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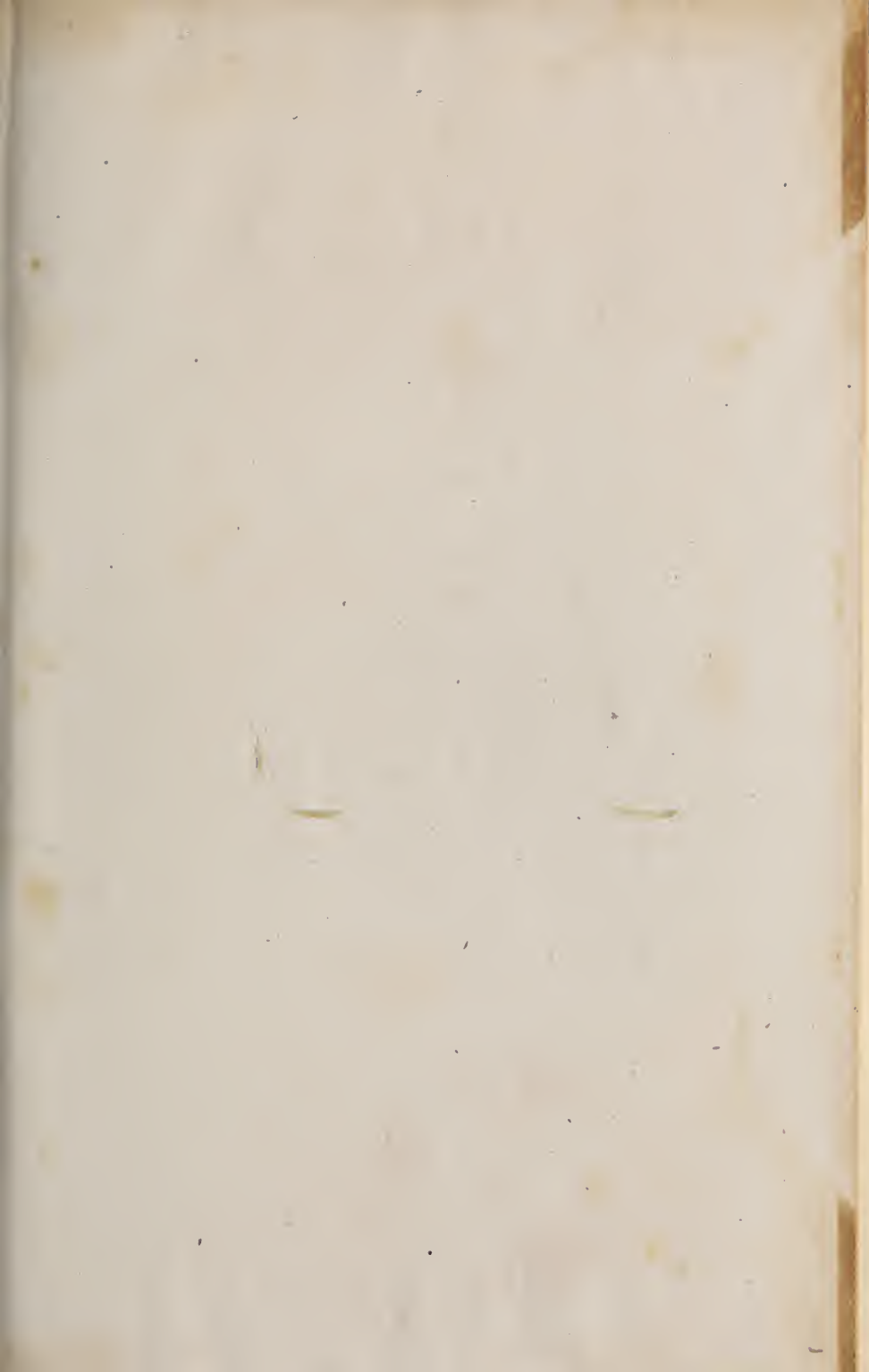
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THE

# AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

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Vol. xxxvii.]

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER, 1861.

[No. 11.

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GENERAL WALTER JONES,

THE LAST OF THE FOUNDERS OF THE AMERICAN  
COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

With profound veneration and grief we record the decease of the last of the Founders of this Institution—one intimately associated in this great work with men illustrious for wisdom, patriotism and philanthropy—Judge WASHINGTON, (its first President,) with MERCER, HARPER, KEY, CALDWELL, MARSHALL, and RANDOLPH, WEBSTER and CLAY. These great men saw the comprehensive benevolence of the scheme they proposed, and that it operated for good in all directions, and without assignable limit. They sought to plant on sure foundations, in a remote and barbarous quarter of the earth, a free and Christian State, destined to increase in numbers, knowledge, wealth, and power, while the world shall stand.

Favored beyond most of his eminent friends, co-operating with him in this enterprise, General JONES was permitted to see before his departure the fruit of the seed they planted, and hear announced the rise and independence of a Christian Republic on the Coast of Africa, acknowledged and respected by many nations. Thus early were his anticipations realized, and while in old age, his eye still undimmed and his natural force unabated, he rejoiced to hail that “Orient Star,” which he long before predicted, revealing to a race “scattered and peeled, meted out and trodden down,” the highest hopes and destinies of man.

The closing hours of General JONES were marked by profound humility and submission to the Divine will, and an earnest hope that through Grace his sufferings would contribute to an entire regenera-

tion of his nature and his participation in the Eternal Life and immortal inheritance of "the Just made perfect."

At a meeting of the Bar and officers of the Courts of the District of Columbia, on the 16th of last month, RICHARD S. COXE, Esq., was called to the chair, and in a very pertinent and eloquent address expressed his estimation of the deceased, his friendship and admiration, which gathered strength during an intimacy of almost forty years. Said Mr. Coxe:

"At the period of my first acquaintance with our lamented friend, he was in the full meridian of his professional glory. For years at the bar of the Supreme Court he maintained a high position among the eminent lawyers of the day. He had been the associate of Dexter and Rawle, of Tilghman, Dallas, and Duponceau, of Pinkney and Stockton, and others equally distinguished. Marshall, Washington, and their associates, presided on the bench. Before that august tribunal causes of the deepest importance, involving principles in every department of the law, were discussed by those giants of the day, and the foundations of constitutional, commercial, and public law, as adapted to our institutions, were then firmly established, and the noble structure of American jurisprudence under which we still live was erected. Subsequently Mr. Jones had as his competitors in this glorious field, a Webster and a Wirt, a Binney and an Emmet, and an Ogden, with others whose names are familiar to all professional ears. In these scenes, and with such rivals, it would have been a sufficient honor to have even couched a lance, and not inglorious to have sustained a defeat. General Jones, however, contended against such adversaries on a footing of equality. He was *par inter pares*.

Think you, my younger brethren, that such eminence was attained only by means of a high order of intellect and lofty genius? However gifted in these respects he was acknowledged to be, he had been a persevering and laborious student. His professional acquirements were various, accurate, and profound. He was equally familiar with the venerable common law, with equity jurisprudence, with the civil code, and international law. In brief, he was a deeply read, accomplished lawyer.

In combination with studies of a strictly professional character, General Jones was a ripe and good scholar. In his splendid efforts at the bar, his logical and learned arguments were illustrated and embellished by the most felicitous allusions to the most illustrious authors of ancient or modern times, to the writings of the poets and the philosophers, to historians and men of science. The beauties with which he thus adorned his arguments never obscured or enfeebled the power of his logic.

A Virginian by birth, educated in his native State, living at a period when our national institutions were in a state of formation or progress in development and consolidation, familiar from his youth with many of the eminent statesmen of that eventful period, his matured judgment and ripened experience made him a sound constitutional lawyer. On terms of personal intimacy in early life with Madison, equally so in after years with Clay, accustomed to the expositions of Marshall and his coadjutors, General Jones was an unswerving patriot, devoted to the Federal Union and the Constitution, on which that Union could in his judgment alone permanently rest. His language in the last conversation

I had the pleasure of holding with him has made an indelible impression on my memory. It occurred within the last few months. Aware of his Virginia predilections, and knowing that he had numerous friends and connexions who had taken sides with the South in the calamitous strife which now convulses the nation, I was solicitous to learn from his own lips his sentiments in regard to the momentous topics of the day. In answer to my inquiries he responded with all his usual energy and decision. Mr. Coxe, he said, I am a true Virginian. I was born in Virginia, grew up in Virginia, was educated in Virginia, nearly all my associates, friends, and interests, have been in Virginia; but, sir, I hold the present movements in that State, the efforts made to overthrow the Government and Constitution of the Union, as a double treason—a treason to the United States and to the Commonwealth of Virginia. He then expressed in the strongest language his devotion to the Union, the Constitution, and the Laws. This is nearly the identical language in which this venerable man addressed me. These to me his last words confirmed me in my long-established faith that Walter Jones was a true patriot.

I cannot close this brief and imperfect sketch without a distinct reference to another feature in the character of our lamented friend. Gifted as he was by his Creator with an intellect the superior of which it has never been my fortune to encounter, all who knew him well will admit that he had a heart as large as was his mind. We all have witnessed the exhibition of this amiable characteristic of our friend. His intercourse with his brethren of the bar, not less with the youngest than the eldest, was uniformly marked by courtesy and kindness. The small altercations which will occasionally occur in our professional intercourse, never left a permanent feeling of unkindness. His numerous relatives and friends—the poor, the oppressed, and the destitute—ever experienced the same, I may call it, tenderness of manner. After a long and active life, in constant intercourse with men of all shades and varieties of character, he has, it is believed, not left behind him one who entertains towards him a hostile or even unfriendly feeling. From the bottom of my heart, then, I can truly say of General Walter Jones—for myself personally, and I trust for many who hear me—I revered him as a lawyer, I admired him as a scholar, I confided in him as a patriot, I loved him as a man.”

Messrs. Fendall, Marbury, Carlisle, Davidge and Redin, were appointed a committee to report a suitable expression of the views of the meeting. Subsequently Mr. Fendall presented for consideration the following report:

“In assembling together at this moment of deep emotion, we feel that any endeavor to give fit utterance to our thoughts must be vain. ‘The glory hath departed from’ us. It has pleased the Great Ruler of the Universe to terminate the life on earth of him whom for more than half a century successive professional generations of the Washington bar have themselves regarded, and have held up to their countrymen, as the model of a great lawyer, an orator in the highest class of forensic eloquence, an accomplished scholar, a true patriot, a good citizen, and a kind friend. We have ourselves witnessed, our fathers have described to us, and we have delighted to describe to our children, exhibitions of his mental power, which we feel a just pride in believing are not excelled in the annals of any forum, local or national, American or foreign.

Though his life had been prolonged far beyond the ordinary limit, and though physical infirmities had for many years withdrawn him from the active duties of the profession; yet so fresh, so vivid is the image of the past, so thick is the throng of rushing recollections, that we feel as if he were snatched from us in the midst of some glorious exertion of his genius, in the full blaze of his fame, like the sun in his noonday splendor suddenly eclipsed. From the sense of darkness and loneliness which creeps over us, we seek to escape by recalling some of the traits which we have seen, or which tradition has preserved, of the mighty intellect whose magic spell death only could break. In fond imagination we see our departed friend before us, enforcing some principle of constitutional law of deep import to his country, and bringing to the "height of his great argument,"

———"all the reasoning powers divine  
To penetrate, resolve, combine;  
And feelings keen and fancy's glow;"——

a logic severe and subtle; the most captivating elocution, though little aided by gesture; rich, but never redundant illustrations, drawn from extensive and various reading, hived in a memory singularly retentive, and always applied with accurate judgment and in pure taste. We see him discussing a perplexed case, driven from one point to another, and at length, after an exhausting contest of many days, seeking refuge and finding victory in some new position. We see him engaged in some subordinate topic of civil rights of no intrinsic importance, but clothed with dignity by the same earnest exertion of his high endowments. We call to mind the time when there were giants in the land—the days of Wirt, Pinkney, Webster, Tazewell, Dexter, Emmet, and other bright names—and we see our departed friend and associate their admitted peer, and the chosen champion against one or more of them in many a well-fought field, descending from the wars of the Titans to this forum, here to do battle, with all his strength, for some humble citizen in some humble cause; and often too with no other reward than the consciousness of doing good and the gratitude of his client. His heart ever warmed to resist injustice; his spirit ever kindled against the arrogance of power; his ear was never deaf to the cry of the oppressed. We see him again, thrown suddenly into a cause with imperfect, perhaps not any, knowledge of the facts, and by the exercise of the faculty of abstraction, which he possessed in so wonderful a degree, study and master the whole case while in the act of speaking. We feel that achievements so hazardous could be possible to a mind only of extraordinary native energy, and of which the faculties had been brought, by habits of constant discipline, into absolute subjection to the will of its possessor. It was this faculty of calling into instant action all the resources of an intellect so vigorous, so acute, so comprehensive, so fertile, so abundant in the learning of his profession, so familiar with general science and literature, which led one of his most illustrious competitors to remark that if an emergency could be supposed in which an important cause had been ruled for immediate trial, and the client was driven to confide it to some advocate who had never before heard of it, his choice ought to be **WALTER JONES**.

"The moral were aptly combined with the intellectual elements in the character of the deceased, which constitute it a professional model. Though a close, and sometimes subtle, he was always a fair, reasoner. Magnanimous in his pre-eminence, he was placable, when the momentary irritations incident to



forensic discussion had subsided; candid in construing the motives and conduct of others; a courteous, and, to the younger members especially of the bar, a liberal adversary.

“The Reports of the Supreme Court are the chief of the several imperfect records of his fame. In them may be seen distinct, however faint, traces of a master mind. But it was in the social circle, as in the case of Dr. Johnson, that its characteristics were most conspicuous. The ‘careless but inimitable’ beauties of his conversation gave delight to every listener. A stenographer might have reported it with the strictest fidelity, and yet nothing would have been found to deserve correction. His most casual remark was in a vein of originality, and couched in terms terse, succinct, sententious, and of the purest English. He always used the very word which was most appropriate to the thought; and, as has been said of another, every word seemed to be in its proper place, and yet to have fallen there by chance. An habitual student of the philosophy of language in general, and of the English language in particular, he was impatient of the pedantries and affectations which he saw defiling his mother tongue. No writer nor speaker had a keener sense of the force of the English idiom: nor Swift, nor Chatham, nor Junius, knew better that words are things.

“His local situation alone prevented opportunities for his engagement, had he desired it, in the public councils. The only public employment of a permanent character which he ever accepted, was that of Attorney of the United States for the District of Potomac in 1802, and for the District of Columbia in 1804, under appointments from President Jefferson, and which he resigned in 1821. To the honor and true interests of his country he clung with a devotion beginning in boyhood and continuing fervid to his dying hour. Born early enough to have known personally the Father of his Country, he revered the name of Washington, and was among the foremost and most earnest in the pious enterprise of erecting a national monument to his memory. In early youth the deceased was in habits of association with the great chiefs of the Revolutionary era, and of that immediately following it. He was the political disciple of Madison, and the cherished friend of that virtuous statesman, as he was also of Marshall and of Clay. His knowledge of the history of his country, derived from personal intercourse and observation as well as from reading, was ample and accurate. Public spirited, he was prompt, even in his busiest years, to co-operate in enterprises and establishments, civil and military, having for their object the public good. As one of the founders and leading spirits of the American Colonization Society, his name will ever be revered by all to whom patriotism and philanthropy are dear.

“We could linger long to contemplate the image of our illustrious friend in the walks of private life; to dwell on his many virtues; on his sincerity, his manliness, his benevolence; on the affectionate kinsman, the faithful friend, the warm heart, and the open hand. But time warns that we must hasten to our mournful office of consigning a great and good man to that tomb from which we humbly trust he is to rise to a blessed eternity.

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“Resolved, That, in testimony of our respect for the memory of the deceased, this meeting will in a body proceed from the court-room to attend his funeral, at one o’clock this afternoon, and will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

“*Resolved*, That the Chairman of this meeting be instructed to present these proceedings to the Circuit, District, and Criminal Courts of the District of Columbia, at their next several sessions, and to request that the same may be entered on the minutes of the said Courts.”

The report and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. DAVIDGE, it was unanimously

*Resolved*, That the secretary of this meeting be instructed to cause these proceedings to be published in the newspapers of the city, and that the chairman be instructed to transmit a copy of them to the family of the deceased.

RICHARD S. COXE, *Chairman*.

JOHN A. SMITH, *Secretary*.

## AFRICAN EXPLORATIONS.

### *Yoruba and Núpe.*

The United States may require, for the benefit of our colored population, most of the Western Coast of Africa. It is wise, then, for our Government to explore, and as far as practicable obtain possession of all eligible and available points. Some years ago, we called the special attention of our Government to the commercial advantages of Lagos and the district of Yoruba, and to our reason to think that England was already adopting measures to add to her treasures the resources of that fruitful and half civilized country. Through the efforts of our ships of war and our African agency a vast and invaluable amount of information may be acquired at little or no expense, and stations most advantageous for African colonization be ascertained. In this number we give extracts from recent explorations, and trust they will receive public attention. The people of color now free in this country and those who may become so, are qualified to be the benefactors of their African kindred, and to establish a Government and build up the Church of God over the vast extent of the African continent. These are events full of benevolence and moral grandeur, which now, more than in any former day, we may anticipate.

A writer in the *New York Colonization Journal* for this month, states that—

“English papers contain the text of a treaty recently made with the King of Lagos, for the cession of the isle and port of Lagos to the British Government. This announcement at first glance appears to be of little significance; but it affords another evidence of the energy and sagacity of the Government of Great Britain in fixing

upon the most important points of the African coast, to develop and profit by the commerce which that part of the world is destined to pour into the lap of civilization. Lagos is situated on an island forming a delta at the mouth of the river Ogun, (which flows into the Bight of Benin,) about a thousand miles east of Monrovia. It is in fact the key to the great Yoruba country, populous and fertile, lying not far from one hundred miles from the seaboard, in the interior. The African Civilization Society, co-operating with other organizations in the United States, have for many months past been engaged in directing attention to this part of the continent, as offering the highest attractions to the colored emigrant, and because affording such prospects for successful enterprise in the departments of commerce and agriculture. Mr. Bowen, the veteran Baptist Missionary from Charleston, S. C., who in the year 1857 published a small work descriptive of the Yoruba kingdom, was one of the earliest friends of Africa to appreciate the value of that district of country for colonization purposes. No part of the kingdom is much more than one hundred miles from the sea on one side, or the river Niger on the other. 'Its position in regard to the sea and the Niger,' says Mr. Bowen, 'its healthiness, and the facilities with which roads may be constructed, all conspire to make it one of the most important portions of the African continent. If colonized by civilized blacks from America, and properly conducted, it would soon command the trade of all Central Africa, of which it is the key.' Several of the Yoruba towns are represented as surprisingly large and populous. Abbeokuta has some 60,000 inhabitants; Illorin 70,000; Awyaw, the capital, 25,000; Ibadan 70,000, etc.; and if the surrounding tribes of the same family are included, the people who speak the Yoruba language number 3,000,000. These are pre-eminently a trading people, and in all respects superior to the natives of the coast. 'Here, at the present moment,' says Mr. Bowen, 'are millions of people, every one of whom may have something to sell, and desire something to buy.' The caravan trade, of which a large part concentrates at Ilorin, is valued at several million pounds sterling, there being sometimes in a single company of these itinerant merchants, two or three thousand persons. The industry of the people, too, is spoken of as one of the most remarkable and unexpected facts brought to light by modern exploration. No wonder that England has discovered the possible advantage to be derived from the acquisition of Lagos island, from which this favored region is accessible. From the latter point, steamers are already in regular communication with other ports on the coast, for the transmission of passengers, merchandise, and mails; and the United States is happy to avail itself of the facilities thus afforded for the conveyance of the mails to our squadron stationed in those parts. England neglects no means by which African trade may be fostered, while the United States adopts a policy better calculated to repel and discourage."

We now present portions of the report of an English gentleman's journey through Yoruba and Nupe in 1858.

[From the Royal Geographical Journal.]

*JOURNEY IN THE YORUBA AND NUPE COUNTRIES IN 1858:*

By DANIEL J. MAY, Esq., F. R. G. S., 2d Master, R. N.

Read, June 27, 1859.

*To the Right Honorable the Earl of MALMESBURY, &c. &c. &c.*

FERNANDO PO, 13th November, 1858.

MY LORD:—I have the honor to report to your Lordship my proceedings in pursuance of Dr. Baikie's instructions to me, dated 23d May, 1858, directing me to endeavor to explore some of the less known districts in the east of the great Yoruba country.

I left the encampment on the banks of the Niger early on the morning of the 24th May, accompanied by W. Reader, a man of the Bonu district, and a carrier, a man of the adjacent district of Bede, both in East Yoruba, and through which it was probable I should pass.

My interview with the chief at Ilorin was lengthy and satisfactory, continuing the familiarity adopted between us on my previous visit, my inclination and his curiosity and interest rendering it, I hope, both useful and instructive.

Resting at Ogbawmoshaw until the morning of Monday, 31st May, I then set out for Ibadan, purposing to reach it by an eastern route, passing through a considerable town, Iwo. The first town reached was Ejebo, of a tolerable size, the approaches to which are broader and cleaner, and the town itself is also cleaner and better arranged, than is usual. I here first met a functionary called an "Ajele," a resident representative of the power to which any town is directly subject, and who takes cognizance of all public matters transpiring. In this case, as in every town which I afterwards visited and found a similar officer, I had first to see him and explain to him my business and objects, and was then by him conducted to the chief of the town. Ejebo is subject to Ibadan, and the tolls taken in the roads approaching it are appropriated by that power. The chief received me kindly, gave me a kid and a few cowries, and assigned me quarters for the night. The next day's journey was to a farmstead, Obagba, the road lying through alternations of the usual light forests or wilderness, and tortuous path through dense jungle. This place was once of considerable size, but, having been "broken" three times, has never recovered. It is now a farm to Iwo, which, on the following day (2d June,) I found to be but about 5 miles distant. Iwo is fully as large as Ogbawmoshaw, very clear and clean, houses substantially built, compounds more compact, and the chief's house quite a wonder to me. The principal novelty in it was two covered porticoes engrafted on the house, supported by thick wooden carved pillars, and forming entrance and audience halls. This style, applied to the residences of chiefs and head men, became common on my farther journey. I was much struck with the apparent paucity of men at this place; the preponderance of females is always

evident, but it seemed here to be greater than usual. In the evening I paid a more familiar visit to the chief, and made him a small present; and in leaving him and his town, left also, I think, the belief in the honesty and truth of white men and their intentions.

About 4 miles from Iwo I crossed the rocky bed of the Obba, now 2 feet deep, and about 60 yards wide; then journeying by a good road through an impenetrable forest, reached a clearance where stands the halting village "Offa;" then by a like road through like forest, reaching the village Lalupawn at 2 P. M., the end of our journey for the day.

Between Iwo and Ibadan palm trees are particularly numerous. I found this route from Ogbawmshaw to Ibadan much frequented by traders taking sheep, goats, fowls, pigeons, &c., principally from Ilorin and the northward to Ibadan market.

I venture, my Lord, to digress a moment, to remark that one of the principal objects of the journey on which I had now set out was to endeavor to open up direct communication between Lagos or the sea and the trading post at the confluence of the Kwora and Binue.

Among the many large towns in the better known parts of Yoruba, enjoying perfect independence, but paying a nominal allegiance to the king at Awyaw, Ibadan, approaching if not equal to Abbeokuta in size and extent, ranks unquestionably first in actual power: they are the soldiers, the fighting tribe of Yorubans; and of this I had perpetual and often painful evidence throughout my journey.

After passing through the cultivated ground which extends for many miles around Ibadan, and then for some miles through forests, and after accomplishing altogether I estimate S. S. E. (compass,) 15' we arrived at the river Oshun. This point is 5 or 6 miles below its confluence with the Obba, and here I found it a considerable river about 100 yards broad; we crossed in a canoe, and swam the horse. This river is the Palma of the charts, falling into the lagoon east of Lagos. It is reported to me to have many rocks in it, and that no canoes traffic on it.

Travelling about 4 miles farther southeasterly, we concluded a long day's journey by arriving at Agbom late, an interview with the Ajele and the procuring a lodging occupying the remainder of the daylight. My host was the head man next the chief, and he proved an hospitable one. The town wall of Agbom encircles a vast amount of needless ground as uncleared as that outside it. This is not peculiar to Agbom, but it was the first place I observed it: perhaps it is indicative of the expectations of its people. From Ibadan to this place the ground is everywhere strewed with mica, in the corn-fields, about the paths, and it enters into the composition of every stone. I was delayed at Agbom the whole of the 10th June, from inability to procure a single carrier.

On the morning of Friday, the 11th June, I resumed my journey, leaving Agbom about 7 A. M. A good rising road for about 4 miles brought me to the village of Itaokon. Again resuming my journey on the morning of the 12th, we passed over continuous cultivated ground, through many clusters of fan palms;

passed by or through the small towns of "Agidabo," "Bagu-bagu," and Akibidi; crossed the streams "Sasa" and "Okpa;" and finally, about 3 P. M. accomplished one desideratum of my journey by arriving at the much-talked-of town of I'fe.

I'fe, the reputed seat of idolatry, a large town occupying much ground upon pretty hills, and surrounded by others, presents now no features to render it remarkable above other Yoruban towns. It is subject to and has an Ajele of Ibadan resident. The Mahomedan religion is common in it, and it is just emerging from a fierce civil war. On the death of a late king two factions arose—a legitimist against a slave party, which perhaps may be translated aristocracy versus democracy. The "slave" party have triumphed, and, occupying generally a large section of old I'fe called Modakake, the name "I'fe" is never heard; and that which should represent it is an extensive plot of ruins. My first visit was to the Ajele, by whom I was conducted to the Modakake chief. He summoned his head men, and we had a long interview. The noise and crowd were excessive, for this was the first visit of a European, and there seemed no ability to improve the matter. Having explained my business, a long whispering and consulting took place as to what would be proper to give me. A goat, kola-nuts, and a few cowries, were presented at intervals. The old chief expressed satisfaction at my visit, gave orders about my lodging, &c., when I left, accompanied by the crowd before mentioned, after requesting permission to pay him another visit on the following day.

In consequence of some aggression, all communication between I'fe and Ilesha had been stopped for seven months; a king's messenger, however, was appointed to conduct me and hand me over to the Ilesha outpost. A youth having been with difficulty engaged as a carrier, I set out on Monday morning, the 14th June, from I'fe for Ilesha. Much caution was observed in receiving me; but having satisfied themselves that, though unusual, my visit was honest, I was received with expressions of pleasure, and hope that my journey might be the means of re-opening the communication. In the presence of the head men there, I sent a message to the Modakake chief, which I hope and think probably did aid in the matter.

A stranger, from an enemy, was not to be lost sight of. One of the head men of the village was deputed to conduct me to Ilesha, for which place, after an hour or two's delay, we set out. By sunset we were very close to the gates of Ilesha, and at a cross-road my conductor now insisted upon our stopping whilst he went forward to obtain the desired permission, &c. About half-past 7 he returned, accompanied by a messenger with a message of welcome from the authorities; so, forming a novel cavalcade, and guided by fire-sticks, we approached the town. The gates were opened with much formality, and we proceeded through the quiet, dark, and deserted streets—if paths bounded by grass ten or twelve feet high can be termed such—through sundry ditches, or along rudely constructed little bridges, to the house of a head man next the chief. Here food

was ready for us, which, in spite of extreme weariness, I was quite ready for; after which I was further conducted to the quarters appointed for me, the same as occupied by the Rev. Mr. Clarke, of the Yoruba American Mission, on his visit some months previously. . . .

Seeking information to guide me as to my farther route, I learned that a large town, Ado, lay three or four days' journey eastward, and so from its position precisely where I wanted to go. Although I could learn nothing certain on the point, I am disposed to believe that this town Ado may give a name to a stream rising near it, and be the same we know falling into the Kwora, near Idda, with a similar name. Inquiries, messages, and food, I daily received during my stay; but it was the second day after my arrival before I was summoned to an interview, and then only with the second head man before mentioned. Everything was deemed by him and a few attendant head men satisfactory concerning me, except my farther proposed journey Adowards: this they pronounced impracticable, as the army of Ibadan was then engaged particularly against that town, and then formally solaced me by telling me that I should speedily see the chief and have his determination in the matter: as I suspected I had it then in his. On the third day, about 4 P. M., the promised interview took place. The chief's house is imposing in height and size, regularly built, and really looks a palace in Africa. . . .

The chief, whose name is Owa, is a tall middle-aged man, with an elongated oval-shaped face, forbidding and indicative of bad temper, his only regal distinction farther than his raised lounge being a coronet of small white cowries on scarlet cloth about his head: the second head man, the governor of the town, was the medium of communication. The conversation was merely a repetition of that with the governor. The chief expressed himself pleased and satisfied with everything—that trade should be established between his country and white men—that white men should come to Ilesha, build a house, live and teach his people, as at other Yoruba towns—but that I should go or try to go to Ado he could not approve of; . . . but, after some remonstrance, it was granted that I might do as Mr. Clarke had done, go hence to Ila, and I had no alternative. I made the best present my means afforded: it was far from an appropriate one, and I believe that my case might have been more favorably considered had I been enabled to make timely presents to the governor and an adviser or two. I was presented with a kid and two heads (4000) of cowries; and the chief having requested and been favored with a better look at me than our positions had afforded him, the interview terminated. I found two instances here of Sierra Leone people, sometime residents of Lagos, coming here to revisit their homes and friends, and learned and saw afterwards that such is frequent. From Ilesha, Ila is situated north northeasterly about three days' direct journey; but by the route used is one of five. I wished to follow the straighter and shorter, but was not permitted.

At 6 A. M. of Friday, 18th June, 1858, I left my quarters in Ilesha, accompanied by a chief's messenger, and travelled northwesterly  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles over a fair but rugged road to a farm village—numer-

ous roads branching to farms indicating much cultivation in the vicinity. During this stage I observed an incident confirmatory of an opinion I had formed of the despotic character of the government in ajesha. Meeting a woman carrying a large calabash of palm wine, my messenger (by virtue of his office) at once appropriated it, to the chagrin and loss of, but without the least remonstrance from, the poor woman, and freely dispensed thereof to all who would, when she was permitted to carry the remainder to our halting and breakfasting place for our farther refreshment. I made a present of its value to the woman, and requested my messenger to provide no such farther supplies whilst he was with me. A second short stage brought me to the small village but large market-place of Oke-bode, where the chief's messenger left me, and rain detained me for an hour or so. Proceeding by a forest road, still north-westerly, for about 6 miles, I reached the river Oshun, over which my party and our loads were ferried piecemeal in a large calabash, pushed and guided by a walking and sometimes swimming ferryman: a little above it flows over rocks; here it is about fifty yards broad, breast deep, and flows about two knots an hour. A farther journey of about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles occupied until 3 P. M., when I arrived at Oshogbo, which I found a good-sized town, but of rude and insufficient construction. Between Oke-bode and Oshogbo is the line of division between Ijesha and Yoruba proper in this direction. A visit to the Ajele (still of Ibadan) soon procured me quarters for the night.

After having travelled from Oshogbo, I estimate E. by S.  $12'$ , at 1 P. M. I entered the town of I'bukun, now a miserable and unimportant one, which seems to have much engaged the attention of the marauding powers, having been twice destroyed during the last three or four years. The Ajele being absent in Ibadan, my interview was directly with the chief and his few councillors. I found them precisely such a party as one would expect to find in such victims of tyranny and oppression. The shattered and neglected aspect of the town, and the subdued and melancholy manners of its chief and his head men, gave me a painful idea of the effects produced by the rapacity of the two powers Ibadan and Ilorin. I had seen some of it before, and I saw more subsequently. The old chief entertained me with an account of many of the woes that had befallen him and his town, and, in spite of his misfortunes, he did not neglect to be hospitable. I was lodged in the Ajele's house, and in the evening the chief visited me, presenting me with a goat, the shedding of whose blood upon the ground at the will, if not by the hand of a white man, it was anticipated would be productive of much good to their country. I condoled with him, thanked him, and made him a small present. One grows surprised, in passing from one town to another, all victims of and oppressed by the same powers, that a system of amalgamation against the common pest should not have been formed; but, as we know, to submit is a large element of African character.

The following morning I set out from I'bukun for the next stage of my journey to Abajo. At a small town, Ohtan, we halted and breakfasted, where I paid a visit of



courtesy to the chief, who gave me a few cowries and kola-nuts.

Leaving Ohtan, we entered upon a very bad road, up and down steep hills, through cuttings of gravel and loam (peculiar to this day's journey,) over protruding masses of granite, with bushes uncut, and the road itself often invisible—torn clothes, scratched and bruised limbs, being the results—until close to Abajo, where a mass of granite, insurmountable for horses, stopped me. I walked into the town, was conducted to the house and representative of the Ajele (for here too that official was in Ibadan,) and thence, after being refreshed with palm wine, to the house of the chief, where I was well received in the midst of a very large, curious, and excited crowd; he was pleased with my visit, and satisfied with my purposes, and, after some conversation, assigned me quarters and gave me a goat. Abajo, about half the size of Oshogbo, is situated on the top of a granite hill, inaccessible for horses, except by a secret path; it is subject to, and has an Ajele of Ibadan in it; it is rude in the construction of its houses, like all the towns I visited this side (East) of Ilesha, but appears to have enjoyed much, if not entire, freedom from attack, no doubt from its difficulty of approach. I rested a day (21st June) here for the benefit of my attendants and my horse.

I left Abajo for I'la on the morning of the 22d June, descended the hill on which it stands, passed over a smaller one, and then travelled north-eastward still over hills to the village Ireshi, which was visited by Mr. Clarke; his route and my more southerly one here meeting a few hours' journey from I'la. Ireshi stands also on a hill, which we descended, still travelling north-eastward, passing over another hill, and crossing and recrossing a small stream running south-westward. About 1 P. M. I entered I'la, now the principal town of the Igbomna district, and after visiting the Ajele was duly installed in lodgings.

This district of Yoruba is small in extent, and rich in the production of cotton; the principal chief in it was he of a town, Owu, north-eastward from this, but recently he has become eclipsed by the chief of I'la. As I purposed continuing my journey in the morning, I sought and obtained an interview with the chief soon after my arrival; his house I found large, well kept, and substantial.

I told him (as I had done on all previous occasions) of our trading establishments at the confluence, and objects; the whole met with universal approbation, and a ready and cheerful assent to an inquiry I had embodied as to their wish to have "white man live among them to teach them book," &c. I was presented with a goat and two heads of cowries, but not having expected so ostentatious and official a reception, I was unprovided with a present in return; and on a subsequent comparison between my remaining stock and the journey before me, I felt it would be imprudent to attempt a remedy. Since my visit to this district of Igbomna I have heard of it being in contemplation to take measures for the promotion of the growth and trading in cotton there; that the district plentifully produces it I can affirm, but I would diffidently submit that it needs examination to prove that it is more productive than neighboring districts, or at

least sufficiently so to compensate for the superior means of transport found elsewhere in conjunction with the commodity.

I left I'la on the morning of the 23d June, after much difficulty about my loads, my poverty in presents having prevented my sufficiently cultivating the goodwill of the Ajele to obviate it. We travelled on a level road, soon merging into the usual lightly-wooded forest, with a narrow and uncut one, passing at intervals through open patches and through grass sixteen to twenty feet high, until at last emerging from this forest we burst upon an open and unusually pretty piece of country; stretching away at my right hand, a dark mass of thick forest covering a high and even range of hills; before me, and towards my left, a cluster of bright green hills, with scattered palm-trees on them; and knots of thicker bush in ravines at my feet, through which flows a small clear stream. This was my entry upon a style of country through which, and still more picturesque and charming, I afterwards travelled in the districts of Effen and Yagba.

On the 25th June I left Awton, and proceeded by a good road for two or three miles to the small town "Gogo," which we passed through. Continuing our journey, we crossed a stream "Awraw," running N. W. about 3 knots, breast deep, and 20 yards broad; were well wetted in a thunderstorm; and arrived at the gate of a town, Jeshaya, where a deep ditch, with but a narrow crooked plank across it, involved a circuit among the farms until I regained the road beyond the town. A messenger overtook me, conducting me in this circuit, which had to be immediately repeated on approaching the town of "I'ye," which is similarly unapproachable for horses. Next, arriving at the half-filled ditch of a ruined town, my horse, attempting the usual passage of horses there—down into and up out of it—worn and well tired, fell back, and, though not much hurt, caused much trouble and delay. We concluded our day's journey under an unusually hot sun, most unpleasant after a good wetting, by arriving, about 5 P. M., at E'shon, the difficulties and delays of which had been magnified to me by my having been very unwell throughout it. The road had been open and hilly, through a little forest and much long grass.

I remained at this place during Saturday the 26th June, in the forenoon of which I was summoned to E'shu at A'iedi. I found him and his assembled head men waiting for me. He pointed out to me that I could proceed towards "Ladi," which is five days' journey from E'shon, and by which I should more easily reach my friends at Rabba.

We passed out of the north gate of E'shon soon after 6 A. M. of the 27th of June: two or three rough small trees formed the only passage across the ditch, in crossing which my horse fell and became so disabled as to necessitate my walking, for which my strength was very ill adapted. Clusters of stony hills, with bright green and woody patches on them, grass of a softer character superseding the usual rank sort, careful cultivation, and boundary hedges of tall euphorbiæ, with our north-westerly and westerly horizon

bounded by a high range of land and many hills, some exceeding, I estimate, 2000 feet in height, were the features which contributed then, but which I now find in mentioning do little towards making up the un-African scenery the country about E'gbe presented. At sunset, in the midst of a thunder-storm, having journeyed I estimate 24 miles, and accomplished N. E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E. 18', I entered the town of E'gbe, situated on the slope of a hill and surrounded by other hills, in the district of Yagba.

At this place, of necessity, I rested two days. I was hospitably received into the house of the old chief.

The town I had left (E'shon) is the limit eastward of the recognized authority of Ibadan. This town (E'gbe) I found enjoying a most unusual amount of political freedom; it had no Ajele in it, and was entirely subject to no power, for which privileges the price was, tribute to its strong neighbors at E'shon, to Ilorin, and to the king of Nupe; the next town on my route I found entirely subject to, and with an Ajele of the latter in it. The old chief during my stay treated me with much kindness: he gave me a sheep, periodical messes of food, and lastly two heads of cowries. My stay here afforded me opportunities for observations, and better fitted us all for our farther journey, which we set out upon on Wednesday morning, 30th June.

About noon, having travelled, I estimate, E. N. E. 9', we arrived at a cluster of houses which, to my surprise, I found was E'jeba, a town I had expected to reach only after a long day's journey. I was comfortably lodged, and a goat, a mess of food, and a few cowries were brought to me. About 4 P. M. there was great excitement produced by the arrival of the news of a party of people belonging to a neighboring town, "A'gboro," having been attacked and carried off by a party of Ilorin people. There was much noise, arming, mounting, and sallying forth, the searching party returning soon after dark without any result. This is the occupation and mode of procedure of the army from Ilorin here, as of Ibadan and Nupe or any other power anywhere else on a marauding and slave-hunting expedition. The effects in this beautiful and productive district were lamentable to perceive; doubt, fear, suspicion, forced neglect of agriculture, stoppage of trade and communication, misery and sorrow consequent on the bitter violation of the better feelings of humanity, (and the more bitter here, where we find so much development and sensibility of the affections,) are the more prominent: the latter I was painfully brought in contact with the following day, when I passed the sad group of bereaved and mourning relatives sitting under a sacred tree. I found the strongest conviction in the minds of these people that "white man," and even I alone, if I would, had the power to eradicate this evil and "make the country good." I invariably disavowed any such power, both on my own account and that of my color, but I think I never affected their strong belief on this point.

My journey the following day (1st July) was adversely affected by this kidnapping, thus:—I set out from E'jeba with a messenger and a carrier, and we moved eastward to an E'jeba hamlet, where

they were changed, and we proceeded on another stage to an outermost hamlet, whence I found we must proceed without either. The old head-man and some dozen others, whom the small village and nearest fields supplied, accompanied us for some distance until we reached the river Oyi, where they entreated me to wait, as a large armed party were expected, with whom I might travel in safety to A'gboro. We forded the Oyi, which is the most considerable stream I met throughout my journey; it was here about 200 yards broad, 4 to 5 feet deep, flowing north-westerly, and falls into the Kwora at or very near E'gan (Egga.) Some few miles farther on my road we again crossed this river, flowing eastward this time, with a current of three knots, which made me aware of the impotence (after constant riding) of my legs by sweeping me down the stream. At the first ford the armed party (whose business to A'gboro had no reference to me) came up, and in their company we continued our journey. The road generally was level and stony, through lightly wooded country. We arrived at, examined, and passed the spot of the previous day's kidnapping, broken calabashes, torn garments, trodden grass, &c., showing us the scuffle that must have occurred; whilst here and there were traceable the paths by which some individual unfortunates had endeavored to escape their captors by running into the bush. The armed party throughout the journey were facetious, loud, and derisive of the enemies not to be seen, and who no doubt were prudently far from the spot, on whom they vehemently called, and with whom they would pretend to be fiercely fighting, stringing their bows, drawing an arrow, and rushing from their path in among the bush for this purpose, singing all the time rude songs, evidently self-laudatory. All this exhibition was intended to excite my admiration and astonishment at their prowess. About three or four miles beyond our second ford of the Oyi is the town of A'gboro, the houses of which looked like large stones on the top of a bare stony hill, in a range of hills: it is equally curious and miserable, but I was glad nevertheless to reach it after a tedious day's journey, having accomplished, however, I estimate, N. N. E. but 12'.

On the 3d July I resumed my journey, after delaying the usual time (an hour or so) whilst two young men, bows and arrows, &c., were being provided. A good road, over open, undulating country, lightly wooded, N. N. W. about 7', brought me to the ruins of the town of Ladi. From its situation on a gently sloping plain, I was afforded a most comprehensive view of it; and its contemplation during a ride quite through it afforded food for much and sad reflection. Ladi became famous as the headquarters of Dasaba after he had destroyed Rabba and wrested the government of Nupe from his half brother in 1845. It in its turn was soon after reduced to the ruins I saw it, and the usurper driven into exile.

I had looked forward to this as the termination of my land travel, expecting hence to reach Rabba in about three days per canoe. I was ferried to the island the next morning, and obtained an interview with Kuta, whom I found a fine, stout, good-looking man, and then in council with his head men. I told him where I had started from,

where I had been, and what I now wanted from him, which met with a peremptory though not uncivil announcement that I must go by land.

My kind host, the chief, said he could not furnish me either with a guide or carrier, but he himself was mounted, and accompanied me some 4 or 5 miles on my journey when I set out from Eseji the following morning, Monday, 5th July: he was a most intelligent, inquiring, and pleasant companion. I had made him a small present, and we parted with expressions of much mutual friendship. I found the road excellent, running parallel with the range of hills on our right, and generally about 3 or 4 miles from them. for the most part through corn-fields now almost ready for harvest. I halted in the small town Edeji, saw many guinea fowls about the corn, passed endless anthills, unusually high and curious in their pinnacled and turreted construction, and after having travelled, I estimate, N. N. W. 12', completed my day's journey by arriving at the small town "Nagi," lying between hills on our right and left. I was kindly received here, lodged in the house of the chief, and hospitably served.

The next morning I left "Nagi." Resuming my journey by a good and level road through almost entirely cultivated country, after making in all about N. N. W. 9', at 11 A. M. I arrived at Laboshi, a good-sized town, which had been pointed out to me as the end of my day's journey. Laboshi consists of two distinct parts, separated from one another by a small ravine and stream, across which is constructed a viaduct, about 30 feet high in the centre, quite passable for horses, and which to me was a wonder. I have nowhere else met with such a display of ingenuity; it is quite a distinguishing mark for this town. I was esteemed a great curiosity here, and during my stay was surrounded by half the population at least. A very uninteresting road, through light forest, N. N. W. 8', I estimate, took me from Laboshi to a clean and orderly-looking town, whose name I could not learn, from which south-westerly a mile or two brought me to Kudan.

Up to this point my journey cannot claim perfect novelty, the Rev. Mr. Clarke, of the American Yoruban Mission, having passed through many of the places I had visited on his visit in November, 1857.

Passing out of Igbomna, I entered the district of Efon, and reached its principal town "E'shon," or A'iedi, from which the confluence of the Kwora and Binue lies nearly due east and distant not more than 50 or 60 miles; this was the nearest approach I was able to make to that object of my journey: the difficulty and doubt of my succeeding had been pointed out to me at Ibadan, the cause assigned being the presence of a slave-hunting army in the locality I need pass through; this was now verified, the chief refusing me to proceed in that direction, his motives being, I believe, not illiberal. Up to this point the country was of much sameness of character, thickly wooded with impenetrable jungle, or at best occasionally a lighter forest, except in the vicinity of towns and habitations or where their cultivation may have extended.

I was now also about E. N. E. (true) 120' in a straight line from

Ibadan, and obliged to direct my steps to the banks of the Kwora, nearly due north of me. I passed out of Effon and entered upon country with much changed features, affording a great relief in travel; it now became, and continued, open, picturesque, and often path-like, and must be described from the parallel of  $7^{\circ}$  N., extending northward, at this distance from the river, as a beautiful hunting-ground for Ibadan, Ilorin, and Nupe, the hunted being its inoffensive and weak inhabitants; such a perversion is painful to see, and its effects are as lamentable. That part of this country which I had now reached is called "Yagba."

"Yagba" is the most productive and most beautiful district through which I passed, with the peculiarity of isolated dwellings which I nowhere else observed. Passing northward out of Yagba, I entered the territory of Nupe, (often called Takpa,) and shortly after reached "Ladi," a town famous in the modern politics of this country, now a vast extent of dreary ruins, from whence the river is distant about 5 miles. I crossed, having reached it at "Shaw," a few miles above the junction of the tributary "Lefun," and, after three days' journey on a good road, reached Rabba.

Throughout the journey I met with much consideration and hospitality at almost every place: a goat, or a sheep, and a few cowries, were given to me, even where I met comparative poverty and much depression; yet parsimony, with shrewdness and industry, are the prevailing characteristics. The latter I have always thought should be qualified by the adjective "African," for it has never been my fortune to see in Africa the quality known to us by that name.

I everywhere distinctly and impressively pointed out the efforts Her Majesty's Government were making with a view to establishing a trade and otherwise improving their country, which invariably met with approbation and a firm belief that "white man" had but to will it to effect the same.

Corn, yams, and cotton, are the principal productions, palm oil being only prepared for their own moderate consumption. The country is evidently capable of producing a vast amount of these commodities. The shea butter-tree disappears almost entirely on receding from the river.

Very contrary opinions are held as to the best time of the for travelling in "Yoruba;" some persons of long experience in the country give the preference to the months of August and September. In May and June I found these advantages: a cool and cloudy atmosphere, rarely rain in the day, and that by night rendering travelling more agreeable and refreshing, and the streams offering very little impediment from their volume. The first, in my case, was often not an advantage; it prevented, on many occasions, my obtaining desirable astronomical observations, on which head I have the honor to report to your Lordship my hope and belief that the data I have obtained will yield a reliable map of the parts I visited. My barometrical observations will, I trust, yield a chain of elevation of my route; the plateau from Abajo to I'shon is the highest above the

level of the sea I passed over. [I have since computed this to be 2000 feet above the sea.]

My brief experience prompts me to point out the absolute necessity of an ample supply of material for presents on a journey manifestly for exploration; my deficiency in this respect certainly affected me adversely on very many occasions, and I believe the results of my journey would have accorded more with my intentions had it not existed.

Finally, I would beg to bring to your Lordship's notice the hospitality, kindness, and aid I invariably received from the reverend gentlemen of the American Mission in Yoruba, as well as from those of the Church Missionary Society of England, particularly amongst whom I am indebted to the Rev. H. Townsend at Abbeokuta, and the Rev. David Hinderer at Ibadan.

I append to this report a rough preliminary map, which I intend merely as an aid to comprehension in its perusal. Sincerely trusting that my humble efforts and their at least partial success may meet your Lordship's approval,

I have the honor to be, my Lord,  
Your Lordship's most obedient servant,  
DANIEL J. MAY, 2d Master, R. N.,  
*Of the Niger Expedition.*

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*From the Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society.*

SESSION, DECEMBER, 1860.

*Announcement.*—The Chairman read a letter from Dr. Baikie, F. R. G. S., (of the Niger Expedition,) dated Bida, Nupe, 24th April last, announcing his arrival at the above place, hitherto unvisited by Europeans, and stating that he has been everywhere well received; also that he had found the country exceedingly mountainous, there being a range from 10 to 12 miles long, and 1200 to 1300 feet high, and well cultivated, the products consisting chiefly of the oil palm tree and cotton: the latter, Dr. Baikie states to be excellent.

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SESSION, 1861.

*April 8.*—The intelligence from Captain Speke is of a fortnight later date than that which has already been communicated to the Society. It informs us that he had reached the upland districts, but had not yet arrived at the Rubeho Pass. All of his Hottentot guard had suffered severely from fever, and three of them had to be sent back invalided to Zanzibar. The rest of the party appear to be well.

Captain Speke sends back numerous lunar observations for the determination of the longitude of Zungomero, and speaks of having despatched an herbarium of plants.

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*Latest intelligence from Dr. Livingstone and party in Central Africa.*

APRIL 22.—Feeling in honor bound to take the Makololo back to their own country, and disliking to remain quiet while waiting for his new steamer, Dr. Livingstone left Tete on May 16 1860, and

travelled to Sesheke, a distance of some 600 miles. During their five years' sojourn at Tete, many of the Makololo had married slave women and had families. These Dr. Livingstone had expected would be disinclined to return with him, and he repeatedly gave them their option of remaining. However, they behaved badly, for they started in his company, and afterwards ran away on the march. The route of the party lay along the north bank of the Zambesi, crossing the mountain mass in which Kebrabrasa lies, and the rivers Loangua and Kafue at their confluences, then along the fine fertile valley of the Zambese (being new ground) for about one hundred miles; then turning westward in lat.  $17^{\circ}18' S.$  up a sandy river, the Zongue, till they saw the source of the fragments of coal strewn on its bed; then ascended about 2000 feet above the Zambesi, or 3300 above the level of the sea, where there was actually hoar-frost, and descended on the other side into the great valley of the Makololo.

"On arriving here, (at Tete, September, 1860,) two days ago, we had travelled from Linyanti and back, some 1400 miles, the greater part on foot. We have thus kept faith with the Makololo, though we have done nothing else. We were swamped once, but the men behaved admirably, leaping out and swimming alongside, till we got into smooth water. In another place one canoe was upset and property lost. We then abandoned the canoes and came home on foot, thankful to say, 'All well.'"

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### AFRICAN MISSIONS.

**CORISCO PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.**—A very interesting missionary meeting was held at Alongo, Corisco, the 7th of July, of which an account is given in a letter of Rev. Wm. Clemens, of July 18th. Preparatory services took place on Saturday, and on Sabbath two precious souls were added to the church. A native presented his child for baptism. The congregation was large. It was estimated that at least forty natives sat at the Table with us. Several natives have been sent out into the surrounding country to labor in the cause of Christ. The assembly came together to pray to the Lord of the harvest for His blessing. The assembling of Christ's flock to pray for the extension of His Kingdom, is a significant fact in itself. A short time ago these same persons, who now supplicate the Throne of Grace in behalf of their dying countrymen, were bowing down to "fetishes" and worshipping devils.

**ZULU MISSION IN SOUTH AFRICA.**—The Missionary Herald for October and November contains very encouraging accounts of the condition and prospects of that mission. The missionaries having acquired the language of the country, preach with facility and are heard with attention.

LETTERS have been received from Bishop Payne, of the Episcopal Mission at Cape Palmas, to August 14, 1861, mentioning the adop-



tion of a resolution at a recent convocation: "That in the present condition of the United States, Liberians and Africans are loudly called on to support, as far as practicable, their own teachers and schools."

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## INTELLIGENCE.

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### THE SLAVE TRADE.

There can be no doubt that Mr. Buchanan cherished an earnest desire for the suppression of the slave trade. Doubtless some of our public men under his administration were far from entering into his philanthropic views—ED.

It is established, by a report made to the last Congress, that the African slave trade was carried on, during the administration of Mr. Buchanan, almost entirely in American vessels and under the American flag. From the correspondence of our Consuls in Cuban ports and on the African coast, it appears that from 1856 to 1859 a considerable amount of southern capital was embarked in this iniquitous traffic, and many of the most successful vessels were owned in New Orleans and Charleston. These were frequently officered by southern men, chiefly South Carolinians, who were thus, perhaps, preparing themselves to enter vigorously on a branch of commerce which they hoped would be at once opened to them when the destruction of the Union was accomplished, and the nations of Europe had submitted themselves to the rule of the mighty King Cotton.

But if the most successful vessels in the trade were sent from southern ports, it is a humiliating fact that of the African fleet many were fitted and owned in New York and other of our northern seaports. It is known that this infamous business was carried on at the North chiefly by foreigners, who found in our busy harbors good opportunities for concealment, and in the officers of Mr. Buchanan too often willing confederates.

The present Administration proposes to break up this business entirely; and for this purpose great care has been exercised in the selection of active and experienced men for the post of United States Marshal in the different districts of the seaboard. Marshal Murray, of this city, was for some years Harbor Master in those districts of our port where the slave traders transacted most of their business. He knows the men, and the means they take to keep out of the hands of the authorities. He vouches for it that not a single slaver has been fitted out from this port or sailed hence for the slave coast for the last two months; and he believes it quite possible to put an end to the business in New York.

We are informed that the head-quarters of those engaged in the slave trade in this city, are in South street, between Catharine and Pike slips. Here the captains and other officers gather to plan their voyages and discuss expedients for avoiding the laws. In the sailor boarding-houses of the Fourth Ward they have no difficulty in finding a class of men who are indifferent as to the character of their employment, and prepared to take the risks of a slave trip—which have been very slight for them—for the sake of large pay.

The merchants who supply the capital for this trade are scattered over the Seventh, First, Second and Fourth Wards. They usually keep men in their pay who attend to the details; and are themselves avowedly engaged in other and legitimate pursuits. But their names are well known; and the peculiar requirements of the trade are such that those in any way engaged in it will find it almost, if not quite, impossible to escape the vigilance of a faithful officer.

The United States Marshal has now on his hands five or six slave vessels, and nearly sixty persons are imprisoned in the Tombs charged with being concerned in the business. The witnesses against these prisoners have lately been removed from the Eldridge street jail to the City Prison, to prevent escapes, such as have occurred in past times, by which it was made impossible to convict well known offenders.

Hitherto the Marshals of different districts have acted separately; but it is intended that hereafter there shall be combined and organized action between them. For this purpose we learn that the Secretary of the Interior, to whom the United States Marshals report, has determined to call together in New York all those stationed on our seaboard, there to adopt such measures as may enable them to work in concert, and make the knowledge of each instantly and thoroughly available to all.

Thus we may hope at last to find our own ports cleared of the disgrace, which has so long been theirs, of harboring the greater part of the African slave fleet. With this blow struck on our shores, if Spain can be induced to take energetic measures to prevent the landing of slaves in Cuba, we might even look for a total and speedy extinction of the traffic in human flesh.—*Journal of Commerce.*

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[From the *Missionary Advocate.*]

**THE COLLEGE OF LIBERIA.**—The buildings of this institution being nearly completed, the trustees of donations for additional purposes in Liberia have made the following appointments:—Hon. Joseph J. Roberts, President of the College, is appointed Professor of Jurisprudence and International Law; Rev. Alexander Crummell, of Maryland County, Liberia, Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, and of the English Languages and Literature; Rev. Edward Welmot Blyden, of Monrovia, Liberia, Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages and Literature.

Professor Crummell, a native of New York, is now in the United States, collecting books and apparatus.

The college buildings are situated on the southwestern slope of Cape Mesurado, facing the Atlantic Ocean, and within the corporate limits of the City of Monrovia. The site was granted by the Legislature of Liberia.

—The Colonization Herald, published in Philadelphia, has the following article on the growth of cotton in Liberia—

**LIBERIAN COTTON.**—We have received a small lot of cotton grown upon the farm of Mr. Samuel H. G. Sharp, in Bassa County, Liberia. It is very clean and white, of good staple and strength. An experienced manufacturer of this city pronounces it “an excellent article, equal to good Georgia or Florida cotton.” One of our oldest cotton brokers says: “Such cotton would sell here at seventeen cents per pound readily.” Mr. Sharp emigrated a few years since from Haddonfield, N. J., and as it is believed that he has no practical acquaint-

ance with its cultivation, the cotton before us is probably produced from the native African seed, and without much, if any, culture or attention.

Africa will soon yield a vast supply of cotton. That already grown is reported to be of longer and firmer staple, more like our Sea Island cotton, than any raised in India. Every year sees an increase of arrivals in English ports of West African cotton. Ten years ago but 235 pounds were shipped; in 1859 the quantity exported was 700,000 pounds. The plant is perennial, and consequently the labor and expenses of replanting are saved. Land can be procured almost for nothing, and an abundance of free labor can be had, not exceeding one half the interest per annum upon the average cost of a field hand in the United States.

—LIBERIA SUGAR.—The sugar-cane culture has commenced with vigor. In 1853 not a grain of sugar was raised; now extensive plantations of the cane are cultivated. Some farmers have sixty acres, and one last year raised fifty-five thousand pounds. The Liberian merchants own some thirty small traders, which have been built there. They have purchased several larger vessels in the United States. The imports in 1860, at Monrovia, were valued at about \$300,000, and the exports about \$400,000.

#### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MONROVIA ACADEMY.

MONROVIA ACADEMY, JULY 29, 1861.

*To the Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society:*

DEAR SIR:—In compliance with the instructions of the Board in reference to the Monrovia Academy, I herewith send you the report of what has been done during the year.

Owing to the want of a suitable building, the primary and higher departments, for several months during our early connection with the institution, recited in the academy building. After a fair trial this was found not to work very well. The resignation of Mr. D. A. Coker, teacher of the primary department, on account of ill health, at the close of the fourth quarter for 1860, brought relief to the higher department.

This department was regularly opened on the first of October with eighteen scholars. Having consulted with the principal, Rev. Madison M. Clark, A. B., stating that we were deficient in books, he judged best to have them review Arithmetic and English Grammar, which it was thought would perfect their acquaintance with what they had gone over in schools before, equalize their qualification, and form a good basis for entering upon higher studies, at the same time forward to the United States an order for the books that were needed. These did not come to hand until May last.

The sudden departure of Rev. M. M. Clark has thrown upon me all the responsibilities of the work, added to the duties of the principalship. Notwithstanding, his views in reference to the studies, times for giving vacation, and grade of scholars to be admitted, have been fully followed.

Since October accessions have been made from eighteen to twenty-seven, thirty being the number for which we have conveniences. Of these twenty-seven, (ten of whom are select scholars,) the average standing (making five hundred the maximum,) is four hundred and ten. One, Charles S. Mitchell, a lad of much promise, has died in the triumphs of faith. Another, Anthony T. Ferguson, has withdrawn.

*Studies.*—Arithmetic, Geometry, Physiology, Latin Grammar and Reader,

Philosophy, English Grammar, and a weekly rhetorical exercise and declamation alternately.

*Department* is good, a majority of the students being professors of religion.

*Preparatory Department.*—The old printing office having been repaired, this department of the academy, in the absence of a suitable teacher, was opened by Bishop Burns on the first of June. The scholars in this department now number thirty-eight.

*Books, Apparatus, etc.*—A new system is being introduced of having students pay for their books. The apparent desire of the parents and guardians to assist in this matter has led us, after consultation with some of the members of the committee of selection, to make it a general rule in the Monrovia Academy.

We are sadly in want of a cheap (if no other can be afforded) set of philosophical apparatus. The need for it the Corresponding Secretary will perfectly realize, when I say we have students prosecuting Philosophy, many, in fact all, of whom have never seen the instruments (of whatever description) adopted in illustration. The different subjects are, therefore, liable to be uninteresting, unless by the employment of apparatus we can impart to the series of subjects embraced in the study a more real and lifelike existence.

*General Remarks.*—My health has been good. The duties, however, are onerous; and if, as the Corresponding Secretary stated to me in New York in 1860, the academy is to be placed on the same basis of those in the United States, duty to myself and the intellectual development of the students under my care, require me to ask for an assistant. A simple glance at the work required in an academy on the general basis and grading of American academies, will preclude necessity for enlargement in our remarks, in order to give the statement just made additional force.

*Examination.*—The following members of the committee were present: Rev. Bishop Burns, Hons. H. W. Dennis, and Joseph J. Roberts. In addition to these we were favored with the presence of Revs. G. W. Gibson and Thomas Fuller, Hon. S. F. McGill, M. D., and lady, Mrs. Bishop Burns and Mrs. G. C. Dennis, H. R. W. Johnson and lady, Mr. D. A. Coker, former teacher of the primary department, and M. M. Witherspoon, principal of the Alexander High School.

The examination began at ten a. m. and continued without intermission until two p. m. The classes were examined in Thomson's Arithmetic, Latin Grammar and Reader, Hooker's Physiology to chapter vi, Johnston's Natural Philosophy to chapter ii, Composition, and English Grammar.


The examination being through with, a few remarks of encouragement were made by Messrs. McGill, Roberts, Gibson, and Witherspoon.

Respectfully submitted to the committee for their approbation.

I am, reverend and dear sir, yours respectfully,

W. FISK BURNS,

Principal.

 We were present at the first examination of the Monrovia Academy, since it has been resuscitated under its present authorities, and take pleasure in testifying to the gratification we experienced during the exercises. We beg leave to embrace this befitting opportunity and method of expressing our approbation of the studies pursued in the academy and the course of instruction adopted. Permit us to say that the general statements of the report, as above set forth, have our concurrence, and we join most cordially in the opinion that

a philosophical apparatus, to aid in imparting interest and effectiveness in the prosecution of those special branches of instruction to which the illustrations they supply properly belong, would be a great addition to the institution in many respects.

The number of students, the variety and nature of their studies, together with the requirement, in the necessity of our circumstances, that the principal be well posted in each and prepared for ample illustration, demand an amount of time and strength, which in our judgment make the services of an assistant teacher, to the health of the principal and the continued prosperity of the institution, very desirable.

We are, most respectfully, your obedient servants,

FRANCIS BURNS,  
J. J. ROBERTS,  
H. W. DENNIS.

AN old African negro named Lester, living among the Chickasaws, told Mr. Treat, in 1848, of one of his masters who was so displeased with Lester's praying that he threatened to kill him if he did not give up the practice. The faithful negro replied, "Massa, me muss pray: me can't lib widout pray." The master raised his gun, took deliberate aim, and fired; but for some reason he failed to accomplish his purpose. He proceeded to load his gun a second time, Lester saying still, "Massa, me muss pray; me can't lib widout pray." A second time the gun was raised, but just as he was about to fire, a son-in-law interposed, and saved the negro's life. "Afterward did your master try to stop your praying?" Mr. Treat inquired. "No, massa," was the answer; "he know do no good. He couldn't make quit."

A DYING JEWESS.—A colporteur, employed not long since by a Bible Society in London, was offering Bibles for sale in that metropolis, when he was told that if any of the Jews should purchase his books, and become Christians, they would certainly return to their former belief; "for," said the woman, "they must die in the faith of Abraham."

To this he replied: "It certainly is not always so; for I myself have seen a Jewess die who did not forsake her faith in the Redeemer. I was at that time a city missionary, and was desired to call upon her by those who well knew her previous history. This visit happened to take place on the day of her death.

"She had been brought from affluence to abject poverty for the faith of Christ. She had at one time kept her own carriage. One day she cast her eye on the leaf of a hymn book, which had come into the house covering some butter, and she read upon it these words—

"Not all the blood of beasts,  
On Jewish altars slain,  
Could give the guilty conscience peace,  
Or wash away the stain."

"The verse haunted her; she could not dismiss it, nor forget it; and after a time she went to a box, where she remembered she had a Bible, and, induced by the verse, began to read, and read on till she found Christ Jesus, 'the Lamb slain from the foundation of the world.'

"She became openly a convert to Christianity. This caused her husband to divorce her. He went to India, where he married again, and died. She lived

in much poverty with two of her nation, Jewish sisters, who had also become Christians. All this I knew; and it is now four years since I stood by the side of that deathbed. She did not renounce her faith in the crucified Lord, but died triumphing in Him as her rock, her shield, and her exceeding great reward; quoting and applying to him the Psalms of David, and passing with him, without a fear, through the dark valley, numbered among the Jews who, as we are told by the apostle, 'went away, and believed on Jesus.'"

A JEW IN MOYAMENSING PRISON CONFESSING CHRIST.—"In the course of my visits to Moyamensing Prison, Philadelphia, in the last month, I met with a Jew who seems to have found the truth as it is in Jesus. He told me that he believed that Jesus Christ is the promised Messiah of the Jews. I asked him in what way he had attained to this faith? "Simply," was his answer, "by reading the New Testament. I compared it with the Old Testament, and find that it agrees with the same so beautifully, that Christ must be the predicted Messiah."—*The Moravian*.

DYING WORDS OF COL. ANDREWS.—When Col. Lorin Andrews knew that he was dying, he sent his exhortation to his regiment in words which he first thought over, then delivered, and then requested to be repeated to him, that he might be sure he was understood. They were these—"Tell them to stand for the right, for their country, and for Jesus!"

DEATH OF THE REV. JOHN J. MATTHIAS.—The Rev. John J. Matthias, of the M. E. Church, died at his residence at Tarrytown on Thursday morning, at the age of sixty-five years. He entered the New York Conference in 1817, and the Philadelphia in 1831. He has filled many important stations in this city, and also in the Philadelphia Conference, of which he was subsequently a member. Some years ago, under the direction of the Maryland Colonization Society, he held the important office of Governor of Cape Palmas, in Western Africa. After his return to this country he was for some years chaplain to the Seamen's Retreat on Staten Island. Brother Matthias was a model Christian in every circumstance of life, and did his duty as a man who feared God. Expecting an obituary we forbear further notice.—*Christian Advocate*.

A SUCCESSFUL MINISTER.—The Rev. Dr. Tyng, of this city, has brought to confirmation 1,417 persons; received to first communion 1,627 persons; married 615 couple; delivered 6,550 sermons and addresses, besides addresses at more than 1,000 funerals; his congregations have always "brought forth fruits most encouraging and abounding;" he has seen forty-two of the youth of his parishes called to the ministry, and has been the means of raising \$1,218,242 for religious purposes. His Sunday schools, teachers, and pupils, number 2,008 persons.

AFRICAN EXPLORATIONS.—The official report of the Niger Valley Exploring Party, by M. R. Delany, Chief Commissioner to Africa, is published in pamphlet form by Thomas Hamilton, 48 Beekman street, and the author states that it is more complete than the English edition.

THE Colonization Society provides the deserving with a comfortable passage and abundant food on the voyage—which is made usually in from thirty to forty days—and support, medical attendance, and a habitation for six months

after arrival, all without charge. The Liberian Republic gives each adult five acres of land and an additional quantity according to the number of his family. The settlements are all open to new comers.

The most recent advices from Liberia speak of the prosperity of the new Republic. The Colonization Herald for October, in noticing its rapid progress, has the following:

“ Among the arrivals from Liberia is Mr. William Spencer Anderson, who brought a quantity of sugar and coffee raised upon his farm on the St. Paul’s river. The sugar is pronounced equal to a good grocery grade of Cuba, and the coffee superior to the best Government Java. Mr. Anderson has been in Liberia about nine years, and has two hundred acres under cultivation, one-half of which is employed in raising sugar, the yield being about 1,000 pounds to the acre. The soil and climate are most favorable to the production in large quantities, with very little comparative labor and expense, of many of the most important staples, and there is reason to hope that the world may yet derive a large part of its supplies of cotton, sugar, coffee, &c., from a continent which has hitherto been, for the most part, unproductive.”—*N. Intelligencer*.

GRINDING SUGAR-CANE BY WATER-POWER IN LIBERIA.—Judge J. M. Moore, who owns a farm at Clay-Ashland, on the St. Paul’s River, and has made sugar a few years past—grinding his cane by the mill of a neighbor—has lately commenced grinding it successfully by water power, and others are preparing to do the same.

Water-power is very abundant in Liberia, and will be an important aid to the sugar-planters, in making their sugar, as it will enable them to dispense with cattle to grind the cane.

When we consider the increase of wealth which the cultivation of the sugar-cane and cotton has made in Louisiana, we anticipate a rapid increase in the wealth and prosperity of Liberia; not in as rapid an advance, because they have not the same banking capital to aid them, but still it will be a rapid increase in wealth. The staves for their sugar hogsheads and barrels have hitherto been brought from the United States in shoeks, but they now make the staves from their own wood.

There is water-power enough in the rapids of the St. Paul’s River, 20 miles from Monrovia, to turn all the mill wheels in Lowell. At some future day there may be a Lock and Canal Company there, to sell out the water-power to the different mills, as is now done at Lowell. There is also abundance of water-power at the rapids of the St. John’s River, within 10 miles from the ocean, 50 miles south of Monrovia, where they may some day make their cotton fabrics. Both these rivers are larger than the Merrimac.

The new settlement of Careysburg, 26 miles from the sea-coast and 10 miles from Millsburg, on the St. Paul’s River, is on high land, 500 feet above the ocean, and is increasing rapidly.

The new settlement at Paynesville, in the interior, is also increasing. The recaptives lately brought there by our squadron, are proving a useful acquisition to the productive labor of Liberia.—*Jour. of Com.*, Oct. 1861.

Lagos, a port and island with a small strip of territory, near the Bight of Benin, on the Guinea coast, has been made over in sovereignty to Great Britain. Docemo, its “King,” recognizes Queen Victoria as his liege, in return for which he will receive from the British treasury an annual sum equal to the nett revenue of his dominions. In 1851 Lagos was bombarded by the English, and

its ruler (Kosoto) compelled to abolish the slave trade and human sacrifices. The place now contains some six thousand inhabitants, with facilities for an extensive legitimate commerce. The kingdom of Dahomey, lying immediately back of Lagos, may expect an early visit, unless its too famous chief takes to mending his ways. The peaceable possession of this place has been hastened doubtless with an eye to the cotton culture, for which that region is well adapted.

The "Evangelical Alliance," composed of delegates from various Protestant denominations in different parts of Europe, which met at Geneva in the early part of last month, unanimously adopted the following declaration of sentiment relative to the present civil war in this country:

"The Conference of Christians of all countries, assembled at Geneva, testifies to its brethren of the United States the lively sympathy which it feels for them in the terrible crisis which desolates their country. The members of this assembly desire to pray fervently that these deplorable events may be turned to the advancement of the interests of Humanity, of Liberty, and of the Kingdom of God. Convinced that the existence of Slavery is the cause of the war, the Conference prays to the Lord to incline the hearts of his children in America to bring about, by wise and Christian measures, the suppression of this institution, which is as contrary to the spirit of the Gospel as it is to the peace, progress and prosperity of that great nation. And, since our brethren of the United States have set apart the 26th inst. as a day of solemn humiliation and prayer, the Conference invites Christians of different countries to unite on that day before the Throne of Grace, to pray with their brethren in regard to their present trial, remembering that if one member suffer all the others suffer with it."

*Rev. C. H. Spurgeon on M. DuChaillu and the Gorilla.*

MR. SPURGEON lately delivered a lecture in London, (Mr. Layard in the chair,) in which he expresses full confidence in Mr. DuCHAILLU's book:

"He would only say of the book, that if it were not true, it was the most wonderful fiction that had ever been written—far more wonderful than Robinson Crusoe, and would have taken ten DeFoes to write it. The thirty-two gorillas and the numerous birds, hitherto unknown, which he had shot and brought home, were facts, and could not be denied. He could not have purchased them, and if he could they must have existed, and still have proved his case. (Cheers.) With regard to the gorilla, there had been rumors from the earliest ages of the existence of such an animal, and skins and skulls of the animal had at various times been brought to Europe and exhibited. He denied altogether the presumed relationship of the gorilla to man. No doubt there was a wonderful likeness, and that likeness ought to do us good by teaching us humility; but there were many and important structural differences; and, if there were not, the absence of the living soul created a gulf between the two that was impassable."

The chairman, in moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said that in judging of our American brethren it must never be forgotten that we had left the institution of slavery to them as an inheritance. He also paid a tribute to Lord Palmerston, as having followed in the footsteps of Wilberforce and Clarkson. He thought the cession to England of Lagos would contribute to the removal of the slave trade and slavery.

M. DuChaillu, who occupied a place on the platform, having been called upon, seconded the motion in a few appropriate words, and expressed his thanks for the very warm and cordial reception he had received.



## FROM LIBERIA.

We have received a letter dated August 20th, at Careysburg, Liberia, while advices have reached New York from that Republic up to September 14th. Health had prevailed at Careysburg among the last emigrants. One Kentucky emigrant had died of chronic dysentery and a misuse of medicine. The Receptacle at Millsburg has been partially occupied by recaptured Africans by the "Nightingale." Many from the "Cora" have been apprenticed to different families. The Liberian Government intends building a Receptacle on the road to Careysburg. The September mail from Africa had arrived at Liverpool.

A destructive fire at Bonny had destroyed half of the houses in the town.

Palm oil was rather plentiful on the rivers and on the coast, but the prices continued very high.

The West African Herald says very little was being done towards the production of cotton, in spite of some encouragement and earnest recommendations, and it does not think much will be done till capital comes forward.

In Liberia vigorous efforts are being made to secure more honesty among the palm oil dealers. It has long been to the great discredit of Liberia, that the palm oil from her merchants was very impure; but the reaction from such gross frauds has begun, and we trust an effectual reform has been exacted from the native traders, and such Liberians as co-operated with them.

## STILL LATER.

By the bark Edward, of New York, despatches have been received from Monrovia to the 27th of September. The arrival of the Teresa Bandall, on the 18th of that month, with abundant stores sent out by the Society, at the request of the Liberian Government, and especially for the support of the Recaptured Africans, was a great relief, as provisions had become scarce. The Ocean Eagle had previously brought but a small amount of provisions, very inadequate to the demand. The civil war in the United States made a sad impression upon the people, as it had disturbed and depressed their commercial interests. Mr. Seys was in good health, but much affected by the state of things in this country. He had also been disappointed by the failure to receive expected letters. September 20th, he writes:

"We are not without our full share, even here, of warlike preparation and excitement. A Spanish armed steamer came into our port and fired twice into the Government Schooner Quail, out of revenge for the capture of a slaver under their colors, taken by the Quail at Gallinas but captured by an English man-of-war and burnt.

“September 23d. I know not where to obtain any information of the last hours of Rev. Mr. Seymour. I will make an effort, however, for that purpose. You will regret to hear that another of Liberia’s valuable sons and a faithful Agent of your Society, has also been taken away. Mr. Stryker died here, away from his family, a few days ago, and is universally lamented.”

The Rev. Wm. C. Burke, under date of Clay-Ashland, September 23d, 1861, writes of the Recaptured Africans:

“The number of recaptives that have been lately brought into this Republic by the American cruisers, are now scattered in almost every family. I have twelve in my family—men, women, and boys—and I have the most lively hope and prospects in regard to most of them. They seem to be very fond of civilization. I cannot but regard the whole matter in relation to these natives being brought among us, as a wise and gracious act of Providence, designing them to be a blessing to us and we a blessing to them. Our churches and Sabbath schools are every Sabbath crowded with these people, and in a few years many of them will doubtless come to know and worship the true and living God. Many of those that were brought here a few years ago by the ship Pons, are now respectable citizens and members of the church. I could write much on this subject, but I must forbear for the present.”

Mr. John R. Freeman, who emigrated from Washington City, writes from *Careysbury*, September 9th, that earnest efforts were making in that town to be represented in the approaching international Fair in London. He also alludes to an attempt of some of the Liberians to remove their capitol to the interior.

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#### VERMONT STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The forty-second anniversary of this Society was held last month at Montpelier—Hon. Samuel Kellogg presided. The Treasurer reported that more than one thousand dollars had been paid into the Treasury during the year. The annual Report was read by the Secretary, the Rev. J. K. Converse. The Rev. Dr. Pinney, of New York, held the undivided attention of the audience in an address of over an hour. The following named gentlemen were elected officers for the coming year:—*President*, Rev. Benjamin Labaree, D. D.; *Vice Presidents*, Hon. Carlos Coolidge, Hon. Samuel Kellogg. *Secretary*, Rev. J. K. Converse. *Treasurer*, George W. Scott, Esq. *Auditor*, Hon. Joseph Howes. *Managers*, Henry Stevens, Esq., Norman Williams, Esq., Freeman Keyes, Esq., Rev. C. C. Parker, Rev. W. H. Lord, Hon. John G. Smith, Hon. Zimri Howe, Hon. Wm. Nash, Hon. Daniel Baldwin, L. H. Delano, Esq., Hon. Erastus Fairbanks, Rev. F. W. Shelton.

## NOVEMBER EXPEDITION FOR LIBERIA.

The fine fast-sailing brig JOHN H. JONES has just taken her departure from New York for Africa, with ample supplies for forty-two emigrants, and provisions and other stores to the value of nearly forty thousand dollars, sent to the Liberian Government for the support of Recaptured Africans.

The M. C. Stevens has not yet returned from her charter in Europe.

There has been a temporary excitement among our free people of color in favor of Haytian emigration, but the dangers of a change of climate to this Island have not been found less than to Africa, while the advantages of a home in the latter are much greater. This will sooner or later be discovered by those most interested. The New York Colonization Herald justly observes:

“The extirpation of the cruel trans-Atlantic slave trade can only thus be effectually secured. The contribution to the world’s wealth and peace, by setting at work the enormous idle population of that luxuriant region of the earth, and the untold benefits which will be conferred upon the millions there by the introduction of the language and institutions of republican America, should weigh much in the decision of the question.

“In Africa, especially, we may feel assured the problem of their true exaltation can proceed without collision with the population of Europe or America; while in Central America, chiefly mountainous, and on the highway of the rushing tide of white population, it is very doubtful whether they will not be exposed to the same collisions and rivalries which here operate so disastrously against their aspirations.”

## SPANISH ATTACK ON LIBERIA.

The Hon. Gerard Ralston, Consul General in London for Liberia, has obtained the promise of Lord John Russell to aid in settling the difficulty between Spain and that Republic, arising from the slave trade. The kindly feelings ever cherished towards Liberia by our own Government will doubtless incline her also to interpose her good offices in the case.

The French Government has abandoned the policy of obtaining Africans from her shores to introduce them as apprentices into her West Indian Islands. From henceforth this slave trade in disguise is to cease, so far as it is the product of violence to the Africans.

RECEIPTS OF AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,  
From the 20th of September to the 20th of October, 1861.

MAINE.

Freeport—Mrs. S. H. Hobert, through F. Clarke, Treasurer of Maine Colonization Society, . . . . .	10 00
Portland—Mrs. Elizabeth L. Greely, . . . . .	20 00
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	30 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Chester—Cong. Church and Society, remitted by J. C. A. Wingate, Treasurer N. H. Col. Society, July 8, 1861, . . . . .	7 00
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VERMONT.

By Rev. F. Butler—\$61.50—	
Bradford—J. A. Hardy, G. W. Prichard, each \$5. Rev. S. M. Keen, D. D., Hon. Arad Stebbins, Mrs. Betsy S. Ayer, Mrs. G. W. Prichard, H. Strickland, Geo. Prichard, \$1 each, B. C. Currier, 50 cents, . . .	16 50
Hardwick—Cong. Church and Society, by Rev. Joseph Torrey, jr., . . .	12 00
Montpelier—Hon. E. P. Walton, \$5, Rev. W. H. Lord, \$1, J. T. Thurston, \$1, Hon. Dan <sup>l</sup> Baldwin, \$5, . . .	12 00
Weathersfield—Charles Jarvis, . . .	10 00
West Hartford—Dea. Abner Fuller, . . .	1 00
Vermont—A friend, . . . . .	10 00
From Vermont Col. Society, per Rev. J. K. Converse: Burlington—From members of the Unitarian Church and Society, to constitute Rev. Joshua Young a life member of Am. Col. Society, . . . . .	30 00
From individuals in 1st Calvinistic Cong. Society, to constitute Mrs. Rebecca W. Francis a life member of Am. Col. Society, . . . . .	30 00
From individuals in the Episcopal and the 3d Cong <sup>l</sup> Church and Society, . . . . .	13 00
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	134 50

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt—	
Waterbury—Aaron Benedict, \$10, Mrs. Sarah A. Scovill, \$5, W. Spencer, \$2, Rev. Dr. Clark, \$1, . . . . .	18 00
Plymouth Hollow—Mrs. Seth Thomas, \$5, Dr. Wm. Woodruff, G. W. Gilbert, each \$3, Mrs. Samuel Sanford, \$1, . . . . .	12 00
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	30 00

NEW YORK.

By Rev. O. B. Plimpton—	
Quincy—Martin Cochran, Jeremiah Mann, C. O. Dougherty, and Albert Dickerson, each \$5, Lorain Shattuck, \$3, . . . . .	23 00
Perrysburg—Mr. Russell, 50 cents, John Simmons, \$1, Dr. Avery, \$3, Bissel B. Dowley, \$5, Maryetta Rugg, \$5, . . . . .	14 50
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	37 50

NEW JERSEY.

By Rev. John Orcutt—(For the personal benefit of emigrants from New Jersey:)	
Burlington—Mrs. E. P. Gurney, \$20, Richard F. Mott, Dr. J. W. Taylor, each \$5, R. Jones, R. Thomas, Miss McIlvaine, each \$1, Others, \$1.75, Collection in Baptist Ch., Mt. Holly, \$3.38, . . . . .	38 13
Princeton—Miss S. Stevens, . . . . .	5 00
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	43 13

PENNSYLVANIA.

By Rev. B. O. Plimpton—	
Girard—Philip Osborn, . . . . .	5 00
Espeyville—J. B. Harriott, \$1, Sundry persons, \$1.18, P. Simmons, 38 cts., A friend, 27 cts., L. Arnott, \$1, . . . . .	3 83
Fairview—Thomas Sturgeon, . . . . .	5 00
Wesleyville—Dr. M. M. Moore, and Henry Wadsworth, each \$1, . . . . .	2 00
Morchadaville—James R. Morehead, . . . . .	10 00
Harbor Creek—George Morehead, . . . . .	5 00
North East—John Silliman, . . . . .	5 00
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	35 83

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington City—Miscellaneous, . . . . .	225 00
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OHIO.

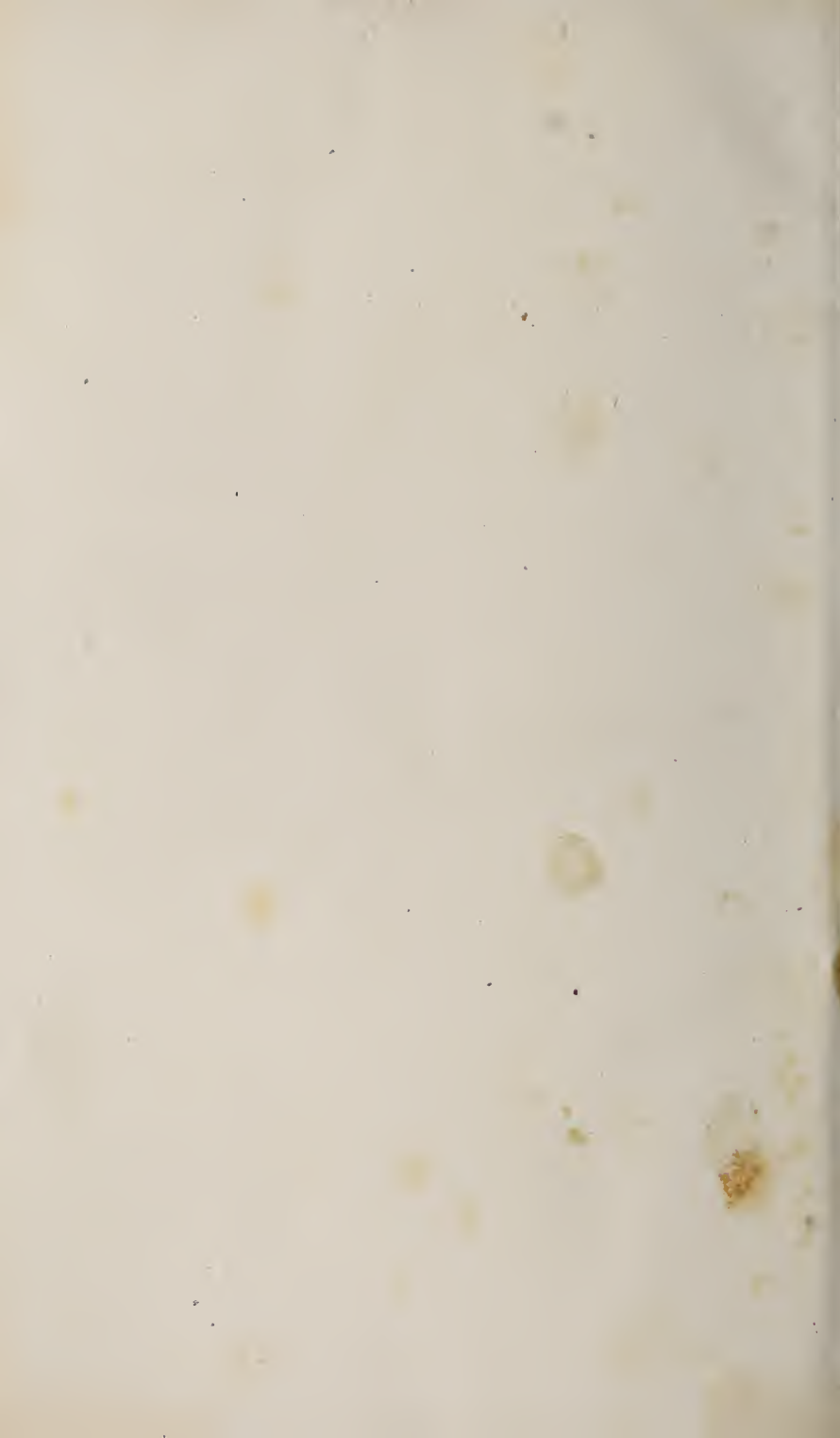
Tallmadge—Received through the Rev. Wm. Whittlesey, in part of the contribution of the Tallmadge Benevolent Association, from the following:—David Preston, \$5, Daniel Hine, \$5, Rebecca Whittlesey, \$1, . . . . .	11 00
By Rev. B. O. Plimpton—	
Chardon—Mr. Wilkins, . . . . .	1 00
Hampden—Daniel Warner, . . . . .	5 00
Mentor—Mr. Nowland and Martin Sawyer, \$1 each, . . . . .	2 00
West Cleveland—Sundry persons, . . . . .	2 40
Mesopotamia—J. Norris, . . . . .	10 00
Gustavus—Mr. Lindsley, \$1, Collection, \$5.50, . . . . .	6 50
Richmond— . . . . .	1 00
Wayne—J. T. Miner, . . . . .	3 00
Williamsfield— . . . . .	2 00
Madison—Dea. Brooks, . . . . .	5 00
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	37 90

FOR REPOSITORY.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Peterboro'—Reuben Washburn, to Sept. 1863, . . . . .	2 00
VERMONT.—Burlington—P. Doolittle, . . . . .	2 00
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Total Repository, . . . . .	4 00
Donations, . . . . .	366 86
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	225 00
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Aggregate Amount, . . . . .	\$595 86

*Error corrected.*—We find ourselves in error in stating General JONES to have been the last of the founders of the Am. Col. Society. The venerable Bishop MEADE, of Virginia, and Col. THOMAS CARRERY, of this city, survive him. Long may they live!





For use in library only

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