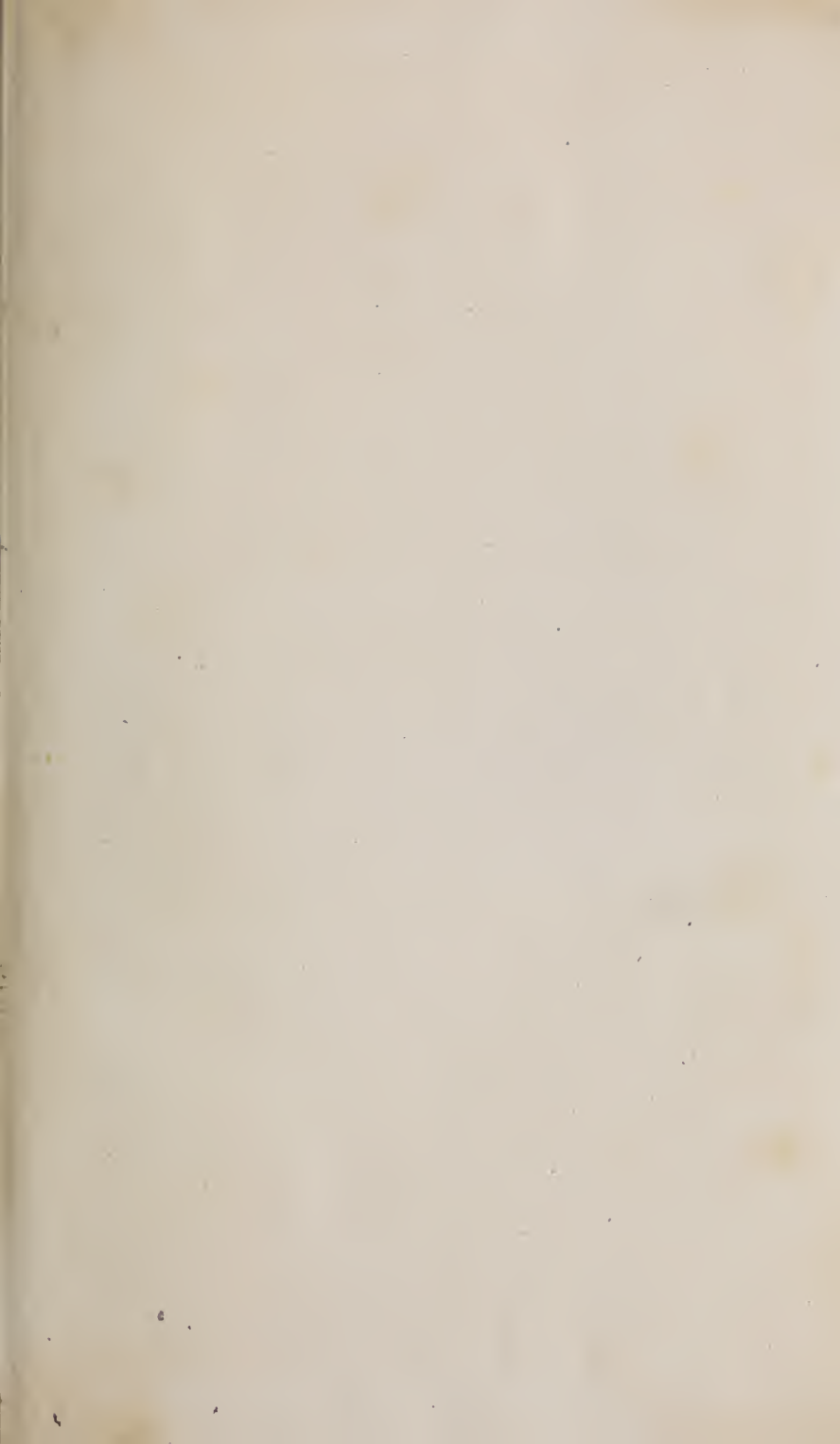


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AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXXII.]

WASHINGTON, AUGUST, 1856.

[No. 8.

Arrival, and Intelligence from Liberia.

THERE have been several recent arrivals from Liberia—the “*Mendi*,” the “*Gen. Pierce*,” and the “*Fawn*,”) and letters and the Liberia Herald have been received at this office, to as late a date as the 21st of May.

Several gentlemen of distinction, Ex-President ROBERTS, by way of England; the remarkable missionary from Yoruba, the Rev. T. J. BOWEN; the Rev. GEORGE THOMPSON, of the Mendi Mission; the Rev. Mr. PINKNEY, colored missionary, and Miss BELL, one of the teachers in the Episcopal Mission at Cape Palmas, and the Rev. J. W. HARLAND, of the Methodist Mission at the same place, have returned to the United States for the benefit of their health.

Mr. Horue, superintendent of the High School of the Methodist Mission at Monrovia, writes, May 9th:

“The school is quite prosperous and promising. On making up my lists for the quarter just ended, I found that some of my scholars had not missed a single recitation, and most of them had come up to good average.

Miss Wilkins arrived by the Mendi from Cape Palmas, whither she had been on a trip of health, much im-

proved in appearance, they say, and in reality she thinks.

Tidings came to us of Mrs. Hoffman's death, wife of the reverend gentleman of that name, of the Episcopal mission. She died of consumption, after a painful illness of five months. Her end was peace; almost her last words were, ‘Father, take thy child.’

Miss Staunton is also dead, from chronic diarrhœa, much irritated by the fever of this climate. Her sufferings were great, but she bore them with exemplary patience, and died, saying, ‘I know that my Redeemer liveth.’”

We mentioned last month the arrival by the “*Mendi*” of two young students of medicine, Messrs. DeLyon and R. S. Cooper, (well recommended by Dr. Roberts,) who came to complete their preparations for the medical profession. They are now at the Medical Institution of Pittsfield, Mass., and after receiving their diplomas they will return to Liberia. An earnest application is made by Dr. J. S. Smith, of Buchanan, that two medical students, Henry W. Foster and Wm. Henry Ealbeck, now with him, may have the opportunity to attend upon med-

ical lectures in the United States during the next year.

In regard to the contemplated Receptacle at Bassa, Dr. Smith is of opinion that it will be cheaper and more expeditious to supply the principal materials from this country, than to depend upon the people there to supply them. Of a proposed new settlement in the interior, Dr. Smith says:

“If a new settlement be made by emigrants there must be sufficient Liberians along, persons well acclimated, to defend and govern the settlement. It would be neither safe nor politic to form new settlements solely of importations of individuals from the United States or elsewhere. Nothing could be gained in that case by the experience of persons who have lived in Liberia. And to get persons to volunteer to go to new settlements, inducements must be held out to them: they must conceive that there is an advantage gained by them in removing from an old to a new settlement. Grants of land, six or twelve months provisions, and an offer of employment in building houses, &c., I think would be sufficient inducement to get good, industrious citizens to go forth and prepare the way and build houses, and form a settlement for the reception of emigrants. Unless some such provisions be made, I fear that the government will not sanction a new interior settlement, or any other settlement excepting at Blue Barre.

“In forming new settlements remote from those already established, it is not only important that the persons forming the nuclei of the settlements be acclimated, but that sufficient of them at least be of such a moral and enterprising stamp as to

give the settlement a moral and energetic mould. And the emigrants selected for such settlements should be of like disposition and habits. No new settlement should be peopled by indiscriminate emigration, unless the settlement is in the immediate vicinity of one already established.

“I think that the Society displayed great wisdom in requiring the first emigrants who came to our happy home to be good men. I believe, too, that our pilgrim fathers were inspired by Heaven to undertake the work, and I think that their mould still exists in Liberia; that they infused their spirit into those that followed, and that the success of Liberia, under God, is attributable to that judicious step. Let it never be forgotten in forming new settlements.

“And further, every section of the country should be able to defend itself against powerful combinations of the aboriginal inhabitants. If this point is not guarded Liberia must receive greater shocks than she has yet experienced. By intercommunication with us, and by engagements with and against us, the native African has become more expert in the art of warfare; and governed by our example and taught in our schools, they will be enabled to form such combinations as will cause Liberia to tremble from centre to circumference, unless we proceed cautiously, unless the outposts and weaker portions of Liberia be strengthened.

“Besides, small settlements, remote from one another, instead of stretching forth their arms and bringing the natives under the influence of Christianity and civilization—unless they are composed of choice men—are likely to degenerate into heathenism, and be buried in barbarism. If the Society wish then to form new settlements in the interior,

let suitable provision be made,—such as will call forth *men* sufficient to the task, and enable the agents to select proper materials for the purpose.

“And lest a misapprehension may arise respecting my views of the natives, allow me to say that I regard the mission of Liberia, and of each individual citizen, to be to carry forth the lights of christianity and civilization into the darkest recesses of Africa.”

The Hon. B. V. R. James writes under date of May 14th, after mentioning that he had been suffering from fever—

“In answer to your inquiry on the subject of education, I feel quite too feeble to make an effort, at this time, to give my views on this subject; but I am most happy to say, the institutions for education in Liberia, within the last few years, have greatly improved in character and number, and are exerting a happy influence on the country by improving the minds and cultivating the hearts of the youth of the rising generation. Although much has been done, and much decided improvement made, there remains much more to be done.” * * “It cannot be expected that light and knowledge will make very rapid progress; we have good reason to believe, however, its progress is onward. Our two high schools at this place, under the direction of the two able and very industrious teachers, are doing much to advance the cause of education, but we need more good and thorough common schools in the Republic, particularly at Sinou, Bassa, and Marshall, and on the St. Paul’s River. We have a number of common schools, but most of them are more of name than reality, and will continue to be so, until there is introduced into this country a common

school system, regulated by wholesome laws well enforced. The towns ought to be laid off into districts, and these districts put under the charge of proper officers, whose duty it shall be to see that all laws governing schools are faithfully carried out; see that none but proper teachers are employed; have every teacher subjected to a rigid examination, as to his or her qualifications; have the schools visited once a quarter, etc., etc.; have an annual report made to the legislature, etc. I hope the time is not far distant when more attention will be given to this subject, and we shall find ourselves provided with men and means that will enable us to devise and carry into execution more extensive plans for the education of the multitude.

“The war in Sinou county, which broke out the 1st of December last, has materially affected all our operations. Most every thing in the shape of business was brought to a dead stand for more than a month in the best part of our business season; some five or six hundred of our best men were taken away from their business to engage in the war: farms, stores, vessels, shops, schools, etc., etc., were for the time entirely forsaken; and the effect is now being seen and felt—a great scarcity of food throughout the Republic, and almost starvation in Sinou county.”

“Can you not do something for this suffering county?”

Ex-President Roberts arrived at New York a few days since from England in the “*Africa*,” his wife and daughter remaining there during his visit to this country. He has since been to Boston, and made a very brief visit to his native place, (Petersburg, Va.,) where some of his relatives still reside. We had

the pleasure of an interview for a few minutes with him as he passed through Washington. He appeared to be in good health, not changed from what he was when in 1849 he waved to us his hand as we left the shores of Liberia. He bears himself like one of lofty purpose, little moved by passing incidents, calm and resolved, prepared for every change of fortune. Says the *New York Observer* :

“He visits this country, we learn, chiefly with reference to the educational interests of the country over which he long presided with so much of benefit to Africa. His efforts to promote the welfare of the American Colonies, now an independent nation, did not cease when he retired from office. Through his instrumentality the independence of Liberia has been recognized by several of the chief powers of Europe, and he is now engaged in philanthropic efforts to promote their interests. We understand that it is the intention of President Roberts to make a very short stay in this country, but we wish that some occasion might be afforded him to address the public of our metropolis, as well as other cities, upon the prospects of the rising Republic to which we stand so nearly related.”

The (Pa.) *Colonization Herald*, in noticing Ex-President Roberts' visit to England, publishes an extract from a letter of the early, tried, and distinguished friend of Liberia, Gerard Ralston, Esq., who among other things, says to a friend in Philadelphia, under date of London, June 16, 1856 :

“Mr. Ex-President Roberts has just left my office with the parcel

(to send to Monrovia) containing the ratified treaties which I have exchanged with the three governments of Lubec, Bremen and Hamburg, through their plenipotentiary, Dr. Rucher, LL. D. I, acting on behalf of the government of Liberia, negotiated these treaties with the Hanseatic Free Cities, as above named. This makes the eight treaties complete, viz: Great Britain, France, Belgium, Prussia, Brazil, and Lubec, Bremen, and Hamburg. How rejoiced I should be if the American Government would authorize his Excellency G. M. Dallas, to negotiate with me a ninth treaty of recognition, and of amity, commerce and navigation, between the great American Republic and her daughter Republic, Liberia.

“I am glad to say that Mr. Roberts, and Mrs. and Miss Roberts, are in good health. Mrs. Roberts wishes to be back in Monrovia by the month of November next. I am happy to say that Mr. Roberts reports that everything is going on favorably in Liberia. The trade of that country might be indefinitely increased, if a large immigration from the Southern States would go out, and paths would be made into the interior from Monrovia and other ports of the coast, so as to furnish the means of cheap communication for the import of foreign produce and the export of African produce. But until the Americans get up a line of steamers from Norfolk to Monrovia, the greater part of the trade will be monopolized by Great Britain, who, by means of her excellent steamers, has frequent and rapid intercourse with Africa.”

[From the *Liberia Herald*, May 15, 1856.]

ARRIVAL OF THE GENERAL PIERCE.—The General Pierce arrived in this port on the evening of the 9th inst., from New York. No papers of special import have been received at this office. By the Gen. Pierce came a steam sugar mill from

Messrs. Schieffelin & Co., to order of John B. Jordan, a citizen of this community, and one of its most enterprising farmers. Mr. Jordan, without doubt, for his assiduous ability, and enterprise shown in the cultivation of the sugar cane, merits the praise of every Liberian. He is the most extensive sugar cane planter, and has the finest field at present of any one in the Republic. Thus in the language of an old friend and correspondent of ours in America, I will say "no doubt that a good day has dawned on our race, and on Africa. Nations are not built up in a day; and while some may think that the Republic progresses slowly, I doubt not that all is ordered well." We are confident, that the knowledge Mr. Jordan has of sugar making, and the manner and way in which a cane farm should be conducted,—that by assistance he will demonstrate in reality that "a good day has dawned on Liberia." Could Mr. Jordan have been successful in obtaining a mill as was his purpose while last in the United States; or rather, had not blind double headed malignity vented its ire so successfully against him, by some unprincipled pretended friend of Liberia; he would now have been nearly completed grinding his cane before the setting in of the rains, which has caused a great part of his cane to sprout, not having the facilities to make use of it in time, through the base cupidity of this crocodile friend, who, when he finds he can no longer squeeze, and press the very last brass farthing out of a Liberian, strives to bring him into disrepute.

ARRIVAL OF THE GOVT. SCHOONER LARK.—The Lark arrived on the 18th inst. from Grand Cape Mount, with his Excellency President Benson, whither she sailed on the 4th. We are happy to announce, that through the personal interference of his Excellency, the aggravating difficulties that have existed for some years, between the Zarroh people and the Vey, have been brought to a happy termination. We estimate from the year 1848 to January 1856, that there have been no less than one hundred thousand natives killed and sold out of the Vey country.—For years prior to the date above, have these predatory wars been going on, which was the great productive cause of the slave trade in that region; but from 1848 to the present period, have the Government been endeavoring to bring about a reconciliation among them. The terms of peace concluded we learn are of the most satisfactory nature. And our sanguine expectation is that for a time, at all events,

peace and harmony will be predominant in that region. George Cain, one of the belligerent Chiefs, is reported to be very ill. Farfonny, and the other Chiefs and Head men, were in attendance upon His Excellency, from place to place, making every assurance of friendship—and before he left, communication between the parties had been commenced. Stern and determined will triumph over every obstacle, though oftentimes clothed in almost impossibility.

DEPARTURE OF THE BARQUE MENDI.—The barque Mendi, Capt. A. M. Miller, being delayed, sailed on the 12th instead of the 10th, as reported in the Herald of the 7th inst. Capt. Miller takes as cabin passengers, Rev. Mr. Pinkney, Rev. Wesley Harland, Mr. C. P. Knight, Mrs. Griffin, Messrs. R. C. Cooper & S. B. D. Lyon, medical students. Steerage passengers, Mr. C. Bell, lady and nephew, Mrs. C. D. Lyon & Mrs. Carey. We doubt not, from the knowledge we have of Capt. Miller, and other testimonials of character in his favor, that the passengers under his care, will receive all necessary attention for their comfort and happiness.

The land difficulties on the St. Paul's River, where the government is a party, occasioned by imperfect surveys, are being satisfactorily determined by Hon. D. B. Warner, Secretary of State, (by ordering new surveys,) who was cited to that duty by request of the President. His Excellency, we understand, purposes to have the lands hereafter so surveyed, and plots taken as to render every part and particle of land drawn, sold or taken up, to be easily designated. We are happy of such a course being adopted, as it will be a great facility to the farmers on the St. Paul's River in the future.

Mr. John H. Marshall, at the instance of friends in New York and New Jersey, came to Liberia in the barque Lamartine, December last, as exploring Agent, to examine the tract of land granted the Jersey Colonization Society, and to obtain all satisfactory information about Liberia and the Western Coast of Africa in general. Mr. Marshall on his arrival, not remaining in town a day, proceeded immediately up the St. Paul's River some good distance, he soon after visited Bassa County, and ascended the St. John's— from thence he returned to Monrovia and visited Sierra Leone. The land purposed for the Jersey settlement cannot now be surveyed by him on account of the abun-

dance of rain. Nothing but luck will prevent Mr. Marshall from fulfilling the purpose of his friends to satisfaction.—The friends shall at all times be advised of his movements.

DEPARTURE OF THE SCHOONER FAWN.—The Fawn, Captain Bassil W. Leary,

sails on or about the 25th, for Baltimore; she is the property we believe of Messrs. Appleton & Co.; the crew is reported to be in good health. And her freight from the African coast, consisting of palm oil, &c., will be quite acceptable to the owners we think. By the Fawn we send our latest issue.

Extracts from the 15th Annual Report of the Mass. Col. Society.

BY REV. JOSEPH TRACY.

RECEPTACLES.

THE buildings erected many years ago, for the accomodation of emigrants while passing through their acclimation and preparing their own houses, were never large enough to receive the number now annually sent out, and some of them had gone to decay. Hiring private houses, or parts of houses, was found too expensive, and objectional on other accounts. Buildings were needed at four settlements, large enough to meet the wants of the present increased emigration, and the need of two of them was immediate and urgent. Built of Liberia brick and lumber, on stone foundations, they would cost from ten to fifteen thousand dollars each, and require several years for their completion. Our affairs were not in a condition to bear either the expense or the delay. The question arose, of supplying the want, as a similar want had been supplied in California; by sending out wooden buildings ready made. As much of the work would be done by machinery, the cost would be less than that of building them there; and by Burnettizing, that is, steeping in a solution of chloride of zinc the part most liable to decay, their durability might be increased, in a degree which must yet be ascertained by experience. With these facts before them, the Board of Directors, at their adjourned meeting at Washington, in March, ordered the Executive Committee to erect two of the buildings

this year, and appropriated \$10,000 for that purpose.

By request of the Executive Committee, received March 11, the Secretary of this Society, aided by an efficient committee of the Board of Managers, commenced the work. The dimensions and general idea of the buildings having been determined on, the specifications and drawings were generously furnished, without charge, by Isaiah B. Young, Architect, and Messrs. Flint & Kent contracted to furnish the buildings, ready framed, with the joiners' and glaziers' work all done, and to place them on the wharf, ready for shipment, for \$6,600; leaving \$3,400 for the expense of freight and erection. This, it is hoped, will be a sufficient sum.

Each of these buildings is 96 feet long, 36 feet wide, and two stories high. Through the centre of each story, from end to end, runs a hall 8 feet wide, and another from front to rear, 6 feet wide. In the second story, at each end of each hall, is a balcony of the same width, over the door below. On the lower floor, from the transverse hall to one end, is a dining room, 40 feet by 14, a stairway leading to the second story, and under the stairway a large closet, for table furniture and the like, connected with the dining room. The remaining three-fourths of the story is divided into nine rooms, each 14 feet by 15, and 9 feet high. Each room has two windows, and a door opening into the central hall. The

dining room and three other corner rooms, have each an additional window, looking out at the end of the building. Narrow windows, one at each side of each outer door, light the halls. The second story has twelve rooms, each 14 feet by 15—except that space for the stairway is taken out of one of the rooms—and 8 feet high. The windows and doors of these rooms are as in the second story; the doors at the ends of the halls opening into the balconies, with side-lights to light the halls. The roof projects about 6 feet at the sides and ends, which in that latitude is sufficient to prevent the direct entrance of the rays of the sun, at noon, at any of the windows, except slightly, for a few weeks before and after the winter solstice. With a pavement or planking below, the projecting roofs form a piazza, surrounding the whole house. Each is to be placed on a foundation of stone, or brick, rising two feet above the surface of the ground. The cooking will be done, as is usual in warm climates, in detached kitchens, of cheap construction.

One of these buildings is to be erected at Monrovia, on a stone foundation, which has been ordered to be ready when the ship arrives. The other will be placed at Grand Cape Mount or Sinou, as shall be determined by a Committee on arrival at Monrovia.

Each of these buildings was put on board separately from the other, and the several pieces were so marked and numbered, that there need be no mistake in the erection.

In view of the liability to loss or damage in landing, transportation and erection, the contractors have also put on board a generous supply of duplicate pieces and extra lumber. A good supply of paint and oil, for the walls, has been added by the Society. The roofs, being Burnett-

ized, will be left unpainted. The Society also sent large cooking stoves, with their boilers and other appendages, for the kitchens, and, though the emigrants usually have their own furniture, twelve dozen cheap but comfortable and substantial chairs.

The houses ought to be ready for occupation in one month, at the farthest, after their arrival. If this is successfully accomplished, at least half our work in providing Receptacles will be done; and if Burnettizing proves as good a preservative in that climate as in some other situations, and if the painting is properly done and renewed when needed, and tolerable care taken of them in other respects, there will be no reason to complain of their want of durability. In respect to comfort and health, it is believed that they will be better than if built of brick or stone.

Towards the expense of these receptacles, \$5,000 has been appropriated by the New York Colonization Society, and further assistance is expected from other Societies.

CARGO—OUTFIT—LIBRARY.

As these buildings must be put on board at Boston, economy required that the ship should receive her other cargo, so far as practicable, at the same time and place. This consisted of beef, pork, bacon, fish, flour, meal, bread, and other provisions; carts, ploughs, hoes, axes, and a general assortment of hardware; crockery; dry goods in great variety, suitable to the climate and wants of the people; shoes, and many other articles. Some of these goods are for the use of the emigrants on the voyage, and during the six months of their acclimation; other portions are to be sold, to pay for rice and other native provisions for emigrants, for labor in erecting the buildings,

and other expenses in Liberia; and other portions had been ordered by citizens of Liberia, for their own use. There were also 18,000 gallons of water, and casks to hold it; and a large supply of medicines, for the use of our physicians in their attendance on emigrants. The amount of these various purchases was more than \$16,000. There were also the library and surgical instruments and apparatus of the late Dr. Rufus Kirtledge, of Portsmouth, N. H., which had been bequeathed to the Government of Liberia, and were valued at \$5,000. There were also seeds for a kitchen garden, attached to each Receptacle; and bibles and testaments from the Bible Society, and primmers from the Tract Society, to be used by the emigrants as school books on the voyage, and for general distribution among them. The whole invoice at the Custom House amounted to about \$28,000. The charter of the ship costs \$9,900; and sundry expenses are yet to be incurred at Hampton Roads, at Savannah, and at the ports of debarkation in Liberia.

Something was saved by paying cash on delivery for the greater part of the provisions and other goods purchased in Boston. But, as the sums to be received from emancipating masters and their executors will not be paid till the emigrants are actually on board, and as the receipt of some other funds must be delayed for similar reasons, it was necessary to make some use of the credit of the Society.

To select and charter the ship, make the necessary purchases, and superintend her whole outfit, the Financial Secretary of the Parent Society arrived here April 25, and remained till May 24. Though in delicate health, and confined to his chamber much of the time by the inclemency of the weather, he dis-

played an energetic activity, a knowledge of business in its various details, and a promptness and accuracy in transacting it highly creditable to himself, and to the Society whose finances are entrusted to his care.

A SHIP UNDER CONTRACT.

The proceedings of the Maine Society arrested the attention of our friends generally, and especially of John Stevens, Esq., of Talbot Co., Md. He had already corresponded with Dr. Hall, General Agent of the Maryland Society, concerning another Liberia packet, to be owned and sailed, like the former, by the Chesapeake and Liberia Trading Company. January 2, 1856, before the resolution of the Maine Committee, of December 28, was known, Mr. Latrobe, President of the Parent Society, wrote to him on the desirableness of a ship, to be owned by the Society, and of his assistance in procuring it. Mr. Stevens replied, January 23, that he had nearly determined to furnish the \$35,000 supposed to be necessary, and "an additional thousand dollars would make no difference," if it should be wanted; but, having been informed of the prospects in Maine, he deferred his decision until they could have an interview. February 4, Mr. Latrobe wrote again, informing him of serious difficulties, still in the way of the seasonable execution of the Maine enterprise. Mr. Stevens replied, February 12, offering to give the whole \$36,000; and, to make all safe in case of his death, he proposed at once to transfer certain securities, which he described, amounting to \$34,828, and to advance the rest in cash; the funds, and the ship when built, to be held by trustees, for the use of the Society, and to be liable for no debts, except those growing out of its preservation and employment. The gift was accept-

ed, with thanks, by the Executive Committee; Mr. Latrobe, President of the Society, Mr. Whittlesey, a member of the Executive Committee and Dr. Hall, a Director for life, who had been approved by Mr. Stevens, were appointed trustees; an assignment was drawn up, and sent to Mr. Stevens, and was returned with his signature, and a check for the balance, in a letter dated March 1. The letter was written by an amanuensis, except the last sentence of a postscript, dated March 8. The gentleman who brought it, stated that the life of Mr. Stevens was "hanging by a thread." April 4, Mr. Latrobe was informed of his death. As he perceived his end approaching, he repeatedly expressed his joy that he

had been allowed to live to finish this work. The deed of assignment had been sent to Talbot county, to be recorded. The clerk, when asked for his bill, replied that Col. Stevens had sent and paid it himself.

The contract with Messrs. Abrahams & Ashcraft, for building the ship, was signed April 18. The hull and spars are to be completed by October 1, and it is hoped that she will be ready for sea in November. Her measurement will be nearly 700 tons. The expense of coppering, of tanks for fresh water, of a double set of sails, and other desirable appurtenances, will be added by the Maryland Colonization Society, to be paid for in the transportation of emigrants from Maryland.

Interest of the United States in African Commerce.

THE *Philadelphia North American*, speaking of the present visit of Ex-President Roberts to this country, and of the effect of the diminution of the slave trade and other causes upon the increase of lawful African commerce, and of the deep interest shown by Great Britain in this commerce, says:

"The immense outlay of life and treasure she has made for the exploration and possession of the vast region tributary to the Niger conveys no ordinary meaning, and it would be well for the United States if these extensive movements arrested the attention of the Government, and caused it to be directed to the facilities which the established towns of Liberia afford for the acquisition of commerce, destined, sooner or later, to become of incalculable advantage to the people of this country.

"Western Africa is believed to contain fifty millions of inhabitants. In trading with that rich region we, therefore, are certain to have a commerce with people who require for

their gold, ivory, coffee, sugar, dyes, cocoa, fruits, nuts, (pistache and palm,) woods, &c, our coarse cottons and fabrics, cutlery, iron, and useful utensils. Besides these, intercourse with us, a more civilized people, will create other wants among them, and we may expect them to take all of our commodities to any amount we may export. If our Government is to establish lines of mail steamships with an eye to the extension of our trade, let us establish such connexions with nations ruder and less advanced in arts than ourselves. Let us run a monthly line of mail steamships or swift propellers to Liberia, which must result advantageously in the superiority they will afford over sailing vessels in meeting the prevailing winds and calms peculiar to the conformation of the African coast, and in obviating the dangers of climate by the lessened exposure that will be necessary, as well as by the means of restoration that will be afforded by the rapid return of each vessel to the United States."

Death of Samuel Gurney, Esq.

THIS eminent banker and philanthropist died recently near London. He was a very wealthy member of the Society of Friends, a brother of the late distinguished Joseph John Gurney and of that admirable woman, Elizabeth Fry, and brother-in-law to that great advocate of the African race, the Hon. Thomas Fowell Buxton, whose writings and efforts for the civilization of Africa are well known. Mr. Samuel Gurney took a warm and generous interest in the affairs and progress of Liberia, and contributed largely to enable the authorities of that Republic to obtain possession of the Gallinas—a station notorious until very recently for the slave trade. For many years he occupied, with great hospitality, the beautiful country-seat of Upton, near London, once the residence of Dr. Fothergill, whose name is honorably connected with that of Granville Sharp in the founding of Sierra Leone.

the funeral of Mr. Samuel Gurney, from an exchange paper:

“The mortal remains of this truly philanthropic gentleman were interred on Saturday, in the Friends’ burial ground, Barking. The arrangements were the same as those usually observed at a Quaker’s funeral. The shops at Stratford and West Ham were closed, the flags on the churches were hoisted half-mast high, and the bells tolled during the day. Some fifteen hundred children, belonging to the schools in the neighborhood, and a number of the inhabitants, lined the road in Upton Park. Preceding the hearse were some thirty or forty carriages, containing the clergymen of the district and deputations from the surrounding parishes. After the hearse came the relatives—members of the Gurney, Fry, Buxton, and Shepherd families—in private carriages, and another long train of carriages, upward of fifty, containing a large circle of the Society of Friends. Previous to the coffin, which was a plain elm one without plate or ornament, being deposited in the grave, Mrs. Eliza Gurney, widow of the late Mr. John Gurney, addressed those around, encouraging them to a Christian course. The grave is next to that of Mrs. Fry.”

We copy the following notice of

[From the Christian Mirror.]

Second Annual Meeting of the Maine State Col. Society.

PURSUANT to notice, published in the Christian Mirror, State of Maine, Portland Advertiser, and other papers, the Colonization Society of the State of Maine met in the Central Congregational Church, in the city of Bath, on Wednesday, June 18, 1856, at 3 o’clock P. M.

Hon. Ether Shepley, President, in the chair. Prayer by Rev. William

Warren, of Upton, Mass. Rev. T. C. Upham, D. D., and Messrs. Barnes and Clark were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

The report of the Treasurer was presented, from which it appeared that the whole amount of the receipts has been - - - \$272,81
Amount paid by him to the

Am. Col. Soc.	-	-	150,00
Paid for expenses,	-	-	31,04
Balance in the Treasury,	-	-	111,77
			\$272,81

Rev. Dr. Chickering stated that a large proportion of the money contributed in this State was paid over directly to the Parent Society, and did not pass through the Treasury of this society; and that the whole amount of donations from the State of Maine the past year exceeded two thousand dollars.

On motion of Mr. Barnes the Treasurer's Report was accepted—subject to be audited by the Corresponding Secretary.

Rev. Dr. Chickering offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we have seen, with much satisfaction, the prompt munificence of the late Mr. Stevens, of Maryland, anticipating our own movement in the same direction, and that, while under the circumstances, our own unfinished subscription must be considered void, we trust a similar exigency in future may be met with equal generosity of intention, and the object be fully accomplished.

Rev. John Orcutt, Travelling Secretary of the American Colonization Society, addressed the Society and the assembly. Remarks were made by Rev. Dr. Chickering, Rev. Edward F. Cutter, Hon. Phineas Barnes, Rev. Mr. Orcutt, Rev. J. B. Pinney, and Rev. Dr. J. W. Ellingwood. Adjourned to 7½ o'clock.

Evening—met according to adjournment—Rev. J. W. Chickering, D. D., the Corresponding Secretary, read the report of the Executive Committee—Rev. J. B. Pinney, Corresponding Secretary of the New York Colonization Society, and formerly Governor of Liberia, delivered an address to the Society

and assembly. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Jaquith.

Voted that the Corresponding Secretary make public such portions of the report of the Executive Committee, and in such manner as he may deem advisable.

Hon. Phineas Barnes, from committee to nominate officers, stated that the present President had expressed to the committee his desire not to be re-elected, and he reported a list of officers, which was adopted, and the following persons elected officers for the ensuing year.

President—Hon. Geo. F. Patten, of Bath.

Vice Presidents—Hon. Albion K. Parris, Portland, Hon. Geo. Downes, Calais, Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., Brunswick, Rev. Alexander Burgess, Portland, Rev. John Maltby, Bangor, Hon. Josiah Pierce, Gorham, Rev. William T. Dwight, D. D., Portland, Hon. William P. Haines, Biddeford, Hon. Thomas Robinson, Ellsworth, Wm. Chase, Esq., Portland, Rev. W. H. Shailer, D. D., Portland, Rev. H. S. Carpenter, Portland, Hon. Phineas Barnes, Portland, Edward Robinson, Esq., Thomaston, Rev. E. Robinson, Saccarappa, Rev. Caleb Hobart, North Yarmouth, Andrew Masters, Esq., Hallowell, Hon. Joseph Titcomb, Kennebunk, Gen. Amos H. Boyd, Saco, Dr. Moses Gould, Bridgton, Freeman Clark, Esq., Bath, Edward Fenno, Esq., Augusta, Rev. John A. Douglass, Waterford, John Ham, Esq., Bangor, Henry C. Buswell, Esq., Fryeburg, J. G. Huston, Esq., Damariscotta, John Kilby, Esq., Dennysville, Harrison J. Libby, Esq., Portland, Woodbury S. Dana, Esq., Portland, Rev. Phineas Higgins, Hampden.

Corresponding Secretary—Rev. J. W. Chickering, D. D.

Rec. Sec'y—Philip Eastman, Saco.

Treasurer—Eben Steele, Esq.,
Portland.

Ex. Committee—Hon. Phineas Barnes Portland, Samuel Tyler, Esq., Portland, Rev. James Pratt, Portland, Wm. Chase, Esq., Portland, Gen. Amos H. Boyd, Saco, Freeman Clark, Esq., Bath, Rev. W. F. Farrington, Portland. Adjourned.

PHILIP EASTMAN,
Rec. Secretary.

Extract from the Annual Report.

The cause has evidently made progress among us since its friends have been organized for associated action.

Even that bold undertaking, not yet accomplished—because not now necessary—the building of a Maine ship for Colonization, has already accomplished important results among ourselves, and opened a new future for the cause in our State.

It is impossible to say, how much influence was exerted by the agitation of the subject, and the generous subscriptions of individual friends, upon the mind and heart of that magnificent son of Maryland, who nobly furnished the whole thirty-six thousand dollars for the building of a ship, and then, his earthly work being done, quickly disappeared from mortal view, leaving only his noble example, and an open avenue to that African home, where thousands shall rise up to call him blessed.

But while the original project has been thus superseded, it is hoped that at no distant day, when the wants of the Society, and the growing trade of the young nation shall demand other vessels for constant use, a similar call will be as favorably met, and those whom God shall have prospered will gladly go beyond their former liberality of purpose.

Our collections the past year, were

doubtless somewhat diminished by the obligations thus entered into by some of the most able and liberal friends of the cause among us; though within a few weeks past, many liberal gifts have been received.

It is an occasion of melancholy interest to the numerous friends of the late Dr. Cummings, the ever firm and consistent advocate of this cause through good and through evil report, that almost the last business act of his life was giving directions that his generous donation for the ship, already in advance of all others paid into our Treasury, should be still retained and devoted to the general objects of the Society.

The whole amount which has gone from Maine to the Parent Society during our financial year is \$2,000, including twenty-one lifememberships, and \$213 in payments for the Repository, the latter being justly regarded as no less desirable than the same amount in the form of donations.

Facts are in this case the best arguments.—We are persuaded, that if our citizens were familiar with the past and passing history of that infant Republic which owes its birth to the American Colonization Society, it would assume new importance in their eyes, and receive greatly augmented aid at their hands.

Among all the excitements of the day, and the sins and perils of our country in connexion with this same African race, can we be doing a work more safe for mankind, or more acceptable to God, than to bestow some attention, and expend some of the divine bounty we have received, upon the re-peopling of that often ravaged coast, with the civilized christian descendants of pagan victims whom *our* ancestors allowed to be brought in chains to our shores.

Other things we may do, each according to his own views, accepting all aid, and tolerating all differences. But ought we to leave this undone?

Ten thousand free citizens of a Republic, whose very name is **FREEDOM**, answer, **NO!**—Hundreds of men and women and children, waiting their turn to be emancipated for this benign Exodus, answer, **NO!** **AFRICA** with her hundred millions of savages, silently appealing in mute eloquence of misery, answers, **NO!** while one part of her population, having caught a glimpse of the flag of the free, utter aloud their protest. Is it too much to say that **GOD** who hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, gives the same response from the voice of His providence, illustrating and confirming that prediction of His holy oracles, that **Ethiopia** shall stretch out her hands unto Him?

The Committee conclude by expressing the earnest hope, that on or near the 4th of July, congregational collections may be taken in aid of this object; or where that is im-

practicable, personal effort may be made, in procuring subscriptions. Would not this be an appropriate tribute to the day, and a token of gratitude to **HIM** who made the **COLONIZATION** scheme of the *seventeenth* century so successful, and can crown this of the nineteenth with similar good fruits? In this work, all parties and all sections can unite. Is there so much of union among us that we may throw away those bonds which are found in charitable co-operation?

In the words of prophecy, Let the North give up, and the South keep not back. Let colonists be, as of late, by hundreds emancipated, and money as of late be forth-coming by tens of thousands, for ships and for receptacles.

On this peaceful arena, better perhaps, than elsewhere, may be wrought out in part, by the blessing of Almighty God, that great perplexing, but as we will yet hope, **HEAVEN APPOINTED**, problem, for more than one continent, **LIBERTY AND UNION!**

[From the Virginia Colonizationist.]

To all the Ministers of Christ in Virginia.

DEAR BRETHREN:—Pardon us for stirring up your pure minds by way of remembrance of the Colonization Society of Virginia. There is reason for it. Without your co-operation we labor in vain. The great design of our Society is to plant the gospel in Africa. The vital force that moves it, is the christian hearts beating behind it.—Some of you do not need to be reminded. Others, in the multitude of competing charities, forget the claims of a cause, which they acknowledge so soon as their attention is solicited. We never had greater need of your sympathies,

your prayers and your alms. The legislation of the South is increasing in pressure upon the free negroes, tending to drive them away. The legislation of the North is shutting the door in their faces. Whither shall they go? Ethiopia stretches out her hands. Liberian packets are waiting to convey them to their fatherland. Many are asking for a passage. Will you not help to pay it?

Again, we have just incurred *extraordinary* expenses in building more comfortable receptacles for emigrants, and in planting a new settlement in the interior beyond the

supposed influence of the malaria. So pressing have been the demands upon our Treasury, that I have given up nearly my entire salary to meet them. Shall we, for want of a few thousand dollars, be forced to quit the field and abandon to its fate, the interesting experiment of African Colonization.

I subjoin the resolutions and commendations of the several religious bodies in Virginia.

P. SLAUGHTER,
Markham Station.

Culpeper Co., June 25th, 1856.

Resolutions of the General Association of Baptists in Virginia, passed unanimously, on motion of Rev. John F. Broadus:

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the Colonization Society of Virginia, and invoke for its agents the kind co-operation of the Baptists of Virginia.

Resolved, That we recommend to our brethren in the ministry to take up collections for said society on some Sabbath in each year.

Resolutions of the Presbyterian Synod of Virginia:

Resolved, That the ministers of the Presbyterian Church, in this State, be earnestly recommended to present the claims of this Society to their several congregations and take up collections in its behalf at an early day.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference South:

Resolved, That this Conference recommend to the patronage of our people generally, the Colonization Society of Virginia, and we recommend that collections be taken up in its behalf on the Sabbath preceding the 4th of July.

The Baltimore and Philadelphia Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, have annually passed similar resolutions, recommending the State Societies within their borders, to the confidence and support of their ministers and people.

The Protestant Episcopal Convention of Virginia has, without a dissenting voice, declared that the success of African Colonization warrants the hope that it will do more than anything else to effect a peaceful solution of the difficult question that perplexes so many minds, and that it will by means of its churches and schools and by the protection afforded to white missionaries, hasten the time when Ethiopia will stretch forth her hands unto God. It also earnestly recommends the ministers of this Diocese, to take up collections for the Colonization Society of Virginia, on some Sunday in each year.

The Rev. P. Slaughter requests that all communications to him be addressed, until further notice, to *Mitchell's Station, Culpeper County.*

An African Nationality.

THE following article is from the editorial columns of the *Liberia Herald* of July, 1855. We omit one sentence, which we cannot approve, and for every word published we do not hold ourselves responsible; but the article on the whole we think just and philosophical, vindicating

the ways of Providence and illustrating their benevolence to the colored race. When such views shall prevail among both the white and colored races, Africa will be speedily redeemed and elevated.

NOTWITHSTANDING the oppressions and afflictions under which

the descendants of Africa have suffered for centuries—oppressions which, increasing more and more, appeared to crush them with their ponderous weight, and to render extinct every noble emotion and lofty aspiration of the soul; yet, there are to be found many, even in countries where, as a class, they are most prescribed, who entertain feelings of national pride, and desire earnestly an African nationality—a “tangible, separate existence”—as a people. It was this desire that influenced the people of Liberia to leave the Western world, risk the perils of the great deep, and brave the dangers of a residence in a barbarous country, far from the influence and comforts of civilization. They looked to the four quarters of the globe; they contemplated the political condition of different countries; but in none did they see so favorable an opportunity of establishing and maintaining a separate nationality as in Africa. This is the natural home of the black man, whence he was torn by the hands of avarice and carried to distant lands, where he has been made to pass through rivers of sorrow, and to drink deep of the cup of affliction and degradation.

But, by the wonder working providences of God, a way is opening for the return of the dispersed—a few have already returned, and have succeeded in laying the foundation of a christian empire, which advancing with rapid and hopeful progress, is giving unmistakable evidence that it is a child of Divine Providence, destined by Him to accomplish high and noble purposes in connection with this benighted continent. * * * *

Many in their opposition, reason as follows: “Degradation has been attached to our race in the Western world; we have been oppressed in

America, and if we are ever elevated, let us be elevated here among our oppressors; let us rise among our despisers, and stand with them on the same level; let us be men among *men*, not among heathen Africans; if we have any intellectual and moral powers let them be manifested here.” It matters not how much plausibility may be on the face of this argument, and how much importance some may attach to it, to the calm and reflecting mind, it must appear trivial and fallacious. We hold that there is as much of Providence connected with the humiliation and thralldom of our race as there was with the bondage of the Israelites in Egypt. We believe that all that has been done to enslave and degrade us—has been done under the permission of an Omnipotent and merciful Being.—The groans and cries of the oppressed have now reached His ears, and the time when He intends to make the “wrath of man to praise Him,” is fast approaching; He is bringing about a year jubilee for us; and it becomes us to follow His guidance—to go whither He says go. Had the Israelites when, in their Egyptian bondage, they received the intimation that they were to be returned to the land of Canaan, whence their forefathers had emigrated, resisted and said, “We will not go up thither, we desire to settle in some remote part of Egypt, the very land in which we suffered afflictions, and, free from the trammels of the Egyptians, to establish our national religion and institutions; that we may, contiguous to our oppressors, be elevated to equal greatness with them:—had they reasoned thus we say, is it likely they would have been rescued from their painful captivity? No, they would have incurred the Divine displeasure, and would, perhaps,

have fallen under the inflictions of his judgments. See what fearful punishment befel those of them, who having left Egypt, murmured in the wilderness.

And will any one say, that the hand of Providence is not concerned in our case as a people? Let such a one study our history for the last three or four centuries; let him watch us, pursued by avaricious adventurers, snatched from our homes under circumstances the most heart-rending and cruel, and carried to distant lands; let him follow us thither, and notice us amidst our sufferings, afflictions and brutal oppressions; and let him consider that, notwithstanding our mental and physical depression it may still be recorded of us, in all the countries of our exile, as of the children of Israel in Egypt,—“And they were fruitful, and increased abundantly, and multiplied, and waxed exceedingly mighty; and the land was filled with them.” After he has noticed these things, let him turn to Liberia and study her career from the period of her incipency in 1821 to the present time—a little more than thirty years have elapsed since the landing of the first pilgrims, and now behold a nation acknowledged by the Great Powers of the earth, with prospects encouraging and glorious, destined to bring about the accomplishment of the prophetic declaration—“Ethiopia shall stretch out her hands unto God.” After he has pondered all these things, let him say, whether he doubts the special interference of Providence with us as a race; if he does, then he is the miserable possessor of a scepticism, the character of which there is no epithet in English sufficiently forcible to express.

Every considerate mind must admit, that our whole history, from

the fifteenth century down to the present, bears mark of providential intervention; and viewing the signs of the times, we are led to the conclusion that we are destined, i. e. a large portion of us—to return to these shores, both for our own progress and elevation, and for the recuperation of our brethren, sunken in ignorance, superstition and vice. Barriers, the most insurmountable, are opposed to our advancement in the Western world. Such is the nature of the relative circumstances of the two races there, that, if they remain together, the one must, necessarily, be kept inferior to the other. The whites, as a general thing, are the possessors of mental cultivation and pecuniary ability—qualifications indispensable to progress, respectability and greatness; while the blacks are for the most part uneducated, poor, and consequently degraded. Two distinct races, existing together under such circumstances, between whom there is no affiliation, must exist in the relation of superior and inferior.—It seems perfect madness, therefore, for a few persons of the inferior and proscribed class to contend for equal rights and privileges against so overwhelming a majority. Considering this state of things, and believing as we do in the special care of Providence over us, we are compelled to the inference that it is His will that the races shall be separated, and that He has chosen Africa our proper home, as the grand asylum to receive our race. Yes:

“Despite of every yoke she bears,
This land of glory still is theirs.”

We do not wish to be understood to mean, however, that because America is not the home of the colored man, he should therefore be oppressed and despised—that he should be deprived of the inalienable

rights of man. No: the Almighty, by clothing him with all the attributes of human nature, has placed him on an equality with the rest of mankind; and no obstruction should be thrown into the way of his elevation by his neighbors. If, by his intellectual and moral worth he can rise in the United States, he should be allowed to rise; and those who through *unholy prejudice* against his complexion, endeavor to oppress him, are unworthy of the name of *freemen*—recrunt to their professed principles, of liberty and independence. But we do not contend that, even if the African were allowed equal rights with the whites in the countries of his degradation, he should be content without a country—without a home of his own—without a nationality; when his fatherland lies unpossessed, uncultivated, and with exciting voice bids him come HOME, and assist in hastening her redemption.

There will, no doubt, be some to differ from us with regard to certain sentiments advanced above; but they are conclusions at which we have arrived after careful deliberation; and though they may now be vehemently opposed, by those not willing to look calmly at the subject; it is our most serious impression, that sooner or later our

colored brethren in the countries of their disfranchisement, will discover that all their efforts to reach a position of eminence and respectability, are vain and fruitless. They will discover that it is by far more desirable and honorable to be a *nation* among the *nations* of the earth, than merely *men* among *men*. They will perceive the necessity and importance of an "African nationality;" and, compelled by these considerations, and the force of circumstances beyond human control, will flock to these shores, and aid in establishing what they now despise—a nation of colored men on the western coast of Africa; they will come to swell the number already here, and assist in promoting the honor and prosperity of Liberia, from which they have so long kept aloof; they will come to increase the salutary influence now exerting upon the benighted heathen around, and impart to them the blessings of civilization.

"Liberia, happy land! thy shore
Entices with a thousand charms,
And calls—his wonted thralldom o'er—
Her ancient exile to her arms.

"Come hither, son of Afric, come,
And o'er the wide and weltering sea,
Behold thy lost yet lovely home,
That fondly waits to welcome thee."

[From the New York Journal of Commerce.]

The Slave Traffic.

FEW of our readers are aware of the extent to which this infamous traffic is carried on, even by vessels clearing from New York, and in close alliance with our legitimate trade, and that down town merchants of wealth and respectability are extensively engaged in buying and selling African negroes, and have been so, with comparatively little interruption, for an indefinite

number of years. The fact that such a traffic exists in connection with this port, is well established; and yet, with but few exceptions, all the means that can be employed to secure the conviction of the guilty parties fail of their object,—either through the cunning of well feed lawyers, or far worse, of proper evidence,—and often the vessel slips off at dead of night. More

frequently the slaver eludes the vigilance of the United States officers by engaging in an ordinary trading voyage, and changing her destination, cargo, &c., to suit her convenience. The public officers may be well aware of her true character, and yet possess no power to detain her. So varied are the devices employed by this class of law breakers, to escape detection, so slyly are their movements executed, and so incessant are their endeavors, under the powerful stimulus of inordinate gain, that the services of the government officers are in constant requisition. We are informed, by the deputy United States Marshals, that they are well satisfied that at least *fifteen slave vessels have sailed from this port within the last twelve months, and three within the last three weeks!*—With such audacity is the villainy prosecuted, that while Marshal de Angelis was occupied about the seizure of the Braman, (whose officers were on trial for engaging in the slave trade,) advantage was taken by another vessel of the same character to glide down the river and escape. It is well known that within sixty days an old vessel was bought for \$1,500, refitted and altered to a topsail schooner, loaded with logwood and whalebone, and cleared for a European port, in command of a captain who was convicted at Philadelphia, a short time since, of being engaged in slave trading; yet there were no circumstances which would justify the issue of a warrant for her detention, though the officers entertained no doubt as to her real character and objects. It is satisfactory to know that few, if any, American merchants are directly engaged in these transactions, the principal parties being foreigners, and most of them Portuguese. There is, however, reason

to believe that not unfrequently Americans share in the risks and profits of the business. The impunity with which these transactions are carried on may be inferred from the fact, that during the last year there have been but five prosecutions for any breach of the laws relating to this matter, and of this number the government succeeded in procuring but one conviction, viz., the captain of the Julia Morgan. Startling as some of these facts may appear, it does not prove that this description of traffic is on the increase, but only shows that greater vigilance has been exercised for its suppression. Not long ago, Mr. Crawford, H. B. M. Consul General in Cuba, called the attention of Mr. Crampton, at Washington, to the fact that slavers were fitted out in this city, and asking his interference to prevent the sailing of a vessel that was then nearly in readiness. In the instance referred to, Don Jose Egea left Havana for New York, (as Mr. Crawford asserts,) in order to purchase, through a certain house, a pilot boat or fore-and-aft schooner, capable of bringing over 500 slaves from Africa to Cuba,—the vessel to be provided with water, &c, and thus prepared, to sail from New York for her destination, where the slaves were in waiting. Mr. Crawford remarked in connection with his despatch: “Almost all the slave expeditions for some time past have been fitted out in the United States, chiefly at New York, where there must be some establishment, ship or outfitting, carpenter’s or builder’s yard, specially undertaking such business for the slavers.” Most of the vessels fitted out in the United States for the slave trade sail from New York, but a considerable proportion of them go from New Orleans, and occasionally from other ports.—

Here they possess every facility that can be had in other places for furthering their purposes, and the laws do not frown with such threatening severity and such certainty of execution as to effectually forbid their infraction. For while the profits of a successful venture are so enormous, men will be found sufficiently bold and avaricious to engage in the hazardous enterprise—trusting to their wits to avoid the cruisers, or wriggle through the meshes of the law. The vessels ordinarily selected, are of medium size, costing not more than \$5,000 or \$7,000, bought with the expectation that they will be destroyed when their cargo is secured and finally discharged. Traders calculate that if but one vessel out of four proves successful, they can well afford to incur all the losses involved, and assume all the risks. Negroes are obtained on the African coast at from \$10 to \$40 per head, and from \$300 to \$800 is readily obtained for them when landed; so that a cargo of 500 slaves, costing \$15,000, or \$30 per head, realizes to the venturesome trader, if sold at an average of \$400 per head, at least \$170,000 or \$180,000, expenses deducted. It is alleged that the destruction of vessels in the manner suggested, has a sensible effect in reducing the number of vessels adapted to the slave business to be found in market. They are sunk, burned, or run ashore. It is but a few days since an account was published of a slaver, fully fitted up for her business, which had been forced ashore on the coast of Maryland, with her bottom perforated with augur holes, and completely abandoned. In most cases, however, the vessel lands her cargo and is not afterwards heard from. Only to the deep bosom of the ocean is the secret entrusted.

The manner of fitting out slavers in New York may be briefly narrated. In most cases, a suitable vessel is first selected, (a fore-and-aft schooner or large sloop being generally preferred,) and furnished with spars, sails, &c. She is then towed up the river or down the bay, and sometimes to the east end of Long Island, to avoid observation, and there supplied with whatever is needful to perfect her outfit. For instance, the *Falmouth*, recently condemned for being engaged in this business, was taken from Astoria to Hurl Gate, and late at night provisions, casks, boilers, and other articles were put aboard from a vessel which came alongside. Immediately after the *Falmouth* was towed to Hurl Gate Ferry, and the sixty-seven casks with which she was supplied were stealthily filled from a hydrant. Had a permit been obtained, as legally required, suspicion would have been excited by the large quantity of water furnished to so small a vessel. This important part of the preparation accomplished, the *Falmouth* was taken in tow by a steamer about two o'clock in the morning, so as to get off Sandy Hook by break of day. Seen there at another hour, the vessel would be liable to be boarded by the revenue officers and asked to show her manifest; having none, she would be seized. This is the predicament in which the *Braman* was found, whose case has just been before our courts. On her second voyage, the *Falmouth* regularly cleared from the Custom House, with just a sufficient supply of provisions for an honest voyage; but, after proceeding down Long Island to Gardner's Bay, she was supplied by another vessel with provisions, large boilers, timber for a "slave deck," and bricks and lime to set the furnaces. She then sailed

for Africa. A revenue cutter followed in pursuit, but without success. To still further diminish the chances of detection, slave vessels no longer carry irons or shackles, as formerly, which, if found, constituted strong evidence of guilt, but employ as a substitute a kind of small nail, so made that the points stand upright when thrown down, so that in case of revolt among the negroes aboard ship, they are strewn thickly over the deck. On the Falmouth, about 600 rings and ropes were found. These are some of the devices employed to profit by the breach of laws without incurring the penalties annexed. It is not at all unusual for foreigners to come to this port from Havanna or Brazil, buy a vessel, fit her out and sail in her themselves, employing a shrewd American captain to act either in his professional capacity or simply as a passenger, surrendering or assuming authority as previously agreed upon. In other cases, vessels engaged in a legitimate African trade, in palm oil, gums, ivory, peanuts, &c., are converted into slavers, when opportunity offers. The preparation of these vessels, in the city, is necessarily conducted with the profoundest secrecy, and with, to all appearance, the most scrupulous regard for all legal requirements.—The U. S. officers may visit the suspected vessel without the interposition of any obstacle; but no one on board can give the slightest infor-

mation. Even if arrested, the men literally know nothing. In the case of the Falmouth, all found on board were passengers, but were so strangely ignorant that they did not know where they were going, and the vessel had no owner or captain—The result was, all hands were discharged, though the vessel was condemned.

Cargoes of slaves are obtained and discharged so as to evade capture, by the exchange of preconcerted signals between the ship and shore. The presence or removal of danger is thus readily indicated by “bunting reading.”

It appears obvious that the slave trade, as conducted at the present time, and for many years past, must continue while the markets of Cuba are open. It is notorious that Cuban officials are often interested in its prosecution, on account of the heavy emoluments received, as the reward of their connivance.—The fitting out of vessels cannot be prevented, except by making it impossible to realize the object for which it is undertaken. That this may be speedily accomplished must be the devout wish of every philanthropist, for it is impossible to hear of the horrors of the middle passage, and of the other barbarities to which the unfortunate negroes are subjected, without execrating the traffic in which these barbarities are employed.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

Life in Western Africa.

THE following extract from Rev. Mr. BUSHNELL's Journal, which we copy from the Missionary Herald, gives a sad picture of the ignorance, crime and sufferings, witnessed amongst the natives of Africa, near the equator. Under date of Nov. 15th, 1855:—

Mr. B. says:—Walking out this evening, we called at a house where we found two Mpongwe men fastening a chain, with a large padlock, around the neck of a Pangwe woman, who had just been brought down the river. Upon inquiry, we found that these two Mpongwe men had been

waiting for a week or ten days, wishing to purchase a female slave. Through the agency of two Bakeles, they had found a Pangwe man, who for some trifling reason, had become displeased with his wife, and who was base enough to sell her for a certain amount of goods. One of the Bakele men left his own wife in pawn, till the goods should be paid, and tore the Pangwe mother from her two infant children, and brought her to this place, and delivered her to the Mpongwe traders, who are to take her down the river, sell her, and return the goods, after having paid themselves and their Bakele agents. We remonstrated with these slave-dealers, and explained to them the guilt of trading in the bodies and souls of men, and especially of tearing a defenceless mother from her helpless offspring, and reducing her to hopeless bondage.

Nov. 6. I have labored much to secure the release of the Pangwe slave; and finally the parties agreed that she should be sent back. This evening, as I left them, they promised me upon their honor, that she should not go down the river; but in less than one hour they started with their poor captive! The result will be a bloody war between the two Pangwe tribes, the one on the Balkwe, to which the woman's family belongs, and the one on the Nkama, into which she married, and from which she was sold. Such or similar results generally follow the sale of slaves in Africa. From the most accurate knowledge which I can obtain, I am of the opinion that, on an average, more than one life is sacrificed for every slave that is sold. The demand for slaves is made known, and then some excuse is easily found for obtaining them. Some are accused of witchcraft, and others of other crimes; and wars are waged on purpose to procure the victims.

Such a narrative gives us a painful idea of African society. But the following extracts will deepen our sorrow.

The Rev. H. L. Leacock thus writes of his mission work in the Pongas country, near the British colony of Sierra Leone. It is given in a letter addressed to the bishop of Barbadoes.

TINTIMA, Pongas,
Dec. 18th, 1855.

MY LORD:—I reached this place yesterday, after an absence of two days, having forwarded extracts of my journal down to the 8th inst. to Colonel Hill, who kindly promised to take charge of them. My host, Kennyback Ali, I found very sick, not in Tintima, but in Doinjan, a short distance from Tintima. This puts me quite at a stand still, for no one else here, I find, will know anything, or will do anything for me. Mr. Ali is in fact, the only one who at first expressed himself favorable to our mission; and considering his mode of life, having twenty-one women who are called his wives, and his principles, which can be accommodated to heathenism, Mohammedanism, or any other ism, I can conceive of no other reason for his support of christianity, than the retaining of a pension awarded him by the British Government, for himself abandoning the slave-trade, and endeavoring to check it in others. All this country is laid waste by wars, instigated by cursed slavers. Slaves are yet brought from the interior, and stealthily shipped in the river; and this would still be a great slave dealing country, if the fear of British ships of war were removed. There are barracoons still concealed in various places about the river, for slavers have many stratagems to escape the vigilance of our steamers. Kennyback Ali, owns many slaves, as I am informed by himself, and has no objection to sell them, if they

are to go into the interior, but he is pledged not to encourage a foreign slave-trade. He therefore, is always ready to give what information he can to intercept slaves, and to break up barracoons. His town, Tintima, is nothing but what a large negro village used to be in the West Indies in days of slavery. There is no street, but the houses appear as if scattered. They are placed in this irregular manner purposely to avoid the observation of an enemy attacking them suddenly in the night. The cottages are miserable affairs, having only one room, in some it is circular, in some square. The inside of the roof has a very filthy appearance, having long cobwebs descending. It is black from the smoke of a fire made in the centre of the room, to destroy insects harbored in the roof. In such a cottage, though larger than the ordinary size, I am now sitting, with my port-folio on my knee, writing to your lordship. •

The Rio Ponga is a beautiful river.

Its course is not described on any map in my possession, but it merits the geographer's notice. It rises, probably in the Kong mountains. It is navigable by small crafts twenty miles, as I hear from the natives, who have no idea of distance but what they derive from tides. "It will take one, two or three tides," say they, "to go to such a town." In some places the Ponga is full three-quarters of a mile in breadth. The mouth is more than two miles, and rendered dangerous to vessels, by reason of a sand-bar, over which the sea breaks at all times with great violence, except in a narrow channel on the north side, which is quite safe to pass at high tide. Up the river, about four miles from the bar, are some small islands, which divide the stream into two parts; one flowing northeast, called Big Rio Ponga, and the other southeast, named Little Rio Ponga. On Little Rio Ponga, Tintima is found, nine miles from the bar.

[From the New York Colonization Journal.]

Rev. A. Crummell's Letter.

By the politeness of our friend, Mr. Coates, we publish a letter from this missionary and pastor, with real gratification. No one who knows Mr. Crummell and his antecedent life can suspect him of any other motive to favor Liberia than sincere conviction.

It is well known that he had deeply drank in the prevailing prejudices of his abolition friends in America and England against Colonization, and that he was prepared to look with no partial eye upon Liberia and Liberians. His incidental notice, concurring with one of the same tenor in Dr. Robert's letter, concerning the President of Liberia, is high praise, and we think the inaugural in another column will help to confirm this opinion among our friends.

We shall with pleasure act as a medium for those friends of Liberia and science who may feel disposed to act upon Mr. Crummell's suggestion, and contribute to erect the proposed Library and Lyceum. A friend of Liberia, who has often aided in various ways, writes to us that if five hundred dollars can be obtained for the building, he will add one hundred dollars for furnishing it with cases, etc., etc.,

MONROVIA,

March, 1856.

BENJAMIN COATES:

Dear Sir :—You have kindly sent me, on two different occasions, a couple of volumes; one, Bishop McIlvaine's "*Evidences*," and the other the petulant brochure of Mr. Nesbit,

the returned emigrant. For the first, I wish to beg you to accept my best and sincerest thanks; for the second, I have to acknowledge the great courtesy which puts in my hand a little volume, which learns me, more than heretofore, the weakness and the frailty of our common human nature, and at the same time, I must confess, shows me in many ways, *my duty* to contribute more largely, as an individual, in those things which will make this young nation more real and substantial than she really is.

You are, dear sir, a real benefactor to the people of this country, by sending them such valuable volumes as I see here and there sent to people in our towns. Few things are more desirable *here* than that *the mind of man* should be duly appreciated. Books reveal the vast wealth of the human intellect, and display the wondrous and transcendent glory of the soul; and the presentation of them, ever and anon, cannot in many cases, but subserve the best mental and spiritual interests of the individual himself; and others, as a consequence, recognizing his relation to the great commonwealth of society, it must lead him to live for the well being of man and the honor of God.

Books and reading are a great need in the chief town of our country; but I cannot but venture to assure you that there is another need equally as great. We need here some permanent *buildings* in which to put books. Very frequently, books are sent to Liberia in numbers, for the express purpose of forming a public or town library. The object is unaccomplished, because there is no receptacle for them. If a large and generous philanthropy would provide Monrovia with a building of stone or brick worth four or five hundred dollars, with such arrange-

ments that the young men of the town could assemble evenings for debates, conversation, and reading, there would be a change here in twelve months, the report of which would astonish you. But there is no such place; the young men have no intellectual resort; and the important and sometimes valuable libraries sent here fail to reach the public.

We are just now engaged in a sad war, which drains our resources, stops active industry, neutralizes christian teachings, and inflames the minds and imagination of our youth. I cannot see how it could have been avoided; for our poor brethren at Sinou were cruelly set upon by our heathen neighbors, and reduced at the last to actual starvation, by their intercepting supplies; still I cannot but lament and sorrow at the necessity, nor am I able to lose sight of its distresses and its evils.

There are many signs of enterprise visible at almost every point; a keen, but I fear a blind race for wealth; much agricultural improvement. The educational interests of the land do not keep pace with its monetary ventures, and I fear that for some years hence we shall see the development of that hard, cold, iron character, which is exact in keen calculation, profuse in selfish gratification, but unthinking, ungenerous, unprogressive, ungenial and ungodly.

Some traders have recently returned from a journey in the interior, and inform me of a rich and fruitful soil, a sparse population, plenty of cattle, and *beyond* a friendly people anxious for our acquaintance. They went some two hundred and more miles in the interior.

I know little about politics; but the general impression seems to be that we have a very superior man in our new President, who will attend to home progress; and who intends to

leave his mark upon the country by his endeavors after internal improvements.

Again, dear sir, I thank you most heartily for your kind notice of me

a stranger; and I subscribe myself most truly,

Your servant, in Christ Jesus.

ALEX. CRUMMELL.

List of Emigrants by the Ship *Elvira Owen*,

From Norfolk May 13th, and Savannah May 20th, 1856.

No.	Name and residence.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
<i>Litchfield, Conn.</i>				
1	Samuel Powers, - - -	23	free.	
2	Sarah E. Powers, - - -	17	"	Wife of Samuel Powers.
<i>Fayette Co., Ky.</i>				
3	Patrick Grant, - - -	43	slave.	Bought by wife and children.
<i>Woodford Co., Ky.</i>				
4	Eliza Ann Grant, - - -	43	slave.	Wife of above.
5	Mary Ann Neal, - - -	24	"	
6	Louisa Neal, - - -	8	"	
7	John Henry Neal, - - -	3 mos.	"	
8	J. H. Washington, - - -	16	"	
9	Georgiana Dupee, - - -	24	"	
10	Georgiana Dupee, jr., - - -	1 mo.	"	
11	Franklin Smith, - - -	15	"	
12	Francis M. Grayson, - - -	13	"	
13	John H. Brooks, - - -	11	"	
14	Henrietta Smith, - - -	8	"	Emancipated by Nelson Graves, deceased, of Woodford Co., Ky.
15	Sarah Smith, - - -	5	"	
16	Abraham Wales, - - -	4	"	
17	Angeline Kellis, - - -	13	"	
18	Ellen Hawkins, - - -	15	"	
19	Martha Johnson, - - -	22	"	
20	Augustus Johnson, - - -	6	"	
21	William Johnson, - - -	8 mos.	"	
22	Margaret Stifler, - - -	18	"	
23	James Stifler, - - -	1	"	
24	Theodore Stifler, - - -	14	"	
25	Samuel Gardner, - - -	24	"	
26	Darwin Kellis, - - -	35	"	
<i>Franklin Co., Ky.</i>				
27	Elizabeth Kellis, - - -	24	free.	
<i>Bourbon Co., Ky.</i>				
28	Miles Gass, - - -	35	slave.	Freed by Morris Gass, of Woodford.
29	Phœbe Gass, - - -	66	"	
30	Angeline Gass, - - -	31	"	
31	Emanuel Gass, - - -	43	"	
32	John Gass, - - -	26	"	
33	Esther Gass, - - -	26	"	
34	Austin Gass, - - -	23	"	
35	Jacob Gass, - - -	22	"	
36	Louisa Gass, - - -	13	"	
37	Charity Gass, - - -	13	"	
38	Harriet Gass, - - -	12	"	Emancipated by John Gass, deceased, of Bourbon Co., Ky.
39	Cupid Gass, - - -	7	"	
40	Ann Gass, - - -	6	"	
41	Jane Gass, - - -	3	"	
42	John W. Gass, - - -	3 mos.	"	
43	York Gass, - - -	11	"	
44	Delphas Gass, - - -	7	"	
45	Silas Gass, - - -	6	"	

No.	Name and residence.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
<i>Nelson Co., Ky.</i>				
46	Thomas Hines, - - -	50	slave.	Bought himself. Set free by Haden Edwards, of Nelson Co., Ky.
47	James H. Hines, - - -	14	"	
48	Margaret Hines, - - -	40	"	
49	Jeremiah Hines, - - -	12	"	
50	Mildred J. Hines, - - -	10	"	
<i>Simpson Co., Ky.</i>				
51	Solomon Herndon, - - -	45	slave.	Freed by John W. Herndon, of Simpson Co., Ky.
<i>Shelby Co., Ky.</i>				
52	George Morton, - - -	40	slave.	Freed by Mrs. E. M. Morton, of Shelby Co. Emancipated by John C. Brown, of Shelby Co., Ky.
53	Henry Morton, - - -	40	"	
54	Catharine Morton, - - -	35	"	
55	Mary Morton, - - -	8	"	
56	Richard Morton, - - -	3	"	
57	Lewis Morton, - - -	1	"	
58	Henry Morton, - - -	6	"	
<i>Mechlenburg Co., Ky.</i>				
59	Lewis Weir, - - -	40	slave.	Freed by Edward R. Weir.
60	Rebecca Weir, - - -	35	"	
61	Elijah Weir, - - -	13	"	Liberated by Edward R. Elliot, Jacksonville, Ill.
62	Mary Weir, - - -	16	"	
63	Amanda Weir, - - -	11	"	
64	Lewis Weir, - - -	9	"	
65	Dimpsey Weir, - - -	7	"	
<i>Fayette Co., Ky.</i>				
66	Solomon Guy, - - -	35	slave.	Freed by J. M. C. Irwin.
<i>Daviess Co., Ky.</i>				
67	Daniel Howard, - - -	35	slave.	Freed by Edward Howard.
<i>Shelby Co., Ky.</i>				
68	Mildred Logan, - - -	25	slave.	Freed by Miss Sally Logan.
69	Merrick Logan, - - -	2	"	
<i>Grundy Co., Mo.</i>				
70	Philip Falkerson, - - -	43	slave.	Freed by Ben. F. Falkerson.
71	Jemina Falkerson, - - -	40	"	
72	Amanda Falkerson, - - -	17	"	Freed by Evans Perry, Grundy Co., Mo.
73	Jane Falkerson, - - -	14	"	
74	Mary Falkerson, - - -	9	"	
75	Analiza Falkerson, - - -	5	"	
76	Evaline Falkerson, - - -	3	"	
<i>Dorchester Co., Md.</i>				
77	Samuel Benson, - - -	65	slave.	Going to Monrovia.
78	Matilda Morris, - - -	55	"	
79	Sarah Jane, - - -	15	"	
<i>Charles Co., Md.</i>				
80	Chapman Smoot, - - -	18	slave.	Going to Cape Palmas.
<i>Northumberland Co., Va.</i>				
81	Robert Johnson, - - -	26	slave.	Going to Cape Palmas.
82	Katharine Johnson, - - -	10	"	
83	James Johnson, - - -	8	"	
84	Zebedee Johnson, - - -	4	"	
85	Henry Johnson, - - -	6 mos.	"	
<i>Portsmouth, Va.</i>				
86	Charles Cooper, - - -	56	free.	Purchased by Charles.
87	Mary Cooper, - - -	50	slave.	
88	William Cooper, - - -	19	"	
89	James Cooper, - - -	14	"	
90	John Cooper, - - -	25	"	
91	Charlotte Cooper, - - -	22	free.	
92	Ann Eliza Cooper, - - -	1	"	

Nine sent by the Maryland State Col. Society.

No.	Name and residence.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
<i>Norfolk City, Va.</i>				
93	Henry Fuller, - - -	25	free.	
<i>Kilmarnock, Lancaster Co., Va.</i>				
94	Charles Carter, - - -	60	slave.	} One family.
95	Nancy Carter, - - -	40	"	
96	Winnie Carter, - - -	14	"	
97	Charlotte Carter, - - -	18	"	
98	Elias Carter, - - -	8	"	
99	Cyrus Carter, - - -	2	"	
100	Richard Armstrong, - - -	55	"	
101	Polly Armstrong, - - -	35	"	
102	Spencer Armstrong, - - -	15	"	
103	Stephoe Armstrong, - - -	12	"	
104	Jesse Armstrong, - - -	10	"	
105	Sprigg Armstrong, - - -	8	"	
106	James Armstrong, - - -	5	"	
107	Charles Jones, - - -	35	"	} Liberated by will of Jas. Kelly, of Kilmarnock.
108	Betty Jones, - - -	40	"	
109	Margaret Jones, - - -	15	"	
110	Samuel Jones, - - -	14	"	
111	John Jones, - - -	12	"	
112	Simeon Jones, - - -	10	"	
113	Martha Jones, - - -	5	"	
114	Harry Cook, - - -	45	"	
115	Sukey Cook, - - -	65	"	
116	Esther Lee, - - -	38	"	
117	Hannah Lee, - - -	18	"	
118	Paulina Lee, - - -	16	"	
119	Rebecca Lee, - - -	14	"	
120	Opie Lee, - - -	13	"	} One family.
121	Solomon Lee, - - -	12	"	
122	Lewis Lee, - - -	19	"	
123	Leonora Lee, - - -	9	"	
124	Milley Lee, - - -	3	"	
125	Robert Williams, - - -	40	"	
126	Rachel Williams, - - -	20	"	
127	George Williams, - - -	2	"	
128	Susan Velvet, - - -	18	"	} One family.
129	Sally Velvet, - - -	16	"	
130	Eliza Velvet, - - -	12	"	
131	Hiram Velvet, - - -	8	"	
132	Thomas Lee, - - -	30	"	
133	Henry Wright, - - -	30	"	
134	Bass Latimer, - - -	20	"	
135	William Wright, - - -	28	"	
136	Mary Campbell, - - -	45	"	
137	Richard Pinn, - - -	21	free.	
<i>Wilmington, N. C.</i>				
138	Drusilla Wright, - - -	34	free.	
139	Angelina Wright, - - -	9	"	
140	Freeman Wright, - - -	6	"	
141	William Baldwin, - - -	48	"	
142	Nancy Baldwin, - - -	39	"	
143	Mary Baldwin, - - -	19	"	
144	Maria Baldwin, - - -	15	"	
145	Zachariah Baldwin, - - -	12	"	
146	Robert Baldwin, - - -	10	"	
147	McIlvane Baldwin, - - -	8	"	
148	George Baldwin, - - -	4	"	

No.	Name and residence.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
149	William Baldwin, - -	1	free.	
150	Henry Moore, - - -	26	"	
151	Betsy Moore, - - -	17	"	
152	Edward Jones, - - -	42	"	
153	Adaline Jones, - - -	31	"	
154	Daniel Webb, - - -	12	"	
155	John Law, - - -	50	"	
156	Louisa Law, - - -	46	"	
157	John S. Law, - - -	22	"	
158	Mary E. Law, - - -	20	"	
159	D. Ellen Law, - - -	18	"	
160	Louisiana Law, - - -	16	"	
161	Rebecca A. Law, - - -	14	"	
162	Margaret Law, - - -	10	"	
163	Sarah A. Law, - - -	10	"	
164	Joseph T. Law, - - -	8	"	
165	Martha F. Law, - - -	2	"	
	<i>Habifax Co., N. C.</i>			
166	Rebecca Corlew, - - -	36	slave.	} Emancipated by Mrs. Penelope Corlew, deceased.
167	Mary Corlew, - - -	19	"	
168	Sarah Corlew, - - -	14	"	
169	Celia Corlew, - - -	12	"	
170	Thaddeus Corlew, - - -	8	"	
171	Zachariah Corlew, - - -	6	"	
172	John Willis Corlew, - - -	3	"	
173	Stephen Corlew, - - -	36	"	
174	Rosette Corlew, - - -	35	"	
175	William Corlew, - - -	13	"	
176	Henry Corlew, - - -	12	"	
177	Joseph John, - - -	11	"	
	<i>Virginia.</i>			
	David Wiles, - - -	—	—	} Returning to Liberia, from a visit to the U. S.
	<i>North Carolina.</i>			
	Marshall Hooper, - - -	—	—	
	<i>Albany, Ga.</i>			
178	Eliza B. McLaughlin, - - -	19	—	
179	Frances McLaughlin, - - -	2	—	
	<i>Adairsville, Ga.</i>			
180	William B. Lawrence, - - -	47	slave.	Bought himself.
	<i>Augusta, Ga.</i>			
181	Roderick B. Dent, - - -	63	free.	
182	Susan H. Dent, - - -	50	"	
183	George Samuel Dent, - - -	20	"	
184	Mary Jane Dent, - - -	15	"	
185	Susannah Matilda Dent, - - -	12	"	
186	Martha Anna Dent, - - -	9	slave.	
187	Mary Commander, - - -	58	"	Bought herself.
188	Abigail Bryan, - - -	20	"	} Emancipated by will of J. Bryan, deceased.
189	William Henry Bryan, - - -	4	"	
190	James W. Wilson, - - -	35	"	} Emancipated by D. W. Marks.
191	Emma Wilson, - - -	28	"	
192	Francis Wilson, - - -	5	"	
193	Nancy Martin, - - -	50	"	
194	Nancy Martin, jr. - - -	8	"	} Emancipated by the will of John Martin, deceased, a U. S. Revolutionary Pensioner.
195	Lucy Martin, - - -	7	"	
196	Elizabeth Martin, - - -	4	"	
197	Anderson Hatridge, - - -	50	"	
198	Alex. Cory, - - -	24	free.	
199	John Cory, - - -	19	"	

No.	Name and residence.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
<i>Newton Co., Ga.</i>				
200	Nathan Floyd, - - -	49	slave.	} Emancipated by David Floyd.
201	Rachel Floyd, - - -	43	"	
202	Mary Floyd, - - -	21	"	
203	Eliza Floyd, - - -	17	"	
204	John Floyd, - - -	12	"	
205	Thomas Floyd, - - -	9	"	
206	Berry Floyd, - - -	7	"	
207	William Floyd, - - -	4	"	
208	Rachel E. Floyd, - - -	1	"	
209	Roney Floyd, - - -	46	"	
210	Elijah Floyd, - - -	14	"	
211	Joseph Floyd, - - -	26	"	
212	William G. Floyd, - - -	24	"	
213	Smith Floyd, - - -	22	"	
214	Nancy Floyd, - - -	20	"	
215	Adaline Floyd, - - -	18	"	
216	James Floyd, - - -	15	"	
217	Sidney Floyd, - - -	12	"	
218	John H. Floyd, - - -	9	"	
<i>Gwinnett Co., Ga.</i>				
219	William Waters, - - -	47	slave.	} Emancipated by the will of Geo. M. Waters, deceased.
220	Peggy Waters, - - -	50	"	
221	Jinny Waters, - - -	30	"	
222	Sarah Waters, - - -	13	"	
223	Harriet Waters, - - -	11	"	
224	Hughes Waters, - - -	9	"	
225	Henry Waters, - - -	7	"	
226	Clarke Waters, - - -	5	"	
227	Boling Waters, - - -	34	"	
228	Charles Waters, - - -	36	"	
229	Lydia Waters, - - -	28	"	
230	Hannah Waters, - - -	13	"	
231	Jessee Waters, - - -	6	"	
232	Morgan Waters, - - -	4	"	
233	Munroe Waters, - - -	3	"	
234	Eliza Waters, - - -	1	"	
235	Susan Waters, - - -	21	"	
236	Caroline Waters, - - -	5	"	
237	Cherokee Waters, - - -	1	"	
238	Prudence Waters, - - -	37	"	
239	Cynthia Waters, - - -	18	"	
240	Sancho Waters, - - -	1	"	
241	Polly Waters, - - -	47	"	
242	Jefferson Waters, - - -	28	"	
243	John Waters, - - -	24	"	
244	Linimore Waters, - - -	22	"	
245	Elizabeth Waters, - - -	20	"	
246	George Waters, - - -	18	"	
247	Polly Waters, - - -	16	"	
248	Emily Waters, - - -	1	"	
249	Mary Waters, - - -	35	"	
250	Pompey Waters, - - -	24	"	
251	Samuel Waters, - - -	19	"	
252	William Waters, - - -	16	"	
253	Rose Waters, - - -	11	"	
254	Georgiana Waters, - - -	4	"	
255	Queen Waters, - - -	34	"	
256	Dinah Waters, - - -	11	"	

No.	Name and residence.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.	
257	George Waters, - - -	8	slave.	}	
258	Rosy Waters, - - -	5	"		
259	Edmund Waters, - - -	2	"		
	<i>Mauvy Co., Tenn.</i>				
260	Stafford Munroe Kennedy, -	31	slave.	Emancipated by Hon. Wm. E. Kennedy.	
	<i>Nashville, Tenn.</i>				
261	George Barr, - - -	29	slave.	} Emancipated by will of James Barr.	
	<i>Sumner Co., Tenn.</i>				
262	Jane Barr, - - -	25	"		
263	Ben Barr, - - -	23	"		
264	Eli Barr, - - -	20	"		
265	Sarah Barr, - - -	16	"		
266	Fanny Barr, - - -	4	"		
267	John Kilpatrick, - - -	70	"		
	<i>Tuscaloosa, Ala.</i>				
268	Frederick Clark, - - -	32	slave.	} Emancipated by Lincoln Clark, of Dubuque, Iowa.	
269	Charlotte Clark, - - -	28	"		
	<i>Winchester, Tenn.</i>				
270	Robert Sharp, - - -	40	slave.	} Emancipated by Mrs. Mary Sharp, of Winchester.—To go to Cape Palmas.	
271	Joseph Sharp, - - -	28	"		
272	Daniel Sharp, - - -	19	"		
273	Columbus Sharp, - - -	21	"		
274	Wallace Sharp, - - -	26	"		
275	Peter Sharp, - - -	25	"		
276	Alfred Sharp, - - -	24	"		
277	Abraham Sharp, - - -	12	"		
278	Granville Sharp, - - -	10	"		
279	Jack Sharp, - - -	4	"		
280	Frank Sharp, - - -	2	"		
281	Robert Sharp, - - -	2	"		
282	Hartwell Sharp, - - -	2	"		
283	Forrester Sharp, - - -	6	"		
284	Joseph Sharp, - - -	4	"		
285	Eudoshia Sharp, - - -	42	"		
286	Lucinda Sharp, - - -	28	"		
287	Susan Sharp, - - -	26	"		
288	Emily Sharp, - - -	22	"		
289	Catharine Sharp, - - -	18	"		
290	Caroline Sharp, - - -	22	"		
291	Ellen Sharp, - - -	18	"		
292	Silva Sharp, - - -	22	"		
293	Frances Sharp, - - -	11	"		
294	Elizabeth Sharp, - - -	9	"		
295	America Sharp, - - -	2	"		
296	Louisa Sharp, - - -	12	"		
297	Samariah Sharp, - - -	10	"		
298	Mary J. Sharp, - - -	3	"		
299	Penda Sharp, - - -	2	"		
300	Harriet Sharp, - - -	10	"		
301	Dorcas Sharp, - - -	1	"		
302	Isabella Sharp, - - -	10	"		
303	Delilah Sharp, - - -	8	"		
	<i>Columbus, Miss.</i>				
304	David Holderness, - - -	45	slave.	} Liberated by Elizabeth Holderness, Columbus, Miss.	
305	Sidney Holderness, - - -	50	"		
306	Henry Holderness, - - -	21	"		
307	Rosetta Holderness, - - -	19	"		
308	Pinney Holderness, - - -	17	"		
309	Margaret Holderness, - - -	15	"		

No.	Name and residence.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
310	Frank Holderness, - -	12	slave.	}
311	Josephine Holderness, - -	5	"	
312	Richard Holderness, - -	32	"	
313	Phoebe Ann Holderness, - -	22	"	
314	Delia Holderness, - -	3	"	
315	Fanny Holderness, - -	1	"	
316	Cæsar Holderness, - -	36	"	
317	Clark Holderness, - -	33	"	
	Savannah, Ga.			
318	Eliza Carmichael, - -	40	"	
319	Tristram Shandy, - -	26	"	
320	Peter Tony, - -	20	"	
	Raleigh, N. C.			
321	Jane Campton, - -	30	"	

N. B.—These three hundred and twenty-one, together with the number previously sent, (8,834,) make a total of nine thousand one hundred and fifty-five emigrants sent to Liberia by the American Colonization Society and its auxiliaries.

Intelligence.

GENEROUS RESPONSES.—In the May number of the Colonization Journal attention was invited to the want of a Library and Lyceum at Monrovia, as set forth in a letter of Rev. Alexander Crummell.—Within less than a week the whole sum desired was offered by a gentleman of this city, and also by another in Portland, Maine, and one quarter of the sum by yet another. Such evidence of readiness to meet every real want of the men who now strive to found a moral, industrious, and intelligent republic in Africa is most cheering. Already the good news has been communicated to Mr. Crummell, and directions given to erect and fit up the proper structure.—*N. Y. Col. Journal.*

AGENCIES.—We are happy to announce to our friends in Western and Central New York, that the services of Rev. Robert S. Finley and Rev. H. P. Bogue have been secured as agents in that portion of New York. They will enter upon their work at once, and prosecute it so far and fast as openings can be found. We bespeak for them sympathy and co-operation from all who see in the colonization enterprise a noble experiment, promising to the whole colored race very great benefits. The sailing of the *Elvira Owen*, an account of which appears in another column, involves very heavy expenses, and without strenuous efforts on the part of our friends—amid the unprecedented excitement of the approaching Presidential election, the Society will find itself unable to meet the large demands made upon it by the growing tide of emigration.—*Id.*

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATIONS are earnest in their appeals for more laborers, for ordained and unordained ministers, provided they be in other respects qualified for the work. They say it is desirable to have some on hand to be learning the languages, and to be ready to enter upon this work as soon as possible, that they may at least serve to fill up the vacancies occasioned by removals and deaths.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION.—The secretary of this Society says: "Would that it were in our power to send additional laborers to gather the harvest there, even now white unto the sickle."

THE INTERIOR.—The plan projected of making settlements in the interior back of the republic, and the purpose to send out the Rev. Mr. Seys to promote this desirable work, met with general favor, and will we trust, bring into the treasury of the Colonization Society the funds they have in view.

THE GOVERNOR OF CONNECTICUT says in his annual message:

The colonizing of the African coast by emigrants of this character will meliorate the condition of the African race; will send the cheering consolations of civilization and christianity into the interior of their country, and soon dispel the heathen barbarism of that benighted region.

Ex-President Roberts.

THE Rev. Joseph Tracy, of Boston, informs us that Ex-President Roberts has just been elected President of the COLLEGE OF LIBERIA, by the Trustees of Donations for Education in that Republic:—a body incorporated by the Legislature of Massachusetts with authority to hold \$100,000 for the support of one or more institutions of learning in Liberia. They have now some 25 to \$30,000 at their disposal, and much more in prospect. We congratulate all the friends of Liberia and the colored race on this appointment, which is most wise and judicious, and gives assurance that, with the Divine blessing, this first

COLLEGE IN LIBERIA will be established on the best and surest foundations.

From the Boston Advertiser.

After remaining a few days longer in this city to complete the necessary arrangements, Mr. Roberts will return to Liberia by way of England, and will at once begin the work of preparing the College grounds,—one hundred acres, given by the legislature—and the erection of the necessary buildings. As soon as these can be completed, the College will be opened for the reception of students.

By accepting this office, Mr. Roberts forgoes great pecuniary advantages, which he might have received by engaging in lucrative business. But he willingly incurs this loss, for the sake of securing the early establishment of an institution, indispensable to the interests of the Republic.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society.

From the 20th of June to the 20th of July, 1856.

MAINE.

Bangor—Mrs. Mary Ham.....	20 00
Warren—Mrs. Eliza Ann Kennedy, \$10; Mrs. Pauline McCulien, \$5.....	15 00
Rockland—Mrs. John Abbee....	2 00
Belfast—Lemuel R. Palmer, \$5; Edwin Beaman, \$1.....	6 00
	43 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston—John Spence, to constitute himself a life member of the A. C. S., \$30; Sundry persons in boots and shoes, \$120.	150 00
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CONNECTICUT.

West Haven—S. Painter, David Smith, each \$5; W. N. Barnett, W. H. Tallmadge, each \$1.	12 00
Greenwich—Thomas M. Meade, \$10; J. A. Close, Isaac Lyon, each \$2; Miss H. Meade, Joshua Reynolds, Isaac Peck, Elkanah Meade, ea. \$1; Sam'l Mills, 50 cts.....	18 50
Centreville—C. W. Everett, \$5; others, \$2.....	7 00
Branford—Rev. T. P. Gillett, \$3; H. Page, W. H. Patten, each \$1.....	5 00
	42 50

NEW YORK.

From the Howland legacy, for emigrants in Elvira Owen....	5,330 00
From C. C. Coleman, R. Sherwell & A. A. Low, executors of Augustus Graham, deceased, balance of legacy.....	5,000 00
	10,330 00

NEW JERSEY.

Baskenridge—Legacy of Nath'l Douglass, deceased, through Messrs. Samuel McMurtry & Peter D. Cross, executors....	185 54
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PENNSYLVANIA.

Penn. Col. Soc.—Towards a receptacle at Bassa.....	500 00
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MARYLAND.

Maryland State Col. Society—For emigrants in the Elvira Owen.	245 00
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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington City—Collection in Christ Church, by Rev. Joshua Morsell, Rector.....	14 60
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VIRGINIA.

Virginia Col. Soc.—For expenses of emigrants in the Elvira Owen, \$450; Addison Hall & Thos. W. Meredith, executors of James Kelley, deceased, for emigrants in the Elvira Owen, \$2,830.....	3,280 00
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NORTH CAROLINA.

Halifax—A. W. Simmons, executor of Mrs. Penelope Corlew, for emigrants in the Elvira Owen.....	755 00
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SOUTH CAROLINA.

Due West—J. Moffat.....	10 00
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GEORGIA.

Gwinnettle Co.—Wm. Rogers, one of the executors of George M. Waters, for emigrants in the Elvira Owen.....	1,380 00
Adairsville—B. Lawrence, for emigrant in the Elvira Owen..	30 00

Rocky Plains—David Floyd, for emigrants in the Elvira Owen. 1,225 00
 Augusta—H. H. Cummings, executor of Jas. Bryan, deceased, for emigrants in the Elvira Owen, \$70; A Friend, for emigrant in the Elvira Owen, \$70. 140 00
 2,775 00

OHIO.

By Rev. B. O. Plimpton:—
 Wesleyville—P. Crouch, 50 cents, C. Chambers, \$3; B. Chambers, \$2.50; M. D. Mizines, \$1. 7 00
 Deerfield—Polly Day. 5 00
 Cleveland—Perry Street items. 1 44
 Columbianna Co. 2 00
 Youngstown. 1 50
 Boardman—C. C. Brainard. 5 00
 Salon—Royal Taylor. 5 00
 Springfield—T. G. Miller. 2 50
 Hillsboro', Highland Co.—Sam'l Linn. 4 00
 Twinsburg—Ethan Alling. 10 00
 By J. C. Stockton, Esq:—
 New Philadelphia—J. C. France, J. W. Lyttle, ea. \$3; Messrs. Barnhill, Stockwell, Helmick, and Cash, each \$2; J. D. Elliot, \$1. 19 00
 Waterford—J. T. Turner, \$10; John Leavering, \$2; others, \$3. 15 00
 Utica—Abel Wilson, J. Sperry, each \$2; J. C. Hemler, Mr. Hutchinson & Mr. Venansdall, each \$1; others, \$1. 8 00
 Newark—Sundries. 7 00
 Mansfield—Z. J. Stocking, B. J. Mercer, ea. \$2; Messrs. Cook, Catlett, Andrews, Bushnell & Culberton, ea. \$1; others, \$2. 11 00
 Frederick—Rev. Mr. Haris, John Moore, A. Greenlee, N. M. Young, Rev. C. Craven, Wm. Paul, and S. S. Tuttle, ea. \$1. 7 00
 110 44

INDIANA.

Reformed Presbyterian Church, of Fayetteville, per Andrew Heron, D. D., Pastor. 5 00

KENTUCKY.

Kentucky State Col. Society—For emigrants in the Elvira Owen. 3,448 00

TENNESSEE.

Columbia—Hon. Wm. E. Kennedy, for emigrant in the Elvira Owen. 60 00
 Sumner Co.—Samuel Barr, executor of James Barr, for emigrants in Elvira Owen. 463 00
 Winchester—Mrs. Mary Sharp,

for emigrants in the Elvira Owen. 300 00
 823 00

MISSISSIPPI.

Columbus—Mrs. Elizabeth Holderness, for emigrants in Elvira Owen. 968 00

MISSOURI.

Missouri Col. Society—For emigrants in the Elvira Owen. 300 00

FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE.—Brewer—J. Skinner, to Sept. 1856, \$1. Warren—Edwin Smith, to Nov. 1856, \$3. Rockland—Mrs. Joshua Abbee, for 1856, \$1. Camden—J. Jones, on account, \$1. Searsport—Capt. David Nickels, for 1856, \$1. 7 00
 CONNECTICUT.—Westbrook—Mrs. Catharine Stanard, to July, '56, \$2. Greenwich—Colonel Thos. A. Mead, to July, '56, \$2. 4 00
 MARYLAND.—Baltimore—Wm. Crane, for 1856. 1 00
 GEORGIA.—Savannah—Samuel Boles, to July, '37, \$1. Marietta—C. W. Jayner, to 1st Feb. '57, \$1. Albany—E. H. Swinney, to 1st Jan. '57, \$1. Augusta—D. W. Marks, to July, '57, \$1. 4 00
 ALABAMA.—Springfield—Alexander McBryde, to Jan. '57, \$1. Greensborough—R. Taylor, to March, 1858, \$5. 6 00
 OHIO.—North Benton—Stephen Miller, Peter Lazarus, ea. \$1, to April, '57. Highland Co.—Samuel Linn, \$1, to April, '57. 3 00
 TENNESSEE.—Cleveland—Abner Boin, per W. E. Caldwell, to July, '57. 1 00
 IOWA.—Burlington—W. Salter, Sec. Des Moines Co. Aux. Col. Society, to July, '57. 1 00

OTHER SOURCES.

For freight for sundry persons, in the Ship Elvira Owen. 779 37

RECAPITULATION.

From Contributions. 875 54
 Repository. 27 00
 Legacies. 5,185 54
 Payments for em'ts. 17,924 00
 Freight. 779 37

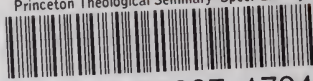
\$24,791 45



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African Repository

Princeton Theological Seminary-Speer Library



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