetrating into the interior with the least hazard. He will of course visit all the rivers betwixt this place and Cape Palmas, to satisfy himself as to the facilities afforded by river courses, &c., &c. But we already know the rivers in Liberia are only navigable for a short distance—say twenty-five or thirty miles—therefore, I think, of necessity, his course must be by inland routes. And my impression is to take his departure from the head of tide water of the St. Paul's, will be his best course. In that direction the influence of the Government extends hundreds of miles, and through a country comparatively easy of access, and, as I am led to believe, affording ample means for conveyance and subsistence.

This measure of the United States Government is vastly important to the interests of Liberia, in whatever light considered; and to Africa, especially in respect to civilization and christianity, of the greatest importance. I assure you, sir, we are all deeply interested in the success of Captain Lynch, and every facility that can be afforded by the

Government and people here will be readily extended to him. I trust Congress will adopt the suggestions, fully contained in the report of the Secretary of the Navy, in regard to this exploration, and that President Pierce and his Cabinet will favor the enterprise. I am very anxious to know the feelings of the present administration—or that will be in a few days, in regard to Liberia—and what favor we may expect, the ensuing four years. And haven't we good right to hope and expect as much from the United States as from any other Government?

I am pleased at the effort you propose to make in regard to the *Liberia Herald*. I am indeed ashamed of its present appearance, and shall feel greatly obliged if you will send us, by the earliest opportunity, a set of new type, some ink and paper—if so, I pledge myself to do all I can to make it more respectable in appearance, and of greater interest to its readers.

Mr. Dennis will doubtless write you fully in regard to the immigrants lately arrived. We are much pleased with the general appearance of the two companies for this county; they are mostly farmers and mechanics, and seem to understand what is necessary in a new country, and with but one or two exceptions, are delighted with their new homes. Mr. Dennis has managed to house them comfortably, and they are all I believe, doing remarkably well; most of them, perhaps all—except two very old men, two women, and three children—have passed successfully through the first attack of fever, and with reasonable care, have nothing now to fear. The fact is, sir, the terror of African fever seems almost to have passed away. To be sure some suffer yet very considerably, but the cases are

comparatively few, and in most of these, the cases may be traced rather to imprudence than the effects of climate. The local causes of disease are yearly being removed, and I look forward to the time, and that not very distant—if we can only procure the means of opening the country—when African fever will no longer be an obstacle in the way of emigration. Mr. Dennis has consulted with me about increasing the size of the receptacle, for emigrants, at the Virginia Settlement, by adding another story to the building. I think well of his suggestion, and have advised him to proceed with the work without delay. The additional expense will not be considered, as the roof of the old house requires to be newly shingled, and he has also a kiln of bricks on the spot—besides, the amount would be saved to the Society, in a few years, by lessening the expenses at present incurred for house-rent.— And another consideration of some importance is, to have the emigrants together while being acclimated, that the physician could have them more immediately under his control and attention. I hope my advice will meet your approbation.

I am happy to be able to inform you that our affairs generally are in as good condition and as prosperous as could reasonably be expected.— We have had no further difficulties with the Fishmen, or with Bowyer, nor do we anticipate any. The late chastisement with which they were visited has fully convinced them of

the power of the Government to maintain its authority, and I think we shall have no more trouble in that quarter. It has been thought advisable to continue Bowyer and the Tradetown territory under the law of the Government till now—the interdict, however, will be removed shortly.

All apprehensions with respect to fear for the safety of the settlement at the Cove, Buchanan, have subsided, and the settlers are busily employed in the erection of houses and planting farms. The chiefs of Grand Cape Mount are most anxious to have an American settlement formed there, and are exceeding importunate to have it effected immediately. They urge it as the only sure means of relieving the country from anarchy and confusion, and of affording protection to the inhabitants against the depredations of certain marauding chiefs who keep the country in constant alarm. These and other important considerations make it desirable that their wishes be met; we should therefore commence operations there as soon as possible, by sending up some forty or fifty men from this place.— Can you send us a good company of emigrants to locate there? What about the Ohio project for a settlement at Cape Mount? Now is the time for them to co-operate with us!

I have the honor to be, my dear sir, your ob't, humble serv't,

J. J. ROBERTS.

Rev. WM. McLAIN,
Sec. and Treas. A. C. S.

Letter from S. B. Webster to Rev. J. Mitchell.

CAPE PALMAS, Feb. 5, 1853.

REV. MR. J. MITCHELL—Dear Sir: I have arrived safe on the shore of Africa, at last. I have had a tedious time of it, having to lay at

Baltimore nearly seven months. We set sail from the city of Baltimore on the 27th of last November; forty days from that we hove in sight of Cape Mesurado. At two o'clock

we dropped anchor. I am much pleased with the country, and prospects are flattering. I took a trip up St. Paul river, some seventeen miles. I would say that a more beautiful country I never saw anywhere. I took breakfast with my friend, Mr. W. W. Findlay, justice of the peace of the county in which he lives. He and his family were all well. He is living in his own house, on his own land, and says he never was so happy in his life, as now. Instead of the death of some of his family, there is an increase of one, as fine a boy as I would wish to see. I also saw Mrs. Tompkins, of Madison, and her family. She says she would not come back for any consideration Mrs. Fry says she did not write that letter that was in circulation there. I saw several coffee and sugar farms up the river. Mr. Blackledge has a sugar mill on his farm, and many others up that river are doing well. Some are doing nothing, their fields are growing up in weeds and bushes.— They like Africa because they can live without work. The Virginia settlement appears to be the worst off of any. There is Georgia, upper and lower, and Caldwell, are flourishing places. They are making brick, building brick houses, and are trying to do something for themselves. The barques Joseph Maxwell and Linda Stewart landed some 320 emigrants. They went up the St. Paul's river. The Shirley brought 34 from Baltimore and the State of Maryland. They all stop at Cape Palmas. I shall stay here during the time I am passing through the

acclimating process; as Dr. Hall and Mr. McLain neglected to report me for Monrovia, the agent would not allow me rations or medical attendance, and so I came where I could get it. The next place the vessel stopped was at Grand Bassa, but the bar was so bad and the landing so difficult that I did not go ashore. The Bishop went ashore twice. I believe he did not like the place as well as the other places.— The next place was Sinoe; that is a beautiful place, and the country around is fine. I visited the settlements of Louisiana, Georgia, and Lexington, all of which are flourishing places. They have a good saw-mill there, and are opening farms of good size. On the 25th we landed at Cape Palmas. As far as I have been in the country I like it very much indeed. I have made an arrangement to take a school as soon as I get through the fever, either here or at Millsburg, up the St. Paul's river. There came out with us the Rev. Bishop Scott, Rev. Mr. Horn, Rev. Mr. Scott, an Episcopal minister and lady, and Miss Freeman, all white teachers, except the Bishop, who will return with the vessel.

I called on the President, and found him much of a gentleman. I think the colony of Maryland will annex themselves to the republic before long; if so, the Indianians had better make a purchase up the Cavala river, a few miles, as it is much the healthiest place on the coast of Africa. A great many come here that have no fever at all.

I remain, yours, &c.,

S. B. WEBSTER.

Favorable Action of Religious Bodies.

THE subject of Colonization was presented to the consideration of some of the largest of these at their

meetings in May, and received a cordial endorsement.

The action of the O. S. Presby-

terian Assembly in Philadelphia, which body has often given the cause its hearty endorsement, consisted in passing a brief resolution, recommending the Society to the patronage and favor of its churches.

The resolution of the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church was under almost the same circumstances, similar to that of the O. S. Presbyterian Assembly—as follows:

Resolved, That the cause of African Colonization be recommended to the practical sympathy of the congregations within our bounds.

The action of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (N. S.) at Buffalo was more full, and especially gratifying in view of the unanimity of the vote in favor of the Committee's Report, and of the fulness of the Report and resolutions.

We give it in full, as found in one of our religious exchange papers:

The New-School Assembly referred the subject to a Select Committee, Rev. Dr. Thompson chairman, who, on a subsequent day, reported as follows:

The enterprise of Colonization has been before the American people for forty years, and has been thoroughly discussed. Whatever diversity of views may prevail as to its capacity or incapacity, its effect or lack of effect, upon the subject of a final abolition of slavery, your Committee believe that very little diversity exists as to the fact that a great practical blessing to Africa, and a real social and civil benefit to the emigrant colonists, have resulted from the establishment of the Republic of Liberia.

By it the colored man is removed

from those impediments which in this land hindered the full and immediate development of his capabilities for self-government; and has been enabled at once, on a theatre to which the eyes of a civilized world are turned, to demonstrate them beyond the power of disputation, and thus to exert a mighty moral influence for the benefit and elevation of his race. By it schools, churches, the Christian Sabbath regulated government and freedom, have been set up upon the shores of a barbarous, despotic, superstitious continent, and send abroad their benign influences from year to year in an ever-increasing measure.

Thirty years after the organization of the first Colonization Society, the Colony of Liberia, yet feeble, was compelled to set forth its declaration of rights, and to assume the constitutional organization of an independent republic. This event, which marks an era in the history of Africa and her children, occurred in 1846; since which period, with a rapidity which has exceeded the anticipations of the most sanguine minds, the new nation has been acquiring strength and respectability.

The nations of Europe answered the appeal of this rising State, and cordially encouraged it by liberal treaties and open recognition. We regret that our own Government has not hitherto afforded to it the same moral support. A strange anomaly is seen in the fact that the great Republic of the world, looked to for sympathy and support by all people struggling, fails to afford sympathy and acknowledgment to a sister Republic, whose origin, whose similarity of form, and whose successful attempt at self-govern-

ment, it should seem, would make the claim almost imperative.

In view of such facts and considerations, the Committee recommend the following resolutions to be adopted as the sense of this Assembly.

1. That the original project of Colonization, so far as it proposed to introduce civilization, free government, and Christianity, among the people of Africa, merits, as it has already received, the cordial approbation and friendly sympathy of the Presbyterian Church.

2. That, as Christians and Americans, we look with delight upon the success already achieved in the rescue of more than 500 miles of sea-coast from the manifold crimes and miseries which the slave-trade inflicted upon it, in the peaceful organization and administration of Republican Government by the emigrants to Liberia, thus triumphantly vindicating their capacity for the highest duties of society.

3. That in view of the origin of the people of Liberia, of the entire correspondence of their laws and constitution with our own, and of their rapidly growing commerce and greatness, their Republic has peculiar claims, both of justice and policy, for an open recognition by the American Government; and that we sincerely regret that the Empires of France and Brazil, and the Monarchies of England, Russia and Belgium, have been permitted to anticipate the action of our country.

4. That when colored emigrants, who are already free or offered liberty by their masters at the South, on condition of their emigrating, solicit aid to reach Liberia, we cordially recommend them to the sympathies and assistance of the churches under our care.

After some remarks from Dr. Cox, the Report was unanimously adopted.

[From the Indiana State Sentinel.]

Letter from W. W. Findlay to Gov. Wright.

UPPER CALDWELL, LIBERIA, }
 March 8, 1853. }

To His Excellency the Gov. Jos. A. Wright :

SIR: As I look upon you as being an old friend of mine, I take pleasure in addressing you a few lines to let you know something about how we are getting along in Liberia, believing you to be a true friend to Liberia, and to the colored race.

I am much pleased with this country, and I do believe that every colored man, that respects himself, as a man, would do well to come here, for truly I do think that it is a good country; but like all other new countries, a man has privations to undergo, and a reasonable man can-

not expect that he can get every thing here as handy as he can in old settled countries. But if he has money he need not lack for luxuries here, and some that he cannot get in America.

To be sure there is some sickness here, in going through the acclimating process, but when we come to look at the people that come here, we must expect it. Among them that come here, there are some that are very old, some young, some men of intemperate habits, with broken constitutions, some that begin to lament as soon as they get here, because they cannot get every thing that they could get in the United States, and some of them have never

been used to providing for themselves, so these things make it go hard with some. But in the last three or four expeditions that have come out, there has been but few deaths.

And there is another thing that makes it go hard with many of them; they will not take advice.— They will eat what they please, and run in the rain and sun, which they ought not to do for a while, until they get a little used to the climate.

We have had some wars with the natives since I have been here, down at Bassa. The President had to take two hundred men and go to Cape Mount, on the account of the native disturbance up there. They came home yesterday. They got the chief Boombo and about fifty of his men, and brought them down.— And he will have his trial as soon as they can get the rest of the chiefs together.

They want to have a settlement at that place as soon as possible, as the natives are all the time fighting and making slaves of each other.— We find that they cannot be kept down unless there is a settlement there, and the Legislature at its last session passed a bill to settle that place, and the President has been holding back waiting to see what Indiana and Ohio were going to do, in regard to selecting lands, as they have said that they wanted that place for a settlement. And the Government has about as many calls on her treasury as she is able to get along with, so I should be glad to hear from the Hoosier and Buck-eye States. And I should be very happy, and think it a great honor if I should be able to help lay the foundation of that new State, and for which I should look back to my old home with much veneration.

Now I shall say something about agriculture and the prospects. This country is, I suppose, as good a coffee and sugar country, as there is in any place in the world, at least it is pronounced so by those that pretend to judge of these things. We may plant coffee, and on the same land raise arrow-root, bird-pepper, or ginger at the same time, and by so doing keep the coffee clean, after it is planted—raise a crop of arrow-root, ginger, or bird-pepper, which I believe will pay all the other expenses, and will pay the interest until the coffee commences to bear, which will be about the third year.

And now in the States, there are several gentlemen that have offered to find men, some of their acquaintance in this country, to go into the coffee speculation, which they cannot help making money at, if the persons who undertake this business will do any thing; so I know there are men plenty in Indiana, that have money, and to spare, and I do think if they will go into partnership with me, I will be able to make money for them and myself. If there should be a friend of mine, or a friend to Liberia, who will go into that business, I should be happy in hearing from him. The pepper, ginger and such things as I should raise, I should expect those who went in with me to attend to it in America, to sell these things and send me in return such things as I should need to carry on business with. If there should be any that would be willing to risk money in that way, I should be glad to hear from them.

I have been appointed a Justice of the Peace in Caldwell county.

Nothing more, than I remain,

Your humble servant,

W. W. FINDLAY.

Letter from James C. Minor to George Sample.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,
July 6, 1853.

Rev. Sir:—Will you be kind enough to publish this letter in the Repository, and oblige,

Your humble servant,
GEO. SAMPLE.

Rev. W. McLain.

—
MONROVIA, LIBERIA,
April 18, 1853.

Dear Sir: By the reception of this letter you may know that I am living, thank God, and hope that you are well. Should you ever take a notion to come to this Republic. I would advise you to bring with you the following named articles in as large quantity as you can conveniently do: pork, beef, flour, fish, assorted; mackerel, herrings, smoked and pickled; codfish, soap, tea,

coffee, butter, lard, dry goods, assorted; bleached and unbleached cottons, shirting cotton, domestic plaids, shoes, stockings, table knives and forks, bonnet ribbons, muslins of various patterns, for ladies wear; white muslins, spools of cotton, skeins do., pins, needles, tooth brushes, and in fine any and every thing that you can. And if you have not the means to purchase these articles, you can get some good friend to give you a credit of some four or five hundred dollars for a few months, and you can soon sell enough of them to pay for them. In your selections for ladies wear, do get some lady to assist you to make choices, for the ladies here are very flashy and wear no mean dresses.

Yours, &c.,
JAMES C. MINOR.

Mr. George Sample.

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Address of Capt. Foote,

AT THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW YORK STATE COL. SOCIETY.

MR. PRESIDENT:—It is with no ordinary degree of embarrassment that I appear before you on this occasion, as it was not till a few hours since that I was apprised of the honor intended me. It seems that I am called upon now to fill up a gap left by the absence of a reverend Doctor of Divinity, far-famed for his eloquence, and I find myself in his place, before this large and intellectual audience. What apology can I offer for assenting at the request of friends to address you? It is this, and this only, that I have been to Liberia, and I can state facts, and facts are always the strongest arguments. It is unnecessary, before this intelligent audience, to

state or go into the history of colonization at the time when a small colony was planted at Cape Mesurado on the coast of Africa, under the superintendence of several governors, one of whom is present here this evening. It is also unnecessary to state that, after four or five administrations of that colony under white men sent from this country, General Joseph J. Roberts, a colored man, was appointed to command and administer affairs there for several years, until after the colony declared itself independent and established a Republic; that he was elected President of that Republic, and holds the office to this day. When in Washington last winter,

President Fillmore asked me how President Roberts appeared. I was about saying, as well as any President, but I thought that would be invidious, and replied, "As well as the Governors of our States generally."

Liberia has now an extent of about five hundred miles of sea-coast, a depth of near forty or fifty miles, and a population of one hundred and fifty thousand souls. The slave trade, formerly so rife there, now gives place to a legal commerce, in the amount of exports and imports respectively, of \$500,000 annually. The government of Liberia is modelled very much after that of the United States; but no white man there is eligible to any office under the government. Of the natural history of Liberia very little is known. President Roberts, however, informed me, when I was there, that iron ore was found in large masses twenty miles in the interior, and that it was malleable without the process of smelting. The soil is productive of all tropical fruits, and persons can live there with comparatively little effort.

The religious character of Liberia struck me most favorably, and another officer who had been there, while walking with me one Sunday in New-Haven, remarked, "This is the most moral place I have seen, except Monrovia, in Liberia." I was struck with the good habits and order of the people there, and, I must also say, in finding so much mind and character developed among that people. I had an opportunity not only of seeing and associating with the President of Liberia, the Chief Justice, the Attorney-General, State officers, Senators and Representatives, but I went among the lowly—from the upper-ten down to

the very substratum of society—and I found, with scarcely an exception, that they were intelligent and happy. They said, "We now all feel free," and I was particularly struck with that one trait. We find that colored people in this country, no matter how favorable circumstances may be, feel under a certain sense of inferiority; but among this people I remarked that they felt a self-respect and independence which is not theirs in this country. We felt as if we were not holding intercourse with colored people, but people of our own color, and we found a degree of intelligence among them which surprised us all. If President Roberts were to visit this country, there is no gentleman I should welcome more heartily to my home and family.

In the report which has been read in your hearing, it is stated that five Governments have acknowledged the independence of Liberia; and yet our own Government, which planted that colony, has not yet acknowledged her independence, though it reflects greater credit and honor upon us to have established that colony than any thing we could have done. That colony has succeeded, when the colonists of Sierra Leone failed; for there they kept it under the jurisdiction and in the hands of white men, but here in Liberia we have thrown them upon their own resources, and they are now showing the people of the Old World the wonderful spectacle that they and the people of the United States are the only people capable of self-government. While in France and other governments of Europe they have tried the experiment of a Republic and failed, we see in Liberia the people carrying on the government seven years without the

aid of white people, establishing schools and progressing in all the improvements of civilization. Looking at the influence of Liberia upon the heathen, who can withhold his heart and prayers that God should prosper that people? And let us all use our power and influence to prevail upon our Government to acknowledge her independence. Let there be action among the people of this country, so that public opinion will reach Congress and the Government recognize her independence. If we investigate and agitate this subject, we will find that it is not only our duty but our interest to recognise Liberia. Great Britain was among the first to recognize her independence. She has a Consulate there—has invited President Roberts to visit England; and when there he was very well received, even among the aristocracy, a noble family having already taken his daughter to educate. Thus, while they are carrying out British philanthropy, they are also subserving the commercial interests of Great Britain; and it behoves us as commercial men, as patriots, and especially as Christians, that we should do all we can in influencing our Government to acknowledge their independence, and do all we can to nationalize the Parent Society, with its auxiliary societies, to whom Liberia owes its very existence.

There is one point to which I wish to allude in my remarks—the audience will bear witness that they are exceedingly extempore—and that is the influence of the establishment of the armed squadrons of Great Britain and the United States. It has long been the practice in our State Legislatures, and in the addresses of members of Congress, and in the

addresses of Colonization Societies themselves, to speak of armed squadrons as being worse than useless on the coast of Africa. President Roberts enjoined it upon me to use all my influence, not only to have the squadron retained upon the coast, but increased.

Let us look at it for a moment. Suppose the squadrons of the United States and Great Britain were withdrawn. Why, the slave-traders of Brazil, Spain, France, Portugal, Sardinia and other countries would, with their slaves, go even to Liberia itself, which is but an infant republic and incapable of resisting them; because they would instigate the natives to make war upon them.—It is important, in that point of view, that we should have a force on the coast of Africa. Sir George Jackson, the British Commissioner, who was in this country for some time, and has been in Sierra Leone and to the south coast of Africa as commissioner under the treaty with Portugal for the suppression of the slave trade—a member of the mixed commission—in a communication to me, speaks of the importance, not only of maintaining the present force, but of increasing it, until the slave trade shall be finally and forever destroyed, and also for the purpose of sustaining and encouraging Liberia. Our missionaries at Gaboon also speak of the importance of a large squadron upon that coast, as it regards the security and safety of the missions and the protection of Liberia itself—the suppression of the slave trade and the protection of her legal commerce. I hear it often said that the climate of Liberia is unhealthy, and, therefore, why send out officers and men there? If the interests of the country require an armed force there, or anywhere else,

it is an unmilitary objection to assign as a reason that the station is an unhealthy one. But just look at the condition of the colored man of this country. Suppose the wishes of philanthropists were carried out, and he were everything heart could wish—cultivated in intellect and refined in taste; yet while nominally free, he is still a bondman while connected in his social relations to the white man, as the Anglo-Saxon race never will and never ought to blend with the colored race. Colonization to Liberia holds out the only remedy, if we regard what is best adapted to the condition of the African. In this country, when he goes North the percentage of death increases; and while it is unhealthy for the white man in Africa, the climate is peculiarly adapted to the colored man, because statistics show that the percentage of death is greater in Baltimore than in Liberia, in New York greater still and altogether greater in Canada, showing that Providence has designed this very thing as a safeguard to the colored man against the encroachments of the whites.—I feel myself on this occasion called upon to say a few words in reference to the slave trade. It has been extirpated along 500 miles of the coast, where it was so rife a few years ago. Colonization did this, and nothing but Colonization will give us security that it will be permanently suppressed. But while the slave trade is suppressed along 500 miles of the coast, as I stated before, there are still 1500 miles of coast that are under the hands of slave dealers, on which I have made three captures myself during the two years I was cruising upon that coast, in co-operation with the British squadron. Let me state a fact here which appears generally not to

be understood. It is often stated that our vessels capture few or no slave traders, and the English capture all; but it should be borne in mind that our Government has only five vessels on the station, and the English no less than twenty-five. I feel as if I had already trespassed upon the time of this audience too long, but I wish to make a remark or two in relation to the slave trade being considered piracy. Congress has declared it piracy, but it is piracy only in a municipal sense, and not by the laws of nations. An American vessel may pass an English cruiser full of slaves, for an English cruiser has no right to interfere with her, provided she is *bona fide* an American vessel, and therefore our slave vessels are amenable only to American cruisers.

We hear a great deal said about the flag being proof of nationality. The flag is *prima facie* evidence, but is not conclusive. Some little difficulty has occurred, growing out of the grave questions connected with the detention of traders. But I must say here that the English Government and English officers have always acted and are acting in good faith in their efforts to suppress the slave trade, and the squadron which they maintain on the coast of Africa is doing a great work in its suppression. President Roberts feels under great obligations to them; and I would here publicly say, that the English officers were ready at any time to assist our merchant vessels in distress; and were ready to subscribe to the doctrines set forth in our orders. In fact, I have read the orders established by the Court of Admiralty, and they declare positively of their cruisers that it is no part of their business to interfere with vessels that are really American, even if they have slaves on board.

I have thus, very imperfectly, I fear, described the prominent features of Liberia, the African squadron, and the African slave trade; and I have thus spoken with regard to the importance of a maintenance of a military force on the coast of Africa, in the hope that the remarks which I have presented, in so extempore and incoherent a manner,

may make an impression upon the public mind; and I am confident that, when this matter is fairly understood, the country will see that the squadron and Colonization must go together, must harmonize and co-operate with each other, in order to sustain Liberia and suppress the African slave trade.

[From the Baltimore American.]

**Letters from Liberia.**

A few days since Mr. John S. Walker, a worthy and intelligent colored citizen of Baltimore, handed us for perusal a number of private letters received by him from persons who had emigrated from this city to Liberia, and whose character for veracity and rectitude of conduct are well known to their acquaintances here. The writers all concur in speaking very favorably of their adopted country, and express themselves not only satisfied but delighted with the change they have made. They represent the climate as being peculiarly congenial, and the soil as exceedingly fertile, and state that the emigrants from the United States have been generally very successful in securing homes for themselves, and acquiring the means of comfortable livelihood. Some one or two instances are spoken of where emigrants have been unfortunate, but this is attributed to causes likely to be met with everywhere, and is not in the least calculated to diminish the force of the statement that the country affords greater facilities and opportunities for the advancement of the colored race than they can hope to enjoy in any other part of the world.

We give below extracts from letters written by Asbury F. Johns and Jacob M. Moore, now citizens of

Liberia, both of whom are well known in this city, and any statements of theirs we are assured are worthy of fullest confidence. Mr. Johns writes under date of March 16, 1853:

"Although I do not intend to persuade any man to immigrate here, yet I do say that I would not exchange my position here with that of any colored man in the United States. I love Africa, her children and her people, and though I claim kindred with all the children of Ham, dispersed wherever they may be throughout the length and breadth of the earth, yet particularly the people of Liberia are my people—their God is my God—the weal or woe of their country my interest. We are establishing here, through the Providence of God, and under, I believe, His especial omniscient care and protection, a home and an asylum for the oppressed sons and daughters of Ham, a sovereignty and a nationality, for we are a distinct and independent nation. \* \* In relation to your coming here, I know you can make a good living and be serviceable to the country, and so can any one else who comes here with that determination; but, as I said before, I will solicit no one to come here."



Under date of March 14, 1853, Moore writes as follows:

"FRIEND WALKER: We are all in good health and prosperity. \* \* I have more than I can do daily, and that to my profit. My income here is nearly one hundred dollars per month. I attend to the immigrants at the Virginia reception house, for which I get forty-two dollars and fifty cents per month; but this does not interfere with my private business." He then alludes to his family and friends, all of whom are spoken of as being in good health and engaged in profitable business. "John Bowie is the only one of the expedition who is not doing well. He is working out by day's work for other people." [The expedition spoken of left here in the barque Liberia Packet in 1851, and

numbered upwards of sixty persons.] "Politics run high here now, as our Presidential election comes off next May. The nominees are: Samuel Benedict for President, and E. J. Roy for Vice President; and J. J. Roberts for President, S. A. Benson for Vice President. \* \* You know me well—come out here and you will never regret it, and come at once. Your six months' provisions will give you a sufficient start. I only brought sixteen dollars with me, and after eighteen months I am worth some hundreds, clear of all demands.

In relation to the condition of the immigrants, the other letters corroborate the statements of Messrs. Johns and Moore, and several of the writers are anxious to have their friends follow them.

#### General Baptist State Convention.

MACON, April 25th, 1853.

To the Editor of the Georgia Citizen:

Sir: I attended the General Baptist State Convention at Atlanta, which has just concluded its proceedings, and though not a member was especially gratified to observe the courtesy, good order and harmony which attended all the deliberations of this large and influential body of Christians. I saw nothing and heard nothing, during its session, unbecoming the ministers and disciples of Christ associated for the enforcement of his truth and the advancement of his kingdom. Impressive discourses were delivered in the various churches.

Strong resolutions were adopted against the retailing and use of ardent spirits, encouraging measures devised for the circulation of religious books, while the cause of African missions was sanctioned, as by one mind, and most liberally aid-

ed by the contributions of the Convention.

An adjournment was proposed and carried, in order to give opportunity for an address on the subject of African Colonization, by the Rev. R. R. Gurley, of Washington city, whose statements, we learn, are confirmed by the concurrent testimony of the Rev. Eli Ball, and the Rev. T. J. Bowen, both of whom have recently visited Liberia. Mr. Bowen is truly a remarkable man.—A native of De Kalb county, in this State, and still a young man, and minister of the Baptist church, he, some three years ago, formed the bold and perilous design of planting Christianity in Central Africa. The Southern Baptist Board of Missions commissioned him to go forth and explore the country, and with a daring spirit, which nothing could deter, and an ability and knowledge of mankind, which difficulties and op-

position could hardly defeat, he has penetrated to regions and a people which no white man had ever before seen: a country high, salubrious, beautiful and fruitful; a people numerous, inhabiting many cities of from ten to fifty thousand souls, acquainted with agriculture and some of the more useful arts. A people courteous, hospitable, and honest, believing in one and only *one* God, anxious to be instructed, and ready to listen with deep interest to those who explain to them the object and precepts of the Gospel. Mr. Bowen

is soon to return to that country, (Yarriba) and in company with such other missionaries as may be ready to devote their lives to this newly discovered and most interesting people, to give his best energies to the work of their salvation. Should his life be preserved, we may look for great and beneficent results from this enterprize, and from his bold and zealous, and well-considered movements, rich commercial advantages may be secured to this country, as well as more imperishable blessings to Africa. AMICUS.

**Letter from John Morris, to an Officer of the U. S. Navy.**

FISHTOWN,  
Grand Bassa Co., Liberia,  
Feb. 9th, 1853.

DEAR SIR:—According to your request, I beg leave to submit to your consideration my opinion of the new settlement, now known as Fishtown in Buchanan. I would remark, in the first place, that I have not visited many of the other places—but as far as I have visited I think most candidly, that Fishtown is the finest situation in Liberia—and from the time I have resided in this place, subject more or less to keeping watch in the *Barracks* every night, it is my humble opinion the most healthy place that I have yet visited. This place affords good water; as good as any that can be found along the coast.—When the settlement is formed, the spring or watering place will be in the centre of the town—a stream of pure water about one and a half miles in length. As regards the land, it is good, and we have a great deal cleared down, and planted in potatoes. On the South side of the settlement is a small

river, not very wide, but deep enough for small boats, and on the margin of the river an abundance of good timber for house building, &c.—There are several places on the river that will answer for mill seats. Persons wishing to come out to this country, possessing small capital, can live with ease, if they are industrious. This is no country for the lazy man. We want men of intelligence and money; and our country will be an honor to ourselves and others. We would be glad to see a great many more of the American traders on the coast, in opposition to the English traders, who are now monopolizing the trade.—The Americans can, if they will, do a great business on the Coast, as they have just such goods and provisions as are constantly needed by us, and also the natives. I would say much more, but supposing you to be in much haste, I will close, and on your return will write my views more lengthy.

Yours,

Respectfully,

JOHN MORRIS.

**Letter from Gen. J. N. Lewis.**

MONROVIA, March 12, 1853.

*Rev. and Dear Sir* :—I suppose you will receive from the authorities information respecting public affairs. So far as I can judge, the prospects of Liberia are certainly very encouraging. It can scarcely be believed how rapidly every branch of industry is prosecuted. Our farmers are giving earnest heed to the soil, and their farms are in a prosperous condition. A large quantity of sugar will be manufactured on the St. Paul's this season, and the attention paid to the growing of coffee is great.

Our trade increases wonderfully; indeed it outstrips all calculations that have been made; and if we can keep the natives from warring with each other, it will increase within the next five years more than 100 per cent. You have heard of the difficulties among the chieftains at Cape Mount. Every exertion has been used by the Government to settle them, and large amounts of money have been expended by us for the purpose; but all have effected nothing. Boombo, backed by George Cain—the former of Grand Cape Mount, and the latter of Little Cape Mount,—has done much to disturb the quietness of our

Republic. President Roberts left here on the 1st inst., for Little Cape Mount, with about 200 armed men, for the purpose of settling the difficulties. He returned in a week's time, bringing Boombo with him; *not a gun was fired—not a drop of blood was shed*. It is probable, that if another had gone in the President's place, there would have been fighting.

"Fish Town" in "Buchanan," is permanently settled, and the settlers there are busily clearing and building. All the Grand Bassa natives are on the best terms with our Government, and excepting the Trade Town country, with which our Government has interdicted intercourse, all the countries known as the Bassa country are in peace and amity with us.

You have heard of President Roberts' return from England, and of his success there.

The new British Consul arrived in the last steamer.

The late immigrants are getting on finely, and they are contented.

Very respectfully, your ob't ser'vt,  
J. N. LEWIS.

REV. Wm. McLain,  
*Secretary and Treas. Am. Col.  
Soc. Washington city.*

**Extract from a Letter from J. S. Wise & Co.**

CONTAINING EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS RECEIVED FROM LIBERIA.

CHURCHLAND, Norfolk Co., Va.  
May 16, 1853.

*Rev. W. McLain.*

DEAR SIR:—We have received several letters from the emigrants, from which we beg leave to give a few extracts, which you may use as you think proper.

*John Young*, a man of great worth of character, and some means, writes under date of Monrovia, March 12,

1853: "I have purchased seventy acres of land on the St. Paul's river. I am much pleased thus far with my new home and country. I enjoy remarkably good health; and if it continues, I have no doubt of doing well."

*Jerry Elliot*, one of the most correct men we ever knew, writes thus, in a letter dated March 11, 1853: "I have never had the fever since

here I have been. In short, my health has been better than it has been for the last seven years. My wife and oldest son are now down with the fever. The balance of the children are tolerably well. As far as I have seen and learnt of Liberia, I am very well pleased with it. It seems that industry and economy are all that is wanting to make this a happy and flourishing country. And as for myself I intend to strive all I can; and with the blessing of God I will not suffer."

*Isaac Young*, a very respectable man, of good sound common sense, writes as follows: "We are all doing well in point of health. We find some things better than we expected and some things not so good;

although I would not, under any circumstances, return to the United States to remain. My family have been down with the fever, but they are all better; but as to myself I have not been sick a day since I arrived here."

*Mike Ash*, a worthy and industrious man, writes, "I have found the country very agreeable; and all that is wanting here is industry and economy. I had the fever about five days, my wife about four. Both of us are now well as ever."

*Isaac Deans*, a very shrewd business man, has purchased land, thinks he will do well, and seems to like the country very much.

Very respectfully,  
J. S. WISE & Co.

**Letter from Pres. Roberts, to Rev. J. Mitchell.**

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

MONROVIA, *March 15th*, 1853.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 23d April last, by Mr. Webster, was handed to me only a few days ago. Having just returned from a visit to Little Cape Mount, I have now only a moment in which to write you a line in acknowledgment.

I had heard indirectly of the action taken by your Legislature, in regard to the purchase of territory within this Republic, for a settlement composed of persons of color from the State of Indiana. As yet I have received no communication from the State authorities on the subject. I am, therefore, ignorant of the details of the plan proposed;

I may venture to say, however, that the Government here will entertain any proposition the State of Indiana makes consistent with the interests of the Republic. Grand Cape Mount is perhaps the most desirable location, at present, in the Republic, for a new settlement, and if your State wishes to secure it, no time should be lost.

Mr. Findlay is here and well. Mr. Smith has not yet returned from the United States.

I am, dear sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. ROBERTS

Rev. J. Mitchell, Indianapolis, Ind.

[From the Liberia Herald, April 6th.]

**Trial and Sentence of Boombo.**

MONROVIA, *April 6th*, 1853.

WE have seldom witnessed the trial of a case producing so much interest as that of Boombo's. The readers of the "Herald," need not be told, that Boombo is a chieftain of Little Cape Mount, that he had voluntarily entered into an arrangement with the Government of Liberia, and subscribed to demean himself according to

the laws and constitution—also, that he and his people lived on lands purchased by the Government of Liberia from the native owners. Boombo, though bound by his solemn engagements to refrain from wars, and not to disturb the peace and quietness of the country, has repeatedly, since he placed himself under the laws of Liberia, broken his engagements

by carrying on predatory wars, destroying towns and murdering and carrying into captivity hundreds of inoffensive men, women, and children. To all the remonstrances of Government, Boombo gave no heed, and his bloody career did not end until he was brought to this City a prisoner. George Cain of Grand Cape Mount, is also amenable to the laws of Liberia; and it is now well ascertained that he was the principal actor in all the disturbances created in the Little Cape Mount country. Boombo, it appears, acted under his direction.

At the last Court of "Quarter Sessions," Boombo was indicted for "*High Misdemeanor*"—the indictment set forth a general allegation and three special counts. The first count charged the prisoner with violating his obligations and allegiance to the Government, and that he did procure and make war upon and against one Dwarloo Bey and certain other Goulah chiefs, occupying a portion of the territories of Grand and Little Cape Mount—that he murdered the inhabitants—carried into captivity large numbers of the defenceless; sacked, burned and pillaged towns and villages and laid waste the country. The second count charged, that Boombo violated, &c., &c., as before, that he did procure and make war upon and against one Weaver, a Dey chieftain—crossing the Little Cape Mount river, and entering the Dey country for that purpose; that he murdered inhabitants, carried others into captivity, and sacked, burned, and pillaged towns and villages and laid waste the country. The third count, charged that Boombo did violate, &c., &c., as before, and that he committed felony, by seizing and carrying off merchandize from factories belonging to citizens of Monrovia. The Attorney General, Wm.

Draper, Esq. was assisted in this case, by David A. Madison, Esq., of Buchanan, Grand Bassa. D. T. Harriss, and J. B. Phillips, Esqrs., appeared for the prisoner, and we are pleased to say that these gentlemen did all that honest and patriotic men could do for a man under such circumstances. They ably and eloquently defended the prisoner upon every point that formality and technicality would admit of, but as they could not argue the lock off the door; and as the evidence, especially that given by prisoner's witnesses, was point blank against Boombo, the verdict was *guilty of each count*.

The leading counsel for the prisoner, D. T. Harriss, Esq., ably entered into a constitutional argument in relation to the quantum of punishment that should be inflicted upon the prisoner, appealing impressively to the Jury and Court in behalf of the prisoner.

The sentence was—restitution, restoration, and reparation of goods stolen, people captured, and damages committed:—to pay a fine of \$500.00 and be imprisoned for two years. When the sentence was pronounced the convict shed tears, regarding the ingredient of imprisonment in his sentence, to be almost intolerable. It is hoped that this will prove a salutary example to all other chieftains under the jurisdiction of this Government, that they may henceforward, be convinced of the determination and power of the Government to administer justice in the premises. It is the belief of many, that Boombo's punishment as per sentence is too great, but we believe to the contrary. Until rigorous measures are used to deter Chieftains from carrying on their predatory wars, there cannot be any guarantee, but that some part of our coast will always be in a state of savage warfare.

### The Civilization of Africa.

THERE is no greater problem of this age than the civilization of Africa. There is no more wonderful illustration of the ways of Divine Providence, and of the progress of the human race, through error, and folly, and sin, to certain and enduring good. The unbounded resources of Africa, which have slept undeveloped since the Creation, are about to yield to the touch of commerce and civilization. The tribes

whose native and inherited barbarism has been growing darker and apparently more hopeless through long ages of ignorance and brutality, are slowly preparing to take a place among the nations. The time is approaching, and is approaching more rapidly than such revolutions are generally made, when the commercial nations shall compete for the trade with Africa, and when the stimulus which this will give to its

production shall develop the resources of the country, and shall establish a regular industry along the coast and constantly pushing to the interior all the results of trade, commerce, and intelligent industry will gradually follow. This, and this alone, will be the means of putting an end to the slave trade. Armies cannot do it, fleets cannot do it. Treaties and compacts are in vain to enforce it. Commerce and civilization alone can fix the limits of this great reproach of the age. When the Eastern coast of Africa is in the hands of civilized christian govern-

ment; or within its control, the infamous traffic will be suppressed, but not before. No more worthy work can employ the attention of philanthropists than the colonization of Africa. We trust that it will receive every encouragement from our Government, and that on some plan, under the protection of the Government, regular steam communication may be established between this country and Liberia. We owe much to Africa, and it is in this way that we can best discharge the debt that has been accumulating for centuries.—*Providence Journal.*

#### Liberia Coffee.

By politeness of our respected neighbor, SOLOMON STURGES, Esq., who is one of the Directors of the American Colonization Society, we have been furnished with a sample of coffee from Liberia, accompanied with the subjoined note. We accept it gratefully, as a specimen of the products of a glorious young Republic, in the early success and rising prospects of which we greatly rejoice. May it ever continue a free and Christian nation, and may the sun of its prosperity never set.

N. B. We have tried the coffee, and our family concurs in the opinion that it is of superior quality.

—  
PUTNAM, OHIO,  
March 12, 1853.

BRO. BASSETT.—*My Dear Sir:*—

I send you a small sample of Liberia coffee. I wish I could send more.

You will I think find its flavor superior to any you have seen. In my judgment, it is superior to the Mocha. The time is not distant, I trust, when we shall derive our principal supply, of not only coffee, but also cotton, rice, sugar and other productions of the South, from Africa. Perhaps *gold* may yet be received from there, in greater abundance even than from California.

That commerce will be an important means of introducing the arts of civilization into Africa, I have but little doubt, and I believe the day of her redemption is at hand.

In haste, your friend,  
SOLOMON STURGES.

#### Jim Dent.

THE annexed letter from Dr. Jas. Hall, agent of the Maryland Colonization Society, to Mrs. Col. Wever, of Werverton, Md., will advise the donors of the fund for the redemption of the slave James Dent, and his emigration to Liberia, that the

object has been accomplished. Jim is a fine old fellow, and the meeting between him and his family, who have gone to Liberia before him, will be one which benevolent men would love to look upon.—

chusetts, the ratio of insanity among the free negroes was one to every 43. In Virginia, 1 to 1286. In Missouri, 1 to 979. In Illinois, 1 to 47. The census of 1850 showed that there was one blind person to every 2445 whites, 1 blind to every 2645 slaves, whilst among the free colored persons of the Paradise of the Abolitionists at the North, there is *one blind to every eight hundred and seventy*. There is one *idiot* to

every 1040 slaves, and one idiot to every 436 free blacks at the North! The total of afflicted, of blind, deaf, dumb, and idiotic, and insane among slaves at the South, is *one to every 1057*—while these horrid maladies are endured among the free blacks of the North, under the care of Gerrit Smith, Garrison, Aunt Harriet and Douglass, in the ratio of one to every *three hundred and eleven!*

[From the Maryland Colonization Journal.]

### **A New British Protectorate.**

**A NEW BRITISH PROTECTORATE.**—It is stated that the question of a British Protectorate over the Republic of Liberia, in Africa, has been mooted in political circles in Washington. The proposition to our government is, to consent that Liberia shall in future be 'protected' by England, and by this plan obviate the necessity for direct diplomatic relations between Liberia and the United States."

The above is one of the "paragraphs going the rounds of the press," whence emanating, or by what authority, we know not; but if we are to understand that the "being mooted in the political circles in Washington," means that any scheme of the kind is favored by our government, we know of no polite terms sufficiently expressive of our views and feelings in regard to a proposition so monstrous. Having for the past twenty years been familiar with every thing connected with, or affecting the interests of Liberia, we, in common with all its friends, feel a deep regret, even indignation, that our government should so long have neglected to recognize that infant Republic—a Republic modelled after our own,

and founded by those who have gone out *from* us because here they could not become a part *of* us. But in the consummation of this event, so devoutly to be wished by every friend of Liberia and the sacred cause of liberty and the elevation of humanity throughout the world, we have patiently but anxiously waited, fully trusting that our government would, sooner or later, do this mere act of justice to its offspring—we have waited with a confidence that *Right would ultimately prevail*. But we cannot tolerate the miserable substitute of this "British Protectorate," and we marvel that the American press, ever so jealous of British aggression, claims, or protection of any kind, should give place to the above paragraph. It says, "the proposition to our government is," &c. Who proposes any thing of the kind to our government, and by what authority? "Obviate the necessity for direct diplomatic relations," &c. Is Brother Jonathan's hand so clean that he cannot extend even his little finger to this *natural* offspring, while he is clutching Cuba, Mexico, the Sandwich Islands, and begging to be admitted to a paw-shake with far-off Japan?

Colonization movement in this country and in Africa. His first visit to Liberia was made in 1824, when the colony was new. On that occasion he read to the 250 black citizens of the infant republic, their form of Government, which was adopted by uplifted hands. In 1849 he went there again, finding an advance full of wonder and promise.

Mr. G. mentioned several names of eminent men, prominent in the Colonization effort in this country—such as Chief Justice Marshall, Mr. Frelinghuysen, President Day, &c., and expressed his extreme regret at hearing the leading speakers in the recent Colored Convention consign them and all Colonizationists to “infernal fires.” These colored men, he considered as laboring under a fatal delusion. Emigration presents the only avenue for them to reach a position of national re-

spectability. If they possessed a tithing of the spirit which animated the founders of this Republic, they would seek a country where they and their posterity could look for independence, honor, and happiness.

We noticed among the crowd of deeply interested listeners to Mr. G's. remarks, many of our most thoughtful, intelligent, and influential citizens. The public mind evidently appreciates more than ever before, the fact that emancipation in this country brings, and can bring to the colored people very few of the legitimate fruits of freedom, while it is evident that if they possess qualities deserving of liberty they will be able to build up in Africa a government and nation of their own, as our oppressed forefathers did in America.

#### Missions of the M. E. Church in Liberia.

HAVING made some inquiry as to the condition of the missionary work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Liberia, we have been obligingly furnished with the following reply. We doubt not that the result of Bishop Scott's late visit will be to give new interest and impetus to the work :

MISSION ROOMS METH. EPIS. CHURCH,  
NEW YORK, May 7, 1853.

*Rev. J. B. Pinney :*

DEAR SIR.—There are in our missions in Liberia 1185 colonists, members of our churches ; 116 na-

tives do. do. ; 115 candidates or probationers ; 19 local preachers or licentiates ; 15 Sunday-schools ; 789 colonist children, pupils in do. ; 50 children of natives in do. ; 99 officers and teachers ; 20 week-day schools—513 scholars ; 7 schools among the natives—127 do. ; 15 Bible classes ; \$1,573 10 collected for missionary purposes ! We have 21 missionaries employed, all colored men, and expect to add at least 4 to the number the current year.

Respectfully,

DAVID TERRY.

#### The Physical Condition of Blacks North and South.

THE Richmond Examiner publishes an interesting statistical article, contrasting the physical condition of the free blacks of the North, and the slaves of the South. The Examiner says :—

In Maine there are 1355 free blacks, of whom 94 are insane—*one to fourteen!* In Louisiana, there were 45 insane out of 193,194 slaves—one in every *four thousand three hundred and ten.* In Massa-



chusetts, the ratio of insanity among the free negroes was one to every 43. In Virginia, 1 to 1286. In Missouri, 1 to 979. In Illinois, 1 to 47. The census of 1850 showed that there was one blind person to every 2445 whites, 1 blind to every 2645 slaves, whilst among the free colored persons of the Paradise of the Abolitionists at the North, there is one blind to every eight hundred and seventy. There is one idiot to

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The above is one of the "paragraphs going the rounds of the press," whence emanating, or by what authority, we know not; but if we are to understand that the "being mooted in the political circles in Washington," means that any scheme of the kind is favored by our government, we know of no polite terms sufficiently expressive of our views and feelings in regard to a proposition so monstrous. Having for the past twenty years been familiar with every thing connected with, or affecting the interests of Liberia, we, in common with all its friends, feel a deep regret, even indignation, that our government should so long have neglected to recognize that infant Republic—a Republic modelled after our own,

and founded by those who have gone out *from* us because here they could not become a part *of* us. But in the consummation of this event, so devoutly to be wished by every friend of Liberia and the sacred cause of liberty and the elevation of humanity throughout the world, we have patiently but anxiously waited, fully trusting that our government would, sooner or later, do this mere act of justice to its offspring—we have waited with a confidence that *Right would ultimately prevail*. But we cannot tolerate the miserable substitute of this "British Protectorate," and we marvel that the American press, ever so jealous of British aggression, claims, or protection of any kind, should give place to the above paragraph. It says, "the proposition to our government is," &c. Who proposes any thing of the kind to our government, and by what authority? "Obviate the necessity for direct diplomatic relations," &c. Is Brother Jonathan's hand so clean that he cannot extend even his little finger to this *natural* offspring, while he is clutching Cuba, Mexico, the Sandwich Islands, and begging to be admitted to a paw-shake with far-off Japan?

But there is another party to this bargain of Protectorate, not in the "political circles of Washington." Liberia herself may and will have a word to say. *She wants no protection. She has never asked protection of Great Britain or of these United States, and we trust in God she never will.* "LET LIBERIA FOREVER BE FREE," said her renowned historian—and so let say all her friends. She asks of our government *recognition*, nothing more. If that is granted—well. She will yet do us honor. If not—let the political circles of Washington keep "hands off." She asks none of their mediation for Protectorates. She once rejected British protection when her very existence was at stake. In the darkest hour the Colony ever knew, when but a handful of colored men with their families were clustered on Cape Mesurado, surrounded by thousands of

armed savages, bent on their destruction, an English vessel of war anchored in the Roads, and on learning the peril of the Colony, the commander offered to land his marine forces and defend the Colony if he could be allowed to plant the British flag on the Cape. "No, sir," said old Elijah Johnson, then commander-in-chief, "we want no flag raised on this 'ere Cape that will cause us more trouble to haul down than it will to flog the natives." Men evincing such a spirit in times of peril, will hardly be thankful for the diplomatism and interference of the political circles in Washington. If the American government will not recognize Liberia as one of the nations of the earth, let not her politicians in Washington or elsewhere add insult to injury, by negotiating a master for her—or the American press circulate paragraphs like the above.

#### The Slave Law.

THE Alton Telegraph copies a statement which gives an instance of the practical enforcement of the Illinois Slave Law in Washington county. A colored man, after a confinement of six weeks in the county jail, was on the 20th, sold to Marcus G. Faulkner, of Grand

Point, for the sum of \$4 75 for one month. At the expiration of that time, unless he leaves the State, he is again to be arrested, and sold to the highest bidder, which may be for a month, a year, a dozen years, or for life.—*Springfield, (Ill.) Journal.*

[From the Virginia Colonizationist.]

#### To Agents and other Persons Concerned, in getting ready Emigrants to Liberia, in Virginia.

A strict attention to the following suggestions will save us much trouble. Such evidence as was deemed sufficient by the old board, will not be satisfactory to the present one. They have so declared by rejecting a paper because it omitted to state the county or corporation in which the emigrant resided.

Be particular in stating the sex, age, name and place of residence of each person. The appropriation by the Legislature for the transportation of emigrants to Liberia is not applicable to those who were not *free on the 6th of April, 1853.* And no colored person is free in Virginia who was not born of free par-

ents, or has been emancipated by will or deed of record. In every case, therefore, we must be furnished either with a copy of the register of freedom attested by the Clerk of the Court in which it is recorded, or with a copy of the will or deed, as the case may be, authenticated in

like manner. Let it be remembered that those only who come within the above rule are entitled to aid from the State under the late law. The entire cost of all other emigrants must be borne by individuals or by the Colonization Society.

### List of Emigrants

By the Barque *Adeline*, from Savannah, Georgia, June 11, 1853, for Sinou County, Liberia.

| No.                      | Names.           | Age.    | Education.    | What Ch. member of. | Born free or slave. | Remarks.                                |
|--------------------------|------------------|---------|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| <i>Kingston, Tenn.</i>   |                  |         |               |                     |                     |                                         |
| 1                        | Harry Geren,     | 54      | read & write. |                     | slave,              | } Emancipated by will of Solomon Geren. |
| 2                        | Hezekiah "       | 50      |               | Meth.,              |                     |                                         |
| 3                        | William "        | 30      | read & write. | do.                 |                     |                                         |
| 4                        | John "           | 27      | do.           | do.                 |                     |                                         |
| 5                        | James "          | 24      | do.           | do.                 |                     |                                         |
| 6                        | Frank "          | 16      | do.           | do.                 |                     |                                         |
| 7                        | Malinda "        | 36      | do.           | do.                 |                     |                                         |
| 8                        | Louisa "         | 22      | read.         | do.                 |                     |                                         |
| 9                        | Margaret "       | 19      | do.           | do.                 |                     |                                         |
| 10                       | Minerva "        | 15      | do.           | do.                 |                     |                                         |
| 11                       | Rachel "         | 13      | do.           | do.                 |                     |                                         |
| 12                       | Mary "           | 27      | do.           | do.                 |                     |                                         |
| 13                       | Lourinda "       | 15      | do.           | do.                 |                     |                                         |
| 14                       | Sarah "          | 12      | spell.        |                     |                     |                                         |
| 15                       | Henrietta "      | 10      | do.           |                     |                     |                                         |
| 16                       | Dorthula "       | 9       | do.           |                     |                     |                                         |
| 17                       | Spencer "        | 6       | do.           |                     |                     |                                         |
| 18                       | William "        | 4       |               |                     |                     |                                         |
| 19                       | Henry "          | 6 mos.  |               |                     |                     |                                         |
| 20                       | J. Henry "       | 7 mos.  |               |                     |                     |                                         |
| 21                       | Jesse Donaldson, | 35      |               |                     |                     |                                         |
| 22                       | Julia Ann "      | 38      | read.         | Meth.,              |                     |                                         |
| 23                       | Ann Eliza "      | 14      | do.           | do.                 |                     |                                         |
| 24                       | Solomon G. "     | 10      |               |                     |                     |                                         |
| 25                       | James P. "       | 8       |               |                     |                     |                                         |
| 26                       | Thomas B. "      | 5       |               |                     |                     |                                         |
| 27                       | Mary J. "        | 3       |               |                     |                     |                                         |
| 28                       | Malinda "        | 3 mos.  |               |                     |                     |                                         |
| 29                       | Louisa "         | 4 mos.  |               |                     |                     |                                         |
| <i>Monroe Co., Tenn.</i> |                  |         |               |                     |                     |                                         |
| 30                       | Amy Stanfield,   | 23      |               |                     | free,               |                                         |
| 31                       | Andrew "         | 4       |               |                     | do.                 |                                         |
| 32                       | Martha "         | 3       |               |                     | do.                 |                                         |
| 33                       | Emmet "          | 10 mos. |               |                     | do.                 |                                         |
| 34                       | Nathaniel Agnew, | 21      |               |                     | do.                 |                                         |
| 35                       | Eliza Burton,    | 45      |               |                     | slave,              | Em. by heirs R. Burton.                 |
| 36                       | Kissiah Grigsby, | 40      |               | Meth.,              | do.                 | Em. by Samuel Grigsby.                  |

## List—Continued.

| No.                      | Names.              | Age.   | Education. | What Ch. member of. | Born free or slave. | Remarks.                |
|--------------------------|---------------------|--------|------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 37                       | Councilor Grigsby,  | 24     |            |                     | slave,              | Em. by Samuel Grigsby.  |
| 38                       | William "           | 20     |            |                     | do.                 | do.                     |
| 39                       | Mary Jane "         | 18     |            |                     | do.                 | do.                     |
| 40                       | Caroline "          | 16     |            |                     | do.                 | do.                     |
| 41                       | George "            | 12     |            |                     | do.                 | do.                     |
| 42                       | Jeremiah "          | 7      |            |                     | do.                 | do.                     |
| 43                       | Gipson "            | 5      |            |                     | do.                 | do.                     |
| 44                       | Emily "             | 4      |            |                     | do.                 | do.                     |
| 45                       | Marriot "           | 25     |            |                     | do.                 | do.                     |
| 46                       | Marcellus "         | 10     |            |                     | do.                 | do.                     |
| 47                       | Charles "           | 7      |            |                     | do.                 | do.                     |
| 48                       | Calvin "            | 5      |            |                     | do.                 | do.                     |
| 49                       | John "              | 3      |            |                     | do.                 | do.                     |
| 50                       | Andrew J. "         | 2      |            |                     | do.                 | do.                     |
| <i>Blount Co., Tenn.</i> |                     |        |            |                     |                     |                         |
| 51                       | Nancy Jones,        | 43     |            |                     | free,               |                         |
| 52                       | James "             | 11     |            |                     | do.                 |                         |
| 53                       | Samuel "            | 7      |            |                     | do.                 |                         |
| 54                       | Lee "               | 5      |            |                     | do.                 |                         |
| 55                       | Arnold Johnson,     | 49     |            |                     | slave,              | Em. by Joseph Johnson.  |
| 56                       | Jane "              | 41     |            | Meth.,              | free,               |                         |
| 57                       | Isabella "          | 20     |            | do.                 | do.                 |                         |
| 58                       | Nancy "             | 18     |            | do.                 | do.                 |                         |
| 59                       | Mary "              | 16     |            | do.                 | do.                 |                         |
| 60                       | James "             | 13     |            |                     | do.                 |                         |
| 61                       | Lucinda "           | 10     |            |                     | do.                 |                         |
| 62                       | Wyley "             | 8      |            |                     | do.                 |                         |
| 63                       | Daniel "            | 6      |            |                     | do.                 |                         |
| 64                       | Catharine "         | 6 mos. |            |                     | do.                 |                         |
| 65                       | Thomas Wilson,      | 44     | read.      |                     | slave,              | Purchased himself.      |
| 66                       | James M. J. Walker, | 23     | do.        |                     | do.                 | Em. by David Walker.    |
| 67                       | Thomas J. "         | 23     | do.        |                     | do.                 | do.                     |
| 68                       | Isabella "          | 24     | do.        |                     | do.                 | do.                     |
| 69                       | Melissa "           | 22     | do.        |                     | do.                 | do.                     |
| 70                       | James Pinkney,      | 66     | do.        | Meth.,              | do.                 | Em. by W. McClung.      |
| 71                       | Jane "              | 50     | do.        | do.                 | do.                 | Em. by D. Walker.       |
| 72                       | Charlotte "         | 10     | do.        |                     | do.                 | do.                     |
| 73                       | Prince McClung,     | 58     |            |                     | do.                 | Em. by W. McClung.      |
| 74                       | F. A. Rawlings      | 25     |            |                     | free,               |                         |
| 75                       | J. D. "             | 6      |            |                     | do.                 |                         |
| 76                       | Ann "               | 2      |            |                     | do.                 |                         |
| 77                       | William Montgomery, | 49     |            |                     | slave,              | Em. by J. Montgomery.   |
| 78                       | Jane "              | 25     |            |                     | free,               |                         |
| 79                       | MacHenry "          | 12     |            |                     | do.                 |                         |
| 80                       | James "             | 7      |            |                     | do.                 |                         |
| 81                       | R. J. "             | 4      |            |                     | do.                 |                         |
| 82                       | T. Priest "         | 3      |            |                     | do.                 |                         |
| 83                       | David "             | 1      |            |                     | do.                 |                         |
| 84                       | Picket Martin,      | 52     |            |                     | slave,              | Purchased himself.      |
| 85                       | Irena "             | 58     |            |                     | free,               |                         |
| 86                       | Juda "              | 89     |            | Meth.,              | slave,              | Em. by Jesse Martin.    |
| 87                       | W. C. "             | 13     |            |                     | free,               |                         |
| 88                       | Hannah Rawlings,    | 60     |            | Pres.,              | slave,              | Em. by Daniel Rawlings. |
| 89                       | Letha "             | 38     | read.      |                     | do.                 | do.                     |

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                   |  |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| <b>VIRGINIA.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                   |  |
| By Rev. J. N. Danforth :—                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                   |  |
| <i>Alexandria</i> —First Presbyterian Church, Hugh Smith, \$10; J. P. Smith, J. P. Smith, J. McKenzie, J. B. McNair, Wm. Gregory, R. Bell, each \$5; J. H. Davis, \$4; J. Stewart, \$2.50; T. Ashby, W. Morrill, each \$1; Miscellaneous collection, \$9.31; H. C. Smith, \$5—\$62.81; M. E. Church, \$28.77; Alexandria Boarding School, \$30; M. E. Church, J. Taliaferro, \$5; J. Summers, \$2; R. L. Brockett, \$5; cash, \$1; J. A., J. P. E., J. V. Z., T. W., each, \$1; W. D. M., \$2—\$140.00; cash, \$1..... | 141 00                            |  |
| <i>Richmond</i> —Colonization Society of Virginia.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 700 00                            |  |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 841 00                            |  |
| <b>NORTH CAROLINA.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                   |  |
| <i>Wilmington</i> —From members of the Presbyterian Church, to constitute their late Pastor, Rev. James O. Steadman, of Chester, Pa., a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., by G. W. Green.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 30 00                             |  |
| <i>Charleston</i> —Miss Eliz. Jones... ..                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 5 00                              |  |
| <b>GEORGIA.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                   |  |
| <i>Augusta</i> —Hon. Charles J. Jenkins.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 25 00                             |  |
| <i>Savannah</i> —Joseph J. Fay, Esq., \$25; balance of a legacy left the Am. Col. Soc., by the late Rev. Wm. McWhir, by H. Harden, Esq., executor, \$62.50.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 87 50                             |  |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 112 50                            |  |
| <b>FLORIDA.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                   |  |
| <i>Woodstock Mills</i> —Edward R. Alberti, Esq.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 100 00                            |  |
| <b>OHIO.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                   |  |
| <i>Cedarville</i> —Collection in Rev. H. McMillan's congregation, the 3d of July, by J. C. Nisbit, Tr. Sidney—Gideon Wright, to constitute his son a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 13 50                             |  |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 30 00                             |  |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 43 50                             |  |
| <b>INDIANA.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                   |  |
| <i>Princeton</i> —Miss Mary Ann Eliza Woods, balance on life-membership, by Mrs. Jane Kell..                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 10 00                             |  |
| <i>Tippecanoe Co.</i> —A. Foard, \$5; S. Mustard, D. Heald, L.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                   |  |
| Bryant, Rev. A. A. Gee, Wm. McCray, J. Hammer, J. Williams, S. Virden, D. Virden, S. Virden, E. Kelley, W. T. Murdock, each \$1; A. B. Lucas, J. Anderson, J. Darling, Mr. Lucas, each 50 cents.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 19 00                             |  |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 29 00                             |  |
| <b>ILLINOIS.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                   |  |
| By Rev. James Mitchell :                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                   |  |
| <i>Springfield</i> —Third Presbyterian Church, to constitute their Pastor, Rev. R. V. Dodger, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc. ....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 30 00                             |  |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | \$3,689 67                        |  |
| <b>FOR REPOSITORY.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                   |  |
| <b>CONNECTICUT.</b> — <i>Hartford</i> —A. D. Enson, to June, 1854.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 1 00                              |  |
| <b>VIRGINIA.</b> — <i>Alexandria</i> —Cash for the African Repository, for 1845-'46-'47-'48.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 6 00                              |  |
| <b>NORTH CAROLINA.</b> — <i>Newbern</i> —Baalán Jones, \$1, to June, '54; Henry Carthey, \$1 to April, 1854, Stephen Johnson, \$1, to May, 1854, George Physis, George Washington, each \$1, to May, 1854. <i>Waynesborough</i> —Thomas Kennedy, to May, 1856, \$3.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 8 00                              |  |
| <b>GEORGIA.</b> — <i>Columbus</i> —Ned Preston, \$1, to June, 1854, by Dr. A. Pond. <i>Savannah</i> —Mrs. Hetty E. Gary, to May, 1853, \$1; Susan Jackson, \$3, to May, 1855, Samuel Bolds, \$1, to July, 1854.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 6 00                              |  |
| <b>ALABAMA.</b> — <i>Demopolis</i> —Casey Long, to January, 1854, \$2. <i>Montgomery</i> —Cyrus Philips, for 1853, \$1.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 3 00                              |  |
| <b>KENTUCKY.</b> — <i>Paris</i> —W. C. Lyle, Esq., for 1853.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 1 00                              |  |
| <b>MISSISSIPPI.</b> —By Rev. E. B. Cleghorn :— <i>Woodville</i> —Mrs. Leslie, to July, 1857, \$4. <i>Fort Adams</i> —D. T. B. Benedict, to May, 1855, \$1.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 5 00                              |  |
| <b>TEXAS.</b> — <i>Henderson</i> —J. M. Bection, to August, 1853.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 5 00                              |  |
| <b>LIBERIA.</b> — <i>Monrovia</i> —Thomas Rowe \$1, to June, 1854.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 1 00                              |  |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 36 00                             |  |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Total Contributions..... 3,689 67 |  |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Total Legacies..... 1,071 40      |  |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Aggregate Amount..... \$4,797 07  |  |

# THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXIX.]

WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER, 1853.

[No. 9.

## Latest Intelligence from Liberia.

By way of England, we have intelligence from Liberia to the 11th June—nearly two months later than that previously received. The extracts we give from the Liberia Herald will furnish our readers with the principal items of news. It will be perceived that at the regular biennial election in May, President Roberts was again re-elected: notwithstanding the very decided opposition of a respectable minority of the citizens of the Republic; whose efforts, however, to elect the opposing candidate, Chief Justice Benedict, seem to have arisen, not so much from the want of confidence in the ability, integrity and devotion of President Roberts, as in the desire for a change; which is common to all representative governments. But the majority of the citizens seemed to think, that as no very strong reasons could be adduced in favor of such a change, it would be the wisest policy to let the reins of government remain, for at least two

years longer, in the hands of him who has presided over the destinies of the Republic since its establishment, with great dignity and true patriotism. We think the selection of a Vice President was also one of wisdom and prudence—Mr. Benson being a man of intelligence, stability, integrity and unsurpassed devotion to the interests of Liberia.

The editor of the Liberia Herald, in answer to some inquiries propounded by a correspondent, says: "We are well aware that until a committee consisting of some of the most intelligent and influential persons in Liberia waited on President Roberts, and influenced him to be a candidate for re-election, he had determined on retiring to private life after the expiration of the present term; nor did he then finally consent to a nomination. But a few days afterwards, the Senate of Liberia addressed him a note, urging upon him the fact that the country still needed his services, and hoping

that he would not decline a nomination. It was under these circumstances, that President Roberts consented to allow himself to be nominated. He did not think himself at liberty to retire to private life when it was intimated to him that the State still required his services." Should his life be spared to the close of the term for which he has been re-elected, he will have served fourteen years—six years as Governor of the Commonwealth, and eight years as President of the Republic.

The expedition by the *Banshee* arrived at Monrovia on the 2d June—thirty-one days from the Capes of Virginia.

We deeply regret the loss that Liberia has sustained by the death of one of her ablest statesmen, and most intellectual citizens, the Hon. HILARY TEAGE, Secretary of State; who died on the 21st May, after a residence of more than thirty years in Liberia; during which time, he occupied many positions of honor and responsibility, and greatly contributed to the political prosperity of

the Republic. A letter from Liberia of the 23d May, in the *N. Y. Commercial Advertiser*, says:

"My reason for writing is to inform you of the almost sudden death of the Hon. H. Teage, your friend and my benefactor. He died on the 21st instant. I was sick in bed when the unwelcome tidings of his death were brought to me, and for awhile I could not fully realize the truth of the report; but when in a few moments, so many living testimonies of the sad disaster stood before me, I was forced to believe and submit to the heavy stroke. Surely no man's death could be more lamented by Liberians." Another letter of the 27th of May says: "A great star has fallen in this Republic. The Hon. Hilary Teage is no more. The praises of departed greatness have been said or sung in the lofty tones of the orator, or in the enchanting strains of the poet. The statues of heroes and princes, and the encomiums of statesmen have proclaimed their worth, as the martial powers of the one, or the brilliant genius of the other, may have fired the world or attracted the admiration of men. The Republic of Liberia mourns the departure of a statesman who has long filled a prominent post in this land, both Church and State."

Letter from H. J. Roberts, M. D.

MONROVIA, June 7th, 1853.

DEAR SIR:—As the English mail-steamer "*Hope*" will be due tomorrow, on her way to England, I avail myself of the opportunity of sending you a short letter, announcing the arrival of the "*Banshee*," by which I received your favor of the 23d April. The emigrants seem

to be a pretty fair company. About twenty of them will, I think, remain at Monrovia. I have had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Merritt. He appears to be a gentlemanly person, and seems pretty well pleased with Liberia so far. He thinks of remaining at Monrovia, and undergoing the acclimating fever here. I had

thankful that I am able to inform you that I have been very successful with my late charge; and I hope that, by the aid of Providence, I may be equally successful in the treatment of these last.

The presidential campaign is over at last. There was considerable excitement on the occasion. But I am happy to be able to announce the reelection of the present incumbent. We are getting quite a set of parties in Liberia. Banners were seen floating in various directions, calling to the rallying points such as advocated a *change*, and such as were for maintaining the present administration. Mass meetings and stump speeches were numerous, and some were quite inflammatory. But the old citizens seemed to keep quite cool; and after mature deliberation, they concluded that it would be best to let well enough alone.

It is astonishing how buoyant our atmosphere is! It makes the soul swell and expand at a happy rate;

in so much, that if there is a latent spark of ambition in the breasts of some of the friends who emigrate to Liberia, by the time they get through having chills and fevers, they seem to think strongly of taking the reins of government, and conducting their dear adopted country on, with electric speed, to the pinnacle of glory and renown. Our tardy way of getting along, they cannot abide, they having so recently come from a land of steam power and telegraphic dispatch. But, sir, I am glad to say that there are those again who come among us, sober and considerate, who are willing to bear with our infirmities, and who think that, all things considered, the Liberians have managed their little ship of state with some considerable degree of skill and tact. May hundreds of such come annually.

Yours, truly,

H. J. ROBERTS.

Rev. W. McLain.

Letter from H. W. Dennis.

MONROVIA, June 11, 1853.

MY DEAR SIR: I have just time to say to you that your favors per "Ban-hee" came to hand on the 2nd inst. Twenty-one emigrants were landed here from her.

Our immigrants by the Linda Stewart and Joseph Maxwell, are now doing well and making rapid improvements on the St. Paul's. I am glad to learn that my request has been granted. I hope to be able, at all times, by my faithful attention to

your business, to afford entire satisfaction. Your letter, via England, has not yet come to hand. I proposed to have written you a lengthy letter by this steamer, but my health has been very bad for the last few days, which has prevented my doing so. Your requests in your letters will be duly attended to.

Yours, respectfully,

H. W. DENNIS.

Rev. W. McLain.

(From the N. Y. Colonization Journal.)

Letter of Rev. J. Rambo.

The following letter of Rev. J. Rambo will, we believe, dispel the doubts of many about Liberia. He

is disinterested and candid. His residence as an Episcopal missionary in Africa gave abundant oppor-



tunity for observation and calm conclusions.

SALEM, MASS.,  
May 30, 1853.

REV. J. B. PINNEY.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—I have often been asked what African colonization is accomplishing for the colonists themselves and for the native Africans. Having spent four years in Liberia, and having visited all the settlements in the Republic, I will state briefly the result of my observations.

1. *What is colonization accomplishing for the colonists themselves?* Having landed with a brother missionary for the first time at Monrovia in the spring of 1849, every thing was new to us. We were in a strange land. The day was bright and warm; the country everywhere was clothed with beautiful verdure; the scenery was interesting; the foliage of the trees was new to us—the plants of luxuriant growth; fruits were abundant, and flowers everywhere blooming. We could but be charmed with our earliest view of the Eastern world. Our first impressions were very pleasant, our surprise most agreeable.

We visited Monrovia, and soon became acquainted with a number of its kind and hospitable citizens. We found many well built wooden, stone, and brick houses, and neat white cottages, with well cultivated gardens attached to them. We found several good stone and wooden stores; a number of mechanics of all kinds were established; and churches and school-houses were numerous, and large enough for all purposes.

The first Sabbath we spent in Africa was passed in Monrovia. We worshipped with a well dressed, devout, and attentive congregation of colonists, numbering at least two

hundred persons. This was in the Methodist church. I never spent a more delightful Sabbath. My soul stirred within me as that happy day passed away so quietly and so pleasantly in a distant land, but one where freedom and Christianity had found a home.

On our way down the coast to Cape Palmas, we stopped at Bassa Cove and Sinoe. At all these settlements we saw well-managed farms, containing from five to thirty acres of land, on which nearly all the tropical fruits, grains, and vegetables were growing. The mass of the people were happy, contented, and thrifty. They had found a home in Liberia, and could not on any consideration be persuaded to return permanently to the United States.

Of course there are those among the colonists at all the settlements who are dissatisfied, and who want to return to this country; but in such cases they have suffered much from sickness, or are too drunken and lazy in their habits to cultivate any land or to do any work which may be given them to do. Perhaps a large proportion of the new emigrants feel a little discouraged, and talk about and perhaps sigh for the flesh-pots and vegetable dishes of America during the acclimating season; but when they get through this process, and get on their farms, and find that they can each have as good meats and vegetables and as many of them as they left behind them, they not only become reconciled, but much attached to their home and living in the land of their fathers.

There are diseases, sickness and death among them, but these are found everywhere. I believe Liberia is more healthy for the colonists than our Southern States are

for whites. In fact, I believe their children born in Africa are as healthy, or nearly so, as the children of the natives themselves. There are, indeed, venerable Liberians to be found who have spent twenty or thirty years in Africa, and who are active and healthy at seventy or eighty years of age.

Physically, mentally, and morally considered, I think it has been proved by facts that, in some cases at least, Liberians will compare well with the Anglo-Saxon race. The rising generation there, is to me a most interesting class. They are sprightly, intelligent, active, polite, and moral. They look and act and talk like the children of freemen. Their step is firm, their countenance open, and their manners free. Their education is attended to not only in the day-school and Sunday-school, which are found all through Liberia, but also in the family circle. Family prayer is pretty general in pious families which I have visited.

The morals of Liberia will compare well with those of any Christian nation in the world. A large majority of the people go quite regularly to church, and a good proportion are consistent members of some one of the evangelical denominations. The Sabbath is as quiet and as well spent, perhaps, as in the most highly favored villages in New-England. I speak particularly from what I have seen at Cape Palmas and Monrovia.

Industry and enterprise insure in every place success in business. These are not so general throughout Liberia as we could wish, but some of the best and most useful among the colonists possess them to a high degree. It is to be hoped that each generation will attain to much more elevation, mentally,

morally, and socially, than the preceding. It will be so, without doubt. High schools and colleges will soon be generally demanded and supplied; and these, under good Christian influence, by God's blessing, will do much for Liberia, and through her sons will prove a blessing to heathen Africa.

2. *What is colonization accomplishing, or likely to accomplish for the native Africans?* The influence of Liberia over the heathen is not yet what we would like to see it; neither is it what it will be in generations to come. Even now the laws of the Republic are exerting a salutary influence over the natives who are nearest the civilized settlements. For instance, the general observance of the Sabbath and the worship of the true God makes a good impression upon the heathen mind. Indeed, the various missions in the Republic and at Cape Palmas have been laboring with more or less success upon tribes in their immediate vicinity. The "Pon-captives" have generally become civilized and Christianized. There have been some converts made among the Deys, Goulahs, Bassas, Kroomen, and Greboes. There are still preaching-places and schools among most if not all of these tribes. The Liberians generally are not, of course, doing missionary work; that is not to be expected. But there are many active, faithful, and devoted Christian people among them, who do always exert a good influence among the natives, and, though they are not nominally missionaries, do accomplish some missionary work.

The influence of the civilization found among the Liberians is considerable upon the native tribes. Trade with them is annually extending, and the demand for all kinds

of goods is increasing. Some of the arts are advancing, and in some cases a disposition has been shown to imitate the colonists in the construction of their houses and in their mode of dress.

Many natives are constantly in the employ of the more wealthy colonists. They row their boats, load and unload their vessels, help to saw and carry their timber, work upon their farms, act as porters in their stores, as servants in their houses, and as apprentices in their workshops. They are thus brought somewhat under the influence of their civilization, and sometimes considerably under that also of their religion.

The tribes within the limits of the Republic and the Maryland colony have generally been on the most friendly terms with the colonists, and in cases of oppression by the neighboring tribes, have applied for

protection to the Liberian or Colonial Government. At such times, peace has generally been brought about by these civilized powers. In certain cases, wars have been prevented by them. Their influence is always on the side of peace, justice and good government.

Who, then, will deny that great good has been accomplished by colonization and missions?—for they go together. Facts speak for themselves. The colonists have been in all respects greatly benefited, and their children in all generations to come will bless the cause; and not only these, but the native Africans also will hereafter receive the gospel and good laws from them, which will insure for them peace, prosperity, and the greatest spiritual blessings.

Yours faithfully,  
J. RAMBO.

[From the N. Y. Colonization Journal.]

#### Letters from Liberia.

MONROVIA, *March 15th*, 1853.  
REV. J. B. PINNEY.

DEAR SIR:—It is with pleasure that I notice in the December number of your paper for 1852 an item regarding the commendable feelings and steps of the former opponents of Colonization, which steps in them I am highly pleased with, and which change must be regarded as an evidence in behalf of our cause, as a just and righteous one before God, who has, in the order of a wise providence, planted us here on these barbarous shores, nay, in our own inheritance, on our own soil; and that, too, in accordance with sayings of the ancient prophets, which to my mind is unmistakable proof that God has a work for us to

accomplish which men and devils cannot overturn. Therefore let all of my brethren know that it is my candid opinion that the time has come for them to return home; and inasmuch as the providential indications are so strong, I feel that it is in substance opposing the dictates of Heaven to lay an obstacle in the way of emigration, and an obstinate refusal to comply with the command of Christ: "Go ye into all the world and preach my gospel." Yet I will inquire of you, what will it amount to (other than sinning against their own souls) by way of stopping the great and godlike work of saving Africa from wrongs and blood? I answer that it will be of little avail, but rather act as an

impetus, opposition being an evidence of the justness of our cause. My faith is such that I expect to see all the sons and daughters of Africa return to their fatherland that are wanted, and whom wisdom would dictate as being efficient in promoting the great work before us; and those that do not come home God will use in the promotion of the cause in America; wherefore I would that proper representations be on both sides of the Atlantic, for our work is a great one. Let no one in America think that the backwardness of our people arises from a dislike of Africa, so much as from an individual idea that the land in which they were born they must regard as their home, which is the case as much so as Egypt was the home of the lowest-born Israelite, in the land of Pharaoh. But when they regard themselves as a part of a great nation, and that they have no nationality in other parts of the world, and are somewhat scattered, and in order to redeem their national character they must resort to the proper theatre of national action in their case—I would inquire, where does it seem as proper for such a glorious display of our religious, civil and political development, in addition to the undisputed fact that we sprung from the African stock?

Yours, &c.,  
 GEORGE L. SEYMOUR.

MONROVIA, *March 15th*, 1853.  
 REV. J. B. PINNEY.

MY DEAR SIR:—I had the pleasure of receiving and perusing your esteemed favor of January 31st, which reached me by the Corsair the 12th inst. I am happy to learn that you are in tolerable health, and that you are still prosecuting your labors of humanity and love. I am extremely obliged to

you for the effort to ship my order to me by the Corsair—as much so as if I had received it. I am sanguine that the articles will be sent by the next opportunity offering. You rightly judge when you say I am in much need of them. I thank you for the papers sent me. My having written you so fully a few weeks ago supersedes the necessity of being lengthy just now, but I hope to be able to say more by the return of the expected expedition.

George Anderson and Jacob Williams, who came out in the *Zeno*, are extraordinary men. I wish Liberia had ten thousand such men. Their lands at Fishtown look charming; and they are getting out timber daily to erect a two-story house each. Though they went down there as late as October, yet as early as last month their produce had sufficiently matured for use. They are true hearted Liberians. Mr. Adams holds his lot at Fishtown, but resides in Northern Buchanan. He would certainly do better if he would follow the commendable example of Williams and Anderson. Parker is at Bexley, and will no doubt do well there.

I am, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,  
 STEPHEN A. BENSON.

BUCHANAN, *Jan. 16th*, 1853.  
 REV. J. B. PINNEY.

DEAR SIR:—Perhaps you have not forgotten a member of the company of emigrants which sailed from New York in the barque *Edgar*, in October, 1850. From the way in which I have received a number of copies of your Journal, I think that you have not; for which I beg of you to accept my thanks. Owing to a variety of circumstances, I have been prevented from communicating with you; however, I bear

you in mind, more particularly on account of the glorious cause in which you are engaged. There is so much said upon this subject, and so many appeals made to the colored people in America—both by their real friends in America and also by citizens of Liberia, which it would seem were sufficient to rouse wise men to reasoning seriously and soberly on the subject, while they continue as hardened as ever—that I consider it useless for me to occupy time and space on the subject. Talking will accomplish but little, while acting will tell of itself. *For my part, I admire my adopted country more and more.* I pride myself in being an acknowledged citizen of Liberia; and though she is but young, and comparatively weak, yet mighty days are in store for her. How selfish for persons to live merely for themselves! to live as though there were none to come after them; and yet I will venture to say that it is mainly from this cause that Liberia is not flooded by a tide of emigration from America equal to that sustained by Africa from the continent of Europe.

I perceive that evil-designing persons are busily engaged in circulating their base and false representations of this Republic and its citizens. But thus it will be; the virtuous and good will be constantly assailed by such persons, and, although a slight injury may be sustained temporarily, yet truth will eventually triumph. It is this which consoles me whenever I hear her fair name assailed by such miserable, foul aspersions. In the October number of your Journal I see that some wretched representations have been made, said to have originated with a "Presbyterian lady of respectability." I do not think she has seen Liberia yet. The fact is, I

think no such lady exists. I hope your health is good. I should be glad to hear from you, not having received a communication from you since I left America. I suppose you may as well consider the Zeno as lost. By the way, I would ask of you if you intend to send another expedition here shortly; if so, could you make any arrangements by which I might return? I have some property in Philadelphia, which I fear I will lose if I do not give it my personal attention. It is true, I sent letters of attorney by the Ralph Cross; but she was lost at Cape Palmas. I would not ask this of you, but I am about to build, and shortly to enter into business, and what is coming to me from my father's estate would be quite an addition to my efforts. I should settle with you to your satisfaction after arriving. Please answer and inform me by the first opportunity; until which time I remain,

Yours, truly, H. M. WEST.

GREENVILLE, SINOR,  
February 23d, 1853.

REV. J. B. PINNEY.

SIR:—I am truly happy to inform you that peace seems to prevail in our happy country, and I am in hopes that it may continue so. Farming seems, at the present, to be all the go in the Republic of Liberia. Every intelligent man is trying to get a farm. The people in all the different settlements are planting coffee extensively; there will be considerable coffee for exportation in a very short time. I have forwarded to you, by the hands of Bishop Scott, five dollars, which you will please to receive and place to the account of the Colonization Journal; and Mr. M. is indebted to me for one hundred pounds of

coffee, which you will please to receive and send it out to me in provisions. And I hope this may find you in good health, as this leaves me.

Yours, truly, E. MORRIS.

MONROVIA, *March 14th*, 1853.

REV. J. B. PINNEY.

SIR:—You will now accept my many thanks for your attention and kindness. My niece was taken with the fever in fourteen days after her arrival, was sick one week only, and now she is as healthy as she was when in Toronto. I have received some letters from my friends in Canada, in which they remark that the Liberia fever has broken out there, and some have made up their minds to leave this fall for this place. I have another niece who is anxious to come. I would like to get her out on the same terms. She shall be no expense to the Society after her arrival.

Things here are as usual: the presidential election is nearly at hand. President Roberts declines being a candidate. There will be other competitors.

Yours most respectfully,  
B. P. YATES.

NEW YORK SETTLEMENT,  
*St. Paul's River.*

REV. J. B. PINNEY.

DEAR SIR:—I take my pen in hand to write you a letter to thank you for your kindness to me whilst getting ready to come to this country; for showing me the invoices; for getting my insurance, and helping me to clear my goods. Please also to give my thanks to Mr. Disosway for his kindness.

I arrived here November 22d, in good health; came up to the settlement two weeks afterwards, against the advice of the doctor and others

and, I since understand, against your instructions. I was taken with fever Christmas-day, and had it four weeks, *very slightly*, and am now, I am happy to say, in good health—I think better than I enjoyed in New York. My having the fever so slightly I think was owing to the healthy location Mr. Cauldwell selected for us. The rest of the emigrants were persuaded to stay at the Cape, and did not fare quite so well, all having had the fever very bad. They complain greatly of the agent not furnishing them with proper help whilst they had the fever. They say they had *all* of their wood and water to buy. They also complain of some of the provisions.

I am very much pleased with this country; every thing looks so flourishing, and everybody appears happy. I have visited a number of farms, and it was really refreshing to see the coffee, sugar-cane, cassava, sweet potatoes, and other articles growing. I have also conversed with a great number of persons, and invariably put the question, Do you want to return? I have not heard one say, Yes; and I cannot see why any one should. I know of nothing that would induce me to return to the States to live. Here I live under a free and independent government, acknowledged by the great powers of Europe; interested in her welfare the same as my neighbor, obliged to fight her battles, administer her laws, &c. What would induce me to again become a menial in America!

The New York Settlement is beautifully located, sixteen miles from Monrovia and two from Millburg. We found four houses finished, besides the storehouse, and three in a forward state of progress. We think Mr. Cauldwell did wonders,

when we consider that he commenced just before the rains, and had to work in the rainy season, which is not customary. Here we find cassava growing, and about a thousand coffee trees. We have lost one of our company by fever; all the rest are getting along smart on their lands and hard at work. The young man that died was named

James Brown, from Philadelphia; he was a cousin of mine. Your invoice aided me greatly in selecting my goods. I keep store up here, and my goods are just the right sort. I have done a splendid business in trade.

Respectfully yours,

J. M. RICHARDSON.

#### Anniversary of the Ladies' Literary Institute of Monrovia.

It affords us great pleasure to record whatever has a bearing on the progress of education in Liberia, and especially when it relates to the educational advancement of the "fair sex."

The ladies of the "Monrovia Literary Institute," a society which we consider very interesting, celebrated their anniversary on Monday evening the 14th ult., at the Senate Chamber.

There was quite a number of spectators present, all of whom agree that the exercises of the occasion, performed under the direction of Mr. B. V. R. James, were very interesting.

The exercises were opened with singing, followed by the reading of the Scriptures and prayer by Rev. D. A. Wilson. The Constitution of the Society was then read by Mrs. M. E. McGill, the Secretary. After which, an address "on the vanity of worldly pursuits" was delivered by Mr. E. W. Blyden. The Society again sang. After which Miss L. A. Smith recited, very creditably, an "original piece," which interested and amused the audience considerably. After a few introductory remarks, informing the audience what the character of the exercises of the occasion would be, Miss L. went on to speak of the importance of the mental and moral culture of females, in view of the

great and powerful, though silent, influence which they exert upon society, &c. We were quite pleased with her remarks, and agree with her, as to the importance of female education. In every civilized community, females have a powerful influence, and just as civilization advances, does this influence obtain an important character. In proportion, as the women are enlightened and virtuous, will men be—they emphatically "rule the world," and "govern men." After Miss L., several other pieces were recited; among which, those of Miss Ann Warring and Miss Jane Johnson were interesting and well recited. The dialogues were also pleasing.

Those who engaged in them, are entitled to credit for the clear and distinct manner in which they spoke. The whole affair was remarkably gratifying.

The exercises were concluded at an early hour, when many left, regretting that they were not more protracted. We cordially wish success to the institution.

The peculiar position and circumstances of the ladies of Liberia, call for their mental culture, and improvement in literature. Not only on account of the influence which they exert upon society, but for various other reasons which we cannot at present advert to. And it has al-

ways been a matter of regret to us that the greater part of our ladies here, have not enjoyed any very remarkable advantages for literary acquisitions. All that they have acquired, has been by their own efforts and perseverance.

But while we cannot point to any celebrated literary character among them, it is gratifying to observe that some of them at least, have felt the necessity of the literary improvement of their sex, and have, with some success, united themselves for the promotion of the object. We

earnestly hope that the ladies of the Institute will appreciate their advantages, and go on, by diligent and persevering application to study, to greater improvements. And may their example so influence others of their sex in Liberia, that they will all pursue knowledge and become, "by proper cultivation of the mind and heart," a blessing to society—"pillars to Zion"—examples to the heathen around them, and ornaments to their country.

*Liberia Herald, March 2.*

[From the Genesee Evangelist.]

#### **Brightening Prospects for the African Race.**

ON Sabbath evening, Mr. GURLEY, after sundry arguments going conclusively to show the tendency of African Colonization to excite effectually the intellect, and elevate the character of the people of color adduced clear and valuable testimony, and many impressive facts in proof that Africa was open and prepared for the reception of the gospel. The Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, of the Presbyterian Church, has, with his excellent wife, devoted eighteen years of his life to the missionary work on the western coast of Africa; several of these at Cape Palmas, and the last eight or ten at the river Gaboon, nearly on the equator. The great changes that have taken place during the last quarter of a century in the condition of Western Africa afford proof to the mind of this intelligent and sagacious missionary that that country is prepared for the gospel. "What, he asks, was the condition of Western Africa twenty-five years ago? There were very few civilized settlements along the coast; no educated natives except a very few at one or two of the oldest English

settlements; no missionaries between Sierra Leone and the Cape of Good Hope, and the country inaccessible to missionary efforts; there was very little commerce in the natural products of the country, and all its seas and shores almost entirely given up to the slave trade and piracy. How striking the contrast now; the number of christian settlements, European and American, is nearly twice as many as formerly; not less than fifteen thousand native youths have received christian education; more than one hundred missionary stations and out stations have been established along the coast; lawful commerce has more than quadrupled itself during this period; the foreign slave trade and piracy have well nigh disappeared from the country; on the whole coast of the extent of nearly four thousand miles, there is no single point inaccessible to christian influence, and finally not less than two thousand whites live on the coast, or on adjacent islands, of whom eighty to one hundred are American or European missionaries." It is a fact full of encouragement that about one hun-



dred christian churches have been formed on the coast, and some ten thousand native converts have been gathered into these churches, that twelve thousand native youths are receiving instruction in their schools, and that eighteen or twenty African languages have been reduced to writing, into which portions of the Holy Scriptures have been translated.

One of the most intelligent, daring and disinterested missionaries to Africa is the Rev. Thomas Jefferson Bowen, who under instructions from the Southern Baptist Board of Foreign Missions some ten days ago, sailed, with his wife, and two other Missionary Brethren and their wives, for England, to proceed thence in one of the English steamers to Lagos, from whence it is their purpose to proceed over the Kong Mountains, to the Kingdom of Yarriba. This kingdom, and the countries between it and the ocean, have been explored by Mr. Bowen, who during the three years he was in Africa visited Sierra Leone, Liberia, the regions about the mouth of the Lagos, and finally penetrated alone into the high, salubrious, and beautiful Kingdom of Yarriba, where he remained long enough to acquire a good knowledge of the language, and learn much of the sentiments, occupations, and characters of the people. He supposes Yarriba to be as large as Pennsylvania, and to contain one million of inhabitants. These people are superior to those on the coast, they raise Indian corn in abundance, manufacture fine cotton cloths, live in towns or cities built somewhat after the Moorish style, and containing from ten to fifty thousand souls are honest, polite, hospitable, and while some of them are Mohammedans, all are believers in but one God. They listen attentively to the

christian teachers, and earnestly desire the residence of missionaries in their country. They consented that Mr. Bowen should visit the United States only on condition that he should speedily return and abide with them. Mr. Bowen expressed strongly his opinion that the arts of civilization and lawful commerce should attend Missionary labours; he thought steamers manned by citizens of Liberia or Sierra Leone might ascend the great African rivers with safety, and that a valuable trade might be opened and continued with interior Africa. He believes Liberia is destined to become a great and wealthy nation.

The British Colony of Sierra Leone, founded by that great and illustrious friend of the African race and of mankind, Granville Sharp, and to which he gave the name of the "Province of Freedom," wonderfully reveals the benevolent wisdom of Divine Providence. Heavy misfortune and disasters threw deep gloom over its inception, but it now embraces a population of nearly 50,000 people, mostly slaves liberated and more or less educated, and from distant and widely extended regions of Africa. It is said that one hundred African languages are spoken in Sierra Leone, and some have estimated the number at one hundred and fifty. Into seventy of these languages, a learned German Missionary has translated portions of the Divine word. Some thousands of these Christian Africans have returned to diffuse the light of the Gospel in their native countries, and others educated for the Ministry of Christ are ready to engage in the missionary enterprise.

The republic of Liberia includes the line of coast from the river Gallinas on the North, to the San Pedro on the south, about five hundred

miles, and extends interior from ten to thirty and forty miles, having an emigrant population of nine or ten thousand, and a native population of one hundred or one hundred and fifty thousand. The constitution of Government is, in its main provisions, like our own; the laws are well administered, good order, contentment, cheerfulness and hope are manifest in the conduct of the people; they are ardently attached to their country and institutions, and earnestly engaged in publishing the word of God among the African tribes. Faithful and zealous missionaries of the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Episcopal churches, are dedicating their lives to the instruction of the native Africans. Their influence is widely felt, and many cruel customs and superstitions are retreating or vanishing away. While Granville Sharp (who wrote much against the slave trade and slavery) founded through the agency of free blacks, Sierra Leone, it deserves to be recorded that Captain Paul Cuffee, one of the most wealthy and respectable colored men that ever lived in New-England, had so strong a desire to raise his colored brethren to civil and religious liberty in the land of their fathers, that he offered some of them a passage in his own vessel to the western coast of Africa. About forty embarked with him at Boston, and were landed, and kindly received at Sierra Leone, only eight of whom paid their passage, Captain Cuffee having incurred for the remainder an expense of nearly \$4,000. "If," says the venerable Dr. Alexander, "Captain Cuffee had lived to see the commencement of the colony of Liberia, no man in America would have more rejoiced in the prospect of seeing a place provided for the free people

of color, where they could enjoy the real blessings of liberty and independence." With the friends of African Colonization, this man's name would be held in high estimation, as being the first man who actually conducted emigrants from the United States to the coast of Africa, and that too, at expense of his own funds, greater than any other individual has ever laid out in transporting colonists to that country.

#### LECTURE ON COLONIZATION.

On Sabbath evening, Rev. R. R. GURLEY, delivered a lecture in the First Methodist church, on the tendency of African Colonization to civilize, elevate, and christianize the colored race. The audience was large, and although other meetings of an interesting character were held at the same time, embraced a large amount of the wealth, talent and piety of the city. The positions of the speaker were well chosen, showing conclusively that the idea of colonization originated with abolitionists; that its influence upon the colored population of this country was most happy, inspiring them with self-confidence, enlarging their views, and furnishing a noble field for evangelical action; and that by founding a free and independent government in Africa, supported by the institutions of religion, an incalculable amount of good would be secured to that beautiful, but unhappy country.

Mr. G. remains in this county several days, and will probably aid in the organization of a County Colonization Society. This scheme is rapidly rising into favor, and is destined to exert a mighty influence in the spread of light and truth through the nations.

[From the (Va.) Colonizationist.]

## To the Ministers of Virginia.

DEAR BRETHREN—Pardon us for again stirring up your pure minds by way of remembrance. There is reason for it. Without your co-operation we labor in vain. Some of you respond at the first call, while others are not so early moved, or are prone to forget the claims of a cause which they acknowledge so soon as their attention is solicited. Besides we feel a sort of pride in parading the weighty testimony of so many Christian ministers and people.

The legislation of the South is increasing in pressure upon the free negroes.

The legislation of the North is shutting the door in their faces.—Ethiopia stretches out her hands. Liberian packets are ready to convey them. Many are asking for a passage. Will you not help to pay it.

—  
To our Presbyterian Friends in Virginia.

Upon divers occasions the Synods of Virginia have commended to their constituents the cause of African Colonization. We have now before us a series of resolutions passed by one of these bodies, concluding with the following, to which we respectfully beg the attention of Presbyterian Ministers:

*Resolved*, That the Ministers of this Synod be earnestly recommended to present this subject to the several congregations with which they are connected, at some early day, and take up collections in its behalf with a view of giving efficiency to the legislation of the State upon this great measure of State policy and Christian charity.

We subjoin the following intelli-

gence about the Pre-byterian church in Africa.

There are four Ministers, and six male and female assistant Missionaries in Liberia among the Kroo people and at Corisco near the equator. Schools are supported at several stations, containing about 150 scholars. Up-wards of a hundred members are reported in the churches in Liberia. The Alexander high school at Monrovia is conducted with efficiency.

—  
To the Baptists of Virginia.

At your late General Association, you passed, with one voice, these resolutions on motion of the Rev. Wm. F. Broadus:

*Resolved*, That we have entire confidence in the Colonization Society of Virginia, and invoke for its Agents the kind co-operation of the Baptists of Virginia.

*Resolved*, That we recommend to our brethren in the ministry, to take up a collection for said Society on some Sabbath in each year, to enable it to avail itself of the provisions of a late act of the Legislature of this State, which makes a large appropriation to the Colonization Society of Virginia on certain conditions.

Those who were present at the Association will remember the strong testimony given by Elders Bower and Ball. We trust that we shall see the fruits of it in the increased contributions of the Baptists of Virginia to this noble cause.

—  
To the Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church belonging to the late Philadelphia Conference.

A committee of this body made

an admirable report upon the subject of African Colonization, and the Conference passed resolutions recommending the State Societies within their borders to the confidence and support of their Ministers and people. We have lately published the statistics of the Methodist Church in Liberia.

We beg the attention of the members of this church, to Bishop Scott's report of his personal observations in Liberia, which we doubt not will quicken their zeal in this good work, and which we trust will increase their contributions.

*To the Ministers of the Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.*

On the 29th of October, 1852, on motion of the Rev. Joseph Davis, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

*Resolved*, That this Conference recommend to the patronage of our people generally, the interests of the Colonization Society of Virginia, and we recommend that collections be taken up in its behalf on the Sabbath preceding the 4th of July.

Those who were present on that

occasion will remember the stirring words with which Drs. Doggett and Lee seconded our address.

*A word to Episcopal Ministers in Virginia.*

The Convention of this Diocese has without a dissenting voice declared that the success of African Colonization warrants the hope that it will do more than any other thing towards a peaceful solution of the difficult problem which perplexes so many minds, and will by means of its churches and schools, and by the protection it affords to our white missionaries, hasten the time when Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands unto God. And in view of these facts it passed unanimously the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That this Convention doth commend to the Ministers of our communion the subject of African Colonization.

*Resolved*, That it be earnestly recommended to the ministers of our church in this Diocese, to take up collections in aid of it on such Sunday as they may deem most expedient.

Remember the words of good Bishop Payne.

Letter from Capt. H. Y. Purviance.

BALTIMORE, July 11, 1853.

DEAR BROTHER:—I have thought it would not be uninteresting to you and your readers to send you some extracts of a letter from my brother, the Commander of the U. S. Ship Marion, now on the African Station, dated Monrovia, March 22d, 1853.

Yours in the Gospel.

JAMES PURVIANCE.

"We are thus far on our way down the Coast. On my arrival I called

on President Roberts, who informed me, that he was expecting next week a Bark from Baltimore with emigrants. I spent about three hours with the President, and found him a very intelligent and well read man. He gave me an account of his trip to England and France, which was very entertaining. He is truly an astonishing man—he has everything flourishing and in order.

"I am persuaded that if our negroes could but see this country—

the state it is in, and that to which it can be brought they would emigrate by thousands instead of hundreds. The country will produce almost anything. They only want some of our negroes who have capital, to settle amongst them, and a line of steamers from the U. S.

"I conversed with a great many men and women, as I fell in with them in the streets—and walked into their houses, expressly to ascertain whether there was any discontent—and *not one* expressed any desire to return, but *all* appeared pleased and contented. They spoke with astonishment, that all did not come out who could, where they enjoyed equal rights and privileges, and above all, liberty. The President's house is fitted up splendidly.

I was ushered into a room about 45 feet long and 28 feet wide, covered with a Turkey Carpet, mahogany chairs and sofas, two centre tables covered with books and flowers in the midst, and portraits of his Excellency, wife and daughter. I did not see Mrs. Roberts—her sister died the day we arrived. The town is well laid out, some quite handsome houses of stone, brick and wood, and containing about 700 inhabitants. The President expressed great disappointment, that our government refused to acknowledge their Independence, but hoped it would not be long before they would."

H. Y. PURVIANCE.

*Note by the Editor.*—Capt. P. was mistaken in his estimate of the population of Monrovia—the present number of inhabitants being about 1500.

[From the Liberia Herald.]

#### Educational Facilities in Monrovia.

We have repeated evidences of the interest which our friends abroad feel in the educational training of the youth of Liberia, and as it is a subject in which every Liberian should feel a deep concern we have no doubt that the following facts will be interesting to our readers generally. During the past year two fine institutions of learning have been opened in our city—the "*Alexander High School*" under the tuition of Rev. D. A. Wilson of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, and the "*Bastion Seminary*" under Rev. Francis Burns of the Methodist E. Mission. Both of these institutions are well attended.

We learn that the annual examination of Mr. B. V. R. James school (an institution well known to our readers) took place on Tuesday the 23rd ultimo. The pupils had made encouraging progress. Among the

institutions of learning in Liberia this school holds a respectable position, and so far as numbers are concerned takes the lead of every other. Mr. James has been under the necessity of obtaining the assistance of a female teacher who takes charge of the smaller children. During the past year the school numbered upwards of 70 scholars with an average of 60 in regular attendance, all the energies and efforts of the teachers were as a consequence in constant demand. On Wednesday the 23rd, being the anniversary of this school, the usual "Exhibition" was held in the Baptist Church. The house was densely crowded. The exercises being opened with prayer by Rev. E. W. Stokes, the choir sung the beautiful tune "Coronation," the hymn beginning—

"Come, children, hail the Prince of peace."

After which the children began to recite; several interesting pieces were recited, among which were a few original. We were particularly pleased with the piece entitled "*The Bible*," recited by a girl whose name we did not learn. The speaker seemed to enter into the spirit of her subject, and spoke very impressively. The exercises were concluded with an address on the benefits of knowledge by Mr. Ed. Blyden.

The whole affair was quite interesting and reflects creditably on the talent and diligence of the conductor. We were well entertained, and left the house pleased that we had spent the evening so agreeably.

We cordially wish success to this institution and all others of a similar kind in Liberia. We hope that those who are engaged in the work of teaching the young, amidst all their labors and toils may gather encouragement from the facts, that theirs is a "*labor of love*," that in the training of youth they are rendering an important service to their country and to the church, and thus, instead of feeling it laborious to teach they will be able to adopt as their motto those lines of Thomson,

"Delightful task! to rear the tender thought,  
To teach the young idea how to shoot,  
And pour the fresh instruction o'er the mind."

#### **An interesting Donation.**

A few Sabbath evenings since, the Rev. J. N. Danforth addressed the Boarding School of BENJAMIN HALLOWELL, in Alexandria, in a lecture setting forth the doctrines and history of the American Colonization Society. This School is composed of some 60 or 70 youth from various parts of the country, especially the South and West, intelligent and aspiring; in them and those like them in our seminaries of learning we behold the future guardians and supporters of our cause when we shall have disappeared from the stage of action. May the whole host of the rising youth of our country come forward to help on this noble work. The following is the paper accompanying the donations of these young men, who received all encouragement from their worthy Principal, and tutors:

We, the undersigned, Members of the Alexandria Boarding School, feeling a deep interest in the Colonization Society, respectfully request the Reverend J. N. Danforth, who is a very worthy and

energetic laborer in the cause, to appropriate the small amount we have advanced to him, in our names, for the progress of this laudable enterprise; which is destined at some future day, to exert a powerful and beneficial influence, not only on our glorious Republic but upon the whole world.

Balie Peyton, jr.; H. Newton Dungan; Frank F. Jones; William S. Abert; John B. Peyton; Roger B. Farquhar; William H. Carmalt; Thomas E. Clark; Grayson Tyler; Jacob Gooding; Douglas F. Forrest; John H. Ingle; George J. Haines; J. Edward Walker; Jesse H. Brown; Jeremiah Way; G. C. Grammer, jr.; W. W. S. Armstead; Eugene W. Fairfax; Felix Wartelle; Samuel J. Hugh; James Findlay; E. G. Marlow; James Searles, jr.; James Commack; Richard Cotee; J. H. Snowden; Edmund C. DuBois, jr.; R. B. Lees, jr. Thomas B. Edelin; M. VanLier; Francis Miller; Henry C. Hallowell; George E. Jackson.

### Rev. R. R. Gurley's Report,

OF HIS LABORS IN GEORGIA AND NEW YORK.

WASHINGTON, August 11th, 1853.

To the Rev. W. McLAIN,

Sec. of the A. C. S.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—Having been engaged recently for some three months in the State of Georgia, and since for several weeks in western New York, in efforts to promote the cause of African Colonization, I am happy to submit to yourself and to the Executive Committee, a brief report of facts, observations and reflections which may contribute in some degree to strengthen public confidence in the wisdom and philanthropy of the Society, and encourage its friends to higher endeavors and more generous donations in the execution of its enterprize.

It is proper for us to recollect that a distinguished citizen of Georgia, the Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, was one of the founders of the American Colonization Society; that his name stands at the head of the list of its original Vice Presidents; that as early as June, 1817, the Legislature of this State recognized in a Resolution the benevolent views of this Institution; that soon after, several efficient auxiliary Societies were organized within its limits, and that at all times since have contributions from individuals of Georgia continued to flow into the Treasury of the Society. While it is evident that good-will towards the colored race is increasing in this State and throughout the entire South, the peculiar form and spirit of the Northern anti-slavery agitation has doubtless obstructed its development, and repressed that zeal and energy and comprehensiveness of movement for the cause of African Colonization, which from the nature of our institutions, the laws of our religion, and humanity, and the benevolent indications of Providence, are inevitably and at no very distant day to occur. No

profound view of human nature or of Providence has he taken, who sees not that opposite opinions on great subjects are often held with the same motive, or who knows not, that in harmony with such motive, if benevolent, by this very opposition of opinion the Almighty works out his own great purposes of goodness. As we are taught that He can cause the wrath of man to praise Him, our faith may well rest assured that from the warring opinions and bitter controversies of honest but mistaken men, He can educe results above all our conceptions of wisdom, and worthy of his own unapproachable power. In His presence, all the efforts of man, even the pomp and pride of Nations, are like down or dust in the tempest, when the sea roars at its coming and all the glories of Lebanon tremble and bow before the blast.

Having searched in vain in the book-stores of Charleston for a copy of Dr. Bachman's book on the unity of the human race, a work of great merit, and (with the exception of a single sentence, in which is avowed a belief in the incapacity of the African race for self-government, an opinion wholly irrelevant to the argument, and as I think wholly unsustainable,) deserving of the widest circulation, I proceeded to Augusta, where a number of intelligent gentlemen have been accustomed for many years to make contributions to the Society. Mr. ROBERT CAMPBELL of that city, one of the Vice Presidents of the Society, has by his judicious and resolute efforts, and by liberal donations, won a place among the greatest benefactors of the Society. But while a large part of the intelligence and respectability of this city is favorable to the Society, it is to be regretted that a former unfortunate appointment to an agency in this State, and the Northern agitations

against slavery, have created a disinclination to public discourses on questions relating to the people of color, not to be disregarded. Every movement in the Southern States for the Colonization Society, or for the benefit of the colored population, should be made with a proper deference and respect to the citizens of those States. Those who obey the command of the Apostle to give no offence, but seek to please all men in all things as far as integrity will permit, will find no obstructions in their path, but a multitude of faithful and generous hearts ready to co-operate in all wise measures for the good of men and the glory of God. I must express my deep obligations to Col. HENRY H. CUMMING, and his excellent family, who spared no pains to render my visit to Augusta both agreeable and useful. I made an address to a large congregation in the lecture room of the Presbyterian church, and subsequently by invitation of its Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Rogers, preached in his church, while I enjoyed opportunities of preaching to several of the large colored congregations of the city. Nearly thirty free persons of color, of good character, desired that their names might be enrolled as applicants for a passage to Liberia in the next autumn. One of these is a skillful mechanic of some property and decided influence, and much esteemed by all who know him. Before my departure from Augusta, I obtained the consent of the following gentlemen, well known throughout the State, to act as a permanent committee to explain the objects and advance the interests of the American Colonization Society, viz:—ROBERT CAMPBELL, Col. HENRY H. CUMMING, CHARLES J. JENKINS, JAMES W. DAVIS and WILLIAM A. WALTON, ESQRS., and it is proper to state that the name of Mr. POE, President of the Bank of Augusta, and for many years a liberal contributor to

the funds of the Society, would have been added to this committee but for his absence.

I was gratified to find the editors of the two leading political journals in Augusta disposed to inform the public of the progress and success of the cause.

At the pleasant village of Greensborough I spent one Sabbath, and found in the Hon. WM. C. DAWSON, the excellent Senator of that district, and in the pastor of the Presbyterian church, the Rev. Mr. BOWMAN, and in a number of other leading citizens, friends to the cause. I preached in the morning in the Rev. MR. BOWMAN'S church, and in the same place in the evening addressed the citizens of the village generally in behalf of the special objects of my mission.

In Hancock County I visited the venerable JOSEPH BRYAN, who at the age of eighty-four retains much of the vivacity and energy of youth, with an ardent zeal in all objects connected with the kingdom of Christ, to which his long life has been devoted. He has lived to see the wilderness converted into a fruitful field; and now, with the pious and zealous partner of his home, finds his daily joy in deeds of benevolence, and the anticipation of the triumph of those religious truths, which alone can thoroughly and permanently reform the world.

In Milledgeville, the Capital of the State, I had repeated opportunities of addressing the public, and at one time cherished the hope that a Society would there be organized, which might diffuse its healthful and encouraging influence throughout the commonwealth. Some further efforts may be necessary before this hope shall be realized. A Resolution was adopted at a public meeting, requesting the Clergy to preach in behalf of the Colonization Society, and important benefits may be expected from their compliance with this request. Should



the present enlightened and distinguished Governor of Georgia give to the cause of African Colonization the same resolute liberality which he has shown in the cause of Sunday Schools and of Education generally, all Liberia would feel his influence, and this "Empire State" of the South might see reflected back upon her from distant Africa, some true if faint image of her civilization. She would see her own experience renewed on the shores of Africa, and earnest and industrious hands encouraged by her liberality busy in converting this—

"World of wonders, where creation seems  
No more the work of nature, but her dreams,"  
into the fruitful and happy home of free and christian men. The Rev. Dr. Talmadge, President of the Oglethorpe University, cherishes an unabated interest in the cause, and I was peculiarly gratified by repeated opportunities of meeting the Professors and students of this College, so beautiful for situation, and so wisely conducted, and full of promised blessings to the Church and State of Georgia. The great work of Christian missions is occupying the thoughts of many of the young gentlemen of this institution, and they are nobly intent upon engaging in any field of christian labor to which, in God's providence, they may be summoned. Two or three very respectable free colored men with some means are preparing to emigrate from Milledgeville to Liberia.

In the beautiful and wealthy town of Macon are found a number of warm and generous friends of the Society. At a public meeting which I addressed in the Presbyterian Church, the minister of that church, the Rev. Mr. Breck, submitted resolutions declaring the cause of the Society to deserve the approbation and support of the people of this nation, and that a committee should be appointed to solicit funds and to aid its object. These resolu-

tions were unanimously adopted, and the following gentlemen appointed as a permanent committee for the advancement of the cause, viz: the Rev. R. L. BRECK, Rev. G. H. HANCOCK, N. C. MUNROE, R. A. SMITH, J. W. ELLIS, and S. C. PLANT, Esquires.

Appended to this report you will find a statement of the contributions paid over to me by this committee, as well as some others from other places in the State. Several free colored families intend to emigrate to Liberia from this place.

At the meeting of the General Baptist State Convention at Atlanta, the Baptist denomination, so powerful in Georgia, was well represented by ministers and laymen from every part of the State. I was gratified that I could be present at this convention, and the more so as I learned that the subject of African missions would receive the special consideration of this body. The Rev. Eli Ball, a missionary agent of the convention, had recently visited all the Baptist missions of Liberia, and the Rev. T. J. Bowen returned but a few months since, from a three years exploration of Central Africa, where it is his purpose to find his missionary home; and it was a great pleasure to have a personal interview with these gentlemen, as well as to hear the statements they were about to submit to the convention. Nor did I fail to improve the opportunity offered me of explaining to those constituting this convention the views of the American Colonization Society, and of making known how vast the work of duty, imposed by the Almighty in his Providence on southern christians, to the children of Africa, and to Africa herself. The statement of Mr. Bowen deeply impressed the convention. He is still a young man, a native of Jackson county, Georgia, and during the Texas revolution, as captain of a company of rangers, he was exposed to a thousand

dangers. But from the hour of his conversion to Christ his heart was inflamed with zeal to make known to the distant nations of Africa the gospel of peace. Under authority of the Southern Baptist Board of Missions he went forth to explore a remote and unknown country, with a courage not to be daunted, and a knowledge of mankind which could hardly fail of success. He penetrated to regions and a people which no white man had ever before seen—a high, beautiful, fruitful and healthy country—a people numerous, honest, hospitable, inhabiting large cities, acquainted with agriculture and the more useful arts of life. These people inhabit a country as large as Pennsylvania, are believers in but one God, have among them the Koran in Arabic, show great respect to women, have many proverbs adapted to improve the mind and elevate the character, have a regular and well administered government, and are disposed to receive instruction from their superiors in wisdom. Mr. Bowen, with his wife and two associates, and their wives, have already sailed for his chosen home in Africa. Should a kind Providence guard his life and give him favor among the people whom he has gone to bless, in a brief period hundreds of white and colored missionaries will follow in his steps, and liberty and christianity will spread like a morning without clouds over the mountains of Kong, the cities of Yarriba, the fertile streams that swell the Niger, and the powerful tribes and nations of Interior Africa. Georgia alone, kindled to enthusiasm by the example of one of her noblest sons, will qualify and send out and sustain an army of missionaries to bring all Central Africa into subjection to Christ, not by carnal weapons, but by the sword of the Spirit, the all-subduing words of divine love and compassion. Among the citizens

of Atlanta I found some earnest and active friends of the cause, while several free persons of color of good character are making preparations for a removal to Liberia.

One Sabbath, I remained in Columbus, and found several friends disposed to secure to me an opportunity of addressing the public. Having preached in one or two of the churches, I spoke on the subject of the Colonization Society and Liberia in the Baptist church, (the Rev. Mr. Dawson's,) and subsequently ascertained that the following gentlemen would act as a committee to give information, receive donations, and in other respects promote the cause and interests of the Society; GEO. HARGRAVES, Esq., DR. T. STEWART, REV. MR. DAWSON, T. LOMAX, Esq., H. S. SMITH, Esq., MR. H. HALL, DR. POND, and MR. F. WILCOX. Here are several very intelligent and respectable free colored families who will probably at no distant day emigrate to Liberia; and I was assured that ample funds would be contributed should they decide on emigration to defray their expenses.

I am greatly indebted to Judge WAYNE, the Rev. DR. PRESTON, the Rev. MR. TUSTIN, and the Rev. MR. ROSS, for favorable opportunities to explain and recommend the cause of the Society to the intelligent people of Savannah. At the suggestion of Judge WAYNE, who very cheerfully devoted much thought and time to the subject, a successful movement was made to organize an auxiliary Colonization Society, which, enrolling on the list of its vice presidents eminent friends of the cause from various parts of the State, appointed its President and executive officers from among gentlemen distinguished for their character and talents for business in Savannah—thus seeking to unite extent of influence with the utmost simplicity and directness of action. Whether this organization will prove efficient, whether Savannah, which

has shown such extraordinary vigor and liberality in her large schemes of improvement and enterprize, will maintain her character in this cause of high benevolence to the African race, remains to be seen. You, my dear sir, who witnessed with me the formation of the society, and who are better acquainted perhaps than I am, with the extent of interest felt in that community in the object which it is intended to promote, have all the means which I possess of forming a correct judgment on the subject. Probably, as in most benevolent societies, its success or failure will depend upon the will of the executive officers. The public are already informed of the departure on the 11th of June, from Savannah, of the Barque Adeline with one hundred and thirty-four emigrants, ninety-six from Tennessee, thirty-seven from Georgia, and one from Alabama. You, sir, who directed all the concerns of this expedition, need no information in regard to the character of the emigrants; yet I feel assured that a volume revealing truly the lives of this humble company, would be full of interest, instruction and encouragement—would demonstrate that great virtues often grow in low places and that men sometimes become wise without the advantage of books or schools. But while the experience of several families which took passage in the Adeline would illustrate these remarks, I can now allude only to the large and interesting company from Tennessee, who owed so much to the attentions of their disinterested and faithful friends, the Rev. Messrs. DYKE and SMITH, ministers of the gospel, who did much to secure their freedom, came with them to the port of embarkation, shared with them the inconveniencies and discomforts of their encampment for ten days, and left them not until they saw them on board the ship. Mr. SMITH, (who has long been in the practice of the law in Tennes-

see,) being convinced that some thirty of these people were entitled to their liberty, defended their cause for some sixteen years in various courts of that State, and finally had the happiness to obtain a decree establishing their freedom. A statement from the Rev. Mr. DYKE, just received, and which I have his permission to use, will show the spirit and agency to which many others of these Tennessee emigrants were indebted for their liberty, a spirit pervading very extensively the minds of christians in the South, which if left to work its own way, undisturbed and unchecked by rash and unkind judgment and the unauthorized intervention of strangers, will accomplish the best practicable good for both the white and colored races in this country, while it imparts the renovating and life-giving power of law, liberty and christianity to a barbarous continent. The spirit of our holy religion is the only vital power of reformation in the world. Mr. DYKE says :

Mr. SAMUEL GRIGSBY, of Monroe County, E. Tennessee, gave to the American Colonization Society, fifteen servants to be taken to Liberia to be free men and free women for ever. And according to the request of Mr. Grigsby, they were taken to Savannah, Georgia, and there took ship for Liberia, June 10th, 1853. These servants were all he has except an old woman, whom he felt it was his duty to take care of in the decline of life. These servants were industrious, intelligent and stood very fair in the estimation of their neighbors. One was forty years of age, another twenty-five, and the rest under twenty-four. Mr. and Mrs. Grigsby were resolved that they would attend to the emancipation of their servants themselves and not leave it to be done by executors, or administrators, knowing there was great danger, and perhaps they would never see that blessed hour when they would be free men and women in the land of liberty.

They reported their servants to the agent some six or eight months before the time of starting to Liberia, and held them ready at any time, when called upon to go, as soon as there were a sufficient number of emigrants enrolled to justify the

Colonization Society to send them to Liberia.

The time for the ship to start to Liberia with emigrants was then agreed upon. The Secretary notified the agent of the time, and the agent went to apprise Mr. Grigsby.

It was then in the midst of crop time, the corn was planted, &c., and as farmers generally do in Tennessee, "going in a great rush," trying to raise a fine crop and prepare for the winter. But other arrangements were made; the servants were called home from the field of labor. The day for which they were anxiously looking had now arrived. Mr. and Mrs. Grigsby acted towards their servants something like kind and affectionate parents would towards a beloved child, when it was about to go into a far country to begin a new home: they gave them clothes, bedding, tools, money and provisions plenty to do for them to the ship. Perhaps no parents ever had much greater concern for their beloved children than these people had for their servants.

Two of the women left their husbands in bondage, owned by other men, and were anxious to take their children to the Republic of Liberia, where they could enjoy equal rights and privileges.

Mr. Grigsby offered three hundred dollars to a man who owned one of the men who was the husband of one of the women that he emancipated that he might go with her to Liberia. But the man utterly refused to let him go. Since that time that husband died and is gone to his long home.

David Walker, Esq., of Blount County, Tennessee, emancipated four servants to go to Liberia with the same company of emigrants, whom he had taught to read the Holy Scriptures, and trained to industry and respectability. Two of them were young men and two young women of fine appearance, who seemed to bid fair to be useful in the Republic of Liberia.

The heirs of Robert Burton, deceased, emancipated a servant, a man of fine appearance and most excellent traits of character, who also went with the same company of emigrants to Liberia.

Yours, truly,

JOHN DYKE.

UNITA, TEN., July 27th, 1853.

It may be worthy of remark that among colored persons in Georgia and the adjoining States the condition of freedom is usually some evidence of skillful industry,

or special merit, and many have by a great price obtained its privileges. Though this class in Georgia is not numerous, yet of it there are some leading mechanics, conducting in the large towns an extensive business, and rendering valuable service to the communities in which they reside. Several of this class have already emigrated to Liberia, and many more are making their preparations for removal. Their habits of labor in a southern climate peculiarly qualify them for active employments in Liberia; nor have their minds become so occupied with the evils of their state, as to be incapable of justly appreciating the good to which in Africa they are invited. Nor should the blessings enjoyed in this country by the people of color, both free and bond, be overlooked. Little more than a century has elapsed since civilization and religion obtained a foothold in Georgia; at a more recent period slavery was introduced; even now not a few native Africans, with faint recollections of their African homes and their rude mother tongue, are found on many of her plantations and in her chief cities, yet every where are found large congregations of these descendants of Africa, under the care and instruction of their own colored Pastors, worshipping reverently the Father of Spirits, offering christian prayer and praise to his Throne, laying their gifts thankfully upon his altar, and partaking of that Bread of God which came down from Heaven to give life unto the world. To crowded and well conducted congregations of these people I repeatedly preached in Augusta, Macon and Savannah, while the colored minister (in several cases a slave) gave out the hymn or invoked the Divine blessing on the service. I was present on one occasion at the examination of a young man as a candidate for baptism, in one of the Baptist churches of Savannah, and was struck

not only with the evident sincerity of the youth, but with the propriety and pertinency of the questions addressed to him, and the good order and decorum of all the proceedings. There is in these large Baptist churches of the colored people (some of them having more than fifteen hundred communicants) a spirit of earnest missionary zeal, and for missions in Africa, they have been for several years accustomed to make annually a liberal contribution. During the session of the Baptist convention at Atlanta, the church was appropriated in the afternoon almost exclusively to the colored members to whom the Rev. Mr. Bowen preached, and it was delightful to notice with what care and kindness gentlemen of the church encouraged and directed colored persons (some of whom had come from a distance in the country) to take possession of all the vacant seats. The great assembly were given to understand that the church was exclusively for the blacks on this occasion. It has been shown from authentic documents that in the southern states, in 1847, there were 139,378 colored members of the Methodist church, that 100,000 were members of the Baptist church in 1847, of the Presbyterian church 7,000, of other denominations 16,000, and at this hour, it is probable that the number of colored members of christian churches in the southern states is not less than *three hundred thousand*. The great fund of humanity treasured up for the benefit of our colored population is in the hearts of the South. That Divine Law of love which worketh no ill to its neighbor, pervading the hearts of christian masters and christian slaves, will dispose both to seek each other's highest good, and to impart to all men a knowledge of its Author and the happiness of His kingdom.

Under the influence of this law masters and servants will unite to suppress all moral evils, and co-operate in all good works. Liberty (unnamed perhaps at first) will arise from a union of hearts. Justice and benevolence will dispose many wealthy and religious masters to bestow freedom on such slaves as by their intelligence, industry and fidelity, have proved themselves worthy of the gift and able to use it wisely for the good of their brethren; other servants will be encouraged to strenuous and noble efforts to redeem themselves from bondage, and they will more justly prize a blessing which it has cost years of extra labor to obtain, but in pursuit of which they have gained those active, sober and resolute habits, by which only, a life of freedom becomes a life of honor, comfort and success. And who can object to the contribution of funds (such as have been given so repeatedly and munificently in answer to appeals in the Journal of Commerce) for the redemption of slaves, where the appeal is made with knowledge of the proprietor, and for those who are not left without the clearest credentials of their worth? I trust that at no distant time, funds to a large amount will be dedicated to an object so unexceptionable and charitable, that they will be expended under the direction or with the full approbation of gentlemen at the South, and that hundreds, not to say thousands, of christian masters, will be ready to contribute something while others contribute much to open the doors of freedom to such faithful and pious slaves as shall aspire to wider usefulness and a more effective and worthy service as Christ's disciples.

In the benevolent spirit of our holy religion is a mighty moral power, and may we not see in this one of the many reasons why so many of the descendants

of Africa are brought into the relations they now sustain to us, and why Africa herself, their mother country, invites them to return, possess and enjoy their long-lost but rightful inheritance. If it be more blessed to give than to receive, our own liberty and independence should not more stir our hearts with gratitude than should the duty imposed on us by Providence, of aiding the children of Africa in our midst to rise from their depression and miseries and become partakers, in the ancient home of their race, of the choicest blessings of national existence. Favored we are beyond most, if not all, nations, by position, government, education and a continually enlarging prosperity, more, perhaps, still are we favored in this, in that some millions of the African race on our own territory make an appeal to our humanity, and religion, supply the motive and afford the opportunity of doing a work of unsurpassed beneficence. No other nation possesses the same means for this work; to no other is it so clearly assigned by Providence; and in its execution we must be rewarded not simply by the happiness which is ever attendant upon virtue, but by the mighty moral influence we must thereby acquire and exert among the nations. This moral influence will not fail to move the minds and hearts of our people of color; they will feel themselves summoned by the voice of religion as well as interest to go forth, not merely to found for themselves a christian commonwealth, but to become the pilgrim fathers of Africa, to be the guides of all who shall follow them; the deliverers and teachers of their unhappy African brethren, and emulating the example of those to whom for much of good they are indebted, strive to diffuse over a whole continent, hitherto shrouded in barbarism, the inestimable blessings in which as free and christian men, they are permitted to share.

It is to be regretted that many of our colored people at the north have not become animated with these just, christian, and philanthropic sentiments. From the recent convention at Rochester, we may know how unjust are their views of the American Colonization Society, how readily they imbibe the spirit and echo back the sentiments of the Boston abolitionists, but can conclude nothing confidently in regard to their final course. Not upon them depends in any considerable degree, the progress, triumph or defeat of the great enterprise of African Colonization. But why name defeat? It is a word obsolete in the history and in the dialect of the Republic of Liberia.

Most deeply is the uncharitableness of the members of this convention towards the friends of African Colonization to be regretted, because of its injury to themselves. But they are not the first of our race who have distrusted and opposed their friends, and we trust that no ingratitude and no bitterness of reproach will quench in the minds of those friends, the divine spirit of the apostle thus expressed, "And I will very gladly spend and be spent for you, though the more abundantly I love you the less I be loved."

I addressed a large public meeting in the Methodist church in Rochester and found among the leading clergymen and citizens faith in the importance and benevolence of the Society. But it is believed that tenfold more effort has been made in western New York to excite that abolition spirit which vehemently opposes the Colonization Society, than to recommend the cause of the Society to public favor. I am pleased to state that the New York Colonization Society is now represented by a number of agents in this field, and since no portion of the Union enjoys greater prosperity, to none may we reasonably look for more signal proofs

of liberality. In the beautiful and rapidly growing towns of Canandaigua, Geneva and Auburn, I spoke to public assemblies, and in all found distinguished individuals who see the wisdom and benevolence of the Society and stand prepared to add their contributions to its funds.

As agents of the New York Society are now engaged in making collections in this region I deemed it inexpedient, after consulting the best friends of the cause, either to ask or receive donations. In Albany, (where I had expected, through arrangements kindly made by the Rev. Mr. PINNEY, to address the New York Legislature, which by their sudden and unexpected adjournment I failed to do,) I learned that there is reason to expect some early action on the part of that body for the furtherance of the cause.

Since increased funds alone are wanting to give increased energy and success to all

the operations of the Society, is it not possible to induce the good citizens of a hundred or a thousand cities and towns in the Republic to call public meetings and raise each a specific sum for the cause? If such a movement be well commenced its results might prove of great value. Nor should the friends of the Society cease to seek the aid of the State and general governments, the latter of which in these days of pecuniary prosperity, could easily and most beneficially appropriate to Liberia the sum of \$50,000 a year for ten years.

This would be but for a prince to throw a few pennies to the poor—for the commander of a richly-freighted ship on a prosperous course to cast an oar or a rope to him who was struggling in the waves.

Very truly, my dear sir, I have the honor to be, with great respect, your friend and servant,

R. R. GURLEY.

### **The locating of Emigrants in Liberia.**

Among the various difficulties attending the practical operations of this Society—that of locating emigrants in Liberia is not the least. Indeed, this has always been a source of much perplexity; and, notwithstanding all our efforts to act, in this respect, in the best possible way, for the welfare of all persons who are sent to Liberia under the auspices of the Society, and for the prosperity of the several settlements, and the judicious extension and multiplication of settlements in Liberia, considerable dissatisfaction has, at different times, been exhibited; and sometimes complaints have been made by newly-arrived emigrants, or by old settlers, against the course which we have adopted. In most instances, these complaints have arisen from the desire of emigrants destined for other settlements, to stop at Monrovia;

which desire, in many cases, has been caused by exaggerated representations, by some of the old settlers, of the great superiority and desirableness of Monrovia, to all other parts of Liberia, and erroneous statements calculated to prejudice the minds of new comers against the particular settlement or locality for which they embarked.

In several instances in which expeditions have started for Bassa or Sinou, with the full and definite understanding and entire agreement on the part of the emigrants, that they were to be landed at one of these ports, some of them, on arriving at Monrovia, (at which port, circumstances rendered it necessary for the vessels to stop first,) have been so captivated by the appearance of the little city, and the representations and statements of some of the

old citizens, that they immediately concluded to stop, if possible, and take up their residence among their injudicious or self-interested advisers. And when informed by the captain of the vessel that his orders were to land them at Bassa, or Sinou, and that all the provisions for their six months' support were so consigned, and could not be landed at Monrovia—which information they had fully received before embarking—some of them have exhibited dissatisfaction, which, in some cases, has resulted very unfavorably to their acclimation. In most cases, however, this dissatisfaction has entirely yielded to a decided preference for the place to which they were originally destined, immediately on their being landed, or very soon after. And, in some cases, persons who have obstinately determined to stop at Monrovia, contrary to all our arrangements, have had cause to regret their hasty and injudicious course.

It must be obvious to every person who has given any attention to the operations of this Society; that, in view of all the circumstances attending the locating of emigrants in Liberia, it is highly important that some system should be pursued, the leading features of which must be understood and determined on, previous to the sailing of every expedition. Those persons who do not expect any assistance from the Society, after their arrival in Liberia, can, of course, consult their own pleasure and convenience, with reference to their location; but those who expect to be supported six months, and to receive the attention of a physician employed by the Society, during their acclimation, must not expect to act altogether independently, on their arrival, in regard to the selection of the place at which they are to be landed, especially after having definitely understood, previous to their embarkation, that

they and their provisions, &c., were to be landed at a particular port.

We are led to the foregoing remarks, by two communications recently received from Monrovia, by J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq., President of the Society, and by him transmitted to the Executive Committee, for their consideration. One of these communications is dated June 8, the other June 10, 1853; the former is signed by Eli W. Stokes, J. S. Grigsby, F. P. David, and B. V. R. James—the latter, by G. W. Stokes and William Draper—all citizens of Monrovia. The object of these communications seems to be to get the President of the Society to exert his influence with the Executive Committee, so that emigrants, on arriving in Liberia, may be permitted to exercise their own pleasure in landing at any port in the Republic. They were written with special reference to the emigrants by the *Banshee*, which vessel stopped at Monrovia to land some merchandise, and a few emigrants *specially destined for that place*, for whom arrangements had been made accordingly. The principal part of the emigrants, however, were destined for Bassa, at which port it was definitely and fully determined by them they were to be landed, and for which port they embarked, after special instructions and cautions were given them respecting the probability of influences being brought to bear on them at Monrovia, to prejudice their minds against going to Bassa; knowing as we well did, that such had been the case with previous expeditions. On arriving at Monrovia—notwithstanding the cautions and instructions they had received, and the expression of their determination to go to Bassa, it appears that some of them yielded to influences brought to bear upon their minds, and expressed a desire to be landed at Monrovia; which the captain informed them was contrary to his in-



structions, and which, according to the extravagant language of the communications above referred to, produced great excitement among the people, and induced the writers of those two letters, to represent the course pursued by the Society, with reference to the landing of emigrants, as very oppressive.

We have always endeavored to consult the pleasure of emigrants, with reference to the port at which they desire to be landed, and as far as possible, to make our arrangements for their accommodation in this respect. Sometimes we have found it necessary to inform them that circumstances would prevent the vessel from stopping at more than one port in Liberia, and that if they were not willing to be landed there, they would have to wait for some other opportunity. This was the case with the last company, in the barque *Adeline*, which sailed direct for the port of Greenville, in Sinou county—the emigrants all fully understanding that the vessel would not touch

at any other port. We have never deceived emigrants with reference to the port at which they were to be landed; but on the contrary, have always endeavored to explain fully to them all about their landing, six months' support, &c. &c. We have always given them to understand that at the expiration of the time for which the Society agrees to support them in Liberia, or before, if they choose to support themselves, they are at perfect liberty to go where they please; but that if they wish to be supported by the Society, and to be attended by the Society's physician when sick, they must be willing to accommodate themselves to the convenience of those who have the superintendence and care of them during their acclimation, so far as circumstances may require. Our object always has been, to do that which we considered best for all concerned—for the welfare of the emigrants, the prosperity of the different settlements, and the general good of the several communities in Liberia.

#### Items from the Liberia Herald.

**BOYER OF TRADE TOWN.**—We have much pleasure in informing our readers that Boyer of Trade Town, has at length evinced a disposition to acknowledge his wrongs, and to petition the Government to deal leniently with him. He says, that he was foolishly drawn into a hostile attitude towards Liberia, and that now, as he has had sufficient time for reflection, no one more seriously deplores his rebellion, than himself. Grando, he says, from long and earnest persuasion, together with other influences which he does not yet seem willing to disclose, so operated upon him, as to lead him to forget the allegiance he owed to the Government, and to place himself in a hostile attitude to it. This is about the pith of the confession made to President Roberts, by Boyer. Our readers must not suppose that Boyer placed himself in the power of the President. No promises or threats could influence Boyer to visit the President, who

was on board the "Lark"—he was more than anxious to see the President, but he was very cautious not to visit him, without first so arranging it, that there was no doubt but that he would be safe from arrest. The President was anxious to hear what Boyer had to say, in justification of his rebellion, and consented to meet him on board a foreign vessel, which was then in the roadstead of Trade Town. Boyer has promised to demean himself in future properly, and to obey the Laws of Liberia, and that in two months time, he will give such tokens of his good intentions as to induce the Government to look on him favorably.

We deeply regret, that the President's interview with Boyer was under circumstances which would not allow of his arrest—that he might be put on his trial for treason. His crimes are of the deepest cast, and no act of our Government would have a more beneficial effect upon all the Chiefs in the Bassa Country, than the

punishing of Boyer as he deserves. We hope, however, that justice will yet be meted out to him, and that in every case where restless chieftains forget their allegiance to the Government, and recklessly disturb the tranquility of the country, that steps will be taken to bring them to a strict accountability. We are opposed to war, but are desirous to see the laws respected, and the authority of the Government maintained at whatever cost. A chieftain without even an apparent cause, attacks another chieftain whose force is weaker than his own—other Chieftains soon find some reason to join in the contest. An end is put to commercial intercourse—travelling from one portion of the country to the other must be abandoned, and in places where peace and tranquility a few months previously predominated, the most horrid butcheries are perpetrated. It is the duty of the people of Liberia to do all in their power to disseminate among the aborigines the principles of civilization and christianity, and to do this, an end must be put to those predatory wars among the chiefs.

May 4th.

**STEAMERS TO AND FROM ENGLAND.**—Our communication to and from England is monthly—regularly the mail steamers make their appearance. Before the British mail steamers were talked of, the subject of a line of steamers from America to Liberia was mooted by the Americans, and discussed in Congress. Has the intended enterprise been abandoned?

Another British line of steamers is about to be started from Liverpool, and the first ship is expected here in October next. The mail steamers are not capable of taking all the freight offered them, and in consequence many persons are greatly injured in their mercantile arrangements. It is hoped that the Liverpool line, which will be independent of Government, will give general satisfaction.

May 4th.

**GRANDO.**—It is confidently asserted, and pretty generally believed that Grando the Fishman, will be delivered up to our Government for trial. Up to this time, he has managed to keep himself from being arrested, but it is said he has but few friends now, and that the few who remain with him are becoming greatly dissatisfied, and will no doubt give him up to justice in a short time.

May 4th.

**SUGAR.**—On the banks of the noble St. Paul's many of our enterprising agriculturists are busily engaged in grinding their cane. Messrs. Blackledge, Hooper and Draper, are the largest growers of cane, and therefore will have the most sugar, molasses and syrup to sell. We are told that Mr. McMurty also had a fine lot of cane growing, but we lament to have to say, that within two months of the time of cutting, it took fire and the whole lot was destroyed. We are not aware how the accident occurred.

May 4th.

**DEATH OF THE EX-SECRETARY OF STATE.** It is seldom that we are called upon to notice the death of a citizen who has attracted as much notice and distinguished himself so eminently as the gentleman whose death we are now called upon to record. The Hon. Hilary Teage, extensively known as one of the most intelligent of the citizens of our Republic, died on the evening of the 21st inst., after a few days illness. Mr. Teage as a statesman occupied a prominent position in the Republic; his well known talents and ability claimed for him the admiration of the people of Liberia—and in foreign lands, he was highly respected, and spoken of as being gifted with extraordinary powers of intellect. As a citizen of Liberia, his loss will be seriously felt, and in this connection, we call upon the young men of Liberia to strive to attain that high pre-eminence which the deceased obtained, by close attention to study, and the application of their minds to the wants of Liberia, and to the duties which they owe to their country and fellow citizens.

It is hoped that very shortly we will receive an obituary notice of this distinguished citizen of our Republic.

May 24th.

**OUR TRADE.**—Though the rainy season has fully set in, there is but little abatement in our trade. It was anticipated that in the present season, but a very limited quantity of palm oil would be obtained—the contrary we are most happy to say is the fact. Indeed from all parts of the Republic, the most encouraging reports of trade are received; and there is not much probability of any abatement in it, till the middle of the rainy season. The cry from every quarter is the want of goods, and the vessel which comes along first with a good assortment will be fortun-

nate. She will meet with ready sales and immediate payment.

May 24th.

**THE IMMIGRANTS** located on the banks of the beautiful St. Paul's are getting on well. It is said that with very few exceptions, nearly all of them have passed safely through their acclimation.

May 24th.

**THE CONSTITUTION.**—The opinion is now being pretty generally entertained, that the Constitution of the Republic ought to be amended! Many persons hitherto have strongly opposed any alteration in that instrument, but now it is very obvious, and it will, we think, tend greatly to the future stability of the State, that some provision should be made to it in reference to electoral qualifications.

May 24th.

**SINOU AND GRAND BASSA COUNTIES.**—We have received late advices from the leeward counties, there was nothing to disturb the harmony and good will of the people. The surrounding natives are on the best terms with our people, and continue to cultivate their friendship. A spirit of industry is abroad in the land, and we hope sufficient inducements will be found to keep it constantly afloat. At one time every person who was so fortunate as to be the owner of a hundred dollars, embarked it in trafficking with the natives, and within six months' time, his all was gone. In this respect, things have changed decidedly for the better. The trading business now is mostly in the hands of men of experience, and most of the petty traders have turned their attention to the cultivation of the soil.

About the middle of this month the Administration party at Sinou had an extensive and very costly (we are told) demonstration in honor of the victory achieved in the re election of President Roberts, and the election of Judge Benson to the Vice Presidency, it is said that the natives rejoiced at the result of the election with as much enthusiasm, as did our people. We know such was the case among the natives in this county.

We also learn that Grand Bassa, ever true to her allegiance, will, or has made suitable demonstrations in honor of the victory. It is hoped that our friends in the sister counties will furnish for

per their doings. It will be gratifying to the friends here.

May 24th.

**RESULTS OF THE ELECTION.**—According to the official returns of the votes polled throughout the State, (Sinou excepted, as no register of votes polled at the several towns and villages in that County have been received at the State Department—but public rumor says that J. M. Priest is elected Senator for that County, and S. V. Mitchel, Representative for the same,) the following named persons are elected.

Joseph J. Roberts, *President*; Stephen A. Benson, *Vice President*; A. F. Russell, *Senator for Montserratado County*; Charles Henry, do. do. *Grand Bassa County*; B. V. R. James, Sion Harris, Henry W. Dennis, H. W. Erskine, *Representatives for Montserratado County*; M. A. Rand, W. W. Davis, G. L. Seymore, *Representatives for Grand Bassa County.*

May 24th.

**LAUNCH.**—On the morning of the 2nd inst. we had the gratification of witnessing the launch of as fine a specimen of ship building we remember ever to have seen. It was from the wharf of Hon. D. B. Warner, and is of about ten tons burthen. Mr. Warner built her, and she is spoken of by a number of persons who have examined her, as a beautiful craft. Her name is "Try, Try, Again."

April 6th.

Our rainy season has commenced in earnest. Within the last three weeks the rain has come down in torrents, and we fear there will be but little abatement of it until about the middle of July. Our dry season was unusually warm, and the absence of rain was severely felt. The knowing ones, in consequence, predict that the rains will be heavy, and will probably hold on longer this year than is often the case. Farmers are not now materially disturbed by the wet weather, as most of their rice was planted early in the season, and the rain greatly aids its growth. The natives it is believed, are not as forward, though nothing like a scarcity of rice is to be apprehended the coming season: It is confidently reported, that throughout all our borders, the farming operations are on the most extensive scale, and it is well understood that the people, though having, comparatively speaking, nothing for exportation, are satisfied with the yearly receipts of their produce. We must not be

attention is being paid to articles for exportation, for it affords us much pleasure to say, that in a couple of years, it is probable that the exportation of coffee from Liberia will commence in earnest. Such is the general belief, and from what we have seen on the banks of the noble St. Paul's and know of in the county of Grand Bassa, such will be the case. The people in the county of Sinoe are equally attentive to agriculture, and are making rapid strides to compete with their farther advanced citizens in the upper counties. We hope the day is near at hand, when every man, whatever his position is, may find it to his benefit to have an interest in a sugar or coffee plantation. *June 1st.*

The trade of this part of the coast is known to be more extensive than ever. It is astonishing how rapidly it unfolds itself. At places, where, three years ago, a puncheon of Palm oil could not be procured in a month's time, thousands of gallons can now be purchased without much delay. Within sight of our city the natives are constantly employed in making oil, and the quantity procured from them is pretty considerable. At the marts where our merchants have been accustomed to obtain their usual supply of oil, the trade is very lively, and from the im-

provements of the natives in the habits of civilization, it is expected that the trade in oil will annually increase a hundred per cent. Their wants are becoming more numerous—they seek for and readily purchase articles of merchandize, which hitherto were only desired by those reared in the midst of civilization. At the present rate of the improvement of the natives, it is impossible to speak with any certainty as to the probable increase there will be in our trade, in a few years. It will be very large. *June 1st.*

**LIBERIA SUGAR AND SYRUP.**—We have hitherto noticed that our farmers on the St. Paul's were laboriously engaged in manufacturing their sugar cane. We have now the pleasure of informing our readers, that they have finished grinding their cane, and will supply sugar and syrup at moderate prices. Persons wishing to examine these articles will call at the ware-houses of U. A. McGill & Bro: and John N. Lewis, who have lots on hand, and will be most happy to sell on fair conditions. *June 1st.*

**APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.**—John N. Lewis received from the President on the 14th ult., the appointment of Secretary of State. *June 1st.*

### Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 15th of July, to the 15th of August, 1853.

#### MAINE.

By Rev. D. Powers:—

Saco—Mr. Towle, \$5; Gen'l. A.

H. Boyd, Daniel Cleaves, each

\$3; T. Jordan, Jr., William

Littlefield, Charles C. Sawyer,

Esq., O. D. Boyd, Esq., E. R.

Wiggin, Esq., Cash, each \$2;

A lady, Philip Eastman, Esq.,

R. M. Hobbs, Seth Scamman,

a friend, Miss Sarah F. Brad-

bury, each \$1; a friend, 25 cts. 29 25

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

West Lebanon—Collection in Con-

gregational Church, by Rev.

Rufus Case. 20 30

New Hstead—Church collection,

by Rev. Bezael Smith. 3 00

Keene—Azul Wilder. 2 00

West Hill—

by Rev. S.

West Brattleboro'—Collection, by

Hon. Samuel Clarke. 13 50

18 50

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

Falmouth—Church collection, by

Rev. H. B. Hooker. 15 00

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt:—

New Milford—Miss C. E. Board-

man, to constitute herself a life

member of the Am. Col. Soc.,

\$30; D. C. Sanford, Esq., Miss

Sally Northrop, Eli Mygatt,

each \$5; J. G. Noble, Col.

Smith, each \$3; A. Hine, Judge

Boardman, each \$2; Miss L.

Wells, \$1; others \$17. 73 00

Fairfield—James B. Thompson,

\$10; Collection in Rev. Dr.

Atwater's church, \$46 54. 56 54

Southport—M. Bulkley, J. God-

frey, each \$5; A. Bulkley, \$2;

Mrs. Lot Bulkley. Miss Shaf-

5 00



THE  
AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXIX.]

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER, 1853.

[No. 10:

From Liberia.

IN the last number of the Repository, we published intelligence from Liberia to the 11th June, received by way of England. Through the facilities afforded by the steamers which ply regularly between England and the Western Coast of Africa, we hope to be able to keep our readers regularly informed respecting the state of affairs in the Republic of Liberia. Early in September, we received letters to the 6th July; from which we learn that the emigrants by the Banshee, who were landed at Buchanan, were getting along very well,—only one of the company (an infant) having died during the first month's residence, notwithstanding, as Mr. Benson writes, "over a hundred of them have been down with fever;" most of whom were "up again" at the date of his letter, July 5th. It will be noticed that Mr. Benson says, "They admire the country, especially the new settlement." And he attributed "their well-doing in

the fever, in a great measure, to the general satisfaction among them." This is particularly gratifying to us, especially as some of these emigrants were apparently much dissatisfied at not being permitted to land at Monrovia, when the Banshee stopped at that port; to which reference was made in our article on "the locating of emigrants," published in the last number of the Repository.

In a letter of a previous date, (June 17th,) received since the foregoing was written, Mr. Benson says, "There were three men among the emigrants by the Banshee who said they were enrolled for Monrovia, and while at that place were anxious to remain there; and in fact I received letters from Monrovia expressing a wish that I would allow them to return; but since their arrival here they are perfectly satisfied, and are glad they did not remain."

## Letter from President Roberts.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
Monrovia, July 6, 1853.

MY DEAR SIR:

I have had the honor of your favors of the 7th April, via England, and the 22d April per ship Banshee, which arrived here on the 3d ultimo. I thank you very much for the six hogsheads of tobacco you were good enough to send by the Banshee for the use of the Government. The amount, though small, I assure you, sir, will assist us much in our present financial difficulties. For the last few years, it appears, just as we have nearly recovered from the pecuniary embarrassment occasioned by one military expedition, another forces itself upon us. It is gratifying, however, to know that, in every case, these expeditions have had a salutary effect. I have good reason to hope, indeed at present there appears to be but little doubt, that the late expedition to Little Cape Mount—though, fortunately, attended with no fighting or bloodshed—has resulted in establishing permanently the authority of the Government over the chiefs in that district; and that we shall have no future occasion to employ military force, either there or elsewhere, in maintaining the majesty of the laws. Still, the employment of commissioners in various parts of the country, to adjust and settle disputes, constantly arising between native chiefs and tribes, and also a strong police force at several points, to prevent a revival of the slave trade, will, for some time yet, be a source of considerable expense to the Government. To give you some idea of the necessity of these measures, I enclose copies of two notes received only day before yesterday. I may state here that the "Lark,"

and a cutter employed and armed for the occasion, were dispatched immediately to Tradetown, where we hope they will arrive in time to prevent the shipment, and seize the vessel. Boyer is a very crafty fellow, and is entitled to no credit for the information he has given, though fortunate for the intended victims. Boyer says—and doubtless he means it—"I don't want to give him any" slaves. But the fellow, I understand, has received a number of doubloons, and a lot of merchandize, which of course he expects to pocket. He also knew the Government would punish him, if the transaction came to its knowledge, and which could not be concealed. He also hoped, doubtless, to obtain the favor of the Government, which he had forfeited; and that its ban upon him would be removed. Well, whatever may be our opinion of him, or the motives by which he was actuated, we must do something to reward him, and encourage like information from others.

We have made no purchases of Territory since I last wrote you, except two valuable tracts in the interior of Little and Grand Bassa. The prospect, however, is now good that we shall be able, during the ensuing dry season, to extinguish the native title to the two or three unpurchased tracts lying between the extreme points of our jurisdiction.

Your emigrants by the Banshee—excepting some ten or fifteen who remained here—have been safely landed at the Cove, (Buchanan;) and, as far as I know, are pretty comfortably situated; and I really hope will do well.

I am very anxious to know what are the feelings of President Pierce

and his Cabinet with respect to Colonization and Liberia. Please enlighten me, if you can, when you next write.

I have nothing particularly interesting to communicate respecting the progress of public affairs. Every thing is going on quietly and encouragingly. Since my return from England, we have had no difficulty with foreign traders on our coast;—they conform to our commercial regulations; and the best feeling seems to exist. I hope it will continue.

This goes by mail steamer, via England. If not tiring you too much, I should be happy to hear from you as early as convenient, by the same route.

I have the honor to be, my dear sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. ROBERTS.

Rev. W. McLain,

*Sec. and Tr. Am. Col. Soc.*

The following are the notes referred to in President Roberts' letter:

GRAND CARRO,

June 18, 1853.

Mr. Stephen A. Benson:—Dear Sir:—I write this to inform you that I am greatly imposed on by Prince Boyer. He has caught twenty-three of my people;—three of them run away and came back;—twenty are now in sticks, and are sold to that Spanish Captain that was at Bassa when the G. R. McGill was. He is now out at sea off Tradetown, waiting for a chance to ship his

slaves from Prince. My great reason for writing this to you is that President Roberts and you told us not to interfere with Prince unless hearing from you first. So you will have to ask the President to send a man-of-war right straight down before he takes his slaves off, or my poor boy will be carried off. If you all let Prince do as he is doing now we can't stand it.

Yours, &c.,

JIM FLAW,

JACK WEST.

Mr. Benson:—I hear for the fact that Prince have 200 slaves now ready. I know that he has some.

J. HARRIS.

TRADE TOWN,

June 30, 1853.

Mr. Benson:—Dear Sir: I am now writing according to promise between you and me, to inform you there is a vessel now here landing goods for slaves, and I have promised they will be ready for shipping off in seven days. But I don't want to give him any. So that, seven days hence, if you will keep a look out, you will be able to capture him. She is a small schooner, pollucca rigged, fitted out from Teneriffe. Please to forward this information to President Roberts with all speed. I would direct this to the Cape, but the Fishmen will not take it. The schooner is dividing her cargo between this and the point.

With great respect,

I remain yours,

KING BOYER.

**Proposed Alterations in the Constitution of the Am. Col. Soc.**

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, holden the 10th September, 1853, the following pre-

ambles and resolution were adopted, and ordered to be sent to the African Repository for publication:—

Whereas, at the last annual meet-



ing of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, a Committee was appointed "to report on alterations in the Constitution" of said Society; and

Whereas, by the ninth article of said Constitution, notice of intention to propose amendments must be given three months before the annual meeting; and

Whereas, the Chairman of the said Committee, not being able to procure a meeting of the State Society of which he is a member, in season to give such notice, has requested the Massachusetts Colonization Society to give it; therefore

*Resolved:* That this Society proposes that the Constitution of the American Colonization Society be amended as may be found advisable, at the next annual meeting; and particularly, that it be amended to the following effect, viz:

1. That the Fifth Article be amended by inserting, after the words "Directors for life," the words "of the Permanent Directors."

2. That a new article be inserted, to be numbered "Article 6," in substance as follows: "The Permanent Directors shall be chosen by the Board of Directors, at the annual meeting of the Society, on the nomination of one by each regularly organized State or Territorial Society, or Society of the District of Columbia, and shall hold their offices permanently, and their personal and traveling expenses for attendance at each annual meeting, not exceeding fifty dollars each, shall be paid by the Parent Society."

3. That Article 6 in the present Constitution be numbered "Article 7," and be amended by striking out the words "a Secretary," and inserting the words "one or more Secretaries."

4. That the Articles now numbered 7, 8, and 9, be numbered 8, 9, and 10; and that their phraseology be altered in conformity with the proposed amendments.

Attest:

JOSEPH TRACY,  
Secretary.

Letters from J. S. Smith, M. D.

BUCHANAN,  
June 25, 1853.

DEAR DOCTOR: I had the pleasure of receiving your favor of April 24th by the Baushee on the 11th instant.

The emigrants by the Baushee appear highly pleased with the new settlement at the Cove. I am pleased to learn that there are some good mechanics—brickmakers, bricklayers, carpenters, and blacksmiths—among the company. They are greatly needed. There is a spirit of improvement in this community. If this spirit continues, with moderate acquisition of emigrants from the

United States, I think this county will soon be on a footing with the other counties, with a fair prospect of gaining the pre-eminence. The fact is, if the Cove be settled, so that the superior commerce of this county can be carried on without obstruction, this county, possessing, as it does, double commercial advantages to any other county, in being the heart of the camwood and palm oil trade on this part of the coast, cannot and will not be behind.

In fact the main drawback to the prosperity of the county has been the facility with which persons could procure the necessaries of life; which

you know is a great damper to all enterprise. There must be a strife for bread to develop the resources of any country. There must be competition to develop dormant energies in man. There must be necessity to create invention.

I glory in every improvement made elsewhere in Liberia, the land of my pride. I glory in the advance of light and civilization in all quarters of the globe; but my sympathies are more enlisted for the weak, than the strong. My attachment and solicitude for *my country*, and especially the portion I am pleased to call *my home*, must be greater than for any other.

Yours, very truly,

J. S. SMITH.

J. W. Lugenbeel, M. D.

BUCHANAN,

June 27, 1853.

REV. AND DEAR SIR: I have had the pleasure of receiving your favors of April 7th and 24th. The letter by the beautiful clipper *Banshee*, came to hand on the 11th instant; the other, by way of England, was received yesterday.

They were both replete with interesting information to me, as few things can excite in me more gratification than to be assured that "Fishtown," Buchanan, will be set-

led with a real good company of emigrants, comprising carpenters, blacksmiths, brick-makers, bricklayers, &c.; just the class of men we want. We hope Heaven will smile propitiously upon them. I feel that heavy responsibilities rest upon me, as an instrument in conducting my charge, from time to time, through the ordeals of acclimation; and that much depends upon individuals in following the dictates of reason and wisdom.

I am gratified to learn that the Society has determined to adopt the hospital system upon a liberal scale. Consequently, the inducements to emigrate hither, will be increased. We shall then be always prepared to receive emigrants. And I should think that the friends of colonization would if, solicited make special contributions for that purpose.

Fate has decreed that the colored people of the United States shall leave it; and let them go where they may—to Canada or the West Indies—they are destined for Africa: *Liberia is their home*; and hither they must come. No where else under the blue vault of Heaven, can they find a home.

Yours, truly,

J. S. SMITH.

Rev. W. McLain.

Letter from Hon. S. A. Benson.

BUCHANAN,

July 5, 1853.

REV. AND DEAR SIR: A few days after the arrival of the *Banshee*, I forwarded a letter to Monrovia, to your address, to go via England, which will perhaps reach you before this. I have only to add now that I have succeeded in locating nearly all the emigrants at Buchanan, (Cove

proper) in the long house, or receptacle, and in a few other houses engaged down there.

Your letter of the 7th April, authorizing the erection of a receptacle, did not reach me until the 26th of June, a fortnight after the *Banshee* arrived. However, by virtue of a letter of the 29th January, received from you by the *Cortez*, in March,

as also a letter I received from Rev. J. B. Pinney, via England, under date of April 5th, and received by me in May, I commenced the erection of a receptacle at Fishtown, which I have completed as well as I could under the circumstances, considering the shortness of the notice. Before I commenced it, I consulted with Dr. Smith as to location, size, materials, and every particular; and I have acted in perfect consonance with his suggestions. It is one hundred feet long and twenty-five wide, with a passage running through the centre lengthwise, and two passages crosswise, dividing the length into three equal parts. The house is framed and weather-boarded, lower floor laid with boards, over which thick bamboo matting is spread, windows and doors, plenty to keep it well ventilated. The rooms are partitioned off, various sizes, and each has one or more windows. I confess it is not as substantially and tastefully built as I could desire; but we have done the very best we could, and Dr. Smith is perfectly satisfied with it. It had better be thoroughly and substantially finished at the beginning of the dries; when I hope you will have a brick one put up also.

The emigrants have been here

about a month. Over a hundred of them have been down with fever; but I am happy to say, that, excepting one infant whose life was dispaired of before reaching here, they are all alive. The most that were sick are up again. In fact I never saw a more contented company of people in my life. They admire the country, especially the new settlement. The almost unparalleled growth of potatoes, cassada, indian corn, and vegetables of almost every description, that they witnessed at the new settlement on their landing, produced a wonderful good effect. They were all satisfied that they could easily make a living; and in fact many of them went right to work, and have some fine patches planted. I attribute their well-doing in the fever in a great measure to the general satisfaction among them.

The Baushee sailed on the 18th June. We finished landing every thing at the Cove in six days, and could have done so in three days but for lack of boats. We lost nothing.

Our affairs in Liberia are getting on more than ever prosperously.

Respectfully,

Your obdt. servt.

STEPHEN A. BENSON.

Rev. W. McLain.

[From the Liberia Herald, May 4.]

#### Letter from Thomas Hodgkin, M. D.

We are gratified in being permitted to publish the following interesting letter, from an old and tried friend of Liberia, addressed to President Roberts, on the eve of his departure from England.

The writer, as is well known to many of our fellow citizens, was among the first of English philanthropists who sympathized with the early advocates in the United States

of African colonization; and perhaps no one, even in America, has watched the progress of Liberia, with greater solicitude. It is known to us that during the troubles, the Colonial authorities had with certain British merchants in regard to the exercise of political jurisdiction, Dr. Hodgkin never failed in his good offices to maintain the interest of the Colony in England; and we

have good reasons to believe that he was the first abroad to recommend the only course—*independence*—open to the people here, to relieve themselves from their perplexing political embarrassments. And that he stills feels a lively interest in the prosperity of Liberia, and in her progress in the right way, his letter clearly demonstrates.

BEDFORD SQUARE,  
29<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> Mo. 1852.

MY DEAR FRIEND:—As thou hast already left London, on thy return to Liberia, I am solicitous to follow thee with a letter, that thou mayest on thy arrival, convey to my Liberian friends my warm desire of their prosperity, and also some observations which these feelings have suggested.

As one of the oldest friends of Liberia, who has toiled, and spent, and suffered in her cause, I have watched with deep interest her progress from the commencement, her various difficulties and trials and also her triumphs. I do not mean by triumphs, her victories over her uncivilized neighbours. I attach a totally different meaning to the word, and refer on the contrary to her peacefully overcoming those obstacles which other States have contended against by the force of arms.

In striving to advocate the cause of suffering humanity, in those cases in which the feeble races are the victims of the avarice, contempt, injustice and cruelty of the self-called civilized nations, who pride themselves on extended empire and military prowess, and who bestow their highest honors and richest rewards on their generals, I have often had to point to Liberia as affording an almost solitary example of the brighter success of her opposite and

peaceful course; and I have quoted from her constitution the expression of that principle, and the model of those rights which civilized nations in their colonization enterprizes, should recognize and adopt in relation to the uncivilized aborigines of those countries, in which their settlements are made. May thou and thy fellow citizens forgive me, if in my jealousy that Liberia should lose no portion of the credit which is her due, I seem needlessly to doubt either your peaceful principles, or your firmness in maintaining them.

I confess that I am jealous, lest the difficulties which may increase and accumulate with the growth of the Republic, in extent, and importance, the pernicious example of older states, and the frailty of human nature may betray the citizens of Liberia into warlike operations, for which they may not want both plausible pretext and cogent reasons, to which the support and countenance of other civilized nations may give additional strength. Now I do most earnestly desire that Liberia may not be led into this snare, so as to injure her fair name, and, politically speaking, damage herself, retard her prosperity, lose sight of her truest interest, and fall short of doing that good to Africa which she seems to have been designed to effect.

The past has shown that the natives of Western Africa have not been deficient either in the disposition or in the courage, to resist the settlement of civilized powers; and many bloody conflicts have taken place, in which sometimes one party, sometimes the other, has gained the victory, whilst the advance of arts, commerce, and christianity has been alike obstructed by both results. Liberia in her early days felt

the mischievous consequences of the hostile spirit, which England and other civilized powers had stirred up. You have had, by setting a different example, to counteract the baneful influence which had been created, and the late Governor Buchanan, and thyself also, have largely contributed to do so. Nevertheless, it is evident that by the violation of treaties, and by aggressions on the Republic or its allies, the neighbouring natives may not merely cause much trouble, but even give, what the world may regard, just cause for military coercion. Cicero, a pagan philosopher, and the Consul of war-like Rome, declared that the most unjust peace was better than the justest war. The Christian politician should carry the peace principle quite as far, and the state which should follow his dictates, would surpass others in prosperity not less than in virtue. War ruins the finances of the strongest and richest governments. How then can Liberia, young, and comparatively weak, and of straightened resources, meet the charges of war? She would rather, in losing her good reputation, acquire a debt and discredit. The aid of France and England in the shape of military stores and the like, may lead into expenses and losses connected with the employment of them, which these nations will not refund.

If your neighbours do not reasonably comply with your remonstrances, renew and vary them till they do so; and if your arguments do

not convince them, your example will, when they see the prosperity which attends your peaceful industry, and how far this is shared by those tribes which keep their treaties and follow your examples. Moreover the tribes hostile to you, would be under a ban, and they would lose not only your favor, but that of the other civilized nations at peace with you. Thou sayest that you must sustain the friendly tribes which do observe the treaties which you have made. I feel the force of this remark, and respect the desire to help the weak, but I also know that you may act on this impulse less expensively, and more righteously and successfully, than by going to war. With the determination to do this, the way will be apparent, when the occasion requires it.

In conclusion, may the citizens of Liberia increasingly demonstrate, that example is better than precept, and whilst giving to their heathen neighbors, the blessings of the Bible, the schoolmaster and the missionary, may they teach them by their own hands to turn the forest into farms and the desert into fruitful gardens, cultivated by industrious men, who have no fear of either being sold as slaves, or of being enlisted as soldiers, but who enjoy and rejoice in their productive labor.

With best wishes for your voyage,

I am thy sincere friend,

THOMAS HODGKIN.

To J. J. Roberts,

President of Liberia, &c.

[From the Messenger and Recorder.]

**Good News from afar.**

LONG REACH,

Tyler County, Va.

DEAR BRO. SIEGFRIED:—It is truly "more blessed to give than to

receive." I here enclose to you two letters which I have received from my colored people in Liberia, that I wish you to publish, if you

please, in your valuable paper, the Messenger and Recorder; as I have many friends who have been often enquiring after my blacks, that I think will be glad to read a letter written by their own hands in the land of their fathers; and especially those friends who "know what it is to have their sins forgiven." You will please return the letters by mail, after they are published, and oblige your friend and brother in Christ.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

EDINA, LIBERIA,  
March 1st, 1853.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,  
Long Reach, Tyler County, Va.

VERY RESPECTED SIR:—Your favor, under date of October 24th, 1852, came safely to hand, and was received with no little degree of pleasure. I was however, much astonished to learn that none of my communications, for the last two or three years, had reached you. Be assured, Sir, that I have never failed to reply to every letter received; and indeed have written by every packet from this place. The letters I sent have been by some means intercepted. I should regard myself an ungrateful person, were I to forget the many favors you conferred on me. While I bless God for the privileges I now enjoy in my father's land, I cannot forget you were made instrumental in sending me here.

I feel that I have great reason to bless and praise the Lord for his goodness, during the few years that I have been blessed to enjoy the assurance of having my sins forgiven, I have enjoyed more real happiness than in all my life before. Now I feel that I have a Father, who will support and sustain me while travelling through the wilderness of the world; and will, when

toils and labors are over, bring me to the haven of eternal bliss, where christian brethren, though far from each other now, will embrace each other in the arms of love.—

"This glorious hope revives  
Our courage by the way,  
While each in expectation lives,  
And longs to see the day."

I am happy to say that here we are favored with sanctuary privileges, and our children are daily taught in the schools. I have none of my own, but feel delighted at the prospects of the rising generation. Liberia is destined, under the blessing of God, to be a great nation. As a people we feel that we are under great obligations to God for his mercies toward us. May he still guide and direct our affairs!

I wrote you by Mr. J. Jackson, who left here last summer for America. I hope you will have seen him ere this reaches you. I am still striving at my farm, and feel somewhat encouraged, and could, I believe, succeed admirably well, if I could be assured that I could arrange to have my coffee, arrow-root, ginger, &c., &c., disposed of to advantage in the United States. I would undertake to enter into arrangements with some one, but as yet have not fallen upon any one but yourself, and I fear your age, &c. &c. will not warrant your entering into such an enterprize.

Your letter breathes a happy state of mind. How pleasant, when age creeps on, to be able to lean upon Jesus Christ, our Lord and Saviour. Should disease strike at the vitals, and death, ghastly death, appear in view, the christian feels that

"Jesus can make a dying bed  
Feel soft as downy pillows are."

Yes! to the christian, Death has nothing to make him afraid.

I delight in hearing from you, and would be much better pleased to see you and your dear family; but this I can hardly expect in this world; but hope, by the grace of God, to meet you in heaven.—For this let us all strive.

My beloved Pastor, J. H. Cheeseman, and my family, unite in sending their love to you. Remember me to all friends, and believe me, dear Sir,

Yours, very affectionately,  
MARK HYDER.

BUCHANAN, LIBERIA,  
March 1st, 1853.

MY DEAR SIR:—I need write but little, as my brother Mark has written so much. I only wish to assure you that I feel grateful for your kind remembrance of us. I have

you often in my mind, and cannot feel otherwise than thankful to my heavenly Father for putting it into your mind to send us to these sunny shores, where Liberty, sweet Liberty, without alloy, can be enjoyed.

I am, as you are aware, married, and have one sweet babe. I am as comfortably situated as I could reasonably expect. Remember me to all friends. My husband unites with me in the tenderest regards for yourself and family.

I will write again, and will be more prolix than now.

Yours very truly,  
PRISCILLA KING.

Our brother Aaron and sister Minna are all tolerably well. I hope they will write to you. P. K.

To Mr. William Johnson,  
Long Reach, Ohio river, &c.

Letter from B. V. R. James to Dr. Wm. Judkins.

MONROVIA,  
January 15, 1853.  
William Judkins, M. D.:

MY DEAR FRIEND: Your kindest letter, addressed to me, followed with a large box of most excellent school-books, has been received, and it affords me the greatest pleasure to acknowledge your kind favor, accompanied by your most generous and timely donation; and through you, dear sir, I take the greatest pleasure of tendering to the noble donors, in the behalf of my fellow-citizens, our most grateful acknowledgments for this disinterested act of regard for the future welfare of the youth of our republic; for there is nothing the citizens of your good city could have done that would have tended more to promote the welfare of this community, than furnishing them with the means to increase

their intelligence, for upon its increase depends our future prosperity and success as an independent nation. It is a well known fact that a Republican Government can only succeed in the proportion as general intelligence is diffused among them; and it is well known to you, with many of your good citizens, that in the land from which most of us come, few, a very few, have had any opportunity of enjoying the privilege of early instruction; hence the great majority that make up this community can scarcely read or write. Now, as these people are called upon to discharge the active and responsible duties of life, as citizens of a free and independent Government, they feel, more or less, the necessity of making an effort to learn to read and write; and many of them, as opportunities offer, make

commendable efforts to do so, which makes a great demand for the very kind of books you have kindly furnished us with. All of our schools, as yet, are established and supported by foreign benevolence. The Government has made provision for common schools, so far as the enactment of laws are concerned; but her public treasury has never, as yet, been in a state to carry out the spirit of the law; and many of the schools that are furnished with teachers by foreign societies are crippled in their operations for the want of suitable elementary school-books, such as spelling, reading, writing, geographical, arithmetics, slates, &c. The books furnished by the good people in Cincinnati, Ohio, have been distributed as follows: To the Rev. John Day, Superintendent of the Baptist Mission Schools; Rev. H. W. Erskins, teacher of a large Presbyterian school on the St. Paul's river; B. V. R. James, teacher, in Monrovia, of the largest school in the Republic; Alexander High School, members of the Legislature, and various individuals who have made personal application for them-

selves and children. I have endeavored, to the best of my judgment, to make the most judicious distribution of the books intrusted to my care, which, I hope, will meet with the approbation of the noble donors.

The stereotype plates you wrote about, could not be profitably used here at present. However, we gratefully acknowledge the kind feelings of Mr. Smith.

With regard to the people you write about, that have been sent to this country by the *Friends*, I believe there are now a number living in the country that have been sent out by that most respectable body, but I have not now any particular facts at hand respecting them, with exception of the family of Lynches, whose children we have in our school—a boy and a girl, who are among our finest and smartest children. Their mother is a widow, and very poor, but a fine family. I must now close this hasty letter for the want of time. I hope, at some future day I shall be able to write you more fully. May the Lord bless and reward you abundantly for your goodness.

Your grateful friend,

B. V. R. JAMES.

[ From the Genesee Evangelist (Rochester N. Y.) July 29. ]

#### Colonization Society.

IN pursuance of previous notice, a meeting was held in the Common Council room on Monday evening for the purpose of organizing a Colonization Society. A Society was formed accordingly; a constitution was adopted, and the following officers elected:

President—Thomas H. Rochester.

Vice-Presidents—Jacob Gould, and S. Matthews.

Secretary and Treasurer—John B. Robertson.

Managers—A. Boody, C. Dewey, Thomas Kempshall, A. Mann, and F. Starr.

The following resolutions were offered, but after some remarks, and in consequence of the lateness of the hour, were laid over till the next meeting.

1. *Resolved*, That in the judgment of this meeting the scheme of the American Colonization Society is one of profound interest to all the people of this country, and of com-



prehensive benevolence to the whole African race.

2. *Resolved*, That the law of christian love is not less binding upon colored men than upon the whites, and that it becomes men of all complexions and conditions to seek mutually each others good, and to interpret kindly and charitably each others professions and conduct.

3. *Resolved*, That intelligent christian men ought to interpret the providence of God according to his written word, and reverently admire those marvellous works by which He declared it to be his prerogative to bring good out of evil, and make even the trials, sufferings and wrongs of men, the means of their improvement, elevation, and most ennobling prosperity.

4. *Resolved*, That while we have

not a doubt that multitudes of our fellow-citizens at the South, as well as at the North, feel a profound concern for the colored people of these United States, we also cherish the belief that He who "led Joseph like a flock," is opening before the descendants of Africa, a glorious inheritance of Freedom, usefulness, happiness and renown in the land of their ancestors through the Liberian Republic already planted there.

5. *Resolved*, That while our best wishes attend such of our colored population as prefer a residence in America to one in Africa, our highest hopes are with those who aspire to an independent nationality, to the widest fields of effort, and the most enduring usefulness in that land, which more than any other, needs, and will reward their exertions.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

#### Letter from John D. Johnson.

MONROVIA, June, 1853.

I called at your office in June, 1852, and informed you of my intention to go to Liberia in October, which I am happy to let you know I have done; and I am sorry I did not come to the same conclusion at least five years ago. Myself and family left New-York October 4, 1852, for Africa. We arrived at Monrovia November 23, 1852. We had a long passage, but a very pleasant one. I should have written to you before, but I was so well pleased with the place on first sight I feared it would not hold out. But now I have lived here seven months, five of them were what is called the dry or hot months, the last two the wet. The first are not as hot or dry as you have it in the United States in July or August, and in the morning we have a fine breeze, called the

land breeze, which lasts till 11 or 12 o'clock; about noon we have another, the sea breeze. The wet months are like your April; and I am told by those who have lived here for the last twenty years, that in the six months' rains we have some of the finest weather, and the rain does not continue more than three or four days at a time. The health of the people is better here than in the States. Chills, fever and little headache are all they complain of. The African fever, which you hear of, is a great bugbear in itself. Myself and family have all had it; we are now out of danger, I may say well; and all of them who came out with me, 36 in all, have got well of the fever and gone to work farming on their plots, and are getting on well, at a place called New-York, a fine location, 18

miles from Monrovia, on the banks of the St. Paul's River. These people were sent out by the New-York Liberian Emigration Society.

The banks of the St. Paul's are covered with coffee trees and sugar cane. Mr. Allen Hooper, formerly of New-York, who has been living here three or four years, has 600 or 700 acres of good land; he has on it pine apple, plantain, bananas, sugar cane, and 70,000 or 80,000 coffee trees; 7,000 of these will bear next season for the first time. He bids fair to be a rich man in a short time. There are a great many coffee and sugar plantations being commenced now by men of little money, and in a few years we will grow enough to make large shipments.

A great drawback to farmers has been trouble with the natives; but the people of Liberia have been successful in civilizing them enough to make them keep quiet, and now the whole 600 miles of sea coast running some 70 miles back is quiet, and everything is going on well, but the political condition of the country: in that we have had a flare-up, the people are getting their eyes open, and I think if everything had been right, we would have had a change in the Administration, but Roberts is re-elected for the next two years. Benedict run well, and it is thought by many, ran better than Roberts. Some of the votes for President were not received, as returns by the Secretary of State, on account of some mistake on the part of the Judges, which has given great dissatisfaction, and as the Legislature are the Judges of all the returns, the friends of the new party are determined to contest it at their next term. The result of their investigation is expected to be in favor of President Roberts.

But on the whole, Liberia is going ahead fast. I have seen men within the last six weeks who have been trading on this coast from 5 to 25 years, who say Liberia has done more by way of improvement the two last years, for herself, than has been done in ten years before. Every thing looks well for the future. Brick houses are built, some of them as large as any private house in your city. Up the St. Paul's River, all of the new are of brick. The three last expeditions of emigrants from the United States to this place are doing well. They number 600 persons. Eleven of them died of fever. The most of them were free people of Virginia and have a little money. They add much to the country, and if the people of color of the Northern States who have little money were to abandon the prejudice they have to coming to Africa they would do a great good for themselves and this part of the world. They can live on half what they now live on and need not work more than half as hard. Men of money have over a hundred ways to make a fortune. We have a man from Ohio, Mr E. J. Roye, who has made a large fortune in four years. He is a fine, intelligent man, and was the candidate for the Vice Presidency of this Republic against S. A. Benson at the last election. He commenced, I am told, with \$1,000. We have also a number of persons very intelligent who have lived here from childhood, and know but little of any other part of the world except by reading. Now I must say this speaks well, for in business matters they are better than I have ever seen before. D. B. Warner, one of these persons, has proved himself to be a good business man, also a me-

chanic of the first order. He has built a number of vessels. Two of them have been considered as good as any of the kind by Captains of other parts. The first, called the *Enterprise*, and the best sailing craft on the west coast, the last whose name is *Try, Try Again*. It is a fine little vessel of 10 or 15 tons only. This person had never seen a boat built. Col. B. P. Yates is another of these natural geniuses: in military skill, he ranks first in the Republic. At the late *Fishtown* war, where there were 5,000 natives to 1,700 Liberians, the brave Colonel, in every engagement, was successful. The natives, in one engagement, had him whipped, his men were falling on all sides, some of them jumped behind trees to save their lives, others fell on the ground, but the Colonel, in the midst of all this, with the men who stuck to him, did not know it, but kept on fighting until the natives thought they must be mistaken, and run to the bushes; the victory was his. His military ability gives decided satisfaction to that part of the country, and we have no more fighting there. There has been some fighting going on some time in the neighborhood of *Grand Cape Mount*, between the tribes of that part of the country, which kept out much of the trade from the interior. In order to establish the laws of our country and make peace among the natives, the President, soon after his return from England, with two or three hundred men, took a trip to the place where the Kings were to meet him, and settled the matter without much trouble: we have peace now in the whole Republic. Everything indicates improvement. We have here Mr. J. G. C. L. Newham, of England, Her Majesty's Consul for Liberia in the place of

Mr. Hanson, removed. He is very accomplished, highly educated and much liked by the people. The Consul from France has not arrived. The Brazilian Consul has returned. We are to have a line of steamers from Liverpool, making two within six months. We are daily looking for Rev. Alexander Crummel, Berry and Green, all of New-York, who leave England on the 20th June per steamer. Mr. E. J. Roye and family will visit Europe and the United States; he leaves on the 10th June, per steamer *Faith*. The ship *Banshee* (or *Banshee*) has arrived with 200 emigrants from Baltimore, all well.

We have been called to mourn the loss of Rev. Hillary Teage, who was Secretary of State. He died May 27, 1853. Mr. Teage was born in Virginia, and with his parents emigrated to *Sierra Leone* in 1819, came to Liberia in 1825. Mr. T. was a man of great ability, and was the only one qualified to fill the seat he occupied. He translated all foreign letters. He has done much good for the Republic. His loss is seriously felt by the Church, the merchant, mechanic, farmer, and all the country. He was beloved and esteemed by all who knew him. He was a Master Mason, and was interred with all the solemnity of the Masonic Order.

I would like to say more of this country, as there have been so many bad reports of it, which I think help to keep men of ability and money from coming to it. But if they loved liberty, rank and position, they could and would not stay where rights are kept from them; rights which God gave to all men. But we live in good cheer, for the love of liberty brought us here.

Yours with respect,

J. D. J.

[From the Liberia Herald.]

**President Roberts and the "Ladies' Literary Institute "**

MR. EDITOR—You have already heralded the arrival of Her Majesty's steam vessel "Dee," Captain G. T. C. Smith, from England via Maderia and Sierra Leone, with President Roberts and family on board.

The President's arrival was not unexpected—for a fortnight or more, preparations were on foot for his reception,—and it is matter of regret to many of the citizens that the President's movements were so rapid as to deprive them of the pleasure of the public demonstration contemplated. As the steamer entered the roads, all were on tip-toe to learn whether the President was on board, and the first certain intelligence of his arrival, was in a note from him to Vice President Williams, announcing his arrival, and that he would be on shore almost as soon as the note reached the Govt. House. The news flew through the city, and simultaneously the exclamation was heard in every direction—"the President's coming!"—"the President's coming." Crowds were seen wending their way to the landing, and looking out for him with pleasing anxiety. The President landed, and was received as he stepped from the barge of Admiral Bruce, which had been placed at his disposal, by the officers of his cabinet and a large concourse of distinguished gentlemen of the city; and was escorted by them to the Govt. House, where also a large crowd had assembled to welcome him.

It is not my intention, Mr. Editor, to trespass upon your columns further than to ask the insertion of the following in reference to the part taken by the Ladies' Literary Institute. The Ladies of the Institute had made suitable arrangements for the occasion, but the short notice placed it

beyond their power to carry them out as anticipated. However they assembled, or a large number of them, in front of the President's residence—lining each side of the entrance, two of their number bearing above a beautiful wrought wreath of flowers, and as he passed under it, all greeted him warmly. The Ladies returned to their hall, where it was agreed that the Institute would re-assemble at 8 o'clock and proceed in a body to the residence of the President, to pay their respects to him. The following is from the minutes of the Institute.

"December 10th—at the hour appointed, the Ladies' Literary Institute met at the residence of their Secretary, and, preceded by their Directress, Miss Frances Cyrus, moved in procession to the President's dwelling; they were shown into the drawing-room, when two of their number were deputed to wait on the President to request that he would join them. The President shortly entered the room accompanied by the two ladies; when the Society rose to receive him, and the Directress, surrounded by a large crowd of spectators of both sexes, addressed him as follows:

*President Roberts*—Your return to the shores of our delightful country, once more we hail with unspeakable emotions of delight, and we feel assured, that not only we who now surround you rejoice, but the hearts of hundreds to whom the news of your arrival has reached, throb, in union with ours, with delightful emotions, and each, uniting with us in sentiment, repeats the sound of *welcome! welcome!*

Look at the crowd which now surrounds you, composed of various classes of persons, and see in

their excited appearance, in the joyful expression of their countenances, see an evidence of their enraptured feelings, a proof of the cordial welcome, which every citizen extends to you—

"And permit your humble friend, as a representative of the Ladies' Literary Institute, to tender to your Excellency in the name of that Society, their most cordial welcome, a welcome told over and over, a heart-felt welcome to you, the man who *deserves* to be honored, and whom *we* delight to honor. We congratulate you on the favorable reception which you met while abroad, and on the success which has attended the whole of your voyage, feeling at the same time, grateful to a kind Providence, for thus preserving your life and health, and returning you to us in safety. And now our fervent prayer is, that the remainder of your days, wherever spent, whether in the engagements of public life, or in quiet retirement, may be crowned with peace and prosperity, and when your sun is about to decline, may it shed its parting ray on another orb, which shall rise in glorious effulgence, and whose career like yours, shall be one of light and blessedness to Liberia."

The President appeared much moved as the speaker proceeded, and at the conclusion of the address, he expressed to the ladies sincere thanks for the kind welcome they had extended to him. He remarked that during his absence though he had been called to encounter many difficulties and had been greatly perplexed, still the interests of Liberia, civil, religious, and literary, were constantly the object of his solicitude, and notwithstanding the Government and people of Liberia had been misrepresented abroad, and their char-

acter shamefully traduced, he lost no opportunity to correct these false statements, and vindicated the character of his fellow citizens, and he felt that his efforts had been attended with success. At the conclusion of his remarks the Institute sung the following lines composed for the occasion.

We omit the first five stanzas for want of room.—Ed.

But we not unmindful be,  
Of God who gives the victory,  
Let us to Him our voices raise  
In songs of gratitude and praise.

And let Liberia's sons rejoice,  
And every daughter lend her voice,  
To spread the cheering truth abroad,  
Jehovah is our friend and God.

After the singing, the President again returned thanks to the Society, and expressed his entire gratification at the performances, remarking that such a compliment was beyond anything he had expected. He said he did not feel worthy of the honors which the ladies had so freely lavished upon him. He felt thankful to a kind Providence, which had so favorably ordered things during his absence.

He expressed his approbation of the sentiments expressed in the above stanzas "God is on Liberia's side, and if we put our trust in Him, we have nothing to fear, ultimately truth will prevail over falsehood."

The Institute then sung the "National Anthem"—and retired to the residence of the Secretary, where Mr. B. V. R. James requested that the Society be called to order, when he proposed the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That Mr. Blyden be requested to prepare an account of the doings of the Society, this evening, to be published in the "Liberia Herald."

The resolution was seconded and unanimously adopted, after which the Institute adjourned.

M. E. MCGILL,  
Secty. L. L. Institute.

Mr. Herald—Please give the above a space in your paper, and oblige, yours respectfully,

E. W. BLYDEN.  
Monrovia, Dec. 11th, 1852.

[From the Liberia Herald, Jan. 19.]

**Reflections on the New Year.**

Another year has been fairly entered upon, and while the hearts of the people of Liberia should be filled with thanks and praise to the Great Donor of the Universe for the many favors he has bestowed upon them through the year just passed, in warding off dangers which the most unobservant could not refrain from contemplating with fearful apprehensions as to the final result of them, they should not forget, at the commencement of a new year to implore that His gracious protection may be still extended over them, and that He will continue his manifestations of kindness while they further continue to strive to make Liberia the centre of civilization and christianization to the thousand upon thousands of heathens with which our coast abounds. Upon the Government and people of Liberia a fearful responsibility rests. In the providence of God, Liberia was founded, and the people thereof have been peculiarly protected and guided by His almighty power for the furtherance of His own wise purposes. We are led to fall in with this opinion, if for no other reason than that, in every step which Liberia has taken to reach its present position, His guidance and protection have been so very remarkably manifest. What people on earth commenced their career under circumstances so peculiar as those of the people of Liberia. They left the land of their birth under the auspices of a Society whose resources were

derived from voluntary contributions, and upon which no assurance could be placed that such contributions would be constantly made. We say home and friends were forsaken, and Africa sought as an asylum, where liberty could be enjoyed, and where a home could be established for every portion of our race who might be disposed to avail themselves of it. We have no intention of following the pioneers to Africa, or of referring to the trials and dangers which assailed them on their arrival on its shores. It is sufficient for our present purpose that they succeeded in founding a State after surmounting difficulties which would appal the stoutest hearts, and but for the powerful interposition of the God of Heaven, our fathers would have been swept off by their savage foes. When the historian, some quarter of a century hence, shall write the history of Liberia and faithfully record every remarkable circumstance associated with the early settlement on this mount, the readers of the day will be inclined to treat it as a romance and be incredulous in believing it. The great dangers that for years stared the pioneers in the face, and their miraculous preservation in almost every instance, and the slow but steady growth of Liberia up to the present time, amidst many severe trials and difficulties, it assuming an independent position and recognized by some of the most powerful nations of the earth, when it is but scarcely

a quarter of a century ago, that the first pioneers placed their feet on these shores—we say in view of all these facts, the history of Liberia will be unique—it will be without a parallel. And to whose agency is to be attributed the success? Surely none will presume to give credit to it to poor feeble man—he may have been the instrument in the hands of God for the accomplishments of his own wise purposes, but all the honor is due to Him alone. Are the people of Liberia endeavoring to carry out what are evidently His designs? Have they properly considered the fearful obligations they are under for the spread of civilization and christianization among the aborigines of the country? The fiat has gone forth, and its fulfillment is certain, “that Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands unto God,” and the people of Liberia, no doubt, are destined by Him who uttered the decree, to bear a prominent part in its accomplishment. Are we (the Liberians) fully aware of the duty assigned to us? Is it our daily thought to look about us, to discover if we are stretching forth our powers to raise the heathen upon a level with ourselves, to instil

into him the doctrines of the Cross? If we are not filled with this impression, depend upon it, the mission with which we are charged has not commenced. We know that many of both sexes, taken from the bonds of idolatry and superstition have been reared in our families, and that they have ceased to worship stocks and stones; but have we done as much as we could have done?

In making these remarks, our aim is to call the attention of our citizens to a subject which we consider of paramount importance, and it is for them to determine if they have attempted to perform their duty. If we fail to carry out the mission assigned to us, be assured that other means will be resorted to, for its accomplishment, and that we will then be under the displeasure of the Almighty, the very thought of such a displeasure should fill our hearts with sadness. We call upon the people of Liberia to use all their endeavors to civilize and christianize the heathen, and if they fail to do so, we recommend to them a strict and an impartial reading of the history of the disobedient Jews.

[From the Liberia Herald, May 24.]

**Grand Demonstration—Roberts and Benson.**

Mr. Herald:—You are aware that when the election returns from the leeward counties arrived here, and it was ascertained that J. J. Roberts, and S. A. Benson, had received a large majority of votes for President and vice President of the Republic—the political friends of those gentlemen in this county determined to celebrate their triumph in this city, by a public demonstration: and for several days extensive preparations were being made for the accommodation of a large num-

ber of persons expected from the interior settlements.

It occurred to me, Mr. Herald, that a statement of the proceedings of the day might be gratifying to some of your readers, who had not the satisfaction of witnessing them. If so, the following is at your service

At the dawn of day, on the morning of the 20th inst., a gun, and another, and another in quick succession from Central Hill aroused the yet slumbering members of the ad-

ministration party, and announced to them that the day on which they had fixed to congratulate the men of their choice, had arrived: and scarcely had old Sol peeped above the eastern horizon, when the roar of cannon—the martial tones of drum and fife—and the joyous faces, here and there seen, predicted a glorious day:—and so it turned out to be in every respect.

About 9 o'clock A. M. a fleet of boats and canoes—tastefully decorated with flags and pendants—was seen emerging from the Stockton creek into the broad Messurado, and the long and loud trumpet peal, from the headmost barge, brought an immense crowd to the landing. As the boats neared the wharf of General Lewis, where the Monrovia deputation had assembled to receive their guests, they formed in line, and their hearty and deafening cheers, from river and shore, rent the air—and the most extraordinary enthusiasm prevailed.

In a short time a procession was formed, the citizens of the several towns and villages arraying themselves under their respective banners, on which were inscribed the names of the candidates, and incidents connected with some of the more prominent events of their public life. Thus formed and headed by a band of music, the procession marched to the residence of President Roberts. I cannot, Mr. Herald, pretend to estimate the number of persons, including many ladies, present, but there were hundreds, I like to have said thousands, already assembled at the President's mansion, who seemed to be animated by one heart and spirit, rendering it a scene of warm greeting and unbounded enthusiasm. In the midst of tremendous cheering, the President and

Vice President elect were introduced to the immense concourse, by Messrs. Sion Harris and John Jamieson of Caldwell.

Mr. H. W. Erskine of Kentucky, member elect of the House of Representatives, advanced and addressed in turn the President and Vice President elect, in a strain of fervid eloquence, seldom, if ever equaled in Liberia. The speaker eulogised in appropriate language, the eminent talents, wisdom and patriotism of President Roberts—spoke of his public services in the Cabinet, and in the field, of his diplomacy at home, and abroad; and assured the President of the unqualified confidence of his fellow citizens in his integrity and ability, and of their approval of his hitherto official conduct in the management of their public affairs; and in the name of his fellow citizens, congratulated him on his reelection to the Presidency. (Vociferous cheering.)

President Roberts returned thanks. He said the sentiments just expressed, sank deep into his soul, and impressed him with feelings of profound gratitude, that the kind and flattering manner in which the speaker had been pleased to allude to him personally, and of his public life, and official conduct, awakened in him feelings which no language could express—this new expression of confidence of his fellow citizens, their spontaneous cheers and greetings, amply repaid him for every effort of his life to advance the interests of our beloved country. He alluded to some facts connected with the political campaign just passed in stirring language; he regretted the feelings that had been manifested on the part of a few of their political opponents: however he did not hold the mass of the anti-administration



party accountable for the conduct of individual members of that party; there were those among his personal friends who differed from him in political opinion, and he had no right to doubt but that they were actuated by noble and patriotic feelings, and now that the contest had terminated, he hoped that all rancorous feeling would subside. He again thanked his fellow citizens for the honor they had a fourth time conferred upon him, and assured them, that while entrusted with the management of their public affairs, he should study to deserve the confidence they had reposed in him. His remarks were received with demonstrations of delight.

Mr. Erskine, when the cheering had somewhat subsided, delivered a brief address to the Vice President elect. He assured him of the pleasure his fellow citizens felt in having elected him to the highest honor, but one, in the gift of the people, that he was emphatically a son of Liberia, reared in her midst, shared in her greatest difficulties and sufferings, bled in her defence, has always upheld her honor, and labored to advance her true interests.—“You, sir, your fellow citizens delight to honor; and in their names, I this day congratulate you.”

Judge Benson responded in his happiest style. He spoke of the days of his early life in Liberia, of his constant and untiring devotion and exertion to advance her interests, of the gratification he felt at meeting so many of his political friends, and of his sense of the honor they had conferred upon him. He assured his fellow citizens that their confidence in him should never be shaken, and henceforth every power of his mind should be brought into requisition to promote the interests

of his fellow citizens. (Great cheering.)

The President and Vice President elect, retired from the dense crowd; amidst cheers and huzzas, which seemed almost to shake the very earth beneath them. The sound of drum and fife heightened the excitement and added to the vivacity of the scene. These proceedings ended with the discharge of cannon from Central Hill, and the parade ground.

In the shade of the orange trees, opposite the residence of David Moore, Esq., was spread a table loaded with the good things of life, and at 1 o'clock, about three hundred gentlemen sat down to discuss, not politics, a luncheon served up in handsome style by the committee of arrangements. Mrs. Roberts entertained, perhaps, as many ladies at the President's dwelling.

After the refreshments, the President and Vice President elect were placed in a carriage, handsomely ornamented for the occasion, and drawn down Broad street to—— street, thence up Ashmun street to the President's mansion, followed by the largest political concourse ever assembled in Liberia.

The President elect, in a most patriotic speech, again addressed the crowd amidst vociferous cheers and rounds of applause. He thanked his fellow citizens for their kind appreciation of his services, as manifested in the present demonstration which could not be misunderstood, and which testified to him that they were satisfied, that during the six years of his administration, he had administered their affairs to the best of his ability; he had hoped when his present term of office should have expired he might withdraw from public life; but his fellow citizens de-

manded his service for another term, and he felt that he could not resist a wish so generally expressed, or disregard a demand so earnestly expressed. He loved Liberia, her interests were dear to him, and laid nearest his heart, and he could but sacrifice himself and his personal interests to her welfare. (Great applause.)

Something was said during your late canvass about endangering our republican institutions by the example of a re-election for a fourth term to the Presidency. Don't believe it fellow citizens, (no, no—cheers,) republican principles are too deeply rooted in the hearts of the people of Liberia, they understand them and will never give away their own liberties: the people of Liberia will ever retain the power of withdrawing authority as well as giving it; with respect to himself, his principles were too well known. He would lay down his life, if necessary, in defence of our free republican institutions. (Great cheering.) He thanked his fellow citizens for the readiness with which they had always supported him in the execution of the laws, and in the discharge of his official duties—that this support would be continued he entertained no doubts. Again thanking his fellow citizens for their expressions of confidence, he withdrew, while the air resounded with thundering cries of hurrahs. This, Mr. Herald, is but an imperfect outline of the President's speech, such was the excitement of the occasion as to render it impossible for even a perfect stenographer to render a complete sketch.

Thus ending the ceremony for the present, and with the exception of the martial music heard in every part of the city, all was quiet till about 7 o'clock, in the evening, when a large crowd again assembled at the Govt. House to witness a magnificent display of fire-works, which went off in grand style, during which patriotic pieces composed for the occasion, were sung with great enthusiasm.

I forgot to say that on one of the banners, prepared we believe, by some of the ladies, were inscribed the words, "*We are happy without a change.*"

It is worthy of remark, that among such a concourse of people, there was no disturbance of the public peace, nor was there a person seen under the influence of liquor.

Thus did the people honor the men of their choice. The day was remarkably propitious and eminently adapted to such a demonstration, the atmosphere being unusually clear, serene, and lovely.

We believe that a more happy selection for the office of Vice President could not have been made in Liberia. Mr. Benson's talents and experience in Government affairs, his extensive knowledge of Liberia, and his devoted attachment to her interests, qualifying him in a high degree for the office.

We respectfully tender our best wishes to the President and Vice President elect, praying that the Sovereign Ruler of nations may vouchsafe unto them "wisdom profitable to direct and administer the Government."

OBSERVER.

Monrovia, May 23d, 1853.

[From the Liberia Herald.]

#### Our Country.

THE more the present condition and prospects of Liberia are considered, whether as regards the disseminating of christianity and the habits of civilization among the surrounding aborigines, or whether the advancement of our people in those principles which will certainly tend

to the elevation of their country in the estimation of the good and wise in other lands, or whether we regard the steady growth of its commerce, and the influence which it exerts on the native Africans on its borders; nothing can be more clear than that the people of Liberia have great cause to thank the great Donor of the universe for the many distinguished favors he has deigned to bestow on them. Throughout all our borders peace prevails, and though it becomes necessary, occasionally, to check the turbulence of a few restless chieftains, the great majority of them bow with reverence to the authority of our laws, and their treaty stipulations, and evince on every occasion, a disposition to court the favor of their civilized neighbors.

It will be remembered, that, but little more than a quarter of a century ago, and where the towns and villages in Liberia now stand, inhabited by a people reared amidst civilization and christianization, and where, at stated periods, they meet to worship the "God of their Fathers," were the habitations of a people devoted to superstitious idolatry, worshipping their "gree-grees," and paying adoration to the "Devil-bush." Barracoons for the purchase of human beings, adorned nearly every hamlet within the present jurisdiction of Liberia, and where this city now stands, that frightful of all curses, reared its bloody and murderous standard. It had numerous votaries. To load the slave ships, defenceless towns were destroyed, the inhabitants captured and carried off to fill the slave barracoons—and those too old and unable to labor, were cruelly butchered. Such a state of things has long ceased to exist. The slave trade has no longer a foot-hold on our land, and the

weak and oppressed, are protected by the mild influence of our laws.

We turn from the recollection of these bloody scenes of days that are past, and not again to disgrace our land; and with feelings filled with promise and big with hope, we joyfully enter upon the contemplation of things as they now exist in our land. Liberia now has a civilized population of about ten thousand. They are the inhabitants of three counties, viz: Montserrado, Bassa and Sinoe; their habits are entirely those of persons born in a civilized land. Their "numerous and well attended schools attest their efforts, and their desire for the improvement of their children; their churches for the worship of the great Creator, everywhere to be seen, bear testimony to their piety, and to their acknowledgment of His Providence. The native Africans bowing down with them before the living God, declare that from them, feeble as they are, the light of christianity has gone forth, while upon that curse of curses, the slave trade, a deadly blight has fallen, as far as their influence extends." It is under these impressions that we write, and in doing so, we are not unmindful that many will laugh to scorn, that a handful of people should ape at maintaining their position, while surrounded with nearly five hundred thousand natives, who might be willing to revive the slave trade, and resort to their old habits. We have no fears; and if the influence of the Americo-Liberians has been such as to lessen the disposition of the natives to war and rapine up to this time, surely no one possessing an ordinary share of intelligence will doubt their ability in future to retain the ascendancy they have already acquired. Indeed, it is not doubted,

that the natives residing immediately in the neighborhood of our counties prefer the present condition of affairs to what it once was. They live in their villages free from fear of any marauding party molesting them, and they have no apprehension of being torn from their land and all they hold dear, to freight the slave ship. Any disputes of a serious nature occurring among them are transferred to our government for adjustment, and decision, in almost every case, is approved and acted upon.

Without in the least exaggerating, the natives are upon the whole gratified with their improved, and improving condition—their numerous wants are supplied, protection of their lives and property are secure, and they pride themselves, many of them do, on having abandoned their old customs, and adopted those of civilized men.

Previous to the abolition of the slave trade on our part of the coast, our trade in African produce was very limited to what it is now. The African has found out, that in prosecuting a legitimate trade his every want can be met, and the consequence is, that he is far more independent, and has no fears that he may be kidnapped and transported to other lands. If any one, in the

least interested in Liberia, will compare the commercial intercourse of foreigners with Liberia now, to what it was some eight years ago, they will perceive that the increase is upwards of two hundred per cent., and that within the last two years, the annual advance will nearly equal this. We have no interest in misleading those who are unacquainted with the position which Liberia holds to our African neighbors, nor are we careful that what we say should be received by those who have ever been sceptical of the success of Liberia in accomplishing what its friends prophesied it would. But our aim is to enlighten our own people, and to encourage our friends abroad to continue their efforts for the advancement of a people who are struggling to redeem their land from worse than Egyptian darkness, and to assist them in the dissemination of the pure doctrines of Christianity. The principles of civilization are extensively at work in the land, and if no untoward circumstances occur, which at present we have not the least intimation of, in a few years, the soul of the christian and philanthropist visiting our lands, will be rejoiced to witness what our feeble efforts have accomplished by their instrumentality.

#### *A glance at "Topsey's" Home.*

AMID the exciting scenes of the day, and the objects of attraction scattered around us, while the eye is turning with anxious gaze to Cuba, California, and thence to the "Old World," there is danger in overlooking a quiet little Republic, far over the waters, one whose independence we have not even acknowledged, but one, nevertheless, which is connected with our destiny, and soon

to wield an influence among the nations of which we have not dreamed "in our philosophy."

In a sunny clime, amid orange and palm groves, the "lone starred flag" of Liberia waves in the breeze. A free and independent people, having unloosed the chain that fettered them and cast forever from the brow the badge of shame and disgrace which we have placed thereon

enjoy the honors and privileges of the new republic, make their own laws, and enforce them, and stand up before the world to falsify forever the assertion, "they are neither capable of governing or supporting themselves."

If any one doubts the reality of this fact, let him enter the thriving town of Monrovia, walk through its wide, well-shaded streets, look at the school-houses, churches, court-house, and even pass into the "Government Buildings." Casting a glance upon the English consul on one hand, and the Brazilian "chargé d'affaires" on the other; let him listen to the inaugural address of the President, surrounded by his colored cabinet. Leaving the capital, let him go up the clear, beautiful river St. Paul's. At one village, strains of martial music fall upon the ear, and a gathered throng are seen in an orange grove. It is only an entertainment given by the "ladies" to the military. Pleasant residences are seen along the river, homes of independent scientific farmers, commodious brick dwellings, the lawns ornamented with flowers, sugar cane and coffee waving in the distance: Let our *doubting* traveller enter one of these homes, and sit down to the plentiful table loaded with luxuries, the product of this new country, and listen to the conversation of the sensible well informed men who have thus with their hand turned the wilderness into a fruitful field. Let

him walk over the grounds, hear how many pounds of sugar have been manufactured, how much coffee exported, see the yards filled with cattle, and the barns stored with rice. Returning to the well furnished parlor to recover from his fatigue, let him entertain himself with the *Liberia Herald*, read the notices of the commerce, the new "High School," the "Literary Institute," the "act to incorporate a college," the "recognition of the independence of the republic by the Prussian envoy," &c. &c.; then let him seriously and with consideration ask himself the question—are *these* the people who are so low in the scale of creation, many profess to believe they have no souls? Is *this* the way the problem is solved—"can they take care of themselves?" Let him still ponder, if his doubts are not removed.

Slowly and surely the work is going on. Not with uproar and fanaticism, but with judgment and moderation, have the Colonization Society pursued their course for many years, and are now seeing the fruit of their labors, a small gleanings it is true, but which promises a most plentiful harvest. More than 8,000 emigrants have been sent out from the land of their exile, and every packet to Liberia is now freighted with hundreds more. Who shall tell the influence they will exert when they reach the home of the freemen, and become officers, judges, and statesmen?—*Independent*.

[From the Maryland Colonization Journal.]

#### Africo-American Correspondence.

WE tire of filling our little monthly sheet with "Letters from Liberia," "Latest from Africa," "How it strikes a New Settler," &c. &c. The fact is, there has been more written concerning Liberia than any

other spot on this earth of no greater importance. Information of every kind, concerning the character of the climate, the fertility of the soil, its natural productions, its animals, the form of government of the new

State, religion, schools, military, politics, and every thing appertaining to a people and a country, has been most diffusely spread throughout the length and breadth of this Union. The entire press, excepting a few ultra abolition papers, fail not to lay everything relative to this little interesting Republic before their millions of readers, and yet the mass of the colored people doubt and hesitate. It seems to be almost impossible to produce conviction upon their minds, that there is such a place as Liberia, and a government administered wholly by colored men. If they do believe thus much, they still maintain the conviction that those who emigrate are either enslaved, or if nominally free, would return to this country if they could. General 'Liberian Correspondence,' although published in political, commercial and religious papers of the highest repute, not only fails to remove this skepticism, but the private correspondence of friends who have emigrated is quite as ineffectual. Seldom a vessel sails to the Colony but a solemn compact is made between the emigrants and their friends left behind, that the former shall write and *tell them the whole truth*. Imposition and fraud are guarded against in various ways. The writer agrees to make certain cabalistic figures at either end of his epistle: the old mode of indenture is resorted to, notching the ends of a sheet and leaving the border to be applied to the letter received. Then again small pieces of the dress of the one left behind is taken by the emigrant to be transmitted in the letter. Still, notwithstanding all these precautions and the receipt of favorable intelligence as a general thing, doubt, stupified, heavy, fearful doubt, hangs over a majority of our colored people in regard to facts

which to all others are as clear as the noon-day sun. In addition to this, Liberians frequently visit their old homes in this country, from various motives, and return again; yet in most cases, although they uniformly affirm their entire satisfaction with Africa, they fail to induce their former friends to accompany them. Still worse in many cases, as in that of Thomas Fuller, where an agent has been selected by the colored people themselves, to visit Liberia, and make a report of the condition of affairs there, such Report, when made on their return, has been disregarded and disbelieved.

Such being the case, we say, we almost tire of publishing and republishing letters of this kind—we tire of piping when they not only refuse to dance, but like the deaf adder stop their ears to the music. 'Tis true, there is a uniformity in the letters, which seems almost to indicate that they were cut and dried ready to hand. We have often said we could write the letters for all the emigrants sent out, were we possessed of their true character and knew the length of time they had actually been in the Colony. We may say that almost without exception, all letters written before an attack of the fever, say within two weeks of their landing, would be filled with the most glowing accounts of the Republic, the country, and of their own special happy state. All written from the time of an attack of the fever to the end of the first year would be more or less cloudy—much dissatisfaction with all things in general and particular—some downright home-sickness, and full willingness to sell themselves, birthright and all, for one mess of pottage—and deep dying longing to return to the flesh-pots of Egypt. Just in

proportion to the intellect and energy of character of the new citizen of the Republic does he emerge from this state of despondency and despair, shake off the old man acquired through years of servitude in America, and walk forth a *new man of a new world*. Then ask him by word or letter what he thinks of Liberia, and he will unhesitatingly say, "No combination of circumstances short of absolute social and political equality with the white man would ever induce me again to live in America." We put this last sentence in quotation, for we have so

often heard the sentiment and almost the very words from Liberians, and in addition we will just state the fact, that we have never yet seen a colored man of any tolerable grade of respectability, who had lived two years in Africa, that would on any other conditions than the above, return to reside in this country.— This fact has ever, under all circumstances of doubt and discouragement, been to us a sheet anchor and pole star to keep us firm and steady in our course in devoting our feeble efforts in favor of the cause of African Colonization.

[From the Daily Lancaster Gazette.]

#### Ohio Conference on Colonization.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON,  
September 9, 1853.

Mr. David Christy, Agent of the American Colonization Society, addressed the conference on his mission.

The following preamble and resolution was presented and passed by an unanimous vote, and the Secretary was instructed to prepare Mr. Christy a copy of the same.

*Whereas*, it is evident, from the Report of Bishop Scott, that the obstacles to missionary progress in Africa, existing in the ignorance, superstitions and customs of the natives, are disappearing more rapidly within the limits of Liberia, than where the native population live beyond the influences of a christian

civilization; and that the speed with which the Gospel may be expected to strike its roots into the social system of the Africans, must be in proportion to the ratio of increase of emigration from the United States to the Republic of Liberia:

*And Whereas*, from the statements of the Colonization Agent for Ohio, Mr. David Christy, it appears that the aid of the Churches is now essential to the success of Colonization in this State; therefore,

*Resolved*, that the Conference recommends that collections be taken by the ministers in their charges, at some time during the coming Conference year, in aid of the Colonization cause.

[From the Delaware Republican.]

#### Delaware State Colonization Society.

A meeting of this Society was held in Hanover Street Church on Tuesday evening. Hon. Willard Hall, President of the Society, in the chair. An election of officers took place, after which the Society was addressed by Rev. Joshua N. Danforth on behalf of the National Society, and of the cause in general,

setting forth its growing importance and necessities, and the loud call which comes up for aid in sending forth to Liberia the numerous applicants for a passage to that land of promise. After some remarks from Rev. A. D. Pollock, the subject of raising five hundred dollars and the mode of raising it, was re-

ferred to the Board of Directors, who are to meet promptly and devise the ways and means of raising the needed supplies in the present exigencies of the Society. We fervently hope all our citizens will

feel the importance and obligation of rendering material aid to this good and noble cause, which has so well earned the confidence of the American people.

[For the African Repository.]

**Ho for Afric's bounteous clime!**

BY R. E. H. LEVERING.

*Respectfully dedicated to the Free Colored People in the United States, hoping and praying that they will consider themselves the "CHOSEN HOST" of God to civilize and evangelize Africa.*

I.

Ho, for Afric's bounteous clime,  
 Storied land of ancient time,  
 Storied still for greater deed  
 Than the ancient lore and meed ;  
 Canaan, o'er the ocean flood,  
 Where the "chosen host" of God  
 Find a rest from ev'ry foe,  
 As the milk and honey flow—  
 Freed in body, soul, and mind,  
 At their holy altars bend,  
 Praying, as they urge their way  
 Farther to millennial day,  
 As the radiance spreads around,  
 Making Afric sacred ground!

II.

Ho, for Afric's storied land,  
 As the heathen lift the hand,  
 Soul, and heart, and voice, to God,  
 For the truth by Christ bestow'd,  
 As the Macedonian cry  
 Thrills the earth and thrills the sky!  
 Who will falt'ring retrocants prove,  
 Spurn the labor of such love?  
 Linger 'mid another race  
 With the Cain-mark of disgrace,  
 Each a triple slave crush'd down,  
 Chained to CUSTOM, LAW, and FROWN—  
 Bondage growing day by day,  
 Blotting FREEDOM's ev'ry ray!

III.

Ho, for Afric's glad 'ning shore,  
 Whence the grateful praises pour,  
 Praise to God and praise to man  
 For release from curse and ban,  
 For the privilege to rise  
 Equal to the equal skies!  
 Where the colored race sustain  
 In each triumph-wreath they gain,  
*Soul is soul, 'though covered in  
 By a different hue of skin :*  
 Where the chainless spirit soars  
 Through the intellectual spheres,  
 In whose melody they chime  
 Praise and verse to latest time!

IV.

Ho, for Afric's rising land,  
 And its first immortal band,  
 Pioneers for man and God  
 In the way the martyrs trod :  
 And the martyrs' fame is theirs,  
 Bright'ning through the coming years,  
 Afric's deeds and Afric's fame  
 Wreathing 'round each deathless name—  
 As from glad 'ning sea to sea  
 Rings their immortality,  
 In the song that FREEDOM sings  
 As she spreads her holy wings,  
 Chanting to each list'ning shore :  
 "AFRIC SOARS TO FALL NO MORE!"

LANCASTER, Ohio.



**Expedition from Savannah, Georgia.**

WE design sending an expedition to Liberia, to sail from Savannah, Georgia, the 1st *December* next. All persons who desire to emigrate at that time, will please give us *immediate* notice. It is important that we should know by the 1st November, how many certainly calculate on going, that we may make the

necessary arrangements for their comfortable accommodation. Persons wishing to send freight, must give us notice by the 1st November; otherwise, we may not be able to accommodate them. Freight taken at \$1 50 a barrel, or 30 cents a cubic foot.

**The late Hilary Teage, of Liberia.**

THE subject of this notice was too remarkable for his abilities, his acquisitions and his influence, during the entire progress, since its origin, of the settlement of Liberia, to be permitted to pass away without some record of his earnest philanthropic and distinguished life. With his father, the Rev. Colin Teage, the intimate friend of Lott Carey, and a faithful and eloquent preacher of the Baptist church, he was born in slavery, not far from Richmond, Virginia, but during his boyhood, as we have often heard him say, he felt stirring in his soul, earnest aspirations for liberty. Under the influence of the same sentiment, especially directed towards Africa, his father was enabled to redeem himself and his family, and to embark for Africa in the second vessel, which under direction of the American Colonization Society, left the United States with a few adventurous colored families, resolved to seek a home, and plant civilized and christian institutions in the savage wilds of Africa. Sad disasters had attended the first emigrants in the Sherbro County, and after the loss of many of their number, the survivors found a temporary home and protection under the British authorities in the vicinity of Sierra Leone. Here Mr. Teage remained for some time with his family,

and here special attention was given to the education of his son, whose habits of reading and study, early formed, accompanied him to the close of his life. But their attachment to the interests of the American Colonization Society was unabated, and when the settlement of Monrovia was established, both father and son resolved to become citizens of this humble community, with the principles and hopes of which they desired their fortunes and reputations to be identified. Hilary Teage engaged earnestly and extensively in commerce, and for several years with success; but private cares and enterprizes never made him unmindful of the public welfare; and much of his time and best thoughts were dedicated to the benefit of the people of color, and the improvement and growth of Liberia. He became a minister in the Baptist church and was much distinguished for his abilities and eloquence in the pulpit. Amid trying reverses in his pecuniary affairs his vivacity and cheerfulness continued without abatement; and to any plans of usefulness to the church or state, he readily and uniformly gave his counsels and his aid. For several years he conducted the *Liberia Herald*, and his numerous papers, revealing information from the interior, exposing and denouncing the African slave trade,

defending African colonization, showing the resources of the country, the motives and means of lawful trade, the necessities and advantages of education, and agricultural improvements, were candid, judicious and instructive. He wrote and published more, and on a greater variety of subjects than any other citizen of Liberia, and was probably more familiar with all the details of its history, than any other individual. He was ardently attached to its soil and institutions, and probably no one contributed more than he to the framing and establishment of its present independent Republican Government. Though he visited the United States several times, he was ever delighted to return to his sunny and chosen home, and often have we listened to his warm and affectionate expressions of regard for Africa, which, in his view, was beyond all others, the land of freedom and happiness to the colored race. Yet he was never disposed to urge his opinions upon others, well knowing that the best and most thorough converts to the truth usually become such through the force of their own reflections and convictions.

The writer accompanied Mr. Teage on his return the last time (1849) from Balti-

more to Monrovia, and had the most favorable opportunity for observing his intellectual resources, his purposes and the general character of his mind. He was highly accomplished in his manners, very agreeable, various, and winning in his conversation; of a kind, obliging, and generous disposition, and earnestly intent upon building up the cause of civilization and christianity in Africa. He had for several years turned his thoughts to a History of Liberia, and I think he told me, had written a considerable portion of it, and as I was convinced none was so competent as he to complete this work, I suggested that he should proceed at once to carry it on to the conclusion. I can only trust that my counsels were not forgotten or disregarded.

His manuscripts should be carefully preserved, and if he has left his contemplated history incomplete, we may hope that some one of his worthy contemporaries will finish it.

The Pilgrim Fathers of Liberia are rapidly passing away, but surely their virtues and deeds will not be forgotten by their children; nor should they be denied a place in *imperishable history*.

R. R. G.

### Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 15th of August, to the 15th of September, 1853.

| MAINE.                         |       | MASSACHUSETTS.                |       |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|
| Hallowell—John Merrick, \$10 ; |       | Lowell—L. Keese, Esq.....     | 8 00  |
| S. M. Gordon, 66 cts.....      | 10 66 | Newburyport—Ladies Coloniza-  |       |
| VERMONT.                       |       | tion Society, by Mrs. Harriet |       |
| Chester—Rev. J. De F. Richards |       | Sanborn.....                  | 42 00 |
| and Wife, by Rev. Wm.          |       |                               | 50 00 |
| Mitchell.....                  | 5 00  | RHODE ISLAND.                 |       |
| Cornwall—G. W. Noyes, Esq..    | 2 00  | By Capt. George Barker :—     |       |
| Middlebury—Part of Legacy left |       | Little Compton—Collection in  |       |
| the Am. Col. Soc., by the late |       | Congregational Ch. \$42, 75,  |       |
| Ethan Andrus, deceased, of     |       | of which \$30 is from Dea.    |       |
| Middlebury, Vt., by Peter      |       | Isaac B. Richmond, to consti- |       |
| Starr, Exr.....                | 72 00 | tute himself a life member of |       |
|                                | 79 00 | the American Col. Society.... |       |
|                                |       |                               | 42 75 |

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| <i>Newport</i> —Edw. King, \$5, G. H. Calvert, \$10; Mr. Derby, \$3, A Friend \$50, Mrs. Eliza Dewolf Thayer, \$16, Methodist Society, \$14 60, I. P. H. \$10; Miss King, Samuel Engs, Geo. Bowen, Benj. Finch, Mr. Wetmore, each \$5, Central Bapt. Ch. \$4, 42, Edw. W. Lawton, Mr. Clarke, each \$1, Rev. S. Addams, Collection \$6.....                                | 146 02 | Learned, Jr. Esq., each \$5; J. M. Buckingham, Mrs. N. C. Reynolds, Mrs. Chas. L. Reynolds, Mrs. Henry Strong, L. W. Carroll, each \$3; J. Halsey, Esq., J. Dunham, H. B. Norton, L. Ballou, Mrs. J. L. Ripley, Mrs. J. W. Huntington, each \$2; Miss Bliss, D. N. Bently, F. Johnson, J. Williams, Mrs. Hanmar, J. P. Barstow, Mrs. Henry Thomas, Mrs. A. L. Harland, Mrs. Charles P. Huntington, C. Spaulding, Dea. Ch. Coit, Rev. Chas. E. Abbott, each \$1. The lads of Mr. Abbott's School, \$2 25... 311 25 |        |
| <i>Portsmouth</i> —Dinnah Shannon, \$5.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 5 00   | <i>Plainville</i> —Adna Whiting, \$2; Jer. Neall, L. S. Gladding, Dea. Stanley, Dea. Wiard, C. Morse, W. Hart, G. B. Morse, each \$1; R. Barnes, Dr. Moody, J. S. Corban, R. C. Mix, each 50 cents.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 11 00  |
| <i>Bristol</i> —Mr. Bailey, \$2, Rev. J. Bristed, J. D. Peck, Robert Rogers, Wm. Fales, each \$10; Moses B. Wood, \$3.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 45 00  | <i>West Hartford</i> —Collection in Rev. Mr. Morris's Society.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 21 00  |
| <i>Warren</i> —R. B. Johnson, \$10; Henry N. Luther, \$3, G. M. Fessenden, \$1.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 14 00  | <i>Mystic River</i> —Mrs. W. P. Randall, annual donation.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 10 00  |
| <i>Woonsocket</i> —E. B. Newell, \$2, John Osborne, \$1.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 3 00   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |        |
| <i>Centreville</i> —Rev. Jonathan Brayton, \$5, Rev. Moses Fifield, \$3.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 8 00   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |        |
| <i>Chepacket</i> —Rev. O. F. Otis, \$1..                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 1 00   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |        |
| <i>Westerly</i> —Rowse Rabeck, \$5; collection in Cong. Ch., \$8... 13 00                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 13 00  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |        |
| <i>Providence</i> —Z. Allen, Calvin Dean, each \$10, H. P. Knight, Rev. Allen Brown, Prof. Dunn, Thos. L. Halsey, R. J. Arnold, each \$5, Mrs. Leavitt, J. R. Burroughs, each \$1, Mrs. Wilkinson, \$6, Rev. S. C. Brown, collection in Meth. Ch. \$5.....                                                                                                                 | 58 00  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |        |
| <i>Fall River</i> —J. S. Cotton, \$2, Henry Fish, W. C. Durfee, each \$1, Jefferson Borden, \$5, Col. Richard Borden, \$10....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 19 00  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |        |
| <i>Blackstone</i> —Estus Lamb, \$10, Mrs. Lucretia Farnum, \$5... 15 00                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 15 00  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |        |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 369 77 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |        |
| <b>CONNECTICUT.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |        | <b>DELAWARE.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |        |
| By Rev. John Orcutt:—                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |        | <i>Wilmington</i> —Collection in Presbyterian Church, by Rev. A. D. Pollock, Pastor.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 70 00  |
| <i>Norwich</i> —A. H. Hubbard, \$100, R. Hubbard, Wm. P. Green, each \$30, Gen. Williams, John F. Saver, Wm. A. Buckingham, John Breed, by A. W. P., Dea. Joseph Otis, each \$10, Samuel C. Morgan, L. F. S. Foster, Esq., Dr. Chas. Osgood, J. N. Perkins, Esq., J. Huntington, Mrs. B. Lee, G. Greene, Geo. Perkins, Esq., C. Johnson, Mrs. F. Raymond, D. B. Tucker, E. |        | <b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |        |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |        | <i>Washington City</i> —Collection in Christ Church, by Rev. Mr. Hodges, \$10; Capt. Montgomery, U. S. Navy, \$5.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 15 00  |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |        | <b>VIRGINIA.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |        |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |        | <i>Wellsburgh</i> —Collection in Presbyterian Church, by Rev. E. Quillin.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 7 00   |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |        | <b>GEORGIA.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |        |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |        | <i>Augusta</i> .—By Rev. R. R. Gurley:—Mr. Wilcox, A Friend, each \$5.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 10 00  |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |        | <i>Milledgeville</i> —Rev. Dr. Talmadge, \$5,75, Mrs. Talmadge, \$5,00.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 10 75  |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |        | <i>Marietta</i> —Pusey Maddox.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 2 00   |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |        | <i>Columbus</i> —Dr. G. S. Stuart.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 25 00  |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |        | <i>Vaccn</i> .—Rev. Mr. Breck, \$10, N. C. Monroe, \$30, Edwin Graves, \$20, J. J. Greesham, \$10, Herman Mead, \$20, B. E. Stiles, E. Bond, each \$5, E. B. Weed, \$10.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 110 00 |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |        | <i>Savannah</i> —Robert Hutchinson, Wm. B. Hodgson, each \$20..                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 40 00  |

|                                                                                                                                               |        |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| <i>Camden County</i> —E. Atkinson,<br>\$20.....                                                                                               | 20 00  |
| <i>Athens</i> —Albon Chase, \$30, to con-<br>stitute himself a life member of<br>the Am. Col. Soc. Luther Clark,<br>\$10, T. Bishop, \$5..... | 45 00  |
|                                                                                                                                               | 262 75 |

## OHIO.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| <i>Pleasant Hill</i> —Collections in Pleas-<br>ant Hill church, by Rev. S.<br>Wilson.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 5 00  |
| <i>Adams' Mills</i> —Matthew Scott,<br>Mrs Mary Smith, each \$10, J.<br>Stillwell, \$5, James Robinson,<br>\$2, Hamilton Scott, \$1.50, A.<br>J. Reeder, A. M. Cooper, J.<br>Cooper, John Guffee, A. Shaff,<br>Chs. Marquand, John Vickees,<br>Samuel Rice, each \$1.....                                                                                                                                    | 36 50 |
| <i>Dresden and vicinity</i> —Mrs. M. G.<br>Monroe, \$3, J. N. Ingalls, J.<br>J. Ingalls, B. Adams, O. Dor-<br>sey, H. Copland, Cas. Dickin-<br>son, G. S. Cox, A. T. McMur-<br>phy, L. Adams, Wm. Johnson,<br>E. C. Cox, Samuel Copland,<br>cash, each \$1. J. Baker, A.<br>Barron, P. Hirst, S. P. Hil-<br>dreth, cash, each 50 cents, A<br>Friend, 25 cents, by J. Still-<br>well and Matthew Scott, Esqs. | 18 75 |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 60 25 |

## ILLINOIS.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |       |
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| <i>Jacksonville</i> .—By Rev. James<br>Mitchell :—Hon. Wm. Brown,<br>\$30 to constitute himself a life<br>member of the Am. Col. Soc.<br>Rev. J. V. Dodge's congrega-<br>tion \$30, to constitute him a life<br>member of the Am. Col. Soc.<br>viz : H. Ousley, J. E. Ousley,<br>E. Stephens, each \$5, R. Officer,<br>T. Officer, each \$3, Wm. Con,<br>\$1, Cash \$5, Hon. Mr. Tho-<br>mas, Mr. Wilkins, D. A.<br>Smith, each \$5, J. Catline, \$2,<br>P. Catline, A. Airs, J. Caps,<br>Wm. Hamilton, W. J. Adams,<br>N. P. Airs, each \$1, cash 25<br>cents..... | 83 25 |
| <i>Springfield</i> —Wm. Yater, \$10, T.<br>Campbell, J. T. Seyer, N. H.<br>Ridgley, Mr. Vanburgan, Mr.<br>Robins, Mrs. Dodge, each \$5,<br>Messrs. Johnson, Pelton, Sless,<br>Bradford, and Maya, each \$1,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |       |

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |        |
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| \$45, contributed towards con-<br>stituting Rev. J. Smith, D. D.<br>a life member of the Am.<br>Col. Soc. viz.: Hon. A. Lincoln,<br>Messrs. Lewis, Williams, and<br>Barrett, each \$5, H. Vanhoff,<br>\$1,—\$21,00..... | 66 00  |
| <i>Sugar Creek</i> —Collection in Pres-<br>byterian church, by Rev. J. A.<br>Ramsay.....                                                                                                                                | 10 00  |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 159 25 |

## MICHIGAN.

|                                                                                                  |      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| <i>Centreville</i> —Collection in Reform-<br>ed Dutch Church, by the Rev.<br>John N. Shultz..... | 5 00 |
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## CHOCTAW NATION.

|                                                                                                                         |            |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| <i>Pine Ridge</i> —Collection in Pine<br>Ridge Church, \$13.75, female<br>friend \$2.50, by Rev. C. Kings-<br>bury..... | 16 25      |
| Total Contributions.....                                                                                                | \$1,336 18 |

## FOR REPOSITORY.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| <b>MAINE</b> .— <i>Hallowell</i> —Samuel Gor-<br>don, to 1st September, 1853....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 6 34 |
| <b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b> .— <i>Hollis</i> —Ed-<br>ward Emerson, to December,<br>1854.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 2 00 |
| <b>VERMONT</b> .— <i>Springfield</i> —Daniel<br>Davis, to August, 1853, \$1.<br><i>Hinesburgh</i> —D. Goodyear, to<br>January, 1854, \$1. <i>Cornwall</i> —<br>Jeremiah Bingham, to August,<br>1853, \$1; Hon. C. G. Tilden,<br>Chesterfield Hooker, Mrs. Lu-<br>cy Kitchell, each \$1, to August,<br>1854, \$4.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 6 00 |
| <b>MASSACHUSETTS</b> .— <i>Dana</i> —N. L.<br>Johnson, for 1853, \$1. <i>New-<br/>buryport</i> .—Mrs. Thomas Tra-<br>cy, to July, 1854, \$1. <i>North<br/>Chester</i> —John J. Cook, F. B.<br>C., for 1853, \$1. <i>Chester Vil-<br/>lage</i> —Forbes Kyle, Esq., to<br>July, 1854, \$1. <i>Townsend</i> —<br>Polly Giles, to Nov., 1853, \$1.<br><i>Holden</i> —Thomas J. Davis, to<br>January, 1853, \$3. <i>Medfield</i> —<br>Johnson Mason, to July '54, \$1.<br><i>Fall River</i> —J. S. Cotton, Henry<br>Fish, W. C. Durfee, each \$1.<br>to June, 1854, \$3. <i>Blackstone</i> —<br>Joseph Chace, Geo. A. Kim-<br>ball, M. Farnum, 2d, each \$1,<br>to June, 1854, Moses Farnum,<br>\$2, to June, 1855. <i>Williams-<br/>burgh</i> —Salmon H. Clapp, Ex- |      |

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |       |                   |
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| ecutor of E. Hubbard, deceased, for the African Repository, to July, 1853, \$6. . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 23 00 |                   |
| <b>RHODE ISLAND.</b> —By Capt. George Barker :— <i>Little Compton</i> —John Sisson, to June, 1854, \$1. <i>Newport</i> —George Bowen, Edward W. Lawton, each \$1, to Sept., 1854; Dea Hammett, \$1, to August, 1854; D. C. Denham, \$1, to Jan., 1855, Wm. P. Sheffield, to January, 1854, \$1—\$5. <i>Bristol</i> —Wm. B. Spooner, to July, 1854, \$1; Benj. Wyatt, to January, 1856, \$1; Martin Bennett, to January, 1855, \$1—\$3. <i>Warren</i> —A. M. Gammell, S. P. Child, each \$2, to June, 1855, \$4. <i>Paotucket</i> —Joseph Smith, to September, 1853, \$5. <i>Valley Falls</i> —J. H. Chace, Benj. Fessenden, each \$1, to June, 1854, \$2. <i>Cumberland</i> —George Cook, \$1, to June, 1854. <i>Manville</i> —Capt. Danl. Hale, to June, 1855, \$2; Bradbury C. Hill, Thos. Kinney, each \$1, to June, 1854, \$4. <i>Woonsocket</i> —P. W. Lippert, to June, 1855, \$2; Hiram Allen, M. D., E. E. T. Read, Rev. John Boyden, J. M. Daniels, each \$1—\$6. <i>Westerly</i> —E. W. Babcock, \$2 on account; J. P. Noyes, to August, 1854, \$1—\$3. <i>East Greenwich</i> —Josiah Barker, \$1, to June, 1854; L. M. Wheeler, Ebenr. Slocum, E. Pollard, each \$1, to July, 1854, \$4.— <i>North Sitate</i> —Hon. Ira Cowee, to June, 1855, \$5; Warren S. Ballow, to June, 1855, \$2, Isaac Saunders, A. K. Brayton, C. H. Fisher, M. D., Wm. R. Colwell, A. B. Morse, Arnold Lapham, J. A. Harris, each \$1, to June, 1854, \$14. <i>Centreville</i> , Mrs. Susan Whitman, \$1 25, to 1st September, 1854; Wm. D. Davis, Geo. K. England, Mrs. Mary A. Greene, each \$1, to June, 1854, \$4 25. <i>Phenix</i> —S. H. Green, D. S. Harris, each \$5, to June, 1858; Wm. B. Spencer, to June, 1856, \$3; Thos. P. Lanphear, Dea. Robert Levalley, each \$2, to June, 1855, Horatio A. Stone, C. S. Harris, Wm. S. Harris, Elisha Lanphear, each \$1, to June, 1854, \$21. <i>Fiskeville</i> — |       |                   |
| Marcus Child, Henry W. Emmons, each \$1, to June, 1854, \$2. <i>Apponaug</i> —Alfred Read, to September, 1855, \$2 25. <i>Pascoag</i> —George W. Marsh, Esq., Augustus Hopkins, Esq., each \$5, to June, 1858; Layton Capwell, to September, 1854, \$1 25; J. K. True, to June, 1854, \$1—\$12 25. <i>Greenville</i> —Wm. Winson, \$1, to June, 1854; Wm. Pooke, to June, 1855, \$2—\$3. <i>Olneville</i> —L. A. Waite, to June, 1854, \$1. <i>Fall River</i> —J. S. Cotton, Henry Fish, C. W. Durfee, each \$1, to 1854, \$3. <i>Blackstone</i> —Joseph Chace, Geo. A. Kimball, M. Farnum, 2nd, each \$1, to June, 1854; Moses Farnum, \$2, to June, 1855, \$5. . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |       | 105 75            |
| <b>CONNECTICUT.</b> — <i>Plainville</i> —Dea. John Wiard, Ransom Barns, each \$1, to September, 1854, \$2. <i>Portland</i> —E. Covell, to December, 1853, \$2. . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |       | 4 00              |
| <b>SOUTH CAROLINA.</b> — <i>Greenville</i> —R. B. Duncan, to June, 1854. . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |       | 1 00              |
| <b>GEORGIA.</b> — <i>Savannah</i> —G. Frasher, to July, 1854. Henry Carrier, to June, 1854, each \$1—\$2. <i>Eatonton</i> .—George W. Stinson, to Jan., 1854, \$1. <i>Griffin</i> —Rev. J. B. Jackson, to 22 August, 1853, \$7. <i>Dalton</i> —A. E. Blunt, for 1853, \$1. . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |       | 11 00             |
| <b>FLORIDA.</b> — <i>Tallahassee</i> —Jas. Rowe, \$2, for 1853 and 1854. . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |       | 2 00              |
| <b>TENNESSEE.</b> — <i>Marysville</i> —Rev. Isaac Anderson, to Jan., 1853. . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |       | 2 00              |
| <b>OHIO.</b> — <i>Xenia</i> —Samuel Galloway, to July, 1853, \$2. <i>Hillsborough</i> —Samuel Linn, to May, 1854, \$1. <i>Ohio City</i> —Richard Lord, to January, 1855, \$3. . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |       | 6 00              |
| <b>INDIANA.</b> — <i>Auburn</i> —S. B. Ward, to July, 1854. . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |       | 1 00              |
| <b>ILLINOIS.</b> — <i>Lebanon</i> —Fielder Power, Esq., to June, 1854, \$3.— <i>Springfield</i> .—J. Broadwell, to September, 1854, \$1. . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |       | 4 00              |
| <b>ENGLAND.</b> — <i>London</i> —Earl Waldegrave, to Jan., 1 1856, by Bp. McIlvaine. . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |       | 2 50              |
| Total Repository. . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |       | 170 59            |
| Total Contributions. . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |       | 1,356 18          |
| Total Legacies. . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |       | 72 00             |
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# T H E

# AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

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Vol. XXIX.]

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER, 1853.

[No. 11.]

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**Address of J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq., President of the A. C. S.**

AT THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

In the July number of the Repository we published a synopsis of the proceedings of the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, with an abstract of the interesting address of J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq., President of the American Colonization Society, as reported for the Puritan Recorder; it being our intention to lay before our readers the entire address at our earliest convenience. We now publish it in the Repository; and we doubt not, to adopt the language of the editor of the New York Colonization Journal in reference to it, that the intrinsic interest of the address, as well as the high reputation of the author as an able and eloquent speaker, thoroughly conversant with the subject, will command for it general reading.

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**MR. PRESIDENT:**—I am here, at this time, to advocate the cause of African Colonization.

Colonization, using the term in its general sense, has been the

means through which the earth, from a single pair, has become filled with its inhabitants. Prosecuted for the purposes of conquest, it made Cortez lord of the valley of Mexico, and placed Pizarro on the throne of the Incas. Resorted to as an alternative to oppression, its power has been demonstrated in the growth of this great Republic. Used for the transfer of a portion of a nation from one part of its territory to another, it finds an illustration at San Francisco, unparalleled in the history of mankind.

Nor is there in African Colonization anything to distinguish it from the colonizations that have preceded it, except in the circumstance to which it owes its distinctive epithet. It belongs to the class that is influenced rather by repulsion from one land, than by attraction, in the first instance, to another. Its representatives are the Pilgrims of Plymouth, rather than the founders of Vera Cruz.

There are, in the United States, two races, the white and the colored. Brought from Africa, originally, as slaves, the progenitors of the last have transmitted, even to the free of their descendants, the memories and the associations of

servitude, which cannot be shaken off while a portion of the same people, still in bondage, suggests, everlastingly, the history and the degradation of the past. Before emancipation commenced, the relations of the races as a matter of feeling, were probably of rare discussion. When the first ship-load of slaves was landed, under colonial rule, in the Chesapeake, the wisest of the Virginia "adventurers" never dreamed that a day would come when the descendants of the captives would be the alumni of colleges, distinguished members of the liberal professions, and filling, because fit to fill, political offices of the highest civilization. Generations were born and died, before such imaginings were entertained. But, as masters occasionally liberated their slaves, a class of freed-men was created, which increasing from year to year, gradually attracted public attention; and the far-seeing among the statesmen of the day began to consider the probabilities of the future in regard to it, with an interest to which subsequent events have shown that it was fully entitled.

Amalgamation by intermarriage, as a remedy for the anticipated evils of the increase, was never for a moment thought of; and, as the experience of all history has shown that two races which could not so amalgamate, could exist in the same land in no other relations than those of master and slave, or, where both were nominally free, of the oppressor and the oppressed, the idea of separation naturally became prominent—a separation so wide as to preclude the fear, or chance, even, of any subsequent collision. Hence the plan of colonizing the free people of color of the United States; and hence the selection of the locality, suggested, doubtless, by the ori-

gin of the emigrants, which has given to this particular colonization its epithet of "African." Under the influence, at first, of such a repulsion as filled the *Mayflower*; under the influences, hereafter, of such an attraction as filled the caravels of *Cortez*; under both influences, indeed, now and hereafter, according to the temperament of the individual colonists, this colonization is to go forward unto the accomplishment of the end.

On the 28th of December, 1816, the first meeting to form the present Society was held in Washington. The speakers were Henry Clay, Elias B. Caldwell, John Randolph, of Roanoke, and Robert Wright, of Maryland. With the exception of a suggestion of Mr. Randolph, that the condition of the slaves would be improved by removing the free colored people, the views expressed were confined exclusively to the best interests of the latter, and the advantages that would result collaterally to Africa from the prosecution of the scheme; and the object of the Society was declared to be, "to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color of the United States, in Africa, or such other place as Congress might deem most expedient;" the definition carefully excluding the idea of compulsory action on the part of the Society, as well as the idea of any interference with slavery.

Thirty-seven years have passed since the meeting here referred to. The voices of the speakers can be heard no more. His, the great orator's, the strong-willed statesman's, which swayed the hearts of men to and fro, as doth the wind the yielding corn, has so recently been hushed that its echoes hardly yet have ceased to vibrate around us. Thirty-

seven years have passed, and the quiet scheme of philanthropy of 1816 has become a great political necessity, still perfect in its plan, still adapted to every emergency, and presenting the only solution to a problem that has, more than once, threatened our existence as an united people.

The importance that in later years has been acquired by colonization was hardly anticipated when the Society was formed. It is due, almost wholly, to the changes that have since taken place in the relations of the white and the free colored population.

In 1816, the feeling between the two was that of kindness. There was then no difficulty in obtaining employment, to create unfriendly competition. Certain occupations seemed to be conceded by prescription to the colored man. If preferences were given, he obtained them. Associations protecting his freedom existed even in the slave-holding States. Emancipations were constantly taking place around him. And, if at any time disposed to complain of the inferiority of his social position, he recognized, nevertheless, the force of circumstances to which it was owing, and left its amelioration to time and events. The long wars of Europe, just ended, had kept the emigrating classes at home, that they might be used there for manuring old lands with their blood, rather than be sent to people new ones with their enterprise; and, in 1820, the total number of emigrants and their descendants in the United States was but 359,000, and the annual emigration did not exceed 12,000 persons from all countries. Our foreign element, therefore, which has always been the most hostile to the free colored population, was scarcely felt. The

condition of things, then, in 1816, was most favorable to the free colored man; nor, to the mass of the community, was there any probability of a change.

But how great, nevertheless, the change that has, in point of fact, taken place in the interval! All the kindly relations, which so many then supposed would last forever, have been broken up, beyond the power of reparation. Instead of moving along harmoniously in the avenues of labor, the whites and the free colored people now meet there only with ill-feeling and bad blood; and into these avenues, to increase the strife for bread and add to the confusion, there throngs an annual emigration which, in thirty-three years, has multiplied from twelve thousand to five hundred thousand, making the whole number of emigrants and their descendants now in our country upwards of five millions of souls. Jealousy and suspicion characterize to-day the relations of the parties. Political influences are beginning to operate; legislation is invoked; and State after State, slaveholding as well as non-slaveholding, is passing, or threatening to pass, laws hostile to the continued residence amongst us of the free colored population. It is in this state of things, no longer the dimly-shadowed possibility, to men of fearful minds, of 1816, but a palpable and ominous fact, that gives to colonization, as the only means yet devised for obviating an impending calamity, the character that is claimed for it, of a great national and political interest.

The causes of the change here described are intimately connected with the proper consideration of the subject: they are manifest, and they are uncontrollable.

The first, strangely enough it may



be thought, is the gradual improvement of the free colored people, in education and refinement, which has been going on since 1816, and which at first sight, would seem to furnish a reason why they should be permitted to remain undisturbed amongst us, with a gradual amelioration of their social position. This, however, is the superficial view of the subject.

The slave is callous, because he is ignorant; or because, without scope for aspiration, contentment becomes an incident of his condition. But make a freed-man of him; educate him; enable him to see the rewards of ambition, only to discover that they are beyond his reach; to appreciate social and political rank, only to learn that it is unattainable; and he becomes sensitive and restless, just in proportion as he is capable and enlightened. A strife begins within him, that manifests itself in all his actions. He complains to those who will listen to him. He finds sympathizers, naturally enough, among the whites. He is looked upon as one who has "a cause." His friends fancy they have "a mission." Spirit chafes against spirit. Excitement is produced. Organization takes place. The sphere of action dilates. Soon it embraces the question of slavery. The rarely gifted individual, the cause of the particular effervescence, is assumed as a fair representative of the entire race; and a crusade commences, which ultimately involves the whole country, and makes the free colored people the subjects of a family feud, as North and South array themselves in bitter antagonism. Nor is the reference to domestic affairs, thus suggested, inapplicable; on the contrary, as he who is the subject of a household quarrel always finds himself obliged to leave

the family, that peace may be restored between its members, so the contest that has been waging among the whites in regard to the free colored people, threatens to end in the abandonment, by the latter, of the scene of the agitation, that, in a distant land, they may find a new home and work out a different destiny. Had they remained as slaves in feeling, had education wrought in them no miracles, had refinement brought no sensitiveness, this state of things would never have existed as one cause of the change in question.

The other of the causes is the foreign emigration. Its effect is two-fold. It operates to increase the irritability on the part of the better classes of the free colored people; and it is felt inconveniently, not only by those of them whose care does not extend beyond to-day, but by those also of the whites who meet the others in active competition for employment—a competition which was far from existing while the foreign immigration remained comparatively inconsiderable. Thanks to the vast country, yet to be filled with population, between the Atlantic and Pacific, the demand for labor in the West, and the rapidly increasing facilities for transporting it from place to place, this crowding immigration disappears from the seaboard as fast as it arrives; so that the pressure created by it is not intolerable. But still, the immigration is not diminishing. Population is becoming denser and denser every day; and, as a cause for the change we are accounting for, the increase of foreign labor amongst us must continue to operate unto the end.

That the explanation thus given is the true one, there can be but little doubt. Indeed, none other has been suggested during the angry controversy, which, for years past,

has shaken the fabric of our government, rousing all men from their indifference, and obliging them to look the future fully in the face.

The question, then, arises, as to the proper remedy. The answer is plain. Either the white man's prejudices must be overcome, that the colored man's sensitiveness may be conciliated; or the immigration that brings the two races into collision must be stayed; or the weaker must escape from the influences that will make this collision intolerable. The mere statement of these alternatives indicates the inevitable choice.

Twenty years have been consumed by zealous white men, aided by unquestionable instances of high intellectual cultivation and social refinement among the free people of color, in trying to place the latter upon a footing of social equality with the whites; and admitting—though the fact is not stated as of the speaker's knowledge—that, in rare cases and in particular neighborhoods, this may have been accomplished, yet it must be conceded that, as a general thing, the experiment, undertaken in perfect good faith, and vigorously prosecuted, has been an utter failure. To this point, let the free people of color speak for themselves. At a convention, held in Baltimore, as late as 1852, of delegates from various parts of Maryland, and whose proceedings were conducted with propriety and dignity, the following resolutions were passed:

“*Resolved*, That while we appreciate and acknowledge the sincerity of the motives and the activity of the zeal of those who, during an agitation of twenty years, have honestly struggled to place us on a footing of social and political equality with the white population of the country, yet we cannot conceal from

ourselves the fact, that no advancement has been made towards the result, to us so desirable; but that, on the contrary, our condition, as a class, is less desirable now than it was twenty years ago.

“*Resolved*, That, in the face of an immigration from Europe, which is greater each year than it was the year preceding, and during the prevalence of a feeling in regard to us which the very agitation intended for our good has only served, apparently, to embitter, we cannot promise ourselves that the future will do that which the past has failed to accomplish.”

Further proof would be surplusage in regard to this part of the argument.

But, perhaps, the stream of European immigration may be stayed. If it could, it would, at best, but leave things in their present position, sure to grow worse, with the natural increase of our existing population. But who dreams of staying it? It lands, and we loose sight of it. It is the leaven which is absorbed in the loaf it quickens. We are reminded of its presence, only when we hear its axe in the forest, its pick and spade along the great highways its labor builds for us: its shout, as, from the summit of the Rocky Mountains, in its westward progress, it looks down upon the slopes of the Pacific. We could not stay it if we would. It is part and parcel of the great system, of which the colonization we are discussing is another part. It moves forward in the well-ordered array of events known by us as Progress. It assumed its place therein at the right time; and to interfere with its operation is as much beyond man's power, as it is for the fly, on the wheel of the chariot, to check the rapidity of its whirl. This immi-

gration was delayed until a refuge had been prepared for those whose places it was to fill as they disappeared before it: and it is now, only now, when Africa is ready to receive the free colored people of the United States, that Ireland and Germany seem disposed to empty themselves upon America.

The first and second of the alternatives proposed then being out of the question, there remains the last only to be taken: and separation, or colonization, becomes inevitable.

There are many doubtless, however, who, admitting the force of the argument that has been attempted, look at what has been accomplished in Liberia and the United States since 1816, and then, turning to the hundreds of thousands still remaining and still increasing in our midst, regret, in honest despair, the strength of the conclusion which leaves no other resources than which, in thirty-seven years, has they fear, only demonstrated its own incapacity.

But what are the facts in this respect? If the process of transplanting a people from one continent to another is to be compared to that of transplanting an apple-tree from a hill-side to a meadow, then, certainly, nothing has been done. But, compare colonization with colonization, and it will be found, that more has already been wrought by African Colonization than has been accomplished by any preceding colonization, in the same time, since the world began. African Colonization is to be, as American Colonization was, the work of generations upon generations; and no one is known who complains that the latter was too slow, or who finds fault with its results. Yet, in its commencement, it was a series of

misfortunes; while African Colonization has, up to this time, been a series of astonishing successes.—War and famine characterized the early history of the first, peace and plenty the infancy of the last. After a colonial existence of an hundred and fifty years had closed with a seven years' war, the United States obtained their independence as a reward of victory on many a stricken field. At the end of thirty-four years from its first settlement, Liberia received independence and nationality as a free gift due to the ability and worth of the recipients. Comparing, then, the two colonizations by their results, at the end of similar periods, that of Africa is, unquestionably, not the loser. And why should not the results of the future be equally favorable?

Commerce is the great agent upon which all colonization must ultimately depend. How stands it with reference to that which is under consideration? Let us push the comparison we have been making into details.

In the seventeenth century, the commerce of the world was feeble. Now, it is in a state of intense activity. Then, the Goede Vrouw of Knickerbocker was very nearly the model of its ships, to which the laboring winds toiled uselessly to impart velocity; now, steam drives arrows through the waves. The Mayflower was sixty-five days in coming from England to America; thirty days is now the average passage of sailing vessels from the Chesapeake to Africa.

Emigration is one of the collateral of commerce, not its principal object. It reacts to promote its activity, it is true; but commerce, whose great agency is to effect exchanges, furnishes transportation, as a general rule, incidentally only.

There was scant occasion for its legitimate functions in the infancy of the Thirteen Colonies. The colonists themselves were the principal consumers of foreign importations. The Indian wanted but little, and, except in furs, had little to give in exchange for what he did want; nor, in truth, had the old world much to spare for him. Manufactures were in their infancy; steam was unborn; and men who tilled their fields with their guns within their grasp, and hurried with them in their hands, from the house of God, to use them in self-defence against a relentless enemy, were not such customers as trade was want to thrive upon, even at the distant day to which we are referring. Very different, indeed, are the present relations of commerce with Africa to what they were in the seventeenth century with America. Instead of a population, scant and sparse, of hunters, having few wants for civilization to supply, the population of Africa is one of teeming millions, athirst for everything that civilization can produce, from the richest fabrics of the loom to the humblest fabrics of the lapstone. If, for upwards of two hundred years, the slave-trade has been giving sharpness to the edge of African appetite for guns and powder, rum and tobacco, it has, at the same time, produced commercial relations which will eventually be the all-powerful agents of African Colonization. Throughout all Nigritia, throughout all Ethiopia, from the Kong Mountains to the Mediterranean, from the Kong Mountains to the Cape of Good Hope, from Cape Verde to Cape Guardafui, there are vast markets, which have become the necessities of manufacturing civilization whose over-production, in its search for outlets,

has given that activity to commerce which is one of the most striking features of the age we live in. These markets are to be reached, that they may be supplied. THIS, THE TASK OF COMMERCE, IS TO BE THE GUARANTY OF COLONIZATION.

Nor is the African himself without his manufactures. He makes, in many places, an iron which is superior to the imported article, out of which he fabricates weapons, and often armor. The chains and rings of gold of the Mandingoes are of rare excellence. In leather, the native is a skilful workman; and his loom, of the simplest fashion, supplies him with a cotton cloth, strong and serviceable, and frequently dyed with a taste that would do credit to an artist's skill. That slaves have been the articles of trade heretofore obtained from him is a consequence of the white man's teaching. But the time has come for a wiser instruction; and wherever colonization plants a settlement, gold and ivory, and rich dye-woods, hides and wax, gums and spices, rice and palm oil, exclude from the market the fellow-beings of the merchant.

While, therefore, in the case of America, colonization was the principal, and commerce the accessory, in the case of Africa it is just the reverse; and instead of having a commerce to build up, colonization takes advantage of one that has existed for generations, and is now increasing with a rapidity that is due to the extent of the market to be supplied by it.

But there is one of the relations between commerce and African Colonization that is peculiar, and the importance of which in every point of view can scarcely be overestimated. The markets extending from the Gambia coastwise to the Zaire, and to the interior across the

mountains that form the southern boundary of the valley of the Niger, and across the river and the valley to its northern confines, can be reached in no way so well as through the portal of Liberia. The English have in vain tried to penetrate them by expeditions up the Niger, and from their establishments on the coast. But they are beyond the white man's reach, except through the factors supplied by the colored population of the United States. Intelligent, educated, experienced, with peculiar fitness for trade, and exempted, constitutionally, from those diseases of the climate which protect the Liberians from the encroachments of the people they have left, the colonists from this country may, in their especial adaptation to the functions they are called upon to fill, find another reason to acknowledge the hand of Providence in the series of events, which commencing with the slavery of their ancestors, ends in the return of their descendants to the continent from whence they came, after a probation which like that of Israel of old, seems to have been necessary to fit them to become the agents of African Civilization. AMERICA WAS OPEN TO THE COLONISTS OF THE WORLD. THERE IS BUT ONE PEOPLE THAT CAN COLONIZE WESTERN AFRICA AND LIVE.

And how compare the motives respectively of American and African Colonization? For this is a feature in the inquiry which should not be lost sight of. Where the Englishman had one motive to leave his home for America, even in the most adverse times, the free colored resident in the United States has many. There was nothing in English law, nothing in English prejudice, to prevent the Carvers, the Robinsons, the Winthrops, and

Winslows, from being Lord High Chancellors of the realm. There is nothing now, in law or prejudice, in Great Britain, to prevent the poorest Irishman from aspiring to and winning, the highest political distinction. But what can the other hope to obtain by remaining in America. An unharmed respectability in insignificance, protection for such property as an active competition will permit him to acquire, here and there a right to vote, as an incident to his possession of land or money, and even all this enjoyed under a constant apprehension of measures hostile to his peace, comfort, and dignity. This is said in no spirit of unkindness. It is said as a prominent truth, due to the fair discussion of the subject. African Colonization is built upon a conviction of the absolute capacity of the colored race, when relieved from the pressure of circumstances, for the highest intellectual development; and the real friends of the race should rather promote its removal to a home where this development can take place at once, than, by retaining it where this is impossible, perpetuate its inferiority. Words of counsel, it is admitted, are of small avail, where the native soil is to be abandoned, and the hearth-stone left desolate; and yet we would say to the intelligent and educated among the free people of color, that, although in the land they leave, they have wielded no power, built up no monuments, it may be wise to take to heart the story, and imitate the example of the Moor, and seek another Grenada, where the Aragonese and the Castilian, who have refused to treat them as equals, can no longer overshadow them with their greatness.

But the counsel thus given would not now be proper in every instance.

Colonization; which has provided a city of refuge, when circumstances will compel removal, leaves it to every one to determine for himself the day and the hour of his emigration. It is not every one who is fit to be a colonist. Those who are fit may be detained in this country by paramount considerations of duty. The great mass will remain while they suffer no physical inconvenience. And it is better that it should be so. Many now living may hand down the question of removal to their grand-children; and even these may hesitate. If it is so, it will be because it is a part of the scheme that it should be so. To the adventurous, the able and the ambitious only—the men who seek to carve their names on the foundation stones of empires—may emigration be counseled without responsibility. But to all it may be said, **AFRICAN COLONIZATION, SOONER OR LATER, IS DESTINY.** The call to strike the tent and fill the knapsack will sound in each man's heart; and when his inward being thrills with it, let him march on his way, and join the army with banners, the cross in the van, the exodus of Africa, that shall then be on its journey eastward across the sea.

The motive to emigrate existing, then, as powerfully as has been suggested, and commerce being relied upon to afford the means of transportation, but one question remains, which is the efficiency of commerce for the purpose. It has been already stated, that the foreign emigration of 1852 amounted to five hundred thousand; and there is every reason to believe that during the present year, even this large number will be exceeded. Every one of these immigrants comes at his own cost, or with means remitted by friends who

have already established themselves in America; and he comes from a class which is far less able to pay its expenses on the voyage than the corresponding class of free colored men in the United States, very few of whom could not collect, among white friends, upon the instant, money to pay their passage; while the Irishman and German have, in ninety-nine cases out of the hundred, to rely upon themselves exclusively. Now, the entire free colored population of our country is but 428,661,\* or less than a year's work for the shipping employed in 1852 in bringing immigrants across the Atlantic. Indeed, had the entire colored population, slave and free, been ready for removal, the 3,633,750 composing it would have afforded less than seven years' work to the same vessels. It is most true that years must elapse before the increase of this population, even, is visibly affected; but the statistics here given show the efficiency of commerce, as the agent that is to produce the result; and the only question left open is the question of time.

The conclusion, then, which it is thought may be fairly drawn, is that the separation of the free colored race from the whites of this country is inevitable, and essential to the happiness of both parties: that it will be brought about gradually, by the operation of causes that cannot be controlled: that it will proceed silently, producing no more sensation than is produced by emigration to California, "oozing," to use the most expressive term of the Chinese, when speaking of the disappearance of silver, from amongst us, to be quietly and usefully absorbed in Liberia; involving here no rude partings; leaving no voids, the

\*The numbers of the census of 1850 are used here.

means of filling which are not at hand; the emigrants, in the end, paying their own expenses, and going forth cheerfully and hopefully, with confident assurance of a happy and honorable home. This will be the glorious fruition of the great plan of African Colonization, which will then have fulfilled all the exigencies of a political necessity, under the holy influences of the pure philanthropy and wise forethought in which it originated.

The Society which now has charge of this work, while emigration, in its feebleness, still requires pecuniary aid, will then exist, in all probability, rather to perpetuate its associations, than to facilitate a process which will long since have become independent of assistance. Or perhaps, its organization, even, having fallen into desuetude, it may occupy no other place than as a

portion of that vast temple, whose materials are the good deeds of men. Be this, however, as it may; whether the existence of the American Colonization Society shall then be practical or historical, an empire will acknowledge it as its founder. It will be spoken of in terms of gratitude, as the exterminator of the slave-trade. The missionary to nations whose names have not yet reached the ears of civilization shall fashion uncouth languages to define and describe it. The lessons of the Sunday School, taught beneath the palm trees, which then will cast their shadows on a Christian land, shall make infancy lisp its story. Cities will perpetuate, in their names, the memories of those who have been prominent in its cause; and from Senegambia to the Niger, the voice of grateful millions shall shout the chorus of its praise.

#### Facts and conclusions respecting Liberia;

BY A DISINTERESTED VISITOR.

In a previous number of the Repository, (Nov. 1852,) we published a letter from the late Rev. Eli Ball, addressed to several clergymen in Savannah, Georgia, in which he gave a brief account of his visit to Liberia, whither he was sent by the Southern Baptist Missionary Society. In the September number of the Virginian Colonizationist, we find the following letter, written while he was on the coast of Africa, in 1852, and in which he presents some additional facts, and his own conclusions, with reference to the condition and prospects of affairs in that Republic. Such testimony,

coming, as it does, from a pious and intelligent man, and presented, as it evidently is, with the utmost candor, sincerity, and ingenuousness—addressed to a private gentleman, and therefore apparently not designed for the public, may, we think, be entirely relied on, as truthful and unexaggerated.

LIBERIA PACKET,  
Coast of Africa.

Dear Brother Crane:—For many years past I have heard much said of the dissatisfaction of the free people of color who have gone from the United States to Liberia in Africa. Some have been there and returned, perfectly disgusted with

the country. Some, who have been slaves in America, have written to their former masters and entreated them to permit them to return to their former service, declaring they would rather be slaves in America than free in Africa. Many, who have no hope of returning, it is said are pining away with grief. Not a few have written to their friends whom they have left in America, and begged them to send them something, anything, even a scrap of cotton cloth to relieve their poverty and distressing wants!

From such facts, from such statements of want and dissatisfaction, many have concluded that Africa was an improper place for colored persons, and that the American Colonization Society was a failure. Many colored persons have been thereby deterred from going to Africa, who, but for these reports, would have gone and been very happy there.

On the other hand, some of the emigrants to Liberia, being pleased with the country, and wishing to see their friends there, have written such glowing descriptions of the country, that some who have read their letters, have thought Liberia another Eden, in which there was neither briar or thistle but a spontaneous production of every earthly comfort.

Were there no erroneous opinions formed concerning Liberia from the complaints of the dissatisfied on the one hand, and the overwrought descriptions on the other, I should not regard either as deserving particular notice. But these complaints and statements are doing injury to the Colonization Society, to Liberia, and to the free colored people of our country, and if it is not my duty, it is my pleasure, as far as I can see, to correct misapprehensions upon this subject.

Erroneous, indeed, must be the opinion of any country which is founded upon the mere *satisfaction or dissatisfaction* of individuals. There are some who can never be satisfied anywhere; while others think that the best place on earth is where they reside.

Whether the colored people who have gone from the United States to the African Colonies *ought* to be satisfied with their homes; and whether other free colored persons in our country would be benefitted by going there, will depend upon the following questions:

Is the climate of Africa adapted to promote the health of emigrants? Is Africa a productive country, and can it reward labor so that the industrious have encouragement to labor? Does Africa open to free colored people better prospects for elevation in life, for education, and for religious privileges than are enjoyed in America? Is there more want and dissatisfaction in Liberia than is found in other colonies?

I trust it will not be regarded presumptuous in me to furnish such answers to the above enquiries as my recent visit to the colony will enable me to do.

1. As to the *healthiness of the climate on the Western Shore of Africa*, I have gathered up the following items of information:

(1st.) That the natives are well formed, athletic, and as able-bodied men as I have ever seen. They can perform as much labor and endure as much hardship as men in general. They are, with all others of the human race, liable to disease and death, but they have fewer diseases than are common to people in America.

(2nd.) The emigrants that I have seen, (and I have seen most of them;) appear to enjoy usual health. I have not heard one indi-



vidual say that his health has been injured by coming to this country: many have told me they have been materially benefitted. Most who come from America here have the acclimating fever, and some are very sick, but more recover from the fever, I have no doubt, than those who have bilious fever in America, and after they recover they are usually in good health. The general impression on the coast is that the climate is favorable for colored people.

As most who go from America to Africa, expect to live by tilling the soil, the following enquiry cannot be unimportant:

2. *Is the soil of Africa productive, and can the industrious have encouragement to labor?*

As this world is as well adapted to the support of man as a God of infinite wisdom and goodness could make it, it would be strange if any quarter of the globe could not support laboring men. But is Western Africa a productive country? I answer unhesitatingly, *it is*. This experience and observation have shown; this the emigrants from America declare; such their own history proves. I speak not of the indolent, but of the industrious. A few facts will show the encouragements to an industrious farmer. Ten acres of land are allowed to every emigrant who is the head of a family in the Republic. One hand can tend two acres in coffee, which will yield in 6 years, from the time the seed is planted, at a moderate calculation, \$200 a year. In rice two acres will yield between 80 and 120 bushels. One hand can cultivate two acres. Two acres in potatoes, cassada, &c. would yield more than a family would consume. It will cost, usually, \$3 to clear an acre of land if natives be hired

by the day, and \$1,50 if they are hired by the month. In the season for planting, 6 hands would plant 10 acres in 2 weeks.—Three hands are enough to till the crop. Hire and board for an able-bodied man will be about \$90 a year. Many families are doing well upon 5 acres of land. The products of the soil are a full reward for labor; the necessary expenses of living are small. There is no winter to provide for, and no season in which farming cannot be carried on. I have never seen in any country such opportunities for living at ease or accumulating wealth by industry and economy.

3. *Does Africa open to free colored people better prospects for elevation in life, for education and for religious principles than are enjoyed in America.*

To the above inquiries I unhesitatingly answer it does. But while I say this sincerely, I should do injustice to my conscience and to my native land, were I to abuse white people for the distinction that exists between them and the colored races: nor would it be true, were I to intimate that colored people had no opportunities in America for elevation, for education and for religious privileges. I have no doubt that the worst condition of servants in America is better than the best condition of natives in Africa, especially where religious privileges are enjoyed in America. Men who have gone from Africa to America have been elevated, instructed in many useful things, and thousands have been converted to God; but it would be idle to pretend that free colored people, coming from America to Africa would not benefit their circumstances in almost every way that can be named. There are many in America who are satisfied

with their lot, and it may be very proper they should be; but even they cannot deny that they might improve their condition by coming to Africa. The success of the Republic is a sufficient proof of the correctness of my opinion, and furnishes a good reason why those who have come here should be contented, and why those who are free, and can come here should do so.

4. *Is there more want or dissatisfaction in Liberia than is found in other new colonies?*

If there is not less of both the fault must be in the people and not in the place. Why, look at it. The Colonization Society, that sends out emigrants, pays their passage all the way to Africa: lands them, provides a good residence and provisions for 6 months, and then gives them a farm for their support. In 6 months most men can clear land enough for a crop, and build a cheap, temporary house for their families. Are emigrants to any other new country thus provided for? None, must be the answer.

About \$15 of hired labor would prepare 10 acres for a crop, and a few dollars laid out in provisions in America would sustain a family a year.

There are always unsupplied wants in all countries; but less, I must believe, in Africa than in any other new country. I do not hesitate to say that I believe there are now in prospect more means of human comfort and more advantages for accumulating wealth on the Western coast of Africa, than there are in America for colored people.

There are *five* classes of persons in the world who can never be happy any where: and if there are any of either of those classes among the

free people of color in the United States, I advise them not to come to Africa. These are,

1. The indolent, who will not work.

2. The spendthrift, who spends all that belongs to him and more too.

3. The fault finding, who are never satisfied even with God's world.

4. The selfish, who live for themselves, and who can never be happy unless all their whims and wishes are gratified.

5. Those who expect perfect bliss in this world, and who look to Africa for the gratification of every desire.

Again I say, let no such persons come to Africa; some such have come. I heard of their complaints before I came here; I have seen some of them here. These are the individuals who have brought up an evil report against this good land.

But I ought to say for the credit of most of the people who have come from America to these shores, that by far the greatest number are *thriving, happy and contented*. The Liberian Colony, or rather the Republic, is prospering almost beyond a parallel.

If I had a voice that would reach all the free people of color in the United States, whose circumstances are such as to render it proper they should leave America, I should say to them, this is the home which the God of providence has provided for you, and you owe it to yourselves and your posterity to come here.

You, my dear brother, live to see your untiring labors for Africa for more than thirty years crowned with the blessings of God.—Could you stand where I now stand and look over the happy thousands that

skirt this rich and beautiful country, you would find a reward for all your toil and sacrifice; your prayers and contributions.

The blessing of many a thankful heart is poured forth for you. May

you long live to "do good and communicate, for with such sacrifices God is well pleased."

I am, dear brother,

Yours truly, &c.,

ELI BALL.

#### Letter from Rev. T. J. Bowen.

SEVERAL interesting letters, written by the Rev. T. J. Bowen while in Africa, have appeared in the Repository. Mr. B. was sent to Africa by the Board of Missions of the Southern Baptist Convention, and after having labored nearly three years among the benighted native inhabitants of that land, principally in the Yoruba Country, he returned to the United States last spring for the purpose of endeavoring to awaken a deeper interest in behalf of the great objects of missions in Africa, and of securing, if possible, the services of more laborers in that part of Africa which he had selected as a special field of labor. After spending a few months in this country, during which time, he deeply interested many audiences in various parts of the country, he again sailed for the scene of his former labors, privations, and sufferings in company with Mrs. Bowen and the Rev. J. H. Dennard and Rev. J. H. Lacy, and their wives. The following letter from Mr. Bowen was written in England, on the eve of his departure for Africa:

"We had a pleasant passage to

England, except that the weather was very chilly, and for a few hours, near the north coast of Ireland, the sea was a little rough. One night, in the midst of the ocean, the ship caught on fire, and some of the inner planks were burnt through before it was discovered.

"On arriving at London, July the 19th, we despaired of being able to make our purchases and get the articles aboard the ship before she left on the 21st. It chanced, however, that she was obliged to go into dry dock for about seven days, which enabled us to ship most of our things. The rest were sent by railroad to Plymouth. They were to have been here on the 30th, but the train first broke down and afterwards came in collision with a passenger train, so that our goods did not arrive till this morning. The ship was advertised to sail on the 31st July, but could not get ready, and is to sail to-day at 10 o'clock, A. M. Providentially, all things are ready on our part. We are in good health and spirits, having nothing to regret except the great expenses of coming through England.

"We have organized our mission, brother Dennard, treasurer, brother Lacy, secretary, and myself, chairman.

"It is our desire to impress a high, thoroughly working and expansive character on our Central African mission, now in the beginning; and

I thank God for such men and women as he has given us for the commencement of the work.

"Among other measures, we desire to support a school in which natives of Yoruba, Hausa, Nufi, &c., may be thoroughly qualified for school teachers and interpreters. Very likely some of them, when educated, may also be called of God to preach the gospel, and enabled to be very useful in his kingdom. To support each scholar in this school, will require at least \$30 a year. I hope that liberal brethren will found scholarships by contributing that amount annually, and that we shall soon be prepared to feed and educate forty or fifty students. This number sent out as teachers every five years, would have a powerful effect on the country. Mohammedans extend themselves in a great measure by their schools. Thus they have spread over half the continent. Who will take scholarships in our proposed schools? The first was taken by brother C. M. Irvin, of Madison, Georgia, the next by brother H. H. Tucker of La Grange. This is a beginning, may the end be glorious.

"It is true that preaching is our great and constant business in Africa—schools, scientific facts, &c., &c., are only secondary; yet, all such things are very important as direct and indirect means for the intellectual, moral, religious and social improvement of the people. And who will say that religion can stand and flourish in any country where the people are intellectually and socially barbarians? The gospel is infinitely superior to all the rest, but for this very reason, I would have science, art, commerce, everything consecrated to the gospel as sanctified allies. Let the children of Ham be taught in churches, schools, workshops, counting rooms, farms,

&c, and they will eventually stand forth among the civilized and honorable races of men. Let them, their capabilities, wants and country, with its resources and excellence, be known, and not only the Christian, but the merchant, and the man of science also, will liberally supply the means for the improvement of that great continent. In Africa, we are called upon to subdue kingdoms, and found mighty empires, not by the sword, but by the holy influences of religion and knowledge, the imparting of which will shower down blessings on the givers and receivers.

"The Church Missionary Society have occupied Ijaye and Ibaddon by white laborers. They have also sent out a man of science, with a salary of £400 a year. Africa has resources to repay her benefactors a hundred fold. The missionary, the scholar, the merchant, all may reap surprising harvests in that land, provided only, they sow and cultivate with diligence, prudence and patience. England will have her share of labor and reward, and I ardently desire that my own country should have theirs also. Baltimore, Richmond, Charleston, &c, could run a line of steamers across the ocean to Africa, and send boats up the Niger and its tributaries, without infringing upon one of their present enterprises. Why should they look to the government for aid? It is hardly consistent with American character—but let them use some of their own surplus funds, and do the work in their own way. No doubt, government would authorize men to make needful treaties with the natives. I have great hope of good success, if such an enterprise should be prosecuted wisely, and for a sufficient length of time to let its results be developed and matured."

**African Colonization.**

AMONG the more retiring and silent schemes at work in this country, at the present time, which are accumulating strength with years, and will soon arise and occupy the large place in the public eye that belongs to them, there is none more interesting and hopeful than that of colonizing Africa with the free blacks of this country. This scheme, which has already accomplished so much, and which is now being pushed quietly on, has met with powerful opposition from two quarters, viz: the advocates of the immediate abolition of slavery, and the advocates of perpetual slavery. The simple fact that these two classes of opposite impracticables oppose Colonization, is to every sane man, equal to a high endorsement of its excellence. But Colonization has an innate power, against which all the fanatical dashings of two seas will make no headway; and while Abolitionism and its southern sister, Perpetualism, are having annual spasms and fainting fits, it walks straight forward in the path of its noble beneficence.

Those who keep an eye upon the great movements of the world will readily accept the theory that Providence is working out the great problem of universal progress, through the instrumentality or medium of emigration. The over-burdened countries of Europe, where man has become a drug, and where despotism in law and religion prevails, are finding relief and hope by pouring their surplus population into American wildernesses, to amalgamate with a nation of educated freemen, insuring to their children the blessings of education and competence. Hither, come men of all nations, to be educated in the princi-

ples of life and liberty, and the living tide still pours in by living volumes.

Then, when in God's good providence the American nation had become strong enough to bear this emigration, gold was found on the Pacific shore. The Atlantic slope was immediately alive with enterprise, and the hardy forms of young men educated and prepared for self-government flocked to our harbors, embarked for the golden land, and there almost in a day, sprung into a free and independent State. When this State was organized, then the Celestials began to pour in, attracted by the gold, and now free principles and a knowledge of Christianity are being carried back to China in native caskets; thus solving the grand problem of the penetration of the Chinese Empire with science and truth. The communication thus begun between China and the American nation, is destined to become more and more intimate, and is fraught with the most momentous interest to the "Central Flowery Kingdom." Then followed the announcement of the discovery of gold in Australia. This started the hardy and intelligent Englishman, whose emigration hitherto has been comparatively small, and in that far-off region—genial in climate, fertile in soil, and rich in mineral wealth—the pure Anglo-Saxon will plant another splendid Republic, which will change the wild into a garden, and perform its missionary work upon the nations within the reach of its influence, as our republic is doing now.

These great movements of emigration are unprecedented in human history, and, in our opinion, are made by Providence as a great epoch in human progress. There

is a grand diffusion of regenerative materials. Thus regarding the movements we have briefly alluded to, we cannot but look upon the scheme of the colonization of free blacks in Africa as a part, and important part of the great emigration movement. The new African Republic has had a healthy growth. Its sinews have been knit in labor and discouragements, and there it stands, a spectacle in the eyes of the world—a black Republic of 200,000 souls, governed by blacks, from the President down to the humblest official, with Christian churches, schools, good laws, and all the appliances and appurtenances of civilization. When, through the encouragement of other governments, and the beneficent operations of the Society which planted and fostered it, it shall have become strong enough to bear the test, we have no shade of doubt that such an emigration from this country will set in that direction as will astonish the world. There is the negro's home. There, on those fertile plains, among those golden sands, and by those deep rivers, Africa, disenthralled, Christianized, educated, and cultivated, will yet stand and sing its Christian Jubilee.

Nor is this to be a forced emigration, any more than those now in progress. Gold may not be the at-

tractive power, but social equality, and social ambition may. The colonization Society will be outstripped by individual enterprise. Emigrants will crowd the decks of merchantmen, as they now crowd them from impoverished Ireland. Backward, and still backward from the African coast the tide of barbarism will be crowded, until civilization shall embrace the continent in which it had its birth, and from which it first went abroad on its world-wide mission.

Thus much do we hope, and thus much do we expect of the schemes of African Colonization. Hoping and expecting thus, we bid God-speed to the efforts of the American Colonization Society, and call upon all whose eyes are open to behold the signs of the times, and whose hearts are ready to obey the indications of the Providential finger, to do the same, by the words of advocacy and encouragement, and the necessary practical co-operation. Even the ill-advised efforts of Abolitionists, in times past, which have tended so largely to cement the bonds of the slave, we have no doubt will be over-ruled in the end, by holding back emancipation to the proper period, for the ultimate growth and good of the Colonization enterprise.—*Springfield Republican.*

[From the Colonization Herald.]

### Pennsylvania Enterprise for Liberia.

A meeting of the colored people of Western Pennsylvania contemplating emigrating to Liberia, was held at Hollidaysburg on the 28th July. Those present formed themselves into an association to be styled the "Liberia Enterprise Company," whose object is to emigrate to Liberia, and engage in manufacturing, mercantile, and agricultural pur-

suits. They appointed Rev. Samuel Williams, of Johnstown, agent, to transact their business, voted to ask a loan from the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, and resolved to use every possible exertion to be ready to sail on the 10th of November next. They adjourned to re-assemble on the first Tuesday of October, to select permanent officers.

The members of this company have issued the subjoined address to the public, giving their reasons for removing to Liberia. Messrs. Deputie and Williams visited the African Republic last fall and winter, and hence know from observation the great inducements and facilities there presented to industrious and enterprising men.

“The undersigned, whose names are annexed to this preamble, deeply feeling the degraded position they occupy here, and seeing no plausible hope in the future of the amelioration of their condition as denizens whilst remaining in this country, have resolved themselves into a company to remove to the Republic of Liberia, where the rights and immunities of enfranchised citizens are guaranteed to them, with access to all business capacities. These advantages being in a measure withheld from them in this land. They feel their inability of carrying out the designs which they have in contemplation successfully without the aid of the friends who are favorable to the promotion of Liberia enterprise. They purpose, if successful in

raising the requisite funds, to engage in the iron and lumber business. Iron ore in Liberia is of the purest quality, yielding about ninety per cent., and would successfully compete with Europe in cheapness of manufacturing, and the various kinds of wood are of the most saleable qualities. Therefore, they have concluded to ask the aid of the citizens of Pennsylvania, either by subscribing stock in the company, or by voluntary contributions. They agree to refund all money in two years to such as do not wish to engage permanently in the concern. Their object is not to make their enterprise a matter solely of self-interest, but they hope to advance the interests of Liberia, and improve the condition of the natives of the country by opening to them a means of honorable employment, and instructing them in the modes and sciences of civilized life. We earnestly hope that the friends will favor our scheme, and we will ever pray, &c.

Charles Deputie, Hollidaysburg;  
Samuel Williams, Johnstown;  
Thomas Lillason, Blairsville; John  
H. M. Harris, Greensburg.”

[From the Colonization Herald.]

**Let us be Encouraged.**

THE friends of freedom and humanity have reason to rejoice that a spirit appears to have gone abroad upon the earth, which promises great things for poor persecuted Africa. It is passing from head to heart—it begins to fill our land, and must, sooner or later, pervade the whole Christian world, for it is surely from God. Philanthropy was long deaf to her feeble cries—until lately she had no advocate; but her cause has now been pleaded before assembled Senates; and mighty nations have confederated for her protection.

The benevolent enterprise of African Colonization has been formally recommended by the highest and most august assemblies in the land, both ecclesiastical and political. The general Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church, the Methodist General Conference, the Baptist General Association, and the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, together with many of their subordinate conventions and bodies, have earnestly and often presented it to the favor of the religious public. The legislatures

of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Connecticut, have lately bespoken for it the patronage of the nation by their noble example of, and liberal grants of pecuniary aid, and from every branch of the General Government, it has been honored with demonstrations of unequivocal regard. In Congress there is registered in its behalf, "reports" of approbation, while many of the most influential members are its friends, its public advocates, and some of them its active officers.

Several of our seminaries and colleges, both of classical and sacred literature, have practically manifested their interest in its welfare. Our best literary, religious, and political publications have all written largely in its defence. It seems to captivate all classes of men. In the language of one of its reports, "a thousand powerful minds scattered throughout the Union are at work for this Society." Yes, many a clear head and warm heart and vigorous hand, is pledged for its support. Besides, there is Omnipotence engaged in the cause.

When was it known that an enterprise recommended alike by duty, interest, and humanity, failed to secure the approbation of a virtuous and enlightened people, if its *advocates* did not prove unworthy of their trust? Let them keep it steadily in the view of the community—unshaken by disaster, unappalled by difficulty, turning a deaf ear alike to ridicule and reproach; in public and in private, from the pulpit and the

press: again and again, let their object be brought before the people. Let those who can write, appear in our newspapers, and those who can speak rise up in its behalf before our popular assemblies: let the rich give money, and the learned talent, and the powerful influence, and the poor unlettered peasant, who has neither money, nor power, nor talents to bestow—yes, he may give his blessing: and in a Government like ours, it shall not return unto him void. Were each member of an individual scheme like this, to pursue with firmness his appropriate walk, and bring forward with fidelity his own peculiar contribution, the result of their united efforts would be one of the most beautiful exhibitions of well-organized benevolence which has adorned the present age. Such a cause, *so sustained*, must triumph, and that speedily.

Let the friends of Africa be encouraged to press forward in their career of honorable usefulness, and let those whose consciences or conveniences may permit, study well and deeply the plans and prospect and claims of the colonization enterprise. It certainly promises much good to ourselves; it will materially improve the character of those whom we hold in bondage, as well as the condition of those who have been emancipated. It will extinguish, effectually, the slave trade. It will introduce civilization and Christianity into Africa. It will give nationality to a people "who were not."

#### Results of Missions on the African Coast.

THE following gratifying statement was published in a late number of the Liverpool Times. The occurrences referred to were transacted on the Calabar coast:

**ABOLITION OF HUMAN SACRIFICES.**—The mission ship connected with the United Presbyterian Church Mission to Old Calabar, Western Africa, which has recently arrived



at this port, says the Liverpool Times, brings the interesting and important intelligence, that by the most stringent Egbo law which it was possible to enact, human sacrifices have been forever abolished in Old Calabar. This gratifying result has been accomplished by the strenuous and united efforts of the missionaries on that station, and the captains of the various merchant vessels lying in Calabar river. The circumstances are briefly these. Two chiefs, Effiong Bassey and Eren Cuffey, died, and seventeen of their wives and slaves were put to death and buried with them, while a considerable number were held in chains for the same purpose. One of them having escaped, fled to the missionaries, who instantly made known the appalling facts to the captains of the vessels in the river, and they unanimously resolved to try to stop the inhuman practice. A meeting, consisting of two mis-

sionaries, three surgeons and ten captains, accordingly took place at Mission house, Duketown, and after a number of conferences with and stirring appeals to the authorities of Old Calabar, King Eyo and King Archibong, with twenty-six of the principal gentlemen connected with Creek town and Duketown, met and signed a document, in which they promised to allow no human being to be killed among their families or dependents, except for crime; and on the 15th of February last, proclamation to that effect was made at the market-place, with all the customary formalities of Egbo law; and so strong is this law among the natives of Calabar, that on King Archibong being asked what would be done to any gentleman who might violate it, he replied, "he would chop him down to nothing"—that is, he would forfeit all he possessed.

Letter from Pres. Roberts, to Gerard Ralston, Esq.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
Monrovia, July 6th, 1853.

MY DEAR SIR:—Many thanks for your kind favor of May 23d, enclosing copies of your letters addressed to Hon. Edward Everett, United States Senate, in regard to Liberia. We are greatly indebted to you for your continued efforts to promote the welfare of our little Republic by endeavoring to interest distinguished individuals of the United States and of Europe in her behalf. Mr. Everett has already on many occasions nobly employed his commanding eloquence in advocating African colonization, and in his present position has it in his power to do much to advance the interests of Liberia and the cause of humanity. Your letter to him con-

tains important facts and suggestions, which must arrest his attention, and which I doubt not will have his immediate consideration. You already know my opinion, however, in regard to the hope of a speedy recognition of Liberian independence by the United States Government.

But why the United States are so indifferent to the advantages which must, in the nature of things, before a great many years, result from the traffic of this coast, is really unaccountable. It does appear to me, in view of many considerations, both in relation to colonization and commerce, that the establishing of a speedy and direct communication between the United States and Liberia is even now a matter of no

little importance. The rapidity with which commerce is increasing along this coast is almost incredible, though easily accounted for. Thousands and thousands of the inhabitants of the coast and of the interior, who once obtained their supply of foreign goods by means of the slave trade, now that that odious traffic, at least on this part of the African coast, is abolished, have necessarily to turn their attention to legitimate commerce, the collection of palm oil, camwood, ivory, &c., to procure their accustomed supply of foreign merchandise.

A few days since an old chief, who had come down with a large caravan from the interior, some eighty or a hundred miles, called on me, and in the course of conversation remarked that he had felt exceedingly indignant towards the Liberians for interfering with the slave trade. His grandfather and his father, he said, for many, many years had sold slaves, and they were rich, but the Liberians had made him poor; he had therefore intended never to visit Monrovia, or have anything to do with the Americans. He was now convinced, however, that the slave trade was very cruel; that it has produced a great deal of distress and suffering among the country people; and when he used to sell slaves he often felt much disquietude, and he was now very glad that the Liberians had interposed to prevent the foreign slave trade; but, says the old fellow, with an arch smile, "Merican man must no talk slave palaver 'gin, s'pose we no sell him Spanyol man." Meaning, of course, we must not interfere with domestic slave trade. For the last year, he said, he had employed the slaves he would have sold, had an opportunity offered, in cultivating large rice fields, and in

making palm oil, collecting camwood, &c., which he found yielded him more than the amount he would have received for his slaves had he sold them. And this sentiment is almost daily expressed by many of the chiefs in our neighborhood.

The great trouble now is, and to which we are turning attention, the extinction of domestic slavery among the native tribes. \* \*

\* \* We shall doubtless have considerable difficulty with some of the chiefs in regard to this matter, but I am quite sanguine we shall succeed. The fact is, Liberia is now the Canada of Africa for fugitive slaves. Slaves are constantly taking refuge within our jurisdiction.

You are quite right in regard to the incorrectness of Mr. Hanson's statement respecting the quantity of palm oil annually exported from the African coast. I question whether it exceeds, even now, seventy or eighty thousand tons. Liberia yields at present about eight thousand tons, which is an increase of at least 25 per cent. within the last three years. Three years more at the present rate will give us, I should think, about fifty per cent. Liberia, my dear sir, is a child of Providence, as the past clearly shows; and though she may yet, in her progress, have to contend against crafty men and sore difficulties, she will be sustained and outlive them all.

The effort you refer to which is being made for colonizing Jamaica with American colored persons cannot succeed. I believe it to be the design of Heaven that a nation of colored persons shall be reared up in Africa, and it strikes me as being the only place where the colored man can raise himself to his legitimate position in society.

He can never feel that identity of nationality in the West Indies that inspires Liberian citizens; and, depend upon it, the intelligent colored people of the United States understand this; and when they shall have made up their minds to seek a new home, and rid themselves of oppression, Liberia will be the asylum. Your reply to the gentlemen who consulted you on this subject is quite in accordance with my views. Why, sir, there is no country in the world—I say it fearlessly—that offers to the colored man greater inducements and advantages, social, political, and pecuniary, than Liberia. And I am

clearly of opinion that the only feasible hope of the African race with respect to obtaining and maintaining an equality with other races of men is a separate and distinct nationality. Would that the friends of my unfortunate brethren in England viewed the subject in this light! If so, they would aid more heartily in building up Liberia.

Mrs. Roberts joins with me in kindest regards to you. And believe me, my dear sir, most respectfully your obedient servant,

J. J. ROBERTS.

G. RALSTON, Esq.,

21, Tokenhouse Yard, London.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

#### **Interior Africa—Progress of Discoveries.**

WE learn that the routes through southern Africa, laid down by Messrs. Oswell and Livingston, have been turned to account by enterprising British traders, who, following up their traces, have re-discovered Lake N'gami, of the existence of which not a few were quite skeptical upon the first announcement of its discovery. A party of traders have thoroughly explored its shores, and having walked entirely round it, find it to be sixty miles in length, and fourteen in breadth. More than this, they have ascertained that this lake, with its numerous tributary streams, presents facilities for a large net-work of inland navigation.

A Mr. Campbell, one of the traders who made these explorations, speaks, in a letter giving an account of his adventures, of the natives living on the borders of the lake as remarkably intelligent. These natives informed him that there was another lake, many times larger than lake N'gami, a great way off

in a northwesterly direction; and also a range of lofty mountains, running north and south to a very great distance. They also spoke of thirteen large rivers within a distance of about four hundred miles north of the Zembese.

After making the circuit of this lake, the party of traders ascended the River Teouge, a large stream flowing into the western side, in the expectation of meeting and doing business with Lebele, a chief of a powerful Mahoka tribe, of whom they had heard much. After proceeding upwards of 150 miles, breaking new ground at every step, their progress was at last arrested by swarms of poisonous flies, whose attacks were fatal to horses and oxen, and most reluctantly they retraced their steps to the lake. From this point their wagons were conveyed by canoes up the river Zonga about three hundred miles.

Mr. Campbell speaks of finding traces every where on his journey, of Portuguese traders. It would

seen by these accounts as if the entire district, only just discovered by science, has long been known to the slave-dealer. Speaking of the lake district Mr. Campbell says:

“The Portuguese carry on a flourishing trade here with the natives for slaves and ivory. In exchange for these they give guns, capitally manufactured, the barrels being far superior to our common musket. They also supply the natives with gunpowder, red and blue cloths, beads, and various other minor articles of trade. They come from a settlement on the west coast—the natives pointing to the northwest from Morami Town. They came down the Zembeza, which rises in the far west, in canoes, and trade at the several towns situated on the banks of that river. They take away with them immense numbers of slaves, (conquered tribes) and large quantities of ivory.”

Elsewhere the travellers found similar traces of the Portuguese slavers; but they never came into contact with them. The year before last, the slavers sent handsome presents to the chief of the lake district, and promised to visit him during the following year; but hearing in the mean time that many legal traders were at the lake, they failed to keep their promise. In this place as elsewhere, science and humanity go hand in hand; science opens up new fields for legitimate commerce, and legitimate commerce puts to flight illicit and immoral traffic.

Mr. Campbell adds:

“Many additions have been lately made to the geography of this hitherto undiscovered, but most interesting region. A lucrative trade has been opened up; and this may be indefinitely extended, though not without risk and the endurance of great privation.”

The Rev. T. J. Bowen of the Baptist Mission at Yarriba, Central Africa, where he passed nearly two years and a half, and who returned to this country in January last for purposes connected with his mission, has recently delivered several lectures in our principal cities.—We learn from his observations that the Kingdom of Yarriba or Yoruba extends westward to the boundary line of Ashantee; on the southwest and south it is separated from the Bight of Benin only by the Kingdom of Dahomey, and the Jaboo country. It has a population of nearly one million. The people, although black, have long, straight hair, and rather European countenances. The appearance of the country is most beautiful; and although prepared, from the accounts of travelers, to witness something grand and beautiful, still his imagination was far below the reality. The land is an elevated flat, or table, and not unlike our prairies, and is beautifully diversified with pleasant streams of excellent water. There are no swamps or marshes, and the temperature of the climate is from 75 to 85 deg., he has known it to be as high as 90, but never 100— notwithstanding the statements of travellers. The products are gums, spices, dye stuffs, valuable woods, ivory, gold, palm oil, Shea butter, &c. Notwithstanding the want of direct trade with the whites, the exports of Central Africa amount to many millions of dollars annually. Mr. B. said he saw no reason why steamers should not navigate the Niger, Cola and Tributaries; and if such an enterprise should be established, instead of the products of the country being taken across the desert in caravans, the transportation would be done by these boats. This would be an immensely remunerative business, and is well

worthy the attention of our merchants. The Rivers Niger and Cola are navigable for many hundreds of miles.

Mr. Bowen gave some illustrations of the lingual peculiarities of the natives of Central Africa. The races inhabiting Yarriba, Foula and Nufi, speak kindred tongues, having little or no affinity, however, with the languages of other black nations. The Yarriba dialect is not difficult of acquirement, being derived from less than one hundred and fifty roots, or biletteral words, yet it includes an abundance of terms well calculated to express the meaning of Gospel phrases.

The native of Yarriba can boast with even a greater degree of literal truth than the citizens of countries where the English common law prevails, that "every man's house is his castle," for the King himself cannot enter a house, even to arrest a criminal, without the consent of the head of the family. One peculiar institution of this singular people is the *Oboni*, an association connected with the Government, administering justice, and executing the laws, but taking no

part in legislation. This society conducts its proceedings in a sort of Solomon's temple, consisting of three courts, to only two of which the public are admitted, the interior, or *sanctum sanctorum*, being reserved for the august members of the *Oboni*.

Thus gradually are new rays of light beaming upon us from interior Africa. Let us thank God and take courage; for Ethiopia will yet be prosperous and her sons and daughters happy and independent. The country is one of great richness and fertility, possessing every requisite for the support of a large civilized population, and an extensive commerce.

A friend of ours wishes us to suggest—and the suggestion strikes us as worthy of serious consideration—the expediency of thoroughly educating and training a company of colored persons, who could stand the climate, to make explorations and discoveries in Africa. Here is the hint of an enterprise, which the South might undertake and carry through, and do a great service to the science of geography, and the extension of civilization.

#### Methodist Missions in Liberia.

THE Rev. Francis Burns, the Superintendent of the Methodist Mission in Western Africa, writes to the corresponding secretary, under date of April 13th., as follows:

"The brethren are now all at their respective posts of duty, and, as far as I have been to learn, seem to be prosperous. For one, I feel that there are Christians enough in Liberia alone, if they will give themselves wholly to the Lord, to evangelize the continent.

As far as I have been round the

district, I visited and examined all the day schools but two, and those at the time it was not practicable to examine. We are providentially supplied with, as I think from my limited means of observation, a very competent teacher, *Adolphus Henry Strass*, a white man, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y. He with his wife set sail in that singular steamship *Fanny* expedition for California, an allusion to which I made in a former letter to you, but on arriving here concluded to stop and try

his fortune with us, at least for a while.

A series of severe afflictions followed, during which by the blessing of God upon it he was brought to a sense of his lost estate by nature, has embraced religion, and cast in his lot among the Methodists.—He made application to us for employment, and has been accepted as a teacher in our mission. I visited his school this week at Lower Caldwell, and found him with 31 pupils under his charge, prosecuting his labors under excellent system, and affording every promise of useful effort. Brother Strass I should judge to be about 28 years of age, and his wife the same.—Having now passed through the principal part of the acclimating ordeal, and being in good employ, with the

means of comfortable living at command, he is satisfied and happy.—He has friends, and I believe a father, in Buffalo.

On this district, as far as I have had opportunity to go up to this date, we have in our week day schools 185 pupils in regular attendance.

The cause of education is so vastly important to the interests of Liberia and consequently to Africa, that it will require unceasing and careful attention. I often tremble and get weary in the herculean efforts being made by the Church, but dare not stop trying to do my poor best; as evidently, to adopt the language of Hannibal, 'There is no middle fortune between death and victory.'

[From the Liberia Herald.]

#### Visit to Marshall.

*Monrovia, April 23rd, 1853.*

MR. HERALD: A few days since business calling me to the town of Marshall at the mouth of the Junk River, I embraced the opportunity of making some observations in reference to that place. Taking the inland route, by the way of the tortuous Messurado, over the old field, and down the Junk, I found to my agreeable surprise, at the head of the first named stream, that some of our enterprising citizens have adopted that place as the seat of their chief residence in the future, and in a short time, with only ordinary success, will be as independent, and comfortable as can be desired. Land and supplies here admit, evidently, of a large increase of their number. To those fond of the charms of rural life, situations of surpassing loveliness offer them-

selves to their occupancy; and at an expense far less than is required for their subsistence in any of our older settlements.

Whatever may be thought of the Junk River, to our own minds, it is very far from being destitute of interest. Its waters abound with fish, and some of them of the very best kinds. Timber is abundant and easy of access, and there are sites for locations and farms of enchanting beauty—not exceeded on the banks of the noble St. Paul's River.

We arrived at Marshall at half past 6 P. M., and during the three or four days we were permitted to spend here, enjoyed an opportunity of looking about and forming an estimate of the value and promise of the localities of the town. I could not help wondering why a place situated at the confluence of

two fine rivers, stretching into the country in different directions, and presenting commercial and agricultural advantages so meritorious of notice, should so long have escaped general attention, and a more liberal patronage. Why it has been left to the management of a comparatively few, and under circumstances that seem to preclude the growth of those noble aspirations of our nature, which are at once the praise and hope of republican institutions.

The thought however soon occurred, that the attention of our public authorities had necessarily been diverted to other points, situated amidst powerful tribes of natives, either openly hostile, or not very constant and reliable in their friendships: and the citizens, sympathising deeply in the measures of the Government, and maintaining a ceaseless struggle to secure a competency for themselves and families, have been too much occupied to think particularly of anything beyond the sphere of their immediate operations.

But now that Sinoe, Bassa, and other places nearer by, have been put upon a footing of safety; now, that with a just pride, we begin to point to our farmers, and feel reassured of continued liberty and increasing dependence; why not determine that the numerous facilities for good and cheap living at the mouth of the Junk and Farmington rivers, shall no longer be left without a trial?

We have the young with respectable acquirements, the enterprising, who could carry with them their moral principles, their religious training and experience. Why not these avail themselves of the advantages of an early, if not a first choice? They would be welcom-

ed in any community, and would with God's blessing upon themselves, be a blessing to others.

Marshall now consists of about twenty families, only amounting, in the aggregate, to a little over one hundred inhabitants. This number might be almost indefinitely augmented, with every assurance of a comfortable and cheap living for both themselves and those dependent upon them; and with every expectation of entire immunity from outward disturbances and war immediately near them. The rice, palm oil, and camwood of this vicinity, I believe is not surpassed by the same kind of articles from any other within the Republic. Nineteenths of the lime used in building, and for other purposes in our settlements, is burnt and sold at this little town. The best of oysters are abundant, and supply the inhabitants with a luxury of world-wide celebrity.

Two denominations of christians are represented at Marshall—the Baptist Church, with its pastor, Rev. Mr. Clay, and as I was informed thirteen communicants; and the Methodist Episcopal Church, with twenty-three members, under the care of Mr. H. H. Whitfield, preacher in charge.

In fact, Mr. Editor, enough is being done at this interesting place, to constitute it a respectable and hopeful centre to which may be gathered, with every prospect of competency and happiness, in the civil and religious relations of life, a thriving and a useful population. May we not hope that the Board in the United States, or our Government here, and our citizens too, will think this matter over.

Yours &c.

F. BURN.

[From the Liberia Herald.]

**Letter from Hon. S. A. Benson.—Oil Press.**

BUCHANAN, Sept. 6th. 1852.

Mr. Herald.—Will you please indulge me again with a small space in your columns, in which to make a grateful acknowledgment of the receipt of an oil press “complete” on the arrival of Capt. J. K. Straw, (brig Firefly,) from Liverpool early in last April. This invaluable article was kindly sent (at the suggestion of Elliot Cresson, Esq.,) by Mr. Joseph Harrison, Philadelphia, who was at the time in England.

I am satisfied that it answers admirably well for expressing oil from the peanut and castor bean, and I have no doubt that it is equally adapted to the expression of oil from most of the numerous vegetable productions containing oil, both indigenous and exotic, with which our highly favored country does, and will increasingly abound.

I have, in accordance with the beneficent wishes of Mr. Harrison, notified the inhabitants of this county that they can use it gratuitously for expressing oil from the products of their farms; and take this opportunity to extend the notice and proffer it throughout Liberia. This highly beneficent act of Mr. Harrison is the more appreciated from the fact, that every considerate Liberian knows and feels how greatly our agricultural and manufacturing interests have been retarded for want of machinery adapted to our present infantile circumstances. I have found it admirably adapted to expression of oil from the pulp of the palm nut, having made several puncheons of excellent palmoil myself; and would have continued making throughout the season, had not the scarcity of casks to contain

the unusual quantity brought in by the natives this year prevented.

It is both amusing and gratifying to notice with what emotions of astonishment, and admiration, the aborigines look upon the machine [though simple] when in operation; and frequently they indulge in expressions of ridicule [for which their language is most remarkably adapted] at their own imperfect method of making oil. Many of them have inquired the price of a similar press, and declared their determination to purchase. And why may they not? they are among the most independent people on the globe; the ordinary subjects of most of the chiefs in the Bassa and New Cess countries have actually made more oil &c., &c., this year than their present limited wants demanded; it is well known that during this year quantities of palm oil were brought by them to this city [Buchanan] and left with responsible citizens for weeks and months, or until such time as the proceeds were needed. And I feel sure that companies founded of half dozen [more or less] of them would find it an easy matter to purchase one each; and as they are now convinced of its utility, I look forward to the day as not distant, when one or more of those presses will be found in almost every native village in Liberia.

It is also gratifying to know that the natives are becoming increasingly assimilated to us in manners and habits; their requisitions for civilized productions increase annually: they are seldom satisfied with the same size and quality of the piece of cloth they wore last year—some of them habitually wear a pair



of pantaloons, shirt or coat, and others all of these at once; and of the thousands that have intercourse with our settlements and used to glory in their gree-gree, and were afraid to utter an expression against it, very many of them are now ashamed to be seen with a vestige of it about them, and if a particle of it should be about them, they try to secrete it, and if detected, it is with mortification depicted in their countenances; they disclaim it, or make some excuse. There is also manifestly, a spirit of commendable competition among them throughout the country; they try to rival each other in many of the civilized customs [in fact it seems that the African is characteristically imitative,] a pride and ambition that I feel sure will never abate materially, till they are raised to the perfect level of civilized life, and flow in one common channel with us, civilly and religiously. It is certainly progressing, and though some untoward circumstances may retard its consummation, yet nothing shall ultimately prevent it.

The highly benevolent act of Mr. Harrison in introducing this press upon these shores, will in its meas-

ure contribute to the consummation of this desire of every philanthropist, and will long be remembered by Liberians with emotions of liveliest gratitude. And I will add in conclusion, that while a kind providence is interposing for us, so as to facilitate a development of the resources of our highly favored country by disinterested benevolence from abroad, it becomes every intelligent and patriotic Liberian to guard our internal interests of every kind with the greatest vigilance;—to see that these interests are not compromised, to look with suspicion upon, and in a measure exercise repulsive feelings toward all foreign aid and means that may be proffered, if they primarily contemplate nothing but foreign interests, commercially. As Liberians, our interests and responsibilities are peculiarly our own, entrusted to us by an All-wise Providence, and no other nation and people are called, and so properly suited to the prosecution of this great work, as ourselves.

I am,

Most respectfully,  
STEPHEN A. BENSON.

#### Letter from the late Hilary Teage.

THE following is an extract from a letter from the late Hilary Teage, whose death, in May last, was noticed in the September and October numbers of the Repository. Under date of March 9, 1853, after giving an account of the military expedition to Little Cape Mount, which we have already published, Mr. Teage says:

I think we are moving onward in every department, improvement is clearly manifested. Industry and enterprise are waking up. Never before has there been so much activity and energy. The forests are falling; houses are rising up; boats are in building;—every thing is going ahead. The English line of steamers has supplied or awakened unwonted energy. I think the day is dawning, or not far distant, in which I have so long and earnestly

looked forward, when intelligent, enterprising colored men will not ask the Colonization Society to send them to a land of liberty, but will come on their own hook, and live and die in ungiven freedom.—There is room enough, work enough, and liberty enough for them all, and we wait to receive them and greet them with a hearty welcome. Send us—if they will not come of themselves—send us, for a few years to come, about five hundred intelli-

gent, active emigrants annually.—Don't send us blockheads;—we are blockheads enough ourselves:—Send us sensible men—men with sense enough to help us think and act, but too much sense to think they are fit to be president the first year.

Respectfully yours,

H. TEAGE.

Rev. W. McLAIN.

### Receipts of the American Colonization Society.

From the 15th of September, to the 15th of October, 1853.

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|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| <b>MAINE.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |       |       |
| <i>Bath</i> —Rev. Samuel F. Dike, to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc. ....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 30 00 |       |
| <b>VERMONT.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |       |       |
| <i>Collections for the Vermont Colonization Society, by Rev. Wm. Mitchell.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |       |       |
| <i>Burlington</i> —Mrs. R. W. Francis, C. T. Stanniford, each \$10, G. W. Benedict, J. K. Converse, W. J. Hitchcock, each \$5, Mrs. E. W. Buel, H. W. Catlin, G. R. Cole, Mrs. S. Paine, P. Doolittle, each \$3, A. Foote, N. B. Haswell, Mrs. H. B. Warner, M. L. Bennett, J. H. Worcester, W. L. Strong, Friend, H. H. Wilkins, N. Lyon, each \$2; C. P. Hart, C. M. Davey, H. Leavenworth, C. F. Davey, Mrs. F. N. Benedict, Calvin Pease, N. G. Clark, Alanson Mitchell, J. Torrey, L. Marsh, A. S. Dewey, H. Wheeler, H. Hatch, A. C. Spear, W. Weston, J. Walker, Mrs. T. Gould, S. Parmele, L. Underwood, Cash, S. E. Howard, J. W. Barnum, each \$1, S. Dinsmore, L. S. Rust, each 50 cents, C. Bennis, 25 cents. .... | 91 25 |       |
| <i>Shelburne</i> —Contribution \$10.57, L. S. Blair, E. Meach, George Bliss, L. S. White, Robert                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |       |       |
| White, each \$1, R. H. Read, 50 cents. ....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |       | 16 07 |
| <i>Essex</i> —A. J. Watkins, Byron Stevens, each \$1. ....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |       | 2 00  |
| <i>Bennington</i> —Wm. Bigelow, \$1, cash \$2. ....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |       | 3 00  |
| <i>East Bennington</i> —Contribution \$10, G. B. Mansur, \$1, contribution Meth. Ch. \$1.09. ....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |       | 12 09 |
| <i>Arlington</i> —Sylvester Deming, \$10.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |       | 10 00 |
| <i>Danby</i> —Spencer Green, J. W. Moore, each \$1, S. Griffith, 25 cents. ....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |       | 2 25  |
| <i>Hinesburgh</i> —Contribution Cong. Ch., \$11.37. ....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |       | 11 37 |
| <i>Charlotte</i> —John Strong, 50 cents.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |       | 50    |
| <i>Middlebury</i> —D. S. Church, \$1.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |       | 1 00  |
| <i>Whiting</i> —Contribution Meth. Ch.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |       | 3 10  |
| <i>Vergennes</i> —Wm. A. Newman, Wm. H. White, each \$2, Charles D. Keeler, W. R. Bixby, J. D. Atwell, James Ingraham, Mrs. M. A. Scott, J. Pierpont, F. Huntington, Ira Bingham, Miss M. J. Strong, H. F. Leavitt, Priscilla J. Wright, Charles W. Bradbury, Philip C. Tucker, F. E. Woodbridge, cash, M. D. Hall, W. G. Sprague, each \$1. ....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |       | 21 00 |
| <i>Chester</i> —Contribution Bap. Ch., \$4, A. Whitcomb, Alpheus Atwood, Darius D. Williams, Lois E. Rankin, Haschel Jarvis, Edwin P. Gilson, Harriet H. Sparhawk, each \$1, Chas. Walker, J. Duncan, Jr., E.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |       |       |

B. Gilson, Lucy A. Rankin, Prescott Heald, each 50 cts... 13 50  
*Westminster*—Miss M. Holton, \$5, Isaac Esty, \$2, Cynthia E. Powers, Pliny Safford, Mrs. E. A. Smith, J. W. Farr, each \$1, Mrs. C. A. Church, Miss A. V. Allbee, S. Groat, S. Smith, J. McNeil, E. Gilson, Mrs. Susan E. Pitkin, J. C. Richardson, cash 50 cts. cash 33 cts., J. Chapin, A. Wells, Mrs. H. M. Holton, Mrs. F. K. Holton, J. Titcomb, each 25 cts..... 16 58  
*Ludlow*—A. D. Heald, G. S. Coffin, cash, each \$3, Daniel Jones, Surry Ross, M. A. Cummings, J. Davison, each \$1, others \$1.26, Janna Wilcox, 20 cts., Mrs. R. Wilcox, 12 cts., M. Perry, 25 cts..... 14 83  
*Manchester*—J. D. Wickham, \$3, M. A. Munson, W. A. Barnum, W. P. Black, Mrs. D. S. Boudinott, S. S. Burton, A. L. Miner, Mrs. D. Roberts, J. C. Roberts, Major Hawley, L. Sargeant, E. B. Burton, Mrs. J. Anderson, each \$1, Myron Clark, R. Hutchinson, each \$2, Cyrus Munson, \$5, L. D. Cory, 50 cts..... 24 50  
*Brattleborough*—N. B. Williston, \$10, R. Hunt, \$5, E. Kirkland, A. Vandoren, each \$3, G. C. Hall, W. Goodhue, cash, each \$2, F. Holbrook, S. Root, ea. \$1. 29 00  
*Westminster West*—Collection in Congregational Church..... 6 08  
*Putney*—Isaac Grout, \$2, Amos Foster, Samuel O. Hutchins, J. M. Hutchins, James Keyes, Mark Crawford, John Campbell, Warren Parker, each \$1, Mrs. E. White, G. A. Loomis, John Kimball, each 50 cents, cash 12 cts., David Crawford 25 cts..... 10 87  


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 288 99

pell, Rev. Dr. Hallam, Mrs. Jona. Starr, T. W. Perkins, Mrs. T. J. Chew, Mrs. C. Chew, C. A. Williams, Minor Lawrence & Co. Captain F. Allyn, A. M. Frink, each \$5, Mrs. E. Learned, Friend, each \$3, J. Wilson, \$2, J. B. Gurley, Dr. Sterne, Mrs. Rainey, Mrs. C. E. Rainey, Mrs. D. Huntington, Miss Mumford, R. Stoddard, T. P. Badet, J. C. Douglas, W. Bacon, Dr. Baxter, Dr. Manwaring, Adam Frink, Dr. Betts, Mrs. M. Cleveland, W. B. Cleveland, each \$1..... 244 00  
*Colchester*—George Langdon, \$4, Mrs. Lucretia G. Hustace, \$3, Mrs. Nathaniel Hayward, cash, each \$2, J. B. Wheeler, Dr. Morgan, R. Gillett, J. Olmstead, R. P. Douglass, P. Hall, Dea. Wightman, Dea. S. Smith, J. Isham, A. B. Isham, Mrs. N. M. Swift, Col. Bigelow, Dea. T. H. Smith, H. Foote, C. H. Rogers, Dr. Swift, Mrs. C. C. Destin, A. B. Pierce, Capt. Weeks, Col. Morgan, Mrs. A. Morgan, W. Kinne, W. Hutchens, J. Kellogg, Dr. E. W. Parsons, J. M. Trumbull, each \$1. The following collected by Miss A. P. Haynes, and Miss A. M. Lee, and forwarded by Miss Haynes, viz: J. T. Leach, J. C. Hammond, each \$2, Miss A. P. Haynes, Miss A. M. Lee, Miss F. A. Lee, Miss E. Lee, G. Stark, E. Partho, G. Roper, each \$1; Miss M. S. Lee, Miss H. E. Lee, Miss N. Adams, A. Reynolds, G. R. Darrow, G. Hicks, L. D. Porter, J. B. Thatcher, each 50 cents, Mrs. M. Dolbere, Mrs. O. Menard, Mrs. H. Swift, Mrs. N. Griggs, Mrs. E. Reynolds, Miss E. Beekwith, Miss H. Wornor, Miss J. Lillie, Miss J. Driver, Miss C. L. Brown, Miss M. A. Loomis, Miss S. E. Stianaham, J. Beckwith, G. Lamphere, P. Brewster, S. Mosley, E. M. Benton, J. Fullem, P. Tool, S. Gillett, C. Saunders, D. Ellsworth, each 25 cents, cash 37½ cents, G. L. Butler, cash, each 6½ cents—\$21.00.....

CONNECTICUT.

By. Rev. John Orcutt:—  
*New London*—Dr. N. S. Perkins, \$80, Jonathan Coit, E. & N. S. Perkins, Jr., each \$20, Mrs. Julia A. Marvin, \$20, in full to constitute herself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., Misses Goddard, \$10, Mrs. S. Cleveland, \$8, Wm. C. Crump, Esq., \$7, A. Barns, E. Chap-

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T H E

AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

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Vol. XXIX.]

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER, 1853.

[No. 12.

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**Bishop Scott's views of Liberia.**

IN the July number of the Repository we published an interesting letter from Bishop Scott to the Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, written at Monrovia immediately preceding the sailing of the Bishop for the United States, after a sojourn of more than two months on the Liberian Coast. We now publish a more lengthy letter from Bishop S., written after his return to this country, and addressed to the Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society. This letter contains the substance of his observations of men and things as he found them in Liberia, with some important suggestions respecting the wants of that Republic. We commend the letter to our readers; believing, as we do, that it contains the unbiassed and candid sentiments and opinions of a calm, intelligent, and pious observer.

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[From the Colonization Herald.]

LIBERIA—VISIT OF BISHOP SCOTT.

*Wilmington, July 9, 1853.*

Rev. and Dear Sir.—In compliance with your request I throw together a few items in relation to Liberia.

It may be proper to premise, that I arrived at Monrovia Jan. 6th of the present year, and left for the States March 17th, having spent on the coast, counting the day I arrived and the day I left, seventy-one days—that I visited all the settlements immediately on the coast, (except Marshall,) Bexley on the St. John's, and Louisiana and Lexington on the Sinou river, and that I spent several days at each of the former settlements. I ought also to premise that the period embracing my stay on the coast forms the middle portion of the dry season, which, though it is the warmest, is nevertheless, in its bearing on vegetation, the winter season in that country. Vegetation, indeed is always green and flourishing there, but it is neither so vigorous, nor abundant, nor productive in the dry, as it is in the wet seasons. I saw Liberia, therefore,

in her winter dress, beautiful, and luxuriant as that dress was.

I need say nothing about the history of Liberia, as that is already before the public in many forms, but especially in two excellent and reliable publications, "Alexander's History of Colonization on the Western Coast of Africa," and, "The New Republic." I feel however prompted to remark that, in my judgment, there is probably no history of Colonization, and of the uprising of a new nation so strongly marked by providential guardianship, and interposition, as is that of Liberia. Let the attentive reader of the volumes above named observe how, from the very beginning and all along, God has watched over this movement. Let him note that of the many ship-loads of emigrants sent over to that coast during a period of some thirty years, not one has been lost by ship-wreck—how the hearts of the native chiefs have been opened to sell their land in favor of emigrants when those chiefs could not be prevailed upon by others to part with them—how in the contests these immigrants have had with the native population in which hundreds if not thousands, were opposed to their tens, they have been uniformly victorious—how they have been sustained in an unknown and hostile climate, and that in the midst of great exposure and hardships, until, from better acquaintance with the peculiarities of that climate, its terrors have well nigh vanished—how in a word, these colonies have multiplied, strengthened and improved until all of them, save one, have become merged into "The Republic of Liberia," whose independence and nationality have been acknowledged by some of the greatest nations on earth—let the attentive reader, I say, note all these things, and then ask himself the

question whether God has not been in a wonderful manner in this history. Surely Liberia must be the child of Providence.

I am not however going to write a eulogy of Liberia. This has been written quite often enough. Liberia, beautiful as it is in many respects, is like all other places on this earth—it has its advantages and disadvantages. Especially must it not be thought to be a paradise where men may live in blissful plenty without industry, care and a provident regard to the future. There, as everywhere else, it is, in general, only "the diligent hand that maketh rich." All I wish to do is to state a few facts which came under my own observations in relation to that country, and then to direct the attention of the friends of Liberia to what I consider the great wants of the country.

The climate of Liberia is decidedly pleasant. The country being intertropical and lying near the line, the weather is warm, of course. Then, as to temperature "summer lasts all the year," varied only by the wet and dry seasons; while, as to vegetation, spring, summer and autumn are strangely blended into one. Vegetation is always fading and dying and always springing into new life. The "sear leaf" is ever falling, and the tender bud opening, while the fruit tree usually has on it at the same time blossoms, ripe fruit and fruit in all stages of advancement. Bleak winter, with its frosts, snows, ice and leafless vegetation is unknown. Still as before remarked, vegetation is neither so vigorous, abundant, nor productive, in the dry season as it is in the wet.

The temperature of the air is singularly equable; the thermometer so far as I observed it while on the

coast, ranging between 78° and 86°—still the heat during the calm between the land and sea breezes, that is, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., is strangely oppressive and enervating, while the mornings and evenings are delightfully pleasant, as is indeed also the night. Yet it must not be supposed that the period of calm always extends from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. These are rather the extremes within which it usually ranges. But it seldom occupies the whole interval, and sometimes there is no calm at all, the land breeze gradually drawing round by way of the north to the sea breeze position. A word about these breezes. From what I had read and heard I was under the impression when I went to Liberia that the land breeze blew from about 10 P. M. to about 10 A. M., and the sea breeze, the remainder of the twenty-four hours, with slight lulls between the breezes. My experience was that the land breeze (from N. N. E., N. E., or E. N. E.) commenced about 4 A. M., often not 'till 6 or even 7, and blew 'till 10 or 11 A. M., or even 12 M., and then after a longer or shorter interval (or no interval at all as above) the sea breeze (W. N. W., W., W. S. W., or S. W.), set in and blew 'till about sundown, when it gradually died away, the remainder of the night from, say 8 P. M., being calm. Yet sometimes it died away earlier, and sometimes it blew all night.

The climate, in my opinion, is healthy, much more so than that of our own southern coast. I never saw a more vigorous and healthy people than are the natives, nor did I ever see the human form better developed. The acclimated colonists, too, enjoy excellent health. As to immigrants from another clime, they must pass through a process of acclimation which will in general be

severe or otherwise according to their own habits. If like many of the emigrants by the Morgan Dix, they should be reckless, spurn all advice and eat whatever comes to hand, and expose themselves unnecessarily to hot suns, and night damps, they must expect like them to be severely handled. But if they will take only the care which common sense would dictate in a new climate, they may in general escape with only a slight indisposition, which may not even confine them to their beds.

As to the habits of the colonists in regard to dress they are the same as our own in the summer seasons. Some wear thick clothes all the year; some thin, with flannel under clothes in the dry, and thick in the wet season; and some thin with flannel under clothes all the year. This last, both for economy and comfort, constitutes, in my opinion, the true dress for Liberia. As for myself I wore very thin upper and under clothes; but I found that, though generally comfortable, I was liable after severe perspiration, to cool too suddenly. I need not add that the natives wear almost no clothes at all—that children from ten to fourteen years have only the garment which nature gave them, and that adults are but little better apparelled.

The appearance of the coast as looked at from the sea is that of a low, flat, level country with numerous slight elevations, and here and there, as at the capes, an elevation of considerable height, all covered with a singularly dense and gorgeous vegetation. Many of these slighter elevations however are found on a nearer view, not to be risings in the ground but only huge single trees or groves of trees towering above their fellows, and which the natives have left standing in making what



they call their rice farms. The monotony of the view is also relieved by an interrupted range of hills or mountains which runs parallel with the coast some 20 or 30 miles distant, and extending from a few miles below Monrovia to, if I remember rightly, the neighborhood of Grand Cess. These hills which present a beautiful appearance from the sea, are believed to be rich in mineral wealth. But I could obtain no satisfactory knowledge in regard to them.

The beach is strikingly different from that of our own coast, and indicates the mild character of the climate. One sees no high, bold, sand hills, thrown up by the action of the waves or of strong winds. On the contrary the beach is smooth and regular like that of a peaceful bay, the broad yellow belt being interrupted here and there only by rocks or reefs of rocks extending short distances into the sea.

The soil of Liberia is various like that of other countries, but immediately on the coast it is generally a light sand with a mixture more or less dense of black vegetable mould. It is however strangely productive, though I think it would be soon exhausted by successive cultivation without help. In the Bexley settlement the soil is clayey and stiff—well adapted to the sugar cane and indeed most growths, but not so favorable to coffee as a lighter soil. The best soil in the settled portions of Liberia is said to be up the St. Paul's. Of this however I cannot speak from personal knowledge, as I was not able to visit the settlements on that river.

The government of the Republic of Liberia, which is formed on the model of our own, and is wholly in the hands of colored men, seems to be exceedingly well administered.

I never saw so orderly a people. I saw but one intoxicated colonist while in the country, and I heard not one profane word. The Sabbath is kept with singular strictness and the churches crowded with attentive and orderly worshippers.

The condition of the people is various as in other places. Some are becoming quite wealthy, many are in comfortable circumstances, while the larger portion are poor, some very poor; yet they seem contented, and, if their own declarations may be believed, would not on any account return to the States. I conversed with but one person who was discontented and desired to return to this country; but she had gone to Liberia with reluctance and was suffering, both in her own person, and that of one or two members of her family, with the fever. The truth is, embarrassing poverty in Liberia is usually the result of laziness and improvidence. "I went by the field of" more than one "slothful" person. "And lo" it was all grown over with "bushes and weeds." The soil is generally so productive that only ordinary industry and moderate care are necessary to secure the necessaries and many of the comforts of life. But the habits of some people are such that they would be poor anywhere. Whether however the Liberian 'be rich or poor, or however poor he may be, he is in the true and full sense of the word a *free man*. This to the colored man is the great charm of Liberia. Whether he has gone from the South or from the North, he finds instantly on landing in Liberia that he has entered a new atmosphere, and forthwith stands up at his full height, whether low or tall, in the conscious dignity of manhood, and may, and in his heart I have no doubt, does, exclaim in his language

inscribed on a curious banner the writer saw at Cape Palmas, "Independence! *Yes, we are free!*" He now feels for the first time in his life that his color is neither his fault nor his misfortune. I was much affected at an exhibition of the reverse of this feeling in Baltimore. I landed from the Barque in a small boat accompanied by S. Williams, and C. Deputie, two excellent colored brethren who had been the companions of my voyage, and also of much of my travels and toils in Africa. We were all going to the custom house to get our clearance, and I proposed that we should take an omnibus. "You can take an omnibus," said S. Williams, "but we will walk. We are not in Liberia now." O! I thought, were I a colored man, Liberia should be my home even if she held out far less advantages than she does. Yes, the Liberian may be rich or he may be poor, but be this as it may, he is at least **FREE**.

The great law of progress, seen to be so vigorously operating in this country, and other places, is not entirely dormant in Liberia. She is advancing in most, I think I may say, in all respects. Liberia as it is, is not exactly the same thing it was at any period you may select in its past history. Her course is onward. Even the "Sketches of Liberia," so truthful and reliable in its details that every one, who wishes to know what Liberia is, ought to read it with careful attention, nevertheless needs an appendix to adjust it to the present state of the country. Yet this progress is not as rapid as one is apt to think it should have been. In forming a judgment, however, on this point, the previous history of the colonists must not be forgotten—that a large proportion of them are liberated slaves, libera-

ted on the eve of embarkation for that country, and even those who had been nominally free had generally no training adapted to fit them for their new circumstances. Still their course is onward, and their future is becoming day by day more and more hopeful. Their triumph thus far over extraordinary difficulties insures the promise that the difficulties yet remaining will in time be overcome, and that Liberia will yet stand forth rich in all the elements of a great nation. Lord of the nation, hasten the time!

Brick-making has been introduced, and is prosecuted with some vigor on the St. Paul's. One kiln also, has been burned at Cavalla. The bricks are good though not as smooth as those made in this country. Brick houses are going up in Monrovia, and in the settlements on the St. Paul's river. Many of these houses are neat, some of them large and costly. A comparison of these recent structures with those of an earlier day, shows a most encouraging progress in mechanical skill.

Boat-building too, is carried on to some extent at Monrovia. The colonists now own some eighteen or twenty small sloops and schooners, built in the country. They are engaged in the coast trade. I saw two on the stocks. The number is constantly increasing as is also the skill of the builders.

Mercantile transactions, generally on a small scale, engages the attention of too large a proportion of the colonists, and only a few of those thus engaged do more than make a scanty and uncertain living, while too little attention is devoted to the cultivation of the soil. Still there is improvement also in this respect—slow it is true, but steady. I saw several beautiful farms which show

what may be done even under their present disadvantages.

Among the embarrassments, under which Liberia labors, first, I shall mention, as it is the first that arrests the attention of a visitor, is that of the want of good harbors. There is not a river in Liberia navigable for vessels of even a moderate tonnage. They must lie in the open sea from a half mile to two miles distant from the beach, and discharge, and receive cargo by means of small boats—a very tedious business. It is true vessels generally ride safely if their ground tackle is good. For although the ground swell, which is sometimes, especially in the rainy season, very heavy, sets directly on shore, yet tornadoes and storras nearly all blow from the land. The only way in my opinion in which this difficulty can be obviated, and obviated, I have no doubt it will be one day, is by building long wharves and breakwaters, as is now being done on our great lakes. As this work however will involve a very great expense, the government will not be in a condition, unaided, to undertake it for some years to come. In the meantime great facilities in loading and unloading vessels might very easily be provided in suitable lighters or boats, and I am surprised, I confess, that they have not already been provided. There is a strange want of energy and enterprise somewhere.

Another embarrassment is found in the want of suitable materials for fencing. While they have timber suitable for almost all other purposes, and an abundance of it, they have no rail timber. Hence few of their farms are enclosed, and the few domestic animals they keep are a source of great trouble to their owners, and of dissatisfaction to

their neighbors. Most of the heart-burnings and neighborhood strifes in the farming settlements arise from this quarter. How is this want to be met? Stone fences perhaps are out of the question, as in many neighborhoods there is no stone suitable for the purpose, and, where there is, the expense of collecting and building is greater than the colonists generally are able to bear. Some indeed make fences by driving stakes into the ground very near together; but the labor is great and the fence will last but a few years. Some by planting stakes at short distances and interweaving small poles. But these are frail and last but a short time. Their main resource is, I think, in *live fences* or *hedges*. They have several trees and shrubs suitable for this purpose, as the palm, the lime, the soap tree and the croton oil shrub. I saw hedges of all these different plants excepting the soap tree. The croton oil shrub, however, I think makes the neatest and best hedge—a hedge the most easily made and kept in repair, as all they have to do is to cut the slips and plant them. Upon the whole I cannot but think that even with the means at their command, they may quite easily enclose their grounds if they will bring to the work only a moderate share of industry and perseverance. Some have set the example. Why is it not followed?

Another difficulty lies in the high price of lumber for building purposes. It was selling at Cape Palmas when I was there at \$60 per thousand delivered. Heretofore it has been either imported from abroad, or cut in the forests by means of whip saws. But this labor has been found too severe and exhausting in that climate for even strong men,

and many have been hurried by it into an early grave. This want however seems to be in a fair way of being met at an early day. Already two steam saw-mills have been established, one at Bassa Cove, the other at Greenville. I visited both these mills. They were doing but little indeed, mainly because, as I was informed, they could not get suitable engineers to manage them. Still they had done something and reduced very considerably the price of lumber in those localities. Cannot colored men be found acquainted with machinery, and capable of managing such mills who are willing to go to Africa? They are much needed there and could make fine wages. While these mills should be sustained, my opinion is that settlements ought to be formed at the rapids of the rivers, and saw-mills erected to be driven by water. Such mills are more simple in construction, more easily kept in repair, and more easily managed. Timber too, would be more convenient, and sawed lumber more easily rafted down the river than logs. Another consideration may be mentioned in favor of this project. The formation of settlements at the rapids of the rivers would constitute an important movement towards the interior, and the sooner and the more rapidly the colonial population spreads in that direction the better for Liberia. All seem to be agreed that the soil is better in the interior than on the coast, and the climate healthier.

Beasts of draft and burden constitute another and very pressing want in Liberia. I heard of one horse in the Republic, and saw one donkey, and one or two yokes of native oxen at Cape Palmas, though I understand they have seven yokes there. Burdens of all kinds are

carried by the natives, the lighter on the head, the heavier swung on poles on the shoulders, and gardening and agricultural operations are performed by hand, and mostly by native laborers. But it is all a small and slow business, and Liberia can be nothing more, without beasts of draft and burden, than a nation of gardeners or very small farmers. This want will be found, I think, closely connected with one above mentioned—the unenclosed and exposed condition of their farms. To this point in my opinion the attention of Liberians, and of the friends of Liberia ought to be anxiously directed, and some means adopted at the earliest possible period to meet this great want. If there is any insuperable difficulty in the way of raising horses—why may they not have native oxen in any desirable numbers? I must think there is a sad want of energy and enterprise in regard to this matter.

I am not done with wants yet. Liberia cannot be injured in the eyes of any but very silly persons by spreading her wants before the public. They ought to be known, and they ought, can, and must be met. Among her other wants, Liberia very much needs a regular and frequent mode of transit from point to point along the coast, for both persons and papers. As matters now are, if a man leaves Monrovia for one of the lower settlements, he may return in two or three weeks, he may not get back for two or three months. There is no regularity, no certainty. The different settlements are practically almost as far from each other, as if they were located on different sides of the ocean. This ought not so to be. There should be a packet provided of at least ninety or one hundred tons to run regularly between Mon-

rovia and Cape Palmas, making a trip in from two to three weeks. A greater blessing could scarcely be conferred on Liberia. It would equalize prices in the different settlements, promote a healthy trade and tend strongly to bind together the different settlements in one great brotherhood, and, at the same time, it would greatly facilitate the operations of all the mission establishments on the coast. The income from passengers and freight would go very far at once towards meeting, if it did not indeed more than meet, the entire expenses of the enterprise, and in a few years it would be, I have no doubt, a source of gain. The day such a vessel should appear in the roadstead of Monrovia would form an era in Liberian history. I recommended this enterprise to our missionary board, mainly for the accommodation of our missions. But the project is of too general, and too secular a nature for a missionary society to take hold of it. I now most heartily commend it to the colonization societies with the expression of this conviction, that if the project of such a packet should be carefully drawn up and laid before the public, the necessary funds could be obtained without interfering with the ordinary collections for colonization purposes. Who would not help on with such an enterprise? The friends of Liberia and the friends of Missions in Liberia would

unite in this work, as I verily believe, with strong, and ready hands. *Try it.*

One more want and I have done. The price of dry goods, groceries, and foreign provisions is very high in Liberia. It costs more to live in Liberia, *in any comfortable style*, than in Philadelphia, or New York. Cannot something be done? I fear there is a disposition somewhere to speculate on those poor people. Ought not the matter to be inquired into? I commend the subject to the attention of the Colonization Boards, and suggest that they appoint jointly or in any way they think proper, a strong and judicious committee to visit Liberia and inquire into her wants and the best methods of meeting and removing them. I think the money spent on such a mission would be well laid out.

I fear I have extended this article to a tiresome length, and yet I have many things to say. I will however close with this remark, that in my judgment, the bearing of African Colonization on the cause of Christian Missions in that vast peninsula of darkness and sin ought to be sufficient, in the absence of every other consideration, to secure for that great enterprise, the warm and steady support of every lover of Christ.

Yours, very truly,  
L. SCOTT.

#### The Colored Race.

FROM an interesting essay, published in the Boston *Courier* some months ago, we make the following extracts, which present the views of a dispassionate writer on a subject

that has been a theme of much injudicious wrangling and unprofitable discussion; and with which it is the policy of this Society not to intermeddle, or in any way to be

connected; which policy we endeavor so far to observe as to exclude from the Repository all articles having a tendency to encourage the agitation of the subject.—As we have frequently stated before, the great object of the American Colonization Society is to afford an asylum, and the necessary aid to reach it, to the *free* people of color in this country who desire to emigrate to the land of their forefathers. If slaveholders choose to liberate their slaves, that they may enjoy freedom in Liberia, we, of course, will not object to send them, especially if the liberality of the owners should be extended to the furnishing of the necessary means to enable us to do so; which has frequently been done; in some instances, to the amount of several thousand dollars. But we would have it understood that further than this, this Society sustains no relation to the institution of slavery.

In introducing the essay, from which we make the following extracts, the editor of the Courier says, "The writer is a Massachusetts man, no way connected with any institution or interest which might bias his understanding of the matter. His remarks commend themselves to the earnest notice of every one who wishes to find honest opinions on a subject which so few can handle with unclouded judgment and calmness of temper."

#### SLAVERY.

The reaction that usually follows undue excitement is now fast showing itself in the state of the public mind regarding the much vexed subject of negro slavery. Overheated zeal, which acts without knowledge, leads usually to such results. The fierce, indiscriminate and violent onslaught upon the slaveholding part of the nation by a philanthropy that, in many of its phases, well deserves to be called "malignant," has contributed far more than all other causes combined to the enactment of a fugitive slave law, which, but for the recent anti-slavery agitation, no one would have deemed necessary, while it kindled a storm of excitement which, at one time, threatened to engulf us all in one common ruin. Fortunately we had a man at the helm whose wisdom and courage proved equal to the emergency, and the speech of the 7th of March brought back reason and good sense to take the place of violence and fanaticism. Such were the fruits and direct results of the Anti-Slavery excitement that has swept over the North, and which, like the whirlwind, after accomplishing its work, is now fast subsiding into a calm, leaving the tracks of its progress for our warning and instruction.

Amid the excitement of a zeal inflamed by exaggerated stories of the sufferings of the slave, it is not, perhaps, surprising that but few attempts have been made to look at the great question of negro slavery as it in fact exists, and to discuss it in the spirit of a wise deliberation and a sound philosophy.

Slavery is a sin, we are told, and therefore we must go to work at once and demolish it; no matter how long the evil may have existed,

—how it may be interwoven with the education and habits of the slaveholder; no matter what may be the consequences to the white race or to the black race, or to the government which protects both races. When the mind has lost its balance by looking for a long time exclusively at any one of the wrongs, real or fancied, of society, it no longer inquires as to consequence, but fondly imagines that in this particular case the natural laws which regulate the action of the mind, and govern in all matters of human agency, will be suspended,—that in this case we may give up our experience of the slow growth of all reforms that are valuable, and, having decided on what is right in the abstract, we should rush on, no matter with what violence, to attain it, regardless of all consequences, immediate or remote, in the attainment of the desired object. “*Fiat justitia ruat cælum*” is the motto under which many of our philanthropists shelter themselves—a motto which may be used for the best or the worst purposes—which, as rightly understood, is true, but which, as often applied, may be the greatest falacy, and lead to the most fatal results.

Slavery is said to be a sin, but yet we find no direct prohibition of it in the Bible, but on the contrary the relation of master and slave is more than once recognized there, while it is certain that for some purpose God has permitted its existence since the creation of the world. That he intends American slavery to be an exodus of the African race, from their native barbarism, and a means of educating and fitting them for the great experiment of self-government, seems not improbable; and this supposition derives more force from the fact that

there seems to be no other way in which they could be thus educated, since it is only as a subject race that they can exist and flourish in contact with the whites.

The laws governing the intercourse of races are established, we must suppose, for wise purposes, since they are universal and immutable. Wherever the colored and white races are brought into competition, the weaker race disappears as rapidly as the North American Indian yields to the rising tide of civilization. The condition of free colored people in our large cities is, with few exceptions, deplorable in the extreme. They enjoy a nominal freedom, to be sure, but it is only to make them see more plainly and feel more deeply the utter hopelessness of their social position.—They exist by hanging as it were upon the skirts of a society which disowns them, the victims too often in our largest cities, of want, disease and vice, though often found industrious, orderly, and in their outward condition, comparatively prosperous. In New York and its vicinity, it is said that settlements are found in a condition of the utmost wretchedness. Their children mostly die early, and were it not for constant accessions from the South, every vestige of the race would disappear in a very few years from the free States. That they cannot exist in any numbers in a state of freedom with the white race is certain, and in the event of immediate emancipation where the blacks existed in large numbers, a collision and conflict between the two races must inevitably take place, and end only with the expulsion of one or the other.

The existence of the colored race is only suffered at the North, because of the paucity of its num-

bers. The importation of a hundred thousand of this race into any one of our free States would soon satisfy us of that fact, and yet we call on the South to free their slaves at once, and apply every term of reproach, vilification and abuse to them, because they are not ready to take our advice. The slaves of the South are well clothed and fed, and taken care of in sickness and health, in youth and old age, and, with very rare exceptions, they are well treated. As a class, they are probably more cheerful and happy than any other, and that they increase rapidly furnishes strong evidence that they are in a position best suited to their present condition.

It is pretended that in England this prejudice against color does not exist, but of that we have no evidence. A few blacks have appeared in London as curiosities, and been petted by society, especially by those desirous of making show of their sympathy for the slave, and that, too, in a city where one hundred thousand people rise every morning with no other dependence for a dinner than a casual job or a crime. But let a few thousand of our free blacks settle themselves down in that great metropolis, and enter into daily contact and competition with its citizens, can any one doubt that their fate would be precisely the same as in our free States, and such as it ever must be by the immutable decree of Him who has ordained that races differ widely in traits of character and physical conformation can never flourish together. \* \* \* \* \*

That the two races cannot co-exist and flourish in any considerable numbers, except where one is the acknowledged superior, is proved by all the experience we have had upon the subject; and, if I am not

mistaken, by the history of the world, since the first man was created. Whether the African race is sufficient in and of itself to make progress, if left entirely to itself, is another question, and one of great interest. It is clear that the experiment cannot be tried in this country, as there is no part of our territory in which that race could ever remain long by itself. The problem must be solved in Liberia, whether, if left to themselves, the freed slaves will retrograde from the point of civilization to which they have attained in slavery, or whether they will retain and improve upon it.—From the experiment as thus far tried, we have great reason to hope, not only that the Liberians will be able to sustain themselves, but that they will introduce the arts of life and the blessings of the gospel to their benighted countrymen, while they help to extinguish that inhuman traffic which has so long tempted the cupidity of the stronger races.

It may be a compensation, that if Africa's children have been dragged through the horrors of the Middle Passage, that their descendants have been returned with the germs of civilization, acquired during their long servitude, to take root upon their native shores, and finally to bring the dark race within the pale of civilization and christian nations—perhaps, in some respects, to outstrip them all. \* \* \* \* \*

Those who imagine that they are building up a reputation by their efforts in the cause of abolitionism, and that the future will accord them the merit which the present refuses to allow, will find themselves entirely mistaken, for the reason that, however good may have been their intentions, they have proceeded upon a false basis, by undertaking to do what in the nature of things can-



not be done. Immediate emancipation would be immediate extermination. The difficulty exists in the constitution of the negro race, and the entire incompatibility of the two races with each other, when brought together in a state of equality.

Nor can this state of things be changed until the Leopard changes his spots or the Ethiopian his skin. It is no part of wisdom to attempt to ignore this great fact of creation, and to cast the blame on the white race where it does not belong. It belongs, if anywhere, to Him who made both races,—who has ordained for a wise purpose, we must suppose, that they cannot both live and flourish together—but has given them different parts of the earth to inhabit;—who has permitted a por-

tion of the less favored race to be for a time the servants of the stronger—perhaps that they may carry back those seeds of civilization which shall spring up and grow in the land of their forefathers.

In this view the American Colonization Society presents the strongest claim upon our patronage and support. It offers the only feasible plan for the amelioration of the condition of the colored race, and of finally redeeming them from a land of bondage, not to perish miserably in contact with another race, but to take a stand as men, and to lay the foundation of a civilized republic which shall be known and respected throughout the world.

A FRIEND OF THE COLORED MAN.

#### African Superstitions.

WE have repeatedly published notices of the various absurd superstitious opinions and practices of the unenlightened aborigines of Africa; which opinions and practices are strongly interwoven into their social systems and domestic arrangements; and which can be fully eradicated in no other way than by the introduction into that dark land of the institutions of Christianity, and the customs of civilization, by the labors of missionaries, and the example and influence of agriculturists, mechanics, artisans, and others, peaceably and successfully pursuing the various avocations of civilized life, and thus exhibiting practical evidence of the vast superiority of such customs to

their own debasing rites and degrading practices.

Among the numerous absurd and murderous practices that prevail in Western Africa, that of trial by *saucy-wood* is probably the most revolting, and has perhaps caused the death of more persons than have fallen in the sanguinary conflicts of belligerent tribes. Through the example and influence of the citizens of Liberia, and the efforts of missionaries, both white and colored, much has been accomplished towards the suppression of this murderous practice among the natives residing in the vicinity of the Liberian settlements; but a great deal remains to be accomplished, before this and other absurd customs

shall be entirely abolished among the native inhabitants of Africa.

In a letter to J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq., dated July 12, 1852, Dr. McGill writes as follows:—

“One of our colonists attempted rescuing a native woman, charged with sorcery, from a party of her tribe, who were determined that she should drink the poison, sassy bark infusion. He succeeded in his humane purpose, but was himself severely beaten by her infuriated accusers. In the general fight that took place between the relatives of the woman and her accusers, one of the latter was stunned by a blow, whereupon the American was seized and confined in one of their huts. The affair was made known to the colonists, with many exaggerations, and in ten or fifteen minutes they were under arms and ready for a general engagement. Upon enquiry, it was ascertained that the American had been confined in a house merely to save him from further injury.”

“We have been on the look out for many years, for some favorable moment for effectively declaring our repugnance to witnessing the barbarous murders that are so frequently perpetrated, by the sassy bark ordeal, in full sight of our very doors. When the poison fails in its deadly effects, they not unfrequently treat accused parties most inhumanly, and at last beat them to death with clubs. We have taken advantage of the present outrage on one of our citizens to insist upon the abolition of the custom. It would be tedious to enter into a detail of all the arguments used on the occasion, as we were “palavering” the best part of two days. We have not succeeded in the full

accomplishment of our objects, yet we have had conceded to us powers which, if determinedly yet prudently exercised, will, we trust, eventually lead to the entire suppression of the custom. We can now exercise our humane efforts to save these poor wretches from being murdered in our colony, without encroaching on what is considered the reserved rights of the natives.”

In a letter addressed to Moses Shepard, Esq., of Baltimore, some fourteen years ago, Dr. McGill gave a graphic detail of the horrors of the system of trial by saucy-wood. And as that letter has never appeared in the Repository, we give it a place in our present number.

HARPER,

*Cape Palmas, Oct. 6, 1839.*

To MOSES SHEPARD, Esq., Baltimore.

There exists on the western coast of Africa a species of trial for imputed crimes, approaching very near to that of the ancients; indeed the forms are the same. The accused is required to pass his hand over an iron bar, heated to redness, to insert it in boiling oil, or to partake of a decoction of the poisonous bark of the saucy-wood. The two latter modes of trial prevail on this part of the coast, the former I have only heard of as being practised in the neighborhood of Cape Mount.

Here it is quite traditional, that if an innocent man partakes of the bark, it proves innocent—but its effects on the guilty are invariably destructive to life. So confident are the natives in our vicinity, of the infallibility of this test, that when accused innocently, they scruple not to swill three or four gallons of the decoction. Having once escaped its poisonous effects, they

become intrepid, and are repeatedly willing, on the most trifling occasions, to submit themselves for trial in order to gratify the continual and persevering enmity of an accuser.

A celebrated individual was not long since seized with an acute disease, which speedily terminated his existence. After his interment, the relatives of the deceased consulted the doctors in some of the neighboring towns, as to the cause of his death. (These miserable impostors profess to have the power of demanding an audience of his satanic majesty, from whom they receive such information as is necessary to give satisfaction.) In two days the answer was given, accusing an individual who had rendered himself obnoxious to the family, as being the cause of his death by witchcraft. This was sufficient, and one of three alternatives was left him. Either to confess his guilt and be mulcted in a heavy fine, to flee his country, (which they generally can effect if anxious,) or to swallow the decoction. He, however, preferred the latter, trusting in his innocence for his escape from danger.

On the day appointed the culprit was led to a remote spot from the colony, and witnessed the preparation of the bark. This merely consisted in separating it from the tree, cutting it into small pieces and pounding it in a mortar, with the addition of two gallons of water. The quantity of the bark used in this case did not exceed one pound. After the water was suitably tinged, it was poured off and the individual required to drink, which he did without any reluctance. Having drank nearly the whole, he started on his return to town, and accomplished the walk of more than a

mile with ease. After his arrival in town, he was kept constantly walking, in order to allow the poison its full operation. Short periods were occasionally allowed him to expel the contents of his stomach.

During this promenade, he was constantly muttering—"If I am guilty of the crime alleged against me, may I be seized with cramps! may my breath be cut short, and may my body be transferred to hell."

This was continued quite five hours, by which time the whole was expelled by vomiting. He vomited with ease, labored under no extraordinary degree of excitement, and frequently conversed and laughed with those around him.

I have since seen this man, and find that he enjoys good health, and felt himself relieved entirely of its effects after a half day's rest. This case, however, is not a fair example, his accusers did not seem anxious to push the affair to extremes, or they would have doubled the quantity used.

January 3. Since penning the above communication, an effort has been made by Messrs. Wilson and Payne, for the abolition of this diabolical custom. The king and head men very readily assembled, and after a discussion of the question at two or three successive meetings, it was finally resolved that saucy-wood, or the trial by saucy-wood, should forever be abolished.

In ratification of the agreement, the Rev. Mr. Wilson prepared a sumptuous feast, to which all the nobility were invited. This seemed to finish the affair, to the general satisfaction of all parties. This agreement was entered into by the patriarchs of the community, the persons who are the most likely to be exposed to the dangers of the ordeal, but it has subsequently ap-

peared that the coincidence of the inferior individuals of the community was also necessary to the faithful observance of any law or agreement infringing on customary and habitual usages.

On the 4th January, 1840, about one month from the ratification of the agreement, a woman was accused of witchcraft, or of having by some underhand means caused the illness of her step-son. She denied the charge, and consented to undergo the trial. It was the intention of her accusers to have administered the drug secretly, hoping to elude the vigilance of the missionaries. This, however, they were unable to accomplish, as one of the natives conveyed the intelligence to Mr. W. He being informed, had the king and head men assembled at an early hour, to expostulate with them against its administration; and urged the right he had from their agreement to require their liberating the woman immediately.

After evasions and objections on their part of every kind, they finally announced it as their intention to continue the custom in spite of remonstrances and every other means that might be instituted for its suppression. They farther said that the woman had already taken the saucy-wood, for which purpose they had carried her in the woods before the sun rose,—and wound up the affair by requesting Mr. W. to go home and not to interfere in future with their saucy-wood palavers.

The woman before mentioned, commenced taking the decoction at 5 o'clock, A. M. She was of a stout make, rather corpulent, and thirty-five or forty years of age. From all accounts, she was of a strong constitution, indeed her extreme endurance of suffering, eminently proves that disease had never made any serious impression on her.

When I first saw her she had taken the drug, and was walking in King Freeman's town, surrounded by several hundred of the natives. The opposition offered to its exhibition seemed to have infuriated them, and it was their determination that she should die. I immediately joined the crowd in order to note its effects.

This was at noon, and it had been perfectly clear all the morning, the thermometer at 87 degrees. The woman seemed much overcome by fatigue—and exhausted from having been continually driven about all day. She could scarcely support herself on her legs, but tottered after the manner of a drunkard—occasionally she sank to the earth. Availing myself of one of these favorable periods, I examined her pulse, and it beat one hundred and two in a minute—the pulse was soft, easily compressible, and seemed to undulate beneath the finger, but was regular in its beats; in this state it continued for nearly two hours.

Her eyes were red, arising from the turgescence of the conjunctival vessels, and was glazed, she could look steadily on nothing.

The posterior muscles of the neck seemed to have lost their power of contraction, in consequence of which her head was allowed to roll heavily on her shoulders and breast, while supported in a sitting position. Although the day was exceedingly warm, yet the surface of her body was perfectly dry.

Her lips were parched, and she made several ineffectual attempts to expel a quantity of frothy spittle, deeply tinged with the bark, that had accumulated in the mouth.

She remained sitting five minutes, when she was again aroused by her inhuman tormentors, supported on either side by two of them, she tottered forward, in fifteen minutes more she again fell, apparently in-

capable of farther muscular exertion.

She yet retained the power of speech, and denied the charge brought against her. "But," says she, "if I die, the sick man will never recover, his fate is interwoven with mine—kill me as soon as you please." This increased the barbarity of her attendants, whereupon they lifted her again on her feet and urged her onward. In her attempts to walk she fell prostrate on her face. She was now seized by two men, one at each hand, and dragged over the gravel and stones until her thighs, knees and shoulders were cruelly torn, and bleeding. The poignancy of her suffering revived her; she was again uplifted, and staggered nearly one hundred yards, and fell with her head against a stone that made a fearful gash over the right eye.

This afforded these fiends infinite amusement; they evinced their joy by repeated yells. Unable to control my feelings any longer, I approached her, and by voice and gesture succeeded in dispersing the crowd for a moment.

I was at first respectfully, and afterwards harshly commanded to leave her. After a confusion of a few minutes, they were prevailed on to listen to my remarks. I told them that they had given her the poison, and that it was likely to do its work, and requested them to place her in my charge, or suffer her to die in peace. They began to betray marks of impatience, on which I farther promised them that providing she was placed in my hands, I would obligate myself to cure the man she was accused of having poisoned. Their steady answer was No! She was snatched away from me, and they continued their horrid work of death.

Finding that she was so far gone as to render hopes of recovery entirely out of the question, they dragged her to the sand beach, and laid her in the dry and hot sand, which was indeed intensely so that I cou'd not bear my hand in it a few seconds without pain. Her breathing had now become hurried, the whole body moved at every inspiration, the abdominal walls had fallen in, and seemed to touch the spine.

*Two o'clock.* Sand was now thrown into her mouth and eyes, and attempts were made to strangle her. This cruelty caused an effort that I did not think her capable of; for she again arose in the sitting posture, and spit out the sand.

The anxiety for her destruction seemed to increase, with this unlooked for evidence of strength. A half gallon more of the decoction was brought and presented to her, she refused it and clenched her teeth. She was now thrown on her back and forcibly held so by persons standing on her legs and arms, another placed his foot on her face, so as to keep the head steady, while attempts were made to pour the liquor down her throat with a funnel; failing of success in this they poured it in her nostrils, and had the quantity been sufficient, would have drowned her with it. Her struggles during this performance overthrew all those who held her, and she started to her feet, but fell immediately.

Attempts were made to cover her entirely with sand, in order to suffocate her, but she easily threw off the load. All their attempts to murder her proving abortive, they now determined on drowning her in Shepard's lake. To accomplish this she was dragged a half mile further on the beach, but I fore reaching

the lake, they were checked by the presence of too large a number of the colonists, and they retraced their steps; only in returning, they dragged her through a species of dwarf palm, the leaves of which are as piercing as needles—they were thus occupied a minute or two when she broke from them, and walked five hundred yards. With this exertion her powers entirely failed, and afterwards she was nearly passive under all they chose to inflict.

*Three o'clock.* She has again had a half gallon more of the potion poured into her nostrils—her tormentors are fatigued, and allow her a few moments respite. Her pulse scarcely perceptible, 90 in a minute, breathing laborious and hurried—eyes half closed, and appears unconscious of every thing around her.

*Half-past 3.* They have dragged her to the margin of a stagnant pool of water. Poured water into her nostrils, and placed their hands on her mouth to prevent the passage of air into the lungs, and finally they clasp her about the throat, and cover the superior half of her body entirely with sand, she struggling, and endeavoring to throw it off; finally in this way they succeed in murdering a human being, whose only crime was that she was forced to believe that she was a witch.

I here give you a faithful but appalling history of the transactions in our vicinity. The whole scene was enacted in Cape Palmas—the colonists, and even the children were eye-witnesses—even in sight of two missionary establishments, and yet we must calmly look on and say nothing.

Humanity shrinks on the representation of such barbarities. I ardently look forward to the period when we shall be allowed by force of arms, (since persuasions effect

nothing,) to abolish this system of murder, in our immediate neighborhood.

The greatest obstacle to the abolishing of the custom arises from the natives being divided into families. They always accuse individuals belonging to a family, with whom they have a feud—of course this creates a desire to retaliate—hence the great obstacle that has prevented the success of the missionaries.

Not less than ten individuals have taken it within three weeks; only three have died. The escape of so large a number may be attributed to the strength of the preparation, or to the lenity of those who are appointed to prepare it.

Young and vigorous men are those who most strenuously oppose any measures for its suppression.—They are the least liable to be accused of witchcraft. The old and ugly are those who dread it most—I may include the deformed. The young men retain the usage, as it is the only means of keeping the older in check, otherwise they would prove the greatest tyrants that ever lived.

As strange as it may appear, and as dangerous as it is in reality, there are those among the natives who will avow themselves wizards or witches in order to revenge themselves on a person against whom they have a private pique.

Cases have occurred here, men have gone to the houses of sick persons, knocked at the doors, and informed them in a feigned voice, that they were the originators of the disease. This fills the inmates with dread, and none are so bold as to come forth and detect the prowler, lest they themselves may be exposed to their necromancy. Not long since, an instance of the kind occurred, but the wizard "caught a tartar." A friend of the sick man

was in the house at the time, and instead of coming out, poked his gun through a crevice, and lodged its contents in the fellow's back; he got off, but on enquiry the next day, the wounded man was found, and of course was disposed of in a very summary manner.

The doctors are frequently applied to for some article to ensure the death of an enemy. These fellows invariably furnish something—whether to effect the object or not I am unable to say. Should the individual happen to be taken ill, however, the doctor immediately comes and lodges secret information. In such cases, the culprit is so overcome with surprise, that he

pays a fine and promises to remove the cause of sickness, and should the powers of nature happen to aid him, he gets clear, but should the sick man die, he is compelled to drink the saucy wood.

Very respectfully yours,  
SAMUEL F. MCGILL.

NOTE.—In the letter of Dr. McGill of the 12th July, he adopts the term Sassa Bark or wood. The word is so pronounced, but, it is evidently a corruption of the adjective Saucy, used synonymous with bad, dangerous, malignant, &c.—Thus, a dangerous bar at the mouth of a river is Saucy—a venomous snake is Saucy, &c.—*Ed. Jour.*

[From the Maryland Colonization Journal.]

**An Interesting Letter from Cape Palmas.**

DR. JAMES HALL.

*My Dear Sir:*—I send you the following letter from Rev. A. F. Russell, of Cape Palmas. It may please your readers if it were published; you know the writer well.—He emigrated to Liberia when a mere child, grew up in that country, was educated in our schools there, and for some time was a member of my family, while I had the superintendence of the Liberia Mission, and lived in Monrovia. Mr. Russell came to the United States in 1848, and was ordained as a Minister of the Gospel. He has also been a member of the Senate of the Republic of Liberia. From such a man the people of color of this country should learn wisdom.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN SEYS.

December 28th, 1852.

MT. EMORY, Cape Palmas,  
July 13th, 1852.

REV. JOHN SEYS.

*Dear Sir:*—One or two days after our arrival in this place by the barque

Liberia Packet, I took the liberty of addressing you a few lines. What I wrote then it would be hard now to tell, unless I gave the first impressions of Palmas as received on the ground after my arrival. Hoping this may find Mrs. Seys and the young gentlemen, your sons, and Miss Mariah, the Liberia girl, well—I venture to write you again, especially as I hear no name more in Palmas than Mr. Seys—and no memory cherished with deeper respect.

Whatever may be my love for Palmas as a Cape, and the surrounding country as land—I assure you I never met with a finer set of people. From the top of the Cape to the crown of Mt. Tubman, I have been treated like a brother and a pastor, by all classes and all denominations. In my opinion of the people, I do not now think I am deceived. Methodism is deeply rooted in this place to stand, to grow, and live as long as the colony lives; the M. E. Church has only to fear God, and be ashamed of sin.

You know we have three presb-

ing appointments here. One at Mt. Emory, one on the Cape, and one at Mt. Tubman. The people attend not only preaching, but every other means of grace regularly and cheerfully—and amongst them, there are doubtless many sound-headed and sound-hearted christians.

We have had a good season of revival too—and this year we have received into society over fifty persons. Our schools at Barrika and Sarrike, in the country, are said to be in better condition than usual. Indeed all of the schools, Sabbath and day, about here, seem in good condition. I attended and witnessed an examination at Mt. Vaughan, of the P. E. Mission of an American school, and confess I was much delighted.

The different denominations labor side by side with much brotherly love, and great harmony. Bishop Payne is here with his reinforcements for his mission. We have also commenced *at last*, at Cape Palmas, the long contemplated stone church. The edifice will be 54 by 35 feet, 3 feet for the foundation—above ground, 16 feet wall upon foundation, as a gallery is contemplated. This is not too large, as our members are over two hundred, and the average attendance large. Lumber, and men that used to get it, are growing scarce. Lime is dearer—stone work higher than in the Republic. The estimated cost of the church is over four thousand dollars. The people have resolved to put forth a strong effort and raise five hundred dollars of it, which will be well for Palmas. We sincerely hope, if the Board intends to build this church, they will furnish the means at once—four hundred dollars was appropriated in 1851—this was laid out in stone. This year six hundred dollars was given. After buying some three hundred bushels of lime,

and engaging some hundred and fifty dollars worth of lumber, the building committee resolved to take the balance and go on. The foundation is dug out, and the stone being laid—progressing finely. This, however, will merely start the work—and you know the harm it does walls to lay exposed in this country, and at the rate the appropriation is coming now, the rain will beat bitterly. The building committee is A. Wood, S. Smith, P. Gross, N. Jackson, and H. Hannon, careful men. I reckon you recognize some of them, at least. Any aid from our white and colored friends in the regions of your travels, would be very acceptable, as many might give to the cause of Missions who would not give to Colonization, would contribute to raise a christian bulwark against heathenism, who would not help a black man to come to the land of his fathers.

This country is indeed a beautiful one; I have seen, I think, nothing to surpass the region around Palmas, and on this coast. The hills, the valleys, and the plains are finely dispersed, and the dweller in the land can choose from either a delightful spot to suit his taste.

The soil right here on the beach is unusually good, for lands so near the sea shore, and ten or twelve miles interior—and as much farther back as one might choose to go, the soil is of the first quality.

Palmas, too, were there enough money in it to encourage the trade, and power to open the road, is as great a trading point as any with which I am acquainted. Thousands and hundreds of thousands of interior natives, from forty to two hundred miles back, never think of trading to the sea side. Thousands within forty miles, on account of petty differences, never make oil, &c. for the market. Besides what



they make and use for home consumption they care but little. The palm tree casts her annual riches on the ground to rot. Still agriculture is sadly behind what it is in the Republic. I see but little of that go-a-head principle that has marked the windward settlements the last two or three years—and even there, we are just opening the doors to the blessings of the soil, just beginning to realize what kind Providence has in store.

Here, in Africa, we have all of liberty we could ask—all that the white man can enjoy. What portion of essential freedom have you that the Republic of Liberia has not? Is it a disgrace for you to enjoy it because there are serfs in Russia—peasants in England and Ireland? How can it be thought by a colored man, a poor ninety-ninth rate being in America, that he is disgracing himself or blighting his honor, to leave America, before all his brethren are free? Where is the honor of hopeless oppression? Where is the honor arising from holding a few self-torturing, feeble, worse than time-wasting anti-slavery meetings in a free State? Telling over to each other what they have experienced a thousand times, and will experience a thousand more, without altering their condition. Why sing to each other, we are degraded, oppressed? We free people choose to be so, because our brethren are just like us—are oppressed! I see heathens every day who choose to be so, because their fathers were.—Refuse the boon of liberty because it would please the Colonizationists for me to be free in Africa! And suppose it pleased the devil, would it alter the fact, or thing? Have you not seen it—men refuse to seek salvation, because it would please certain portions of the church?—

Does his refusal hurt the church, who labors, or God, who is ready to confer the blessing? Or does it not show a case worse than the fabled dog in the manger? America is the place of our nativity, says the free colored man. It was ours too.—What have I to do with a native land, that never saw one of my race a free man, but to leave it, for the black man's home, where he is lord of the whole soil, where he claims a Continent, and no one dare question his right thereto. There is no glory in native shame; and there is shame attached to hopeless slavery, to oppression, where it can be avoided, and where the oppressed can be separate and set up in a good land provided by the hand of a friend—for Colonization is in its measure, and no short one either, the black man's friend, as verily as the Gospel is the friend of sinners. How miserable it looks to see a parcel of free blacks inflated by Garretson, Abby Kelly and others, with a nonsense that is to fall upon, and is falling upon the blacks only, who are thus made the cats-paw of foul and false mercy, to refuse conviction and fight against the only practicable hope before them—sinking every day and refuse to be saved because a Colonizationist comes to their aid, and comes honestly, without sophistry, or hypocrisy—without a crocodile tear, telling them what I now know to be the *truth*, and which they could see if they would. In the United States you are only men in shape—and when slave labor is no longer needed, years hence, you will remain in the United States if you will—holding a position somewhat analogous to the orang-outang, "an animal," they will say, "something like a man, that used to work with our oxen, plough with our horses, hunt with our dogs," &c.—What is the hope of the American

black? Is it to be annihilated and lost in the Irish, German and other "streams pouring in?" This would do, were it not that the mark of slavery of himself or his ancestors, was not indelibly impressed upon him in the color of his skin.

Well, in Liberia we do live on our own land, in our own houses, whether they be thatch, log, framed, brick or stone. We do not only sit upon our own seat, but under a forest of choice fruits, and eat the fat of a good land. We know good things are dearly bought in all lands

—so in Liberia, where we work in hope of what is being realized by men every day, enough to make us happy, a home for our children, in this our "father-land," however our American friends may scorn the term; this home of our native brethren whom we believe our coming has freed by grace from serving stocks and stones and the unclean things of this earth to the service of the living and loving God of the Universe.

Yours truly,  
A. F. RUSSELL.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

#### Colonization and the Rum Trade.

THE enemies of African Colonization seem anxious to find something by which to prejudice the public mind against it. They leave no stone unturned—but day and night, with more of passion than sound reason, vehemently urge certain groundless charges against the institution and its objects. Hence the frequent allegation that the Colonization Society is engaged in the Rum Trade with Liberia, and African Natives—and particularly, fastening the charge on the Maryland Society, as an old offender in this traffic.

Having been frequently annoyed with this charge, we resolved to probe it to the bottom—even at the expense of being thought meddling in other people's business. The subjoined correspondence will show the spirit and manner in which this has been done—doubtless satisfactory to our friends and to all reasonable men. Will our assailants have the justice to read, and modesty, on this point at least, ever after to hold their peace?

The letter from Dr. Hall is explicit and interesting.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, }  
Philada., May 1st, 1853. }

To Dr. JAMES HALL, General Agent of the Maryland State Colonization Society.

My Dear Sir:—For some time past, I have felt a great desire to address you in behalf of African Colonization, on *one particular point*, viz; that of the "*Rum trade with Liberia*," especially on the part of the "*Liberia and Chesapeake Trading Company*," of which I believe you are the Agent.

I am the more induced to introduce the subject to your attention at this time, from the consideration of *two paragraphs*, occurring in the last number of the *Maryland Colonization Journal*, which read as follows,—on the 365th page:—"Drunkenness is looked upon as very disgraceful, and seldom seen among them, and selling of rum, as a mean, low occupation, though it is not prohibited by law." This refers to citizens of Liberia. Again, on page 371, "The treaty made by Dr. Hall, with the Native Africans, was the only one made without rum." This seems to refer to the

foundings of the Maryland Colony and Cape Palmas, and the original restrictions which run through your statements?"

It is with the highest pleasure that I read in your various paragraphs of statements, particularly in your paper, of the 1st inst. now, that the door is open, and that a free confidence in presenting to you a few questions.

Having been called upon at different times, and in various places, to meet in a charge—that *Rum* was one of the principal articles of commerce with Liberia and Western Africa, and had been from the first year of the present time carried on largely by your Society and Trading Company, making the vessels employed for Colonization purposes, the medium of this trade—I have greatly desired to know the truth in the matter.

Both North and South, I have encountered this evil, brought forth as a valid objection, and especially urged against the religious aspects of the cause.

Having full confidence in the Christian integrity of those officially engaged in Colonization, I have always met the charges as false; but if true, expressed my grief at such a trade, with earnest remonstrance.

When at your house a few days since, pressing duties prevented my naming the subject, but now the way is open, and I most respectfully submit to you the following questions, with the request that you will furnish me an answer, at your earliest convenience.

1st. Is it a fact, that the 'treaty' with the Native Africans, in the purchase of *Cape Palmas*, was made without the use of rum?

2d. And furthermore, was *rum* one of the articles of payment, for the *Cape Palmas*, specified in that treaty?

3d. From that day to this, has the Maryland State Colonization Society been free from all participation in the *rum* trade, with Liberia, Cape Palmas, and Western Africa?

4th. Has the 'Liberia and Chesapeake Trading Company,' connected with the Maryland State Colonization Society, officially, by your Agency, traded to any extent, at any time, in *rum*, with Liberia, Cape Palmas, and Western Africa?

5th. Have the Colonization vessels carrying our Colonists, under the auspices of the Maryland State Colonization Society, and articles of commerce under the direction of the "Liberia and Chesapeake Trading Company," carried out *rum*, or other intoxicating drinks, for commercial speculation, with either citizens of Liberia, Cape Palmas, or natives of Western Africa?

A plain answer to the above is requested, and will be appreciated. Likewise any remarks you may be pleased to make on the subject.

Yours, most respectfully,

J. MORRIS PEASE,

Cor. Sec. Penna. Col. Society.

Baltimore, May 14, 1853.

TO REV. J. MORRIS PEASE.

Cor. Sec. Penna. Col. Society.

DEAR SIR,—Your favor of the 1st inst. was received at this office during my absence in New York, and only met my eye this morning. I hesitated some moments whether to answer you at once, or defer it until more at leisure, having much business on hand now in connection with the Shirley, as we dispatch her to the coast again immediately,—but the matter on which you desire information is so plain, and on which so much documentary evidence has been placed before the public, that I conclude to sit down

at once and give you a reply—and yet, it is one of those cases, in which, from its simplicity, a reply is difficult. Like demonstrating the shining of the sun or the falling of rain, to one exposed to their influences. To each and all of your interrogatories, I strongly feel inclined merely to give the briefest and loudest answer, No! No!! and if I could, in tones to split the tympanums of the doubting interrogators. It seems strange to me that these questions should be asked at this time, particularly those in regard to the Maryland State Colonization Society, in face of the repeated declarations of all the official documents of that Society from its organization to the present day. I cannot believe that any candid man, enough interested in Colonization to peruse the documents of that Society, can doubt as to the statement of its officers on this head, and still less can I believe that any statements of mine can influence those doubting. Nevertheless, I will carefully and as fully as my time will permit, answer your interrogatories, not exactly in the order in which they are proposed, but give you a brief sketch of what *I knew about the whole matter.*

In the autumn of 1833, I was appointed by the Maryland Colonization Society, an agent to proceed to Africa with a company of emigrants, and to procure a site for a new colony, to be called Maryland in Liberia, to be exclusively under the jurisdiction and direction of the Maryland State Colonization Society. While making preparations for the enterprise, I frequently attended the meetings of the Board of Managers to consult upon the various matters connected with the expedition and the establishment of the colony, its laws, con-

stitution, &c. I early perceived that it was determined the new colony should be established on temperance principles.—To this I cordially assented.—On making out a list of cargo for the purchase of the territory, however, I gave it as my opinion that a contract of that importance could not be made with the natives, on the section of the coast to the leeward of Liberia, without *rum*, and I gave my reasons for it; explaining the manner of trade, called the “*round trade*,” practised time immemorial on that part of the coast, which is a demand on part of the native chief or factor, of a part of any and every article of merchandise known to them, ever offered for sale by the white man. For instance, a tooth of ivory worth \$40, would remain for years unsold, unless muskets, cloth, powder, tobacco, beads, flints, cutlasses, looking-glasses and perhaps twenty other articles of traffic were paid for it. *Rum* being the leader, and to be exacted as a treat, or *dash* before the trade palaver for the ivory could even be opened. I also informed them that no native palaver between any two tribes could be settled without rum, and that a quarrel would continue open for years until rum could be obtained for use at the settlement of it.—Notwithstanding all my representations, the Board were unwilling to grant rum, even for the purchase of territory, and I declined going on the expedition without it, or without the liberty of purchasing it on the coast in case it was found absolutely necessary in order to affect a purchase. It was finally determined as a compromise, that I should be permitted to put on board a certain quantity of rum; that the same should not be broached, or sold, or used as a dash or treat, unless after the most



either of them to the Church, Masonic, or Odd Fellow Associations to which I might belong,—or that the Pennsylvania Colonization Society is connected with the Methodist Church, of which you are a preacher. But this is not important,—as I can assure you that since the organization of the C. & L. T. Company, I have been its only Agent, made all its contracts, and fitted out every vessel transporting emigrants to Liberia, (and it has sent no vessel without emigrants,) and in no one instance has that Company bought or sold, or in any way been interested in any distilled liquor as an article of trade or use on board, except as a medicine in case of sickness among the emigrants. The Company at the commencement of its operations, shipped largely of merchandise fitted for the Liberia trade and consumption, but never liquor of any kind, save porter and ale, and these seldom.

I believe I have answered your questions *entirely*, and I hope to *your* satisfaction, that they will seem answered to the satisfaction of those who induced you to ask them, I have little hope. The promulgation of temperance principles in Annual Reports by the Maryland State Colonization Society under the direction of its President, for over twenty years—we must consider as “Moses and the Prophets,” and those disposed to doubt and cavil, would hardly be convinced though one rose from the dead. I have extended this communication far beyond the limits intended, and the pressure of business has forced me to write even worse than common, but I trust you can decipher it, at least enough for your purpose, whatever it may be.

With much respect,

Your very obedient ser<sup>vt</sup>.

JAMES HALL, *Agent, &c.*

#### **Sailing of the Ship Banshee, and the Barque Isle de Cuba.**

The ship *Banshee*, (the same that carried out a company of emigrants last spring,) which was chartered by this Society, sailed from Baltimore the 9th, and from Norfolk the 11th ult., (November,) with *two hundred and seventy-seven emigrants*, of whom 261 were sent out by this Society, to be located in Mesurado County, in the settlements on the St. Paul's river, the other 16 were sent by the Maryland Colonization Society to Cape Palmas. Of the whole number, 24 were from Maryland, 154 from Virginia, 4 from North Carolina, 69 from Kentucky, and 26 from Indiana.

In the next number of the Repository we shall publish a complete list of the emigrants.

The Rev. J. Rambo, and wife, the Rev. Mr. Wright, and wife, Dr. Steele, Miss Steele, and two other young ladies, took passage in the *Banshee*, all for the Protestant Episcopal Mission at, and near Cape Palmas.

**THE NEW YORK EXPEDITION FOR LIBERIA.**—The Colonization expedition which has been fitting out in this city under the auspices of the New York State Colonization Society, set sail yesterday morning for Monrovia, calling at Gambia—the fine bark *Isle de Cuba* having been chartered for the purpose. The

number of emigrants who went out in her was *fifty-three*. They departed in excellent spirits, and with a fair wind. Of the whole number, thirty-two were from Pennsylvania, four from Connecticut, and one from New Jersey. The remainder were from this State. It is highly creditable to their intelligence, that with a single exception, all of them above the age of eleven years are able to both read and write. Two of the number are clergymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church, viz., Rev. S. Williams, of Philadelphia, and Rev. D. H. Peterson, from the

interior of this State, who goes out partly for purposes of exploration. Abraham Caldwell, another of the emigrants, is reputed to have property in this city to the value of \$10,000, but having formerly lived in Liberia, he entertains for it a superior attachment. Another emigrant is named Augustus Washington, from Hartford, a daguerreotypist by profession, well educated, and quite a gentleman. Another is Stephen Ajon, schoolmaster, from Newburgh, New York. They will be a valuable acquisition to the colony.—*Jour. of Com. Nov. 11.*

[For the African Repository.]

#### To Southern Colonizationists.

IN order that whole families may emigrate to Liberia, the freedom of some of the members must, in some cases, be purchased, either wholly or in part. In some cases of this kind, a member of the family has been sent to the north, furnished with proper credentials, and has procured, by solicitation from the charitable, the means of purchase.

In other cases, which appear to be much the most numerous, especially of late, free men of color appear at the north, with credentials either forged or fraudulently obtained, begging for aid in completing the purchase of their families.—Their desire to emigrate to Liberia is sometimes mentioned in their papers, and sometimes only stated orally, to those whose favor it may be expected to gain.

These frauds have become so common, as to throw suspicion on every application of this kind.

For this reason, as well as others, it is not advisable for our southern friends to send any more colored men to the north on such errands. In the few cases in which such as-

sistance ought to be requested, the application should be made through agencies, on whose honesty and veracity we can fully rely.

JOSEPH TRACY,  
Sec. Mass. Col. Soc.

REMARKS.—We publish the foregoing communication at the solicitation of the author of it, who says, in the letter requesting its publication in the Repository, "We have just detected another most atrocious fraud of this kind. The man got only forty dollars here before his detection; but he, or some other man with the same papers, got nearly five hundred dollars in New York, and something in Philadelphia, where he commenced operations. He proves to be a free negro, residing at Charlestown, Mass. I believe he has now run away, leaving his wife to take care of *he* *alf*. *He had* an accomplice, who kept *careful*

out of sight, and whom we have not yet identified."

To correct any misapprehension on the part of any of the friends of colonization, we may here state that no appropriation of funds contributed for the general purposes of this Society has ever been made towards the purchasing of slaves, nor can any be thus appropriated. Frequent

applications have been made to us for aid by the friends of slaves, and sometimes by slaves themselves; but we have invariably answered such applicants, by stating, that the constitution and policy of this Society forbid such a disposition of any of its funds.

ED. REPOSITORY.

Letters from R. E. Murray.

GREENVILLE, LIBERIA,

July 8, 1853.

DEAR SIR:—The emigrants by the brig *Zebra* are doing well.—There have been four deaths, three of Judge Kennedy's people, and the youngest daughter of George Freeman. The others, with one exception, are as well as can be expected. Dr. Brown has been in rather poor health for several weeks. I began to be quite uneasy about it, when, to my surprise, Dr. Roberts made his appearance here on the 3d instant, to remain a few days.—His arrival was quite opportune.—The Savannah expedition has been daily expected for more than a fortnight. Now, we will look for it by the end of July.

Our country is on the advance.—The oil trade is pretty brisk. Rice will soon begin to be brought in; besides, some of the farmers have planted tolerably large patches of it, and are encouraged to extend their operations next dries. Coffee and cocoa are beginning to claim more attention than formerly; and the sugar cane will not be neglected. Cotton of an excellent quality has been raised on my farm, sufficient to induce me to extend the patch, especially as there is a small demand for it, to supply our weav-

ers. I can say without fear of contradiction, our country is steadily improving. The native trade is rather better now than it has been for years. However, it is not to the native trade that I look for the true prosperity of the country.—'alm oil and camwood are not contemptible articles of trade; but we must add the produce of our own farms to the commerce of Liberia.

Accept my sincere thanks for copies of the Repository and Mr. Miller's speech on exploration and recognition. It has awakened serious thoughts in my mind, as to the cause of the apparent unwillingness evinced by the United States Government to recognize our independence. It may be because we did not wade through seas of blood to obtain this boon; but I think this cannot be; the difficulty is in something else, over which we have no control. However, I hope God will bless my free country, whether the United States Government recognise us or not. We are truly grateful to our friends in America for their kind efforts in this matter, and trust that time will bring it about.

Yours truly,

R. E. MURRAY.

Rev. W. McLain.



GREENVILLE, LIBERIA,  
August 5, 1853.

DEAR SIR:—The good Barque *Adeline* made her appearance off our harbor on Sunday, the 31st ult., and anchored about 3 o'clock P. M. Her arrival caused quite an excitement in our town, which is distinguished for the order and quiet that prevail on the Lord's day. She commenced unloading Monday by times. There are three or four of the emigrants in rather poor health. We will do all in our power for them. Be assured, sir, every attention will be paid to their comfort.

We have completed the unloading of the *Adeline* in four days and a half. Everything was landed in good order, and all parties satisfied. The emigrants appear pleased with their new home.

The mill company met yesterday, and measures were adopted which I trust will enable us to prosecute the enterprise profitably. You have sent us a sawyer, Mitchell Clark, who promises to be of service to us.

Yours truly,  
R. E. MURRAY.

Rev. W. McLain.

#### Present to the Liberian Government.

WE learn from a letter recently received from Monrovia, that *one thousand stand of arms* had been received at that place—a present from the French Government to the Republic of Liberia; and that another vessel was expected soon to

arrive, with other accoutrements to fully equip one thousand men. This presents practical evidence of the friendly disposition of the French Government towards the young Republic.

#### Observance of the Sabbath by Native Africans.

MR. BROOKS of the Mendi Mission writes that he has become acquainted with a tribe of the Mendi Nation, living back of the colony of Liberia, who observe the Christian Sabbath. "By visiting that colony, for the purpose of trade, they have received and carried the custom of Sabbath-keeping home with them, and now they say the whole tribe

work six days and rest on the Sabbath. A violation of this rule is punished by fine. Two of this tribe have been with me a few days, from whom I learned these facts, and that the habit is so strong that neither of the men had missed their reckoning, although they had been traveling for many weeks among a Sabbath-breaking people."

#### Horrible African Custom.

THE subjoined extract from a work recently prepared by Mr. Beecham with reference to the tribes on the gold coast, a few hun-

dred miles from Cape Palmas, will illustrate how essential it is to send out quickly an influence which the Gospel alone can exert:

Not only in the capital, but at several other places, the king presented fetish offerings in furtherance of the undertaking. According to the account of those transactions which Dupuis received from a native, it appears that the monarch, in the first instance, collected together his priests and proceeded to consult the gods by a succession of human sacrifices. After fifty persons—thirty-two males and eighteen females—had perished, the royal council decided that the answers returned by the priests were unsatisfactory. The king was then directed to make a custom at the sepulchres of his ancestors; and when the blood of many hundreds of human victims had been shed, the priests announced that the wrath of the adverse deities was appeased, and that they were at length disposed to favor the arms of the king.

In the independent states in the interior, the funeral customs of the rich and great exhibit spectacles of the most horrifying barbarity. In some cases many of the wives, and in others a great number of slaves, are, on these occasions, sent after the deceased, to enable him to maintain his proper rank in another world. At the instant when a king

of Dahomey dies, a dreadful scene takes place in the palace. The wives of the deceased monarch begin to break and destroy his ornaments, and everything valuable belonging to themselves, and then to kill each other. When Adahunzun died, two hundred and eighty of his wives thus perished before his successor could arrive at the palace and put a stop to the carnage: and, at the funeral of the deceased king, all these victims were buried in the same grave, with six of the remaining living wives.

It would be an easy task to enlarge this horrifying picture. The religious customs of the neighboring country of Dahomey, whose barbarous monarch paves the approaches to his residence and ornaments the battlements of his palace with the skulls of his victims—and the gigantic fetishtree at Badagry, the wide-spreading branches of which are laden with human carcasses and limbs—would alone furnish abundant matter for amplification. But further research is unnecessary. The reader will now be able to form a tolerably correct estimate of the nature and tendency of the popular superstition.

#### **An African Letter.**

THE negroes of the Yoruba country, in West Africa, are very fond of sending letters made up of symbols—that is, of objects intended to represent something else. Thus an olive branch is a symbol of peace. Of one such letter we shall now tell you, and a deeply interesting and curious one it is.

After the attack upon Abbeokuta by the savage king of Dahomey, in March, 1851, a Christian native, named John Baptist Dasalu, was missing. It was

feared that he had been slain. He was much regretted, as he had passed through a season of persecution with great firmness and Christian patience. John's wife, Martha, had proceeded to Badagry, to endeavor to learn some tidings of him, hoping that he might be yet alive. To her great joy, she received a letter from her dear husband; but what, think you, did it consist of? It was another of those singular letters, which the Africans so well understand. There was a stone, a

piece of charcoal, a pepper-pod, a grain of parched maize, and a piece of rag—the whole tied up in a small cloth. This explained John's condition thus;—he was quite well, and as hard or strong as a stone; his prospects were, however, very dark, like CHARCOAL, which caused him such anxiety that his body was as hot as PEPPER, sufficiently so as to roast MAIZE upon; and his CLOTH, the ordinary native garment, was no better than a RAG. His poor wife, we are told, although much dis-

tressed at her husband's captivity among the bloodthirsty Dahomians, yet bears her trial with Christian resignation and patience. Poor John's faith is sorely tried, as we gather from the touching description of his feelings and trials conveyed in these curious symbols. We are glad to know that means are being taken to redeem him from the hands of the Dahomians, so that we trust that he may be restored to his anxious wife and Christian friends at Abbeokuta ere long.—*Ch. Miss. Juv. Inst.*

**Receipts of the American Colonization Society,**

*From the 15th of October, to the 15th of November, 1853.*

**MAINE.**

By Rev. Dennis Powers :—  
*Portland*—Rev. W. T. Dwight, D. D., \$5; Wm. Chase, \$3; Edward Gould, S. Chase, S. L. Carleton, Mr. Jose, A. L. Hobson, each \$2; Miss Martin, Mrs. Woodward, each \$1. 20 00  
*Biddford*—Hon. Wm. P. Haines, \$10; Thomas W. Cole, Wm. Berry, J. Buckingham, Deacon Asa Clarke, Lydia March, Dr. Alvin Bacon, Sam'l L. Boynton, Dea. Haskill, Mary Morrell, Tristram Hooper, Joanna Morton, Augustus Morton, Benj'n Mosher, James Smith, Dr. Geo. W. Pierson, J. M. Philbrook, J. K. Lincoln, Geo. O. Burnham, J. W. Goodwin, Jeremiah Plummer, E. P. Emery, McKenney & Bowers, Ellison Learey, Gen. G. C. Warren, each \$1; Levi Loring, Jr., A. H. Jellison, Francis L. Rounds, John K. Gilpatrick, Samuel Vance, each 50 cents; Mrs. Morrill, 25 cents; Susan Morton, 12½ cents. 36 87½

56 87½

**NEW HAMPSHIRE.**

By Rev. Dennis Powers :—  
*Concord*—Dea. S. Morrel, Dr. W. Bouton, each \$1. 2 00

**VERMONT.**

Collection for the Vermont Colonization Society, for October, 1853, by Rev. Wm. Mitchel :—

*Charlotte*—Congregational Church. 12 12;  
*Cuttingsville*—J. B. Story, Alvin Johnson, each 50 cents; Wm. Dodge, and James Huntoon, each 25 cents. 1 50  
*Mount Holly*—Cushing Barrett, Rev. C. A. Stevens, Leander Derby, Mrs. Laura Dickerman, J. Crowley, each \$1; Benj'n Parker, \$1 12½; Mrs. S. Hemenway, Alson White, Mrs. A. White, each 50 cents; E. R. Fay, Luther Tarbell, Mrs. A. Crandall, Alva Horton, W. H. Newell, each 25 cents. 8 57½  
*Richmond*—Rev. Zenas Bliss, J. A. Hall, A Friend, Mrs. J. A. Rockwood, Mrs. J. A. Maynard, each \$1; R. Nims, 50 cents. 5 50  
*Bennington*—Congregational Ch. 10 55  
*Salisbury*—J. Prout, Mark Renny, each \$1; Mrs. G. W. Barrows, 90 cents; Others, 85 cents; Wm. Rustin, 50 cents; M. L. Severance, 25 cents. 4 50

43 5

**MASSACHUSETTS.**

By Rev. J. N. Danforth :—  
*Boston*—J. W. Gates, to constitute himself a life member of the American Col. Society. 20 00  
*Pittsfield*—South Con. Church, \$20.29; Methodist E. Church, \$11.13. 31 42

61 4

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. J. Orcutt :—  
*Greenwich*—Miss Sarah Lewis, Miss Sarah Mead, Augustus Mead, Th. A. Mead, each \$10; Zenas Mead, R. W. Mead, Mrs. Huldah Mead, R. W. Steele, ea. \$5; Zaccheus Mead, L. P. Clarke, each \$3; Lot Mead, J. A. Close, Joshua Reynolds, Charles H. Seaman, each \$2; P. Button, \$2.50; W. H. Mead, Jared Reynolds, Miss Hannah Mead, Mrs. Hannah Mead, Miss Amanda Mead, Capt. Lyon, S. Mead, J. E. Brush, T. H. Mead, Edward Mead, J. Brush, each \$1; C. Husted, D. S. Mead, each 50 cents; S. M. Mead, 25 cents. 86 75  
*Stamford*—T. Davenport, \$10; N. E. Adams, Miss Sarah Ferris, each \$5; T. Spencer, R. L. Gay, R. E. Rice, Rev. J. Hoyt, each \$2; Cash, E. A. Lawrence, Cash, L. L. G. Whiting, each \$1; to constitute Rev. James Hoyt a life member of the A. C. S.; E. Masewood, J. Ferguson, Mrs. Geo. Brown, Geo. Elder, each \$5; R. Swartwout, D. R. Satterlee, each \$2; Mrs. M. E. Rogers, H. Warner, each \$1. 58 00  
*Meredon*—Collection in M. E. Church, \$40, to constitute Edmund Parker a life member of the A. C. S.; Collection in the Baptist Church, \$25, in part to constitute Rev. Harvey Miller a life member of the American Col. Society. 65 00  
*New Haven*—E. Bushnell, \$1; Collection in St. John's Street, M. E. Church, \$20. 21 00  
*Bridgeport*—Eben Fairchild. 10 00  
*Westport*—Morris Ketchum. 25 00  
*New London*—Hon. Th. W. Williams. 50 00  
*Hartford*—C. Nichols. 10 00

NEW JERSEY.

*Elizabethtown*—Collection in Rev. Dr. Murray's Church, by Jas. Earl, Esq. 31 52  
*Cape May*—Collection in Visitor's Church, \$10.60; Collection in Cold Spring Church, \$11, by Rev. J. N. Danforth. 21 60

327 75

53 12

DELAWARE.

By Rev. J. N. Danforth :—  
*Wilmington*—E. W. G., C. J. Du. P., G. G. L., each \$10; J. B. L., G. W. L., R. D. H., H. F. A., E. G. B., E. B., V. Du. P., W. G. L., S. McC., Cash, each \$5; Various donations, \$11.50; Professor Loomis, for self and young ladies of the Institute, \$6.27; J. S., towards constituting President Pierce a Life Director of the A. C. S., \$20; First Presbyterian Church, to constitute their Pastor, Rev. S. R. Wynkoop, a life member of the A. C. S., \$32. 149 77  
*New Castle*—Rev. J. B. S., Mrs. S., Miss E. B., each \$5; J. J., \$3; D. G., \$2; Mrs. J., G. W. T., each \$1; Collection in Meth. E. Church, \$3.68. 25 68  
*St. Georges*—Collection in Presbyterian Church, \$16. 16 00  
*Smyrna*—Collection in Meth. E. Church, \$6.46; Collection in Presbyterian Church, \$17.16. 23 62  
*Dover*—Collection in Presbyterian Church. 15 69  
*Newark*—Coll. in M. E. Church. 5 17  
*Port Penn and Dracoyers*—Presbyterian Churches, \$15.60; Meth. E. Church, \$2.01. 17 61  
*New Castle County*—A friend to the Cause. 50 00

303 54

MARYLAND.

*Montgomery Co.*—From a Lady. 100 00  
 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

By Rev. J. N. Danforth :—  
*Washington City*—Hon. J. Campbell, P. M. General, \$50, J. A., A. McC., M. H. W., each \$5, towards constituting President Pierce a Life Director of the A. C. S., \$65; Rev. J. C. Smith, \$2. 67 00

VIRGINIA.

*Sussex County*—Part of a legacy left the Am. Col. Soc., by Frances Anderson, deceased, of Sussex County, by A. Aldridge, Administrator. 50 00  
*Alexandria*—By Rev. J. N. Danforth :—J. L. K., D. B. S., each \$5; E. H., \$2.50; towards constituting President Pierce a Life Director of the American Colonization Society. J. L., B. F. W., W. B., B. H. L., J. D., A. W. jr., R. 12 50

G. V., J. B. D., P. E. H.,  
each \$5..... 45 00

197 50

## OHIO.

By John C. Stockton, Esq:—  
Collections in *Dresden* and *Muskingum Turnship*. *Muskingum County*, and in *Coshocton* and *Roscoe, Coshocton County*, to wit: From Washington Adams, and W., and I. I. Johnston, each \$5: Wm. H. Cox, S. Rambo, W. Johnston, W. Ferguson, and Dr. W. Johnston, each \$2: Mrs. Ingals, E. Adams, O. Dorsey, J. McDonald, H. Copeland, Dr. Akers, Dr. DeKerson, S. Copeland, R. H. Degan, I. H. Eather, W. R. Henderson, T. Osborn, W. Johnston, G. Copeland, J. Dorsey, S. McCann, Senr., S. McCann, Junr., S. Frazier, V. Weiss, J. Culens, Manning, W. McDonald, W. George, B. Cole, A. Cooper, J. Gorsuch, Hamerick House, Hon. Shaw Simmons, B. F. Sells, G. F. Cassingham, J. Irvine, W. M. Stone, Hon. Thomas S. Campbell, George Crawford, Wm. Samble, J. Hay, A. R. Hillier, G. E. Conway, A. T. Waling, C. D. Jones, of the American House, I. A. Pearson, B. F. Wasson, J. Dwyer, Wm. McFarland, Rev. P. H. Jairo, H. J. Matthews, H. Cartwright, Hon. D. Spangler, J. H. R. Hay, M. G. Williams, J. D. Pugh, General J. Biens, J. Biens, G. Bagnal, Junr., J. Curran, C. Basset, J. L. Renley, W. McClintick, W. Rhea, J. C. Harrison, Wm. A. Paw, J. B. Hart, Wm. Weiss, Dr. Samuel Lee, and Dr. A. L. Cass, each \$1; H. Farmer, J. C. Wallace, John Jackson, O. F. Edwards, A. Slaughter, E. T. Lovett, Thomas R. Peyton, Rev. B. Y. Seabird, R. A. McIntire, Joshua Norman, George Pepper, Mrs. Susan Milo Miller, A. Grant, (of Dresden,) Dr. Edwin Sapp, Jacob Waggoner, A. T. Bowers, S. F. and B. F. Baker, R. M. Haskins, and Helen McClarron,

each 50 cents; Captain E. Taylor, 75 cents; B. Hare, 30 cents; Enos Devon, Abraham Cross, and F. Manning, each 25 cents, J. Sisk, 20 cents...  
*Gilpeville*—Abner Wasson, \$70; of which sum \$30 are to constitute Mrs. Lucie Hicks, of Brunswick County, Virginia, a life member of the American Colonization Society.....  
*Springfield*—Samuel Barnett.....

Total Contributions.....\$12

## FOR REPOSITORY.

VERMONT.—*Pittsford*—Amos Cropp, to August, 1854, \$1.  
*West Milton*—Arthur Hanning, to September, 1853, \$2.....  
MASSACHUSETTS.—*Westfield*—Mrs. Harriet Adams, Ex. of Daniel Adams, deceased, to July, 1853, \$6; Mrs. Harriet Adams, to July, 1854, \$1. *Gut*—Mrs. Jerusha Ann Marble, to October, 1854, \$1.....  
CONNECTICUT.—*Greenwich*—Thos. A. Mead, to July, 1853, \$2; Zenas Mead, to January, 1854, \$1; Joseph Brush, to July, 1854, \$1.....  
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—*Washington City*—John Oliver, for Repository for 1853, \$1.....  
VIRGINIA.—*Charlottesville*—Nicholas Richmond, for Repository, to October, 1854, \$1.  
*White Sulphur Springs*—Newton Harris, to October, 1854, \$1.....  
NORTH CAROLINA.—*Marathon*—John W. Southall, to September, 1853.....  
TENNESSEE.—*Strawberry Plain*—Andrew Wilkinson, to November, 1854, \$1.—*Brubaker's P. O.* Charles Chandler, to November, 1854, \$1.....  
OHIO.—*Short Creek*—Estate of Wm. Wiley, by Wilson Wiley, for Repository to September, 1853.....

Total Repository.....

Total Contributions.....

Total Legacies.....

Aggregate Amount.....



