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THE
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INDEX

TO THE

TWENTY-SEVENTH VOLUME OF THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

A.	Page.	A.	Page.
Address of Rev. James A. Lyon on the Missionary aspect of African Colonization....1,	11	American Colonization Society, annual meeting of.....	63
Hon. Henry Clay at the 34th annual meeting of the American Colonization Society.....	105	Receipts, November 20 to December 20 1850.....	28
Rev. Dr. Breckenridge before the Kentucky Colonization Society.....129,	156	December 20 to January 20	63
E. H. Derby at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Colonization Society	311	January 20 to February 20	91
B. C. Clark at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Colonization Society	343	February 20 to March 20	125
Africa, shape of.....	214	March 20 to April 20.....	158
Interior of (Boston Traveller)	275	April 20 to May 20.....	190
Western (Traveller).....	282	May 20 to June 20.....	221
Redeemed (poetry by Tupper)	315	June 20 to July 20.....	253
African Colonization, Missionary aspect of.....1,	11	July 20 to August 20.....	284
Colonization (Mo. Brunswick-er).....	22	August 20 to September 20	318
race, benevolence to the (Puritan Recorder).....	203	September 20 to October 20	351
geographical discoveries.....	211	October 20 to November 20	383
Colonization, by a man of color.....	259	34th Annual Report of....	65
Colonization ("Ion")—Baltimore Sun).....	280	minutes of 34th annual meeting.....	85
cotton (Tribune).....	315	minutes of the Board of Directors.....	87
Colonization (Christian Statesman).....	322	receipts and expenditures for 1850.....	96
Colonization (St. Louis Christian Advocate).....	346	its objects, by the Rev. J. M. Pease.....	273
Alida, sailing of the.....	100	American Colonization Society (Holston Christian Advocate)..	251
Alexander High School (Presbyterian Herald).....	148	annual meeting of the....	63
		Analogy between the Anglo-American and the Liberian, (communicated by G. S. L. Starks).....	345
		Arden, Mrs. C. B., bequest of.....	147
		B.	
		Baltimore Conference on Colonization	198
		Benson, S. A., letters from.....100,	270
		Bequests by Mrs. Arden of N. J.....	147
		Benevolence to the African race (Puritan Recorder).....	288

INDEX.

H.	Page.	M.	Page.
Harris, Samuel D., letter from.....	231	Mass. Colonization Society, anniversary of.....	198
Hanson, A. W., to President Roberts	317	Merrill, Thomas D., his bequests...	302
Hill, Robert F., letter from.....	231	Missionary aspect of African Colonization.....	11
Humphrey, Rev. Dr., letter from (N. Y. Obs.).....	39	Missouri Colonization Society.....	198
on colonization (six articles from the New York Observer).....	362	Miller, Hon. J. W., extract from his fourth of July oration.....	248
I.		Morgan Dix, sailing of the.....	354
Illinois, prospects in.....	49	Monrovia, view of (editorial).....	51
Interior of Africa (Traveler).....	275	Moore, James, letter from.....	269
Indiana, exclusion of free negroes from.....	316	Death of (edit.).....	325
Items from the Lib. Herald....7, 189,	252	Movement for African Colonization (Chr. Statesman).....	322
Items of Intelligence.....	315	Murray, R. E., letter to Rev. Dr. Fuller.....	335
Interesting letter (Balt. Clipper).....	359	N.	
J.		New York Colonization Journal (editorial).....	25
Jackson, Isaac, letter from.....	269	New York State Colonization Society, anniversary of the.....	197
Johnson, Susan Ann, letter from....	268	O.	
Jamaica and Trinidad, emigration to (edit.).....	325	Orcutt, Rev. J., report of.....	332
L.		P.	
Lake Ngami and River Zonga.....	43	Poindexter, Hon. George, his letter to George N. Sanders, Esq.....	53
Lewis, Gen. J. N., letter from.....	98	Progress of Colonization in the South (editorial).....	183
Legislature of Liberia, respecting navigation, commerce, and revenue..	232	Pease, Rev. J. M., a short sermon by him on Colonization.....	200
Letter from Connecticut.....	339	his account of an interesting case of self-emancipation.....	250
Liberia, late from.....5, 225, 247		his article on the objects of the American Col. Society.....	273
Liberia Packet, sailing of the....22, 245		R.	
Life members of the American Col. Society, constituted in 1850.....	22	Rambo, Rev. J., letter from.....	227
Livingston, Rev. D., letter from, respecting the discovery of Lake Ngami.....	43	Receipts of the American Colonization Society, 28, 63, 91, 125, 158, 190, 221, 253, 284, 318, 351, 383	
Liberia, Republic of (Maine Farmer). Letter from an officer of the African squadron.....	50	Republic of Liberia (Maine Farmer) (Traveller).....	50
Latest intelligence from (edit.) and slavery, refutation of the charge of Lieut. Forbes....	179	letter from an officer of the African squadron.....	318
Herald, items from the..7, 189, 252		Religious intelligence from Africa....	46
Missions (Home and Foreign Jour.).....	272	Report (34th annual) of the American Colonization Society.....	65
(New Bedford Mercury)....	276	Report (1st annual) of the Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia.....	161
from London and Edinburgh (edit.).....	293	Report (annual) of the Virginia Colonization Society.....	234
(Chambers' Ed. Journal)....	293	Report of Rev. J. Orcutt.....	332
(London Watchman).....	298	Roberts, Dr. H. J., letter from.....	18
emigration to (Nat. Int.)....	321		
Lyon, Rev. James A., his address on the missionary aspect of col.....	11		
M.			
Marston, Captain J., letter from.....	341		
Mediation of the Liberian Government (edit.).....	194		

R.		S.	
	Page.		Page.
Roberts, President, letters from	98, 311	Starks, George S. L., his article on	
annual message of	114	the analogy between the Anglo-	
letter to A.G. Phelps	270	American and the Liberian	345
Rum in Africa	50	Swedish project of a colony on the	
Rutherford, Thomas, letter from	214	Western coast of Africa	245
Russwurm, Gov., death of (editorial)	324		
the late (action of the		T.	
Md. State Coloniza-		Taylor, E. Douglass, letter from	329
tion Society, and		Teage, Hilary, letters from	199, 269
of the Protestant		The prospect (editorial)	290
Episcopal Mission		Tract on emigration to Liberia, pre-	
at Cape Palmas)	356	mium offered for the best	272
		Tract on Colonization (Sab. Re-	
S.		corder)	301
Sailing of the Liberia Packet	22	Tupper, M. F., his poem, Africa re-	
brig Alida	100	deemed	315
barque Baltimore	146	Trinidad or Liberia (editorial)	359
Liberia Packet	245		
Morgan Dix	354	V.	
Seymour, George L., letter from	267	View of Monrovia	51
Seys, Rev. John, letter of	184	Virginia Colonization Society, annual	
Self-emancipation, an interesting case		report of the	234
of	250	Vermont Colonization Society, annual	
Shedd, Dr. Josiah, bequests of	382	meeting of the	348
Sketches of Liberia, No. 8	25	Virginia Conference on Col.	382
conclusion	59		
notice of	147	W.	
Slave trade, number of vessels and		Washington, Augustus, letter from	259
slaves captured by the		Warner, D. B., letter from	99
British squadron from		Waldo, Miss, her bequests	148
1840 to 1848 inclusive	148	West, Henry M., letter from	203
extinction of the (Tri-		Western Africa (Traveller)	282
bune)	347	Where shall they go? (Dr. Hum-	
Lord Palmerston's state-		phrey)	39
ments in Parliament, 307, 309		Williams, Henry M., letter from	19
Snow, D. J., letter from	49	Wood, Robert, letters from	58, 102
Smith, Dr. J. S., letters from	103, 228		
Steamers and Colonization, letter from		Y.	
G. Poindexter to G. N. Sanders	53	Yancey, Charles, letter from Lieut.	
Steam saw-mill for Liberia	146	Joseph Abney respecting him	206
Stoddard, Henry, letter from	292		
Steamships to Africa (Nashville			
Union)	209		



THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXVII.]

WASHINGTON, JANUARY, 1851.

[No. 1.

Missionary Aspect of African Colonization.

THIS is the title of an interesting Address which was delivered first before the Young Men's Colonization Society of St. Louis, and subsequently before the Colonization Society of St. Charles, Mo., by the Rev. James A. Lyon, Pastor of the Westminster (Pres.) Church, St. Louis. It was our intention at first to furnish our readers with selected extracts from this address; but, on further consideration, we concluded to publish it unabridged; feeling confident, as we do, that most, if not all, of our readers will be pleased to have the privilege of perusing it in the connected manner in which it was delivered. And we think that no unbiassed person can question the truth of the positions therein assumed, in reference to the blessings which, in the order of Divine Providence, are being evolved out of the slave trade, through the instrumentality of the colonization enterprise.

Though the ways of Providence are often inscrutable to us—though we cannot fathom the deep things

of God—cannot always fully understand the designs of Infinite Wisdom; yet, we believe that the hand of God is clearly recognizable—that the special interposition of Divine Providence is unmistakably exhibited—in the enterprise of African colonization—in the planting of the standard of our holy Christianity in that benighted land, through the agency of Christian colonists, emigrating from Christian countries, and carrying with them and introducing among the ignorant and degraded aborigines, habits of civilized life, and the gospel of peace and salvation. And thus we perceive that God, in his infinite wisdom, is bringing good out of evil—converting the filthy tide of avaricious speculation into the clear and beautiful stream of peace and love.

And further, we may state, that amidst the exciting elements of party tactics, and the enthusiasm of sectional jealousies, which have tended to interrupt the harmony of our political confederacy, we can recognize the same hand of unerring

Wisdom slowly but surely directing the affairs of this great Republic in such a manner as to work for His glory, by bringing about events that will greatly facilitate the work of Africa's redemption—a work that must be accomplished mainly through the agency of colored emigrants from the western world.

We therefore regard the enterprise of African colonization as worthy of encouragement; not only because it presents an inviting asylum to the colored people of this country, who never can enjoy equal

immunities with the whites; but because it is the chief instrumentality which the Almighty designs to employ in carrying out His wise purposes with reference to Africa—in spreading the light of the lamp of life and salvation among the benighted inhabitants of that dark land. And, we may add, that we believe it will prove to be one of the principal conservative agencies for the preservation of the blessings of peace and harmony throughout our wide-spread Union.

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**Letter from the Rev. H. W. Ellis.**

THE following letter was sent to us by a gentleman of Alabama, to whom it was addressed by the Rev. H. W. Ellis, who is familiarly known to many of our readers as the "learned black blacksmith"—an appellation which is certainly correct so far as regards color, and also correct in regard to intellectual acquirements, considering the circumstances under which he was situated in this country; though, as our readers will perceive in this letter, (which we give without any other alteration than the omission of a paragraph containing information respecting the arrival of immigrants, and which we omit for the sake of brevity,) he has not yet acquired that polished style which is exhibited in the writings of the learned white blacksmith of Massachusetts. Yet, in view of the different circumstances

under which Burritt and Ellis have been situated, we are inclined to believe that the latter presents an example not less extraordinary than the former—an example of what may be accomplished by dint of patient perseverance, even under the most discouraging circumstances.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA,  
West Africa, April 15th, 1850.

*Honorable and very dear sir:—*  
Your very interesting letter of inquiry, dated July 24th, 1849, I received per Liberia Packet. Everything contained in this friendly communication was gratifying in the highest degree; and I now write in answer—which letter leaves myself and family well, and I trust that a good Providence may conduct it safe to you, and may find you and yours in the enjoyment of health and happiness. I shall try to answer your inquiries in order. And first, as regards the intellectual condition of the people, and whether they

manifest much desire for intellectual improvement? And here, sir, when we bear in mind that we seldom see much exhibition of intellectual strength, in the entire absence of literature, and mental culture, I can safely affirm that Liberia, in this respect, is a grand exception; for after we shall have made an investigation of the people's general intellectual effort to honorably sustain the national position which they have been providentially called to occupy, we shall be brought perhaps to the Jews' inquiry: "How knoweth these men letters, having never learned?"—Having a great love of liberty and republicanism, their national intelligence is called into exercise, and thus many show surprising mental faculties, even without any education whatever; but several of them can read and write, and but very little more; and some again, and of these a majority, that understand arithmetic, have labored to improve themselves by reading history, law, &c. Our men of the best business are chiefly of these. There are, however, a few who may, in this country, be called educated men. Some of our chief officers of government are of the latter, together with a few Gospel ministers and school teachers.

Secondly. You wish to know whether the younger portion of our community desire intellectual improvement? I answer: our youth far surpass our elder men in this trait. Our elder men are compelled to use what intellectual knowledge they have at command, without much effort for improving, only so far as this can be effected by use. Our youth think, and very correctly too, that the amount of education that the seniors generally possess is inadequate to the task before them; so that they (the youth) many of them, (but not all,) are

using every means in their power for intellectual improvement.

Thirdly. You mentioned those who have grown up in slavery.—Now of these, strange as it may appear, many are our most useful citizens, fill high offices and places of trust faithfully, with honor to themselves, and benefit to their country. A majority of the people have been slaves.

Fourthly. What is the probable number of books in Monrovia; and what their general character? A: We have in this place four schools in all: one kept by a citizen lady, (Mrs. Frances Moore;) a second by or under the auspices of the M. E. Mission, a third, and by far the best preparatory school in this place, is kept by Mr. B. V. R. James under the auspices of the "Ladies' Benevolent Society of New York City," and a fourth, kept by myself, a classical or high school, supported by the "Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions," at New York. In the first two schools they have perhaps 150 common school-books, the third, ("N. Y. Ladies'") have perhaps 300 books of the best kind; there are, in all, 450 books; but our high school has a library of two thousand volumes, consisting of all kinds of books, maps, globes, a philosophical apparatus, &c., &c. You wish to know if the citizens generally possess libraries. A: Nearly all those of Monrovia have tolerable libraries, and several have extensive libraries.

Again. What is the general capacity of children? A: The children of Liberia are exactly like those white children in America; and as this part of our community have the best opportunity to equal the corresponding part in America, their equality can be better seen, and as remarkable as this branch of society is, old persons had not the opportunity of seeing much of it where we

came from, so that many think our children have more penetrating minds than those of America. This supposition arose out of the above mentioned circumstance, but it is not well founded. The fact is, if there be any difference, it is in this, perhaps the children in Liberia learn as fast, if not faster, for the first few years; but it may be that the young Americans continue their mental improvement the longest. I think, though, that there are circumstances by which we can, after awhile, better account for the facts just alluded to. I think it most probable that the "Lambs stop eating because the shepherds get out of corn!" The children stop learning, when their teacher cannot teach them any further—but this sad state of things does not exist at present.

You wished to know what would be the principal articles of commerce? A: The products of the soil, of course. But which? you may ask. I must name what have been and are now, which are these: Palm oil, camwood, ivory, &c.; but our chief dependants are sugar, arrow-root, ginger, and coffee, all of which are certain.

You inquire whether the labor of the natives of Africa could not be turned to some profitable channel? I suppose for our benefit and that of colonization. This induces me to mention a scheme, which we, (not to say the Republic,) an individual society, have in contemplation, and for which we implore assistance from our white friends in the south—a scheme that will facilitate the colonization enterprise, and benefit Liberia perhaps more than any thing that has been attempted in Africa. Which project is to open a road into the interior, say 150 or 200 miles at first, and extend when we can. This will ensure and secure to us the benefit of native labor.

Give us access to native territory; push forward civilization; give to us their "corn and wine," their rice, their cassadas, goats, sheep, and oxen, fowls, &c., &c. and their gold in the bargain. The advantages accruing to the natives from intercourse and trade with us would cause the slave trade to vanish like chaff before the wind.

Perhaps I have written more than you are willing to read, but I have a word of advice, and, I think, of consolation too, to my colored friends in Alabama. I am a pure and undefiled African, in every honorable sense of the word; I hope to live, labor and die in Africa; I love my color indeed, and in truth; and my unadulterated friendship and gratitude to the white man of the South will endure, if possible, longer than this mortal life. I strove, when with and under them, to make myself agreeable and happy: and now I am a thrice happy freeman. And by making yourselves agreeable and happy, causing all around you to be happy also, the Lord will provide for you, and your superiors likewise, and you will learn, as your friend has, this comfortable truth: That the path of duty is always the path of safety, and that all those who wish to be lovely must learn to be good. As long as it appears to be the will of the Lord, make yourselves, and all around you as contented and happy as possible, where you are. I do not think it to be the will of our Heavenly Father that you should leave home and go to any place except Africa. If your superiors say, Go to Liberia, come right along. But, excepting Liberia, go to no place, from Alabama, under Heaven.

I close with feelings of continual gratitude. Your most humble servant,

H. W. ELLIS.

**From the Republic of Liberia.**

By the Liberia Packet, which arrived at Baltimore on Friday last, we have received our files of the Liberia Herald to the 2d of October.

The Herald of Oct. 2d, contains the following account of the capture of a slaver off Loango, on the South coast. The vessel captured is probably the one which arrived at Baltimore a short time ago, in charge of Midshipman Shephard, of the Perry:—

“The U. S. Brig Perry, Lieut. Commanding Foote, is still in the Bights. A few weeks ago, off Loango, she captured a large American barque, fitted for 1000 slaves. The Perry was lying quietly at anchor, pretty close in shore, without any national insignia flying, and the master of the slaver, supposing her to be an English cruiser, ran boldly down with the American flag floating gracefully on the breeze,—nor did he find out his fatal error until a boat from the Perry was alongside his ship, and the boarding officer, looking up, discovered to the astonished scoundrel the absence of the English crown on the cap, and that the officer was verily an American. With all haste the fellow doused the United States flag and run up the Brazilian—turning to the officer, and audaciously inquiring—“Do you know, sir, that this is Brazilian property?” But the fellow reckoned without his host. He could produce no papers to sustain her Brazilian character—so she was marched off to the United States.”

The U. S. flag-ship Portsmouth, Com. Peck, bearing the pennant of Commodore Gregory, arrived at Liberia on the 20th of Sept., 15 days from Lagos, all well. She sailed again next day, for Porto Praya. The Liberian Government schooner Lark, R. Cooper, Esq., commanding, sailed from Liberia on the 12th

inst. for Cape Mount, Sugaree, Man-na, and Gallinas. Passenger, General Lewis, who is commissioned to close the negotiations for the purchase of the Gallinas territory—the political jurisdiction of which has already been ceded to the Government of Liberia,

The Herald announces that the long contemplated expedition, gotten up by the enterprising citizens of Grand Bassa, to penetrate into the interior, to explore the country, &c., was nearly ready, and would set out in a few days.—*Boston Traveler, Nov. 19th.*

**LIBERIA.**—We collect a few additional items from late Liberian newspapers, which are worth reprinting.

The Liberian government were applied to recently for their mediation between two African monarchs, to avert a threatened war. A commissioner was accordingly appointed and sent, to arrange the difficulty, if possible. But it was a difficulty of a singular nature, such as European monarchs and mediators are seldom called to adjust; and it might require wiser than European governments to effect a satisfactory adjustment. The case, as stated by the Liberia Herald, is as follows:

“Old king Bromley, favorably known to many of our merchants, while on a visit a few days ago, to Douwarro, a Golah Chief, for the purpose of adding another to his already large stock of wives, was seized and confined in ‘stick’—together with his whole *suite*, excepting one who escaped by the fleetness of his heels, and who brings the sad intelligence of the indignity offered to his master. It appears that, on demanding his betrothed, some dispute arose between Bromley and the parents of the girl re-

from Fort Norris Battery, and was responded to from the battery of the Government schooner "Lark." The troops were then formed in line in front of the Government House, and received the civil officers with the usual salutes: the procession proceeded, headed by the Marshall, Capt. U. A. McGill, to the M. E. church, where an appropriate oration was delivered by Mr. John D. Moore; after which, the procession returned to the Government House, where the civil officers took a position in front of the "Saluting Flag;" the troops then filed off by the right, and marched pass in quick time, which ended the military display.

The ceremonies at the church reflect great credit on the Committee of Arrangements. The singing, led by Major Payne—if more puritanical than patriotic—was certainly executed admirably well; and the ladies and gentlemen who formed the choir are entitled to—and we take the liberty of presenting, which we beg they will accept, the thanks of their fellow-citizens. We understand that there were several large dinner parties in town. The Infantry, the State Fencibles, and the Artillery Companies each had a banquet, which was numerously attended.

In the evening, the *fête*, which was so long looked forward to, came off in the Senate Chamber: the old hall was filled to its utmost capacity. The company assembled at about 8 o'clock, when the presence of beaux and beauties inspired each other to extraordinary effort; the chit-chat went merrily on; the ladies were delighted, and the gentlemen were, by a strange kind of sympathy, the same way inclined. Amongst the company we noticed several ladies and gentlemen from the interior settlements. We think we never before witnessed, in Liberia, such an

array of beauty and fashion. At 10 o'clock supper was announced, and a sumptuous banquet indeed was spread. We noticed on one table an enormous *cake*, representing a well fortified castle, with the Liberian, the American, the English, and the French flags, beautifully intertwined, waving upon the battlements. Altogether it was a fine affair, and does honor to those who got it up: there is no use of talking, James and Moore do go-a-head of them all in getting up such things. The company did not disperse until a late hour, and when they did so, they all regretted that the hours had flown so fast.

THE GREAT STEAMSHIP ENTERPRISE.—We publish on another page extracts—which we doubt not will be read by our fellow citizens with great satisfaction—from several exceedingly interesting and encouraging letters recently received from eminent individuals in the United States, respecting the prospects of African Colonization, and the deep interest which is now every where manifesting itself, in that country in favor of Liberia.

The scheme of Judge Byran and others, for the establishment of a line of steamships between the United States and this country, is certainly a gigantic one, and we confess, that on reading their memorial to Congress—which our readers will find on our first page—we were not less "electorized and astonished" than was our American friend: and the first question which presented itself to our mind, too, was, "can any thing like the proposition be carried successfully out." In view of the capacity of the vessels to be employed, and the large amount of money necessary to build and equip them, it seemed to us that the scheme was impracticable,

and, indeed, at present inadvisable. We could not imagine how it was possible to employ such mammoth ships, 4000 tons each, profitably in the present incipient stage of our commerce, and the comparatively small number of our emigrants, now offering for Liberia. But upon reflection, we are frank to confess, our views are changed, and we are truly gratified to learn that the memorial has been favorably received by the Committee of the House of Representatives, to whom it was referred.

And we hope, ere this, a Bill has been presented, favoring the views of the memorialists, which will meet the concurrence of Congress.

We learn that Judge Bryan's proposition has been amended, so that in lieu of four ships, that the contract be for three ships of the size and character described in the memorial, and to make regular trips to and from Liberia; and in the homeward voyage, to touch at some of the Islands and Ports on the African Coast—beyond the limits of Liberia; thence proceed to Gibraltar, and take the Mediterranean mails—to go into Cadiz, or some other port in Spain, to be designated by the Government—also into the port of Lisbon—and into Brest, or some other port in France, to be designated as above—and to proceed thence to London, and convey the mails to the United States.

This is, indeed, a grand scheme, and altogether worthy the patronage of the United States Government. The vast importance of such a line of steam ships to the commerce of that country must be evident to every one. With respect to Liberia, great and important results may be anticipated—the facilities thus afforded will, unquestionably, augment emigration, and greatly increase the commercial intercourse between Liberia and the U. States.

DEDICATION.—The P. G. D. of the I. O. Daughters of Temperance consecrated their Hall to the purposes of the Order, on the evening of the 24th ultimo. A number of ladies and gentlemen was present, by invitation, to witness the ceremonies. The hall was tastefully decorated and well lighted, and the Daughters appeared in their regalia to great advantage.

The dedication ceremonies were conducted by D. T. Harris, Esq. These closed, Mr. J. B. Phillips, a young lawyer of much merit, pronounced, in his best style, a neat and well-digested address, after which, and the benediction by the Rev. Mr. Warner, the Division, accompanied by their guests, repaired to the residence of the second Grand Mistress, where the closing ceremonies were indeed imposing, and exceedingly interesting,—the guests performing a conspicuous part. Nice "fixens" too, and cake excellent; but not a drop of wine to whet one's appetite or assist digestion.

FOREIGN.—We learn from an American paper, by the arrival of the "Liberia Packet," that President Zachary Taylor is no more, having departed this life in July after a *severe*, but *short*, attack of sickness.

According to the Constitution of the United States of America, Millard Fillmore (*Vice President under Taylor*) is now President of that Union. Upon the death of President Taylor—his cabinet having resigned—President Fillmore, upon induction to the Chief Magistracy, selected a *new cabinet*,—Hon. — Winthrop, of Mass. (formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives) being made Secretary of State.

The death of President Taylor, so sudden and unexpected, doubtless arrested for a while, the political ex-

citement which has pervaded the United States for two years past,—and while a nation shall be mourning the loss of a Chief Ruler, a *spirit may be imbued* which will exert a healthful influence upon the exciting topics of the day. We have no doubt, but the favorable feeling towards Liberia, possessed by President Taylor, will be revived in President Fillmore, who, we anticipate, will effect all he can for *our country*, and administer his own government in purity and patriotism, according to the spirit of that Constitution, which is at once his guide, and the safeguard of American liberty and independence.

## SUMMARY.

**HORSES.**—Two fine little ponies from the interior arrived in town, a few days ago, and were purchased by Judge Benedict. Several horses have been brought down by the natives during the year; and we are pleased to learn that they thrive well in the settlements on the banks of the St. Paul.

**SLAVER AGAIN.**—The Portuguese supercargo, who was left on shore at Trade Town, passed up the coast, a few days ago, in a kroo canoe for Gallinas, and was there seized and sent on board Her Majesty's brig "Hound." We have not learned what disposition Captain Patten will make of him.

**GLAD TO SEE IT.**—The present corporation authorities of Monrovia are awake to their duty, and are stirring up the inhabitants with a "long pole." They tell us we must have our lots cleared of noxious weeds or they will be down upon us in a trice. The road they have thrown up, leading from kroo town, is an important improvement; and the opening of Ashmun street adds much to the appearance of the town. How would it answer for the Legislature to grant to the corpora-

tions the revenues arising from the sale of licences in the respective townships?

**RICE.**—Small quantities of new rice are coming in. The appearance of the crops indicates abundant harvests.

**PRETTY GOOD.**—Since the 18th ultimo Mr. D. Moore has cleared between 50 and 60 acres of land, and planted it in cotton, at an expense of about \$6 per acre. Liberia would go ahead if she only had a few more men of enterprize and capital.

**BUILDINGS.**—The Baptist church in this town is undergoing important repairs. It has been considerably enlarged for the better accommodation of the growing congregation. The round columns in front are pretty well executed, and add very much to the external appearance of the building.

A neat little Methodist church, of brick, is being erected in upper Caldwell.

The work on the M. E. Church seminary is rapidly progressing.

**SHIPPING.**—A few days since we walked along the wharves, and could but admire the many neatly modeled messengers of commerce which were moored in the stream, waiting for the Palm Oil season to open, and the high winds and sea to abate a little.

**GRAND BASSA COUNTY.**—The trade of Grand Bassa County has been exceedingly brisk during the season. The people are still anxious that the Cove should be settled as soon as practicable—which would greatly increase the commercial importance of the county.

**SINOE COUNTY.**—No news of importance has been received from Sinoe since our last; the crops are looking well; trade is dull; but the merchants are looking forward to the next season with high expectations.

CAPE PALMAS.—We are pleased to learn that Governor Russwurm's health is much improved, and that the state of the colony is decidedly encouraging. We notice that our

old friend Rev. John Seys has accepted the traveling agency of the Maryland Colonization Society, for the State of Maryland.

### An Address

On the *Missionary Aspect of African Colonization*, by James A. Lyon, Pastor of the Westminster (Presbyterian) Church, St. Louis.

"Resolved, That African Colonization is but the last of a series of providences, as wonderful as they are gracious, the ultimate design of which, is to civilize and christianize Africa."

MR. PRESIDENT:—There is no theme better adapted to enlarge the mind—to benefit the heart—and to impress us with a deep sense of the Goodness, Wisdom, and Justice of God—than that of a Divine Providence, reigning in, and ruling over, the affairs of men.

The student of Providence, which is but another name for the student of a just and accurate history, will be struck with the curious and wonderful fact, that God and Man have, for the most part, directly the *opposite* designs in view, in the accomplishment of the same events. For example: when the armies of Israel, six hundred thousand strong, set forward and pitched their tents in the plains of Moab, Balak, the king of that part of the country, having long heard rumors of the invincible prowess of this marching host that came up out of Egypt, became greatly alarmed, and sent messengers, with bribes in their hands and promises in their mouths, to Balaam, the son of Beor, a prophet, beseeching him to come and curse Israel.—Prompted by the hope of reward, he went. He, and the King, ascended into the high-places of Baal, on the tops of the mountains which commanded a full view of the hosts of Israel, spread out far and wide upon the plains below. They erected "seven altars," and offered their splendid sacrifices of sheep, and oxen, and rams. And the avaricious prophet took up his parable, but instead of *curse*ing, behold, he "*blessed*" Israel! Again and again, the attempt was made to extort a curse, but again and again, it proved a blessing!

So when Joseph was sold into Egypt, the *design* of his wicked brethren, in this unnatural deed, was to frustrate the *fulfillment* of Joseph's dreams, which portended his future exaltation, and sovereignty over them. But by a curious and wonderful concatenation of events, this very act of theirs, so monstrous in its conception, so cruel in its execution, was made

the very means, in the hand of God, in accomplishing the very end which they designed to defeat! This Joseph himself declares, when, in order to allay the fear of his conscience-stricken brethren, he says: "But as for you, ye thought evil against me; but God meant it unto good, to bring to pass, as it is this day, to save much people alive."

What a magnificent illustration have we of this singular truth, in the history of OUR OWN GLORIOUS COUNTRY! A great and mighty king, in order to crush the seedlings of civil and religious liberty, springing up in his soil, swore that he "*would harry them out of his Kingdom*"—that he would drag over them the iron tooth of persecution, until they should be eradicated and destroyed! And he did "harry them out of his Kingdom," and the poor "Puritans" were driven from post to pillar, and from pillar to post, until they landed, welcomed by the "rocking pines," that roared—and the breaking waves, that "dashed high," upon the ice-clad rocks of Plymouth, where they had "freedom to worship God;" and where they erected a standard of civil and religious liberty, whose streamers are stretching out over all nations, and whose majestic folds attract the admiration of the whole world, inasmuch that our country, like the "mountain of the Lord's House," established on the tops of the mountains, "*all nations flow unto it*." Thus the very effort made by the British King, to crush civil and religious liberty, in the germ, was overruled by the providence of God, in establishing the grandest Empire of freedom the world ever saw; and which is morally certain, by its reverse influence, to undermine every despot's throne, crumble every galling sceptre, and dash every tyrant's crown to the dust.

A most wonderful illustration of this singular truth, is to be found in the history of the AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE. It is now beginning to appear manifestly, that what men designed as a gratification of the basest and most revolting cupidity, God designed as the means to christianize and civilize Af-



rica! Hence "African Colonization" has become one of the most interesting Missionary enterprises of the age, or of any age. It is a theme, which every Christian heart, that is alive with the true spirit of Christianity, must contemplate with delight.—And hence it is our object on the present occasion, to look at this wonderful move in God's providence—to turn aside, as Moses did at the burning bush, to see this great sight, and to hear and understand the voice of God in this matter—to contemplate, for a few moments, "The Missionary Aspect of African Colonization;" not only in order that we may see how the Lord, in infinite goodness and wisdom, "brings good out of evil"—a subject worthy of the contemplation of the most pious and devout, as well as of the most holy time and place—but that we may magnify the adorable mercy of God in sending the gospel to benighted Africa.—Such an exercise, whilst it enlarges our views, elevates our hopes, increases our knowledge, and invigorates our faculties—at the same time strengthens the faith, and cheers the heart, of the humble Christian, whose daily prayer is: "Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven."

But to the end that this effect may be produced upon our minds, in tracing out God's gracious purposes towards Africa, in the permission of that most hideous and monstrous of all the outrages ever perpetrated upon humanity—the "Slave Trade"—we must divest ourselves of all prejudice—lose sight for the moment, of the wicked passions of men, and look only to God's providence, brooding over their works of darkness, as did his Spirit, at first, over Chaos, bringing order out of confusion, light out of darkness, and beauty out of deformity, causing the "wrath of man to praise him." Or as the Alpine Shepherd from some towering peak, amid his sublime solitudes, looks down upon the clouds under which the thunders roll and the storm rages, but whose upper surface, reflecting the sun's rays, resembles an ocean of strange brilliancy, pushed up into trembling mountains, and moving valleys, and curious, beautiful forms, by the very violence of the storm underneath—so let us rise above the raging passions of men—lose sight of the heartlessness of the kidnapper—the cruelty of the slaver—and the cupidity of the task-master, and contemplate, as from some superior height, the wonderful providences of God, in relation to the destinies of Africa.

There is a striking parallel of coinciden-

ces between Israel's bondage in Egypt, and Africa's slavery in America. The promise was made to Abraham, that his "seed" should possess the land of Canaan. How this promise was to be fulfilled, it was impossible to see. Abraham himself, could not drive out the numerous and powerful hordes that then inhabited the land. In proportion as the clan increased, in numbers and strength, in the families of Isaac and Jacob, they excited the jealousy and hatred of the surrounding tribes, insomuch, that long before they went down into Egypt, they were frequently in danger of being cut off.

And it is morally certain, that had they remained much longer in the land of Canaan, separated, as they were, from their powerful and jealous neighbors, by religious rites and ceremonies, they would have been utterly destroyed. To prevent this catastrophe, and also to allow time for the family of Abraham to multiply, and increase, and become a mighty people, capable of taking and retaining possession of the land of promise, God, by a strange providence, sends them to Egypt, where they became *slaves*, in the most galling and ignominious bondage, for many generations—and where they not only did multiply and become a great nation, but also became familiar with the learning and arts, of the then most civilized and cultivated people on the face of the earth. And in due time they returned, six hundred thousand fighting men strong, bringing with them the wealth, the learning, and the arts of Egypt, and took possession of the very land of promise which they could not otherwise have acquired, had it not been for their long sojourn in the land of their captivity. So in like manner we shall find, by a candid and dispassionate investigation of the subject in the light of God's providence, that it is the design of the Almighty, in spite of the counter intentions of wicked men, in permitting the nefarious "slave trade," thereby indirectly to school, civilize, and christianize the black man, and in due time, (not exceeding the period that Israel was in Egypt,) send him back as a *Missionary*, laden with the spoils of civilization, to *evangelize* and *bless*, with all the blessings of peace and liberty, that benighted continent!

When we open the Bible, we find it replete with great and precious promises, in relation to the final triumph of Christianity over the whole world. "They shall teach no more every man his neighbor, and every man his brother, saying, Know the Lord: for they shall all know me, from

the least to the greatest of them, saith the Lord." David, in the Psalms, represents the Father, as saying to Messiah, his Son,—"Ask of me, and I shall give thee the heathen for thine inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for thy possession." And not only so, but it is said specifically of Africa—"Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands to God."

These and like Scripture promises and prophecies, assure us that the whole world is eventually to be evangelized, and that Africa, of course, is one day to become a Christian nation. But *how* is this to be accomplished? Suppose that the question had been asked three hundred years ago, *How is Africa to be evangelized?* It would have been impossible to have solved the problem: for,

*First*, There was then no ENTERPRISE in Africa, to bring it into contact with christian and civilized nations. Commerce and trade are the most cogent of all the instrumentalities ever made use of by the providence of God, in diffusing the blessings of religion and civilization, save that of Colonization. It is one of the greatest agencies, in breaking down the partition walls of prejudice, caste, language, and religion, that separate different nations and tribes, and binding the race of man into one great brotherhood. It was *Commerce* that took the gospel to India—it is *Commerce* that is now taking it to the different parts of China. But three hundred years ago, there was no Enterprise in Africa, not even the *Slave Trade* itself, to bring it into contact with other nations.

And not only so, but a glance at the Map of Africa, comparing it with Europe and other countries, will convince the logical mind, that it was not the design of Providence, that Africa should become a commercial country *previous* to her evangelization; since it has not the natural or topographical facilities for commerce and trade, such as *Peninsulas, Bays, Harbors, inland Seas, numerous and navigable Rivers, &c.* "Africa" says the learned Arnold Guyot, "is the most singular in its form, of all the continents. Its mass, nearly round or ellipsoidal, is concentrated upon *itself*. It projects into the ocean no important peninsula, nor any where lets into its bosom the waters of the ocean. It seems to close itself against every influence from without. Thus the extension of the line of its coasts, is only *fourteen thousand* geographical miles, of *sixty* to the degree, for a surface of *eight millions, seven hundred and twenty thousand* square miles; so that Africa has only *one* mile of coast for *six hundred and twenty-three* miles of surface!"

But when we glance at the Map of Europe, we perceive the very reverse to be true.—"Of all the continents, Europe is the one whose forms of contour are most varied. Its principal mass is deeply cut in all parts, by the ocean, and by inland seas; and seems almost on the point of resolving itself into peninsulas," "The inland seas, and the portions of the ocean which its outer limits enclose, form nearly half of its surface. The line of its shores is thus carried to the extent of *seventeen thousand two hundred* miles, an enormous proportion, compared with its small size: for it is *three thousand two hundred* miles more than Africa, which is nevertheless *three times* greater! Europe enjoys one mile of coast for every *one hundred and fifty-six* square miles of surface. It is thus the continent most open to the sea for foreign connexions, at the same time that it is the most individualized in local and independent districts."

These singular and interesting facts not only explain, in part, why Africa, *three hundred years* ago, was destitute of commerce and trade, but they prove to the reflecting mind, that it was impossible, from the very nature of things, that she should become a commercial and enterprising people until she *first* became *civilized*; so as to remedy, by the arts of civilization, (Canals, Railroads, &c., things not then dreamed of,) these natural hindrances to their intercommunion with the religious and civilized portion of mankind. It was manifest then, that it was not the design of Providence that Africa should be evangelized through the instrumentality of commerce and trade with foreign nations.

*Second*, This could not be accomplished by CONQUEST, or the Colonization of Europeans, on that continent, from the fact that the Almighty seems to have proclaimed an interdiction in the character of the *climate* of that country, against the white man living there. The history of missionary efforts in Western Africa, fully sustains this fact. "Catholic Missions," says Tracy in his history of missions, "labored for *two hundred and forty-one years*, but every vestige of their influence has been gone for many generations. The Moravians, beginning in 1736, toiled for *thirty-four years*, making five attempts, at a cost of *eleven* lives, and accomplished nothing. An English attempt, at Bulama Island, in 1792, partly missionary in its character, was abandoned in two years, with the loss of *one hundred* lives! A mission sent to the Foulahs, from England, in 1795, returned without commencing its labors. The London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow Society commenced three Sta-

tions in 1797, which were extinct in three years, and *five* of the six missionaries dead." "Here then are eighteen protestant missionary attempts, before the settlement of Liberia, all of which failed."

These facts prove that it was not the design of the Almighty, that Africa should be civilized and christianized by the conquest or colonization of whites in that country. The question then again arises: if Africa is excluded from intercommunion with civilized and christianized nations, for the want of enterprise, commerce, and trade—if there is an insuperable barrier existing in the *fatality* of her climate, against the ingress of Europeans, those who are supposed to have the blessings of christian light and enterprise—*how is she ever to become evangelized?*

*Third*, There was not, *three hundred* years ago, nor is there still, in the Christian Church, sufficient *self-denial*, *zeal*, and *energy* to send after the Negro and take him home, in order to civilize, educate, and evangelize him, and then send him back to Africa, to communicate the same blessings to his benighted brethren. Or even if we suppose, contrary to the fact, that there was a sufficiency of Christian zeal on this subject in the Church, to send every year scores of ships to transport them by thousands and tens of thousands into Christian lands, for the purpose of being christianized and then sent back to Africa, they could not be persuaded to accept this gracious offer. Being rude, ignorant, savage, and debased, they could not appreciate the value of the blessings proffered them. They therefore could not be prevailed upon to expatriate themselves. They must consequently be taken by *violence*, if taken at all, a measure utterly subversive of the very gospel which we wish to inculcate upon them.

What now is to be done? How is this great problem to be solved? By what means shall the prophesy be fulfilled, which says: "*Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands to God*"? There is no ENTERPRISE, as yet no commerce and trade in Africa, to bring her in contact with Christian countries. Her CLIMATE interposes an insuperable barrier to the white man going there in any numbers. And there is not a sufficiency of CHRISTIAN ZEAL in the Church, to send for them; and if they did send, they could not get them without bribery, or violence. God does not work miracles to do what man can, and ought to do. How then, is this great event to be brought about? The Lord, who rules in, and reigns over, the passions of men—brings good out of evil—turns the curse

into a blessing—and causes the wrath of man to praise him, thereby magnifying his own glory—permits the existence of that most diabolical and monstrous of all the outrages that ever polluted humanity, the "African Slave Trade"—and sends the *pirate* after the Negro, to bring him to this country, where he is *converted*, *educated*, *civilized*, and in due time sent back—as were the ancient Israelites with the spoils of the Egyptians—laden with the richest blessings of civilization and Christianity, with which to bless and evangelize Africa! Who can fail to see in this the wonderful Wisdom and Goodness of God! And where is the heart so cold, so insensible, as not to find in this food for the most devout contemplation. "O the depth of the riches both of the Wisdom and the Knowledge of God! how unsearchable are his judgments, and his ways past finding out!"

The second great aspect, in which this interesting subject is to be viewed, relates to the glorious wisdom of God's providence, in PREPARING the Negro to be a Missionary in his own country.

The great object of Missions, is to *enlighten* the Mind, and *save* the Soul. But the Negro, without miraculous interposition, could not be qualified, in his *own* country, for the performance of this great work; because in an uncivilized, barbarous state, no sufficient *inducements* could be brought to bear upon the African, to prompt him to undergo the labor, toil, self-denial, and mental discipline, necessary to qualify him for becoming a Missionary. "Necessity is the mother of invention"; but the savage African has but few wants, and they are for the most part supplied by the exuberant bounty of nature. His native soil produces spontaneously, and in great abundance, the fruits and herbs which supply him with food; and the *climate* does not require clothing. Hence the African at home having but few wants, and these supplied by the hand of nature, *will not, of his own free will and accord*, undergo the toil and hardship necessary to acquire a knowledge of the useful arts, and handicrafts of civilized life. Consequently the first step towards preparing him to enlighten and evangelize his benighted brethren, was to *take him away from his own country*, and place him under such circumstances, as would compel him to acquire the necessary information.

In the next place, the Negro, by a most unchristian act, is brought to a Christian land, and placed under circumstances *most favorable* to his CONVERSION, and becoming a Christian. This is a remark-

able fact, manifest to every one who will reflect but a moment on the subject. For what are the great *hindrances* in the way of men becoming Christians?

*First*, Is not the "*Love of Money*"—the desire for great *wealth*—one of the greatest hindrances to the conversion of men. It is, in the language of Scripture, "the root of all evil." But this mighty stumbling block does not stand in the way of the Slave—such a thing as becoming *rich*, never enters his mind: he has but little use for money.

*Second*, *Ambition*,—aspiring after *honors* and *distinction*—is another of the hindrances, in the way of many, in becoming the disciples of the Lord Jesus Christ. This, however, does not harass the mind of the Slave—there is no *wreath* of political or literary fame for his brow—no *laurel* within his grasp—no *road* of distinction or renown marked out for him. He therefore is not hindered, from embracing Christ, by the lust of ambition.

*Third*, How greatly is religion retarded, by the existence of *Pride*, *Envy*, *Hatred*, &c., caused by *conflicting* interests with our fellow men, in our business, pursuits, and pretensions in life! But this the slave feels but little of, since he has no will, no interests of his own, to conflict with the interests of others.

*Fourth*, *Cares*—*cares* of family and children—*cares* of property and business—*cares* of "reputation, food, and health"—throw insurmountable obstacles in the way of the great majority of men, in becoming Christians. 'Tis this "carking care," that is so successful in persuading to *procrastination*—that "thief of time"—until "the harvest is past, the summer ended, and the soul not saved." But these cares the Slave has not—he has no property, no business, no reputation to care for—his children, in one sense—and even his health and life—are not his own—they are his master's, and cared for, protected, and defended, by him.

It is manifest therefore, that the *circumstances* of slavery, in which Providence has placed the Negro, are most *favorable* to his conversion and religious enjoyment: which is an illustration, as wonderful as the coincidence is striking, of the words of Joseph: "But as for you, ye thought evil against me; but God meant it unto good, to bring to pass, as it is this day, to save much people alive."

This position is abundantly corroborated by facts: for out of three millions of slaves in this country, at least a half a million—one in every *six*—are professors of religion, which is a proportion vastly greater than

can be found amongst any other class of mankind, where the profession of religion is a voluntary thing, on the part of individuals! And not only so, but it is another remarkable fact, that there are more professors of religion, three to one, amongst the Slaves in America, than in all heathen countries, put together! The number of Evangelical Missionaries, in different parts of the world, is *one thousand, four hundred and fifty-two*. The number of Church members in heathen lands, including the *Colonists*, which, I presume, constitute a large majority of the whole, together with the families of missionaries, is only *one hundred and ninety thousand six hundred and twenty-three*, whereas there are not less than *five or six hundred thousand* professing Christians amongst the slaves in this country! How amazing, and how gracious the overruling providence of God, in making use of the "*Slave Trade*"—so wicked in its intention—so brutal in its execution—so abominable in the estimation of all virtuous men—as a means, indirectly, of saving more souls than all the combined missionary operations of Christendom, within the last three hundred years—thereby "bringing good out of evil"—"turning the curse into a blessing"—and causing the "wrath of man to praise him!"

The third preparatory step towards qualifying the Negro for being a successful Missionary in his own country, is to *civilize* him. This is effected by the circumstances of slavery in which he is placed in this country. He is educated in the art of *Agriculture*, the very thing that is destined eventually to bring Africa in contact with other countries; for it does not require the perspicuity of a philosophic politician to see that Africa is destined, ere long, in consequence of her exuberant soil and tropical climate, to become the granary and the fruitery of the world.

He is educated in the *Mechanic arts*.—Providence is, in a remarkable manner, bringing this about, by causing, as it were, the seasons to *emigrate*, so that where Cotton was once profitably cultivated, it will not now grow—and were it not for the remains of "Gin houses" and "Cotton-screws", monuments of the departed, it would not be known to the rising generation, that cotton was ever grown in certain sections of the country. The result is, that the master must either remove his slaves in pursuit of the emigrating climate, or he must turn their labor into the channels of the mechanic arts, which is actually being done to a very general extent. And in this way Providence is preparing the Negro for a speedy return to his own country!

Proficiency in the mechanic arts renders the study of the *Sciences* necessary.—Not that the Negro is sent to Academies and Colleges to study the sciences, but he studies them, as Archimedes did, by actual practice; for how could the mechanic construct a *Bridge*—throw an *Arch*—rear a *Column*—pitch a *Dome*—weld *Metals*—&c. &c., without **SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE**.

The Negro, therefore, from the force of the circumstances of slavery in which he has been placed, is not only *Christianized*, but *CIVILIZED*, and qualified to become an active and a component part of a civilized community—to *cultivate* the soil—to *build cities*—to engage in *trade*—to regulate *commerce*—to make *laws*, &c. &c. He is now **READY TO RETURN** to Africa, laden with, what may be termed, the spoils of civilization.

But we come now to contemplate the third grand move of God's providence, in relation to Africa. The Negro is now *qualified* to return to Africa, but how will you prevail on him to go? This is now his *native country*—the *ashes* of his father, and of his father's father, for many generations, it may be, lie here. Here are his *kindred*, and all the associations of childhood and youth. There are thousands of *attachments* to the land of his bondage, as dear to the Negro as were the "flesh-pots" of Egypt to the Israelites: and Christianity forbids that we should force him away. *How* then is the civilized and christianized black man to be induced to return to Africa?

Providence has, in a wonderful and almost startling way, obviated this difficulty, by placing an irreconcilable and invincible **ANTIPATHY** between the *white* man and the *free black*, so as to make it utterly impossible—maugre all the preaching and interminable lecturing on the subject of "Unreasonable Prejudice," "Christian Charity," "Universal Philanthropy," &c. &c.,—for them ever to meet on the same level in any other country than Africa! This is strange, passing strange, but no more strange than true, and cannot be accounted for without admitting the interposition of a Divine Providence in this matter. It is an anomalous fact, without a parallel in the history of the different races and tribes of men.—The "Picts," "Scots," "Angles," and "Saxons" coalesced into one people, in Britain. The "Patricians" and "Plebeians" of Rome finally mixed together. The "Greeks" and "Helots" made one people. The "Mexicans" and "Spaniards" readily amalgamated, and we are not any number of examples, in the history of the various tribes and na-

tions of the earth, of the union and commingling of races as diverse, in all respects, as the Negro and the White Man—so that the thing itself is not unfeasible. Why then this invincible *antipathy* between the white man and the black, when civil or social *equality* is thought of? Is it not manifestly the voice of God, in his providence, saying to the black man, who is now qualified to be a missionary in Africa, that this is *not* his home—that he must go hence?

Had Joseph lived, or his descendants retained their authority in Egypt—and had the Israelites not been subjected to cruel bondage and the lash of the task-master, doubtless, they would have been content to have remained in Egypt, and enjoyed its luxuries; and could not have been prevailed upon, especially in view of the difficulties and dangers that were in the way, to go up and take possession of the land of promise. Nothing but the most dire oppression made them willing. And even after they had started on their journey, notwithstanding the recollection of their recent cruel bondage, they were frequently longing after the "flesh-pots" that they had left behind! So of the Negro—notwithstanding he is now ready and qualified to take home the blessings of Civilization and Christianity to Africa, yet if he found this country pleasant for him, or even tolerable, he would be extremely loath to leave it. But the very fact that there is a *strange* and *invincible* (and unjust and unreasonable, if you choose to call it so,) *antipathy* between the white and black man, rendering it impossible for them ever to meet, in this country, on the same level and as equals, is the voice of God, in his providence, saying: "*Get thee out, and go hence!*"—"be my servants and messengers in taking to Africa the blessings of the gospel, and in fulfilling my gracious promise: '*Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands to God.*'"

But how is the Negro to get to Africa? He has no "Moses" to lead him forth with signs and mighty wonders—there is no promise of *miraculous* interference—"mana" to supply bread—the "Rock" to send forth gushing streams—and a "wind from the Lord" to bring meat. And, moreover, the great and mighty sea, the broad Atlantic, lies between him and the home of his ancestors, and there is no "Aaron's Rod" to divide these waters, nor "cloudy pillar" to lead the way; *how* then is he to get to Africa? The Lord provides. The fourth and final move, in this wonderful series of providences, was the organization of the "American Colonization Society." About thirty years ago certain benevolent persons,

in different parts of the country, were simultaneously moved by an unwonted and unusual desire to benefit the black man. The idea of African Colonization was suggested, and immediately carried into execution. The Colony was begun, and has grown with unexampled rapidity, until it is now an independent nation—"THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA"—extending its fostering wings over no less than *one hundred thousand* human beings, who are rapidly imbibing the spirit and principles of Christianity and liberty.

It is a fact, as remarkable as it is cheering to the heart of the Christian, that a larger proportion of the citizens of Liberia, (more than one half, I believe,) are professors of religion, than can be found in any other nation on the face of the globe! Here then is the "salt" that is to redeem Africa from her impurities and corruptions—here is the "heaven" that is to convert the multitudinous nations of that continent into a homogeneous brotherhood; and here is the "light" that is to penetrate all the dark places of that benighted land, and dissipate ignorance, superstition, and degrading error.

Again, Commerce and trade have already commenced between the native Africans and the Colonists. There is a constant stream of natives going to and from Liberia, engaged in traffic, as yet on a small scale, 'tis true, but still it brings them in contact with civilized and Christianized men. By every visit they make to Liberia, they gain a great increase of light and knowledge, and return to their native retreats with tales as marvelous, and as exciting, as those of the Crusaders. This stimulates others to visit that strange land of the "white-black man!" They go away with less respect for their own superstitions, and with greatly increased reverence for the religion and civilization of the Colonists; and the time is not far distant when they will adopt their manners, customs, and their religion.

Once more—it will not be long, if it has not already occurred, until the native kings and chief men will send their sons to be educated at the Schools, Colleges, and Universities of learning, in Liberia—where

they will be certain to abandon their idolatry, and adopt Christianity in its stead, and return to their homes civilized and christianized, in due time to succeed their fathers on the thrones, and in the governments of the various tribes and kingdoms of that wide-extended country. And it is universally true, amongst barbarous tribes, and indeed amongst civilized also, that such as are the rulers, so are the ruled—"like kings, like people."

It is impossible, for the most careless and indifferent observer and thinker, not to see how Liberia is destined, in a very short time—*short*, as measured by the clock of God's providence, for with God "a thousand years are but as one day"—to evangelize and civilize Africa.

What a glorious commentary does this subject afford, upon God's gracious providence, in bringing good out of evil—"I took thee to curse mine enemies, and, behold, thou hast blessed them altogether!"

In conclusion, I would suggest the propriety of the friends of Colonization, in this State, memorializing the next Legislature to follow the example of Maryland, Virginia, and other States in the Union, in making an *appropriation*, with a view to establishing a Missouri Colony in Liberia. Twenty thousand dollars, thus appropriated, would, in various ways, accomplish a vast amount of good. It would enable many, who are now ready and willing to emigrate to Liberia, forthwith to accomplish an event so desirable. It would encourage others to get ready to follow the same example. And it would bring this great subject prominently before the minds of everybody—the result would be to stimulate the public, first to think on the subject, next to investigate—then talk about it, and finally act. There is an efficient and well organized State Colonization Society; and if the Legislature will place at their disposal the sum of twenty or thirty thousand dollars, there is no doubt but that it would enable the cause to triumph in this State, and be the means of enabling the Society to carry into effect the project of establishing a Missouri Colony, in the "*Republic of Liberia.*"

### Letters from Liberia.

AMONG the numerous letters that we have lately received from Liberia, we have selected a few for publication in the present number of the

Repository; among which is one from Robert Wood, a native of the Island of Antigua, who embarked for Liberia last July, immediately

after his arrival in this country. These letters we publish without alteration or correction, as is generally the case with all letters that we publish from our correspondents in Liberia: presuming that our readers prefer having the evidence of the writers in their own style and language.

LETTER FROM SION HARRIS.

CALDWELL, Sept. 20, 1850.

Rev. Mr. McLAIN,

SIR:—I received your letter and was glad to hear from you. I am much obliged to you for the cart and plow. I made a better crop this year than ever I made in Liberia. I made about a hundred and fifty bushel of rice; will make about four or five thousand pounds of ginger, a plenty of cassada and potatoes. I raised some corn and a quantity of peas. Horses still keeps coming down, now and then, from the interior. I have not got time to give you all the particulars. A heap prophesied and cried out that Liberia could not stand. But I tell you that she is in better health now than ever she has been since I have been here. I mean the Treasury, and also the people. As little as is said about it, Liberia will be a country and a great and a mighty nation: for the Lord, with his mighty arm, is on our side. I have a large Boa Constrictor. I caught him. He is larger than that one that is in Dr. Hall's office—19 feet long. I have had it going on six months. It eats hearty. What is it worth in your country? Don't you want a pet for your children to play with? She blows as same as a steamboat letting off her steam. She had about forty-four young ones in her den, and great many eggs that was not hatched; some larger than goose eggs. Mrs. Harris' love to

Mrs. McLain and children, yourself likewise. No more at present, but I remain yours truly,  
SION HARRIS.

LETTER FROM H. J. ROBERTS.

REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA,

28th September, 1850.

REV. MR. McLAIN,

*My Dear Sir:*—Your esteemed favors came duly to hand. The one per "Liberia Packet" was accompanied by a company, all of whom remained in Monrovia, save one family of six persons that went to Sinou. General Lewis, on the arrival of the Barque, sent immediately on board, to induce the company to proceed on to Bassa; but they would not listen to anything of the kind. Many of them coming from in and about Norfolk, had acquaintances in this county, and insisted on being landed in Monrovia.

Your expression of much sorrow, at the loss of such as you were informed of in my last, is responded to by us all, for the government has lost in them strong and faithful supporters, as far as we could judge of them. I do think that if I could have gotten them to go with me up the river, so many of them would not have died.

About ten of the last company have been taken down, all of whom up to the present date, are doing well.

Of the company that came out in the David C. Foster, I have lost five, two adult, and three children; viz: Phenix Duff, and Hannah. The former a man about 25 years, and the latter a woman about 20.

The children, two of Mr. Fry's, one about seven months, the other about eighteen or two years. And a child of one of the Duff family, about seventeen months old.

The rest of that company are doing pretty well. Many of them have built, and moved on their lands.

The most of them have settled in Caldwell.

The scheme that is about being set afloat by a company, which is before Congress, I hope, if it should meet the sanction of that body, may be of vast importance to Liberia. It certainly will be the means of facilitating business between the two countries. And our enlarged intercourse, may favor the great object of our recognition. But since the lamentable loss of President Taylor, we cannot tell well, how or in what position Liberia is held, by the present incumbent. Time, however, will decide.

You have no doubt heard of the experiment in cotton, that is now going on (by a company in England,) on the St. Pauls. They have about 50 acres down, and I am informed that the cotton is doing well. It is conducted under the supervision of a Liberian, who has considerable experience in the cotton growing line.

Should the experiment prove a successful one, I feel persuaded it will be of great benefit to Liberia.

Please receive my thanks for the little work you were kind enough to present me. I have not had time to peruse it yet, but I have read some in it, and am pleased with it so far.

The slave question seems to absorb all others, and I think it very well to decline the effort for the acknowledgment of Liberia for a while, at least until the ebullition of feelings caused by the discussion of this great question, has somewhat cooled down.

Yours respectfully,  
H. J. ROBERTS.

LETTER FROM HENRY M. WILLIAMS.

MONROVIA, Liberia,  
Sept. 30th, 1850.

Mr. McLAIN,

REV. DEAR SIR:—I feel overjoyed

in setting down to inform you that I have arrived safe upon the shores of Africa. After many long exertions, God has spared my life to see the land of my forefathers. We arrived off the Cape on the 27th of August, after an exceeding pleasant passage of 32 days. All the emigrants are in good health, more so than I expected. I was very courteously received by Judge Benedict and several other friends, whom I found in good health, and expressed great joyous feelings towards the emigrants and myself. I feel exceedingly glad to find Monrovia in so flourishing a condition. Yet still there is a great deal of work to be done; which, by the help of God, will progress in the course of time. I visited the different churches, on last Sabbath, and found them doing very well indeed. We had a very interesting sermon in the afternoon at the Baptist church, delivered by the Rev. Mr. Wood, who came over with us. I visited the Baptist Sabbath school, numbering forty scholars. I assisted in teaching of a class of boys. One was a native boy. He read very well indeed, and appeared very anxious to proceed in education. I have not visited the upland settlements yet, but I have seen several of the farmers who come down in their canoes with produce to sell. They all say that they are doing very well indeed. A number of them have cultivated their lands and have abundance of produce, which I hear thrives very well. I should be very glad to visit the settlements on the coast before the Packet leaves for America, but the weather will not admit of my doing so, as I am a new comer here: so I must content myself where I am until I become acclimated. Monday I attended court; which was well conducted: which plainly showed that the man of color is able to conduct himself without the aid of the white man. At evening



I attended the Ladies' Institution, held in the Senate Chamber; which was a very nice assembly, addressed by Mr. Russel, from Kentucky, in able manner, honored by the presence of the President and lady, and the Judge of the Supreme Court. Ah! when I look upon the people of Monrovia, and see them enjoying themselves of the rights of man, which God gave them, it makes me grieve that the people of the free States will not emigrate to Africa, where they can enjoy these rights, and worship God in free air—where they can carry on their business without molestation. When we look back to past years, and then scan the future days, it can be plainly seen that the African and the European cannot mingle together. I do firmly believe that the chain of slavery will never be severed until the man of color, both one and all, emigrates to the land of his forefathers, Africa. I have heard a number say, in the States, that Africa is not the land of their forefathers. But I think they labor under a false idea. Let them peruse the history of the United States and they will find that the first man of color was brought from Africa's shores. There are a great many persons of color laboring un-

der an opinion that the officers of this Government are not capable of wielding the sword of justice. But it is all false, I have not found them so. I see that several persons have pronounced the Colonization Society a twin sister to slavery. I think they labor under unfounded opinions. Think not, sir, that I hold such feelings within my breast. I believe that the Society is a charitable and pure conveyance for the man of color's welfare. And may the tide of emigration roll from the shores of America unto Africa with swift current, and never ebb until every man of color is landed upon the happy shores of Africa, is my prayer. Nothing more at present. Give my best respects to Dr. Hall and tell him that the old Buckeye is alive and kicking.

Nothing more at present.

I remain your humble servant,  
HENRY M. WILLIAMS, Jr.

P. S.—I hope you will accept of my most sincere thanks for the passage granted me. And I wish that I had a telegraph to send the news of this land of Liberty to my people and fellow men.

H. W.

Rev. Mr. MCLAIN,

*Sec'y A. C. S.*

[From the Central Christian Herald.]

#### Colonization Society—Second Meeting of the Committee.

PURSUANT to the call of the Secretary, the Committee of Correspondence for Ohio, met at the Methodist Book-Room, Cincinnati, on the 7th inst. In the absence of Bishop M'Ilvaine, the President, Rev. Samuel W. Fisher, Vice President, took the chair.

Among other business transacted, the Secretary announced the reception of letters from Hon. H. H. Leavitt, and Rev. H. G. Comingo, of Steubenville, and Rev. Dr. Hall,

of Dayton, assigning reasons for non-attendance at the first meeting proposed, but expressing their undiminished confidence in the Colonization cause, and their willingness to co-operate in all the necessary labors for its promotion. Also a letter from Hon. Jacob Burnet, declining to accept the appointment on the committee, on account of age and increasing infirmities, and assigning as a reason for his course, that, as the State Committee is

numerous, and composed of very intelligent influential persons, the withdrawal of his name cannot weaken its efficiency, or cause any diminution of its practical results; and that, as his sympathies are known to have been long enlisted in the Colonization cause, it seems unnecessary to give an assurance that his efforts to aid in the accomplishment of the important duties assigned to the State Committee will be afforded, as far as circumstances may permit.

On motion, Rt. Rev. C. P. M'Ilvaine and Rev. Samuel R. Wilson, were appointed a committee to address the Executive of the General government on the subject of the acknowledgment of the independence of Liberia, and to urge the speedy execution of that act of justice towards the new republic.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Rice, it was resolved that the Vice President and Rev. Dr. Brooke be a committee to memorialize the Churches on the subject of making annual contributions to the Colonization cause.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Brooke, it was resolved, that, in view of the present pressing wants of the Colonization Society, and the necessity of affording encouragement to the emigrants preparing to start from Ohio, that the Secretary do immediately address a circular to the clergymen of the State, asking them, on *Thanksgiving-Day*, the 28th inst., to call the attention of their congregations to this subject, and to take up a collection on that day, or the following Sabbath, or some subsequent day within the current year, in aid of this important work of Christian benevolence.

On motion of Dr. Guy, it was resolved that Rufus King, Esq., and Rev. J. P. Kilbreth, be a committee to prepare a memorial to Congress,

on the subject of establishing a line of steamships between the United States and Liberia, and to submit it at the next meeting.

On motion, it was resolved that the Rev. Dr. Hoge and the Secretary, be a committee to prepare a memorial to the Constitutional Convention of Ohio, asking that a clause be inserted in the new Constitution which shall empower the legislature to appropriate money to aid the colored people of Ohio, in emigrating to Africa, and to report at next meeting.

On motion, it was resolved that Rev. Prof. Robinson and the Secretary, be a committee to prepare a memorial to the next Legislature, asking pecuniary aid to commence the settlement of *Ohio in Africa*, by the colored people of this State, and to report at the next meeting.

The Agent of the Colonization Society introduced to the meeting, Messrs. Casey, Clarke, and Minor, colored men, who are preparing to emigrate to Liberia. After a statement, by them, of the progress they and their associates have made in organizing the *Liberia League*, as they term their company, and of the favor which the enterprise is beginning to obtain among their acquaintances, it was, on motion of Rev. Dr. Brooke, unanimously

*Resolved*, That the Committee have heard, with pleasure, the statements of the members of the *Liberia League*, and that the Committee pledge to the League its energetic co-operation, and that the Secretary be authorized to pay the expense of printing, and of all correspondence necessary to perfect their organization and increase their numbers.

SAMUEL W. FISHER,  
*Vice President.*

DAVID CHRISTY, *Secretary.*

Nov. 13, 1850.

### British Consul at Liberia.

WE are gratified to learn that the British Government has appointed a colored man as Consul at Liberia. The following notice from the London Times gives an idea of the favorable impression produced in England by the newly appointed Consul—the Rev. Mr. Hanson, formerly of Cape Coast Castle. We may add, that there are men in Liberia equally qualified to represent our Government in the same capacity; and we hope that such an appointment may be made, on the recognition of the independence of the Republic of Li-

beria, respecting which we hope our Government will soon take some favorable action.

*A Polished Gentleman of Color.*—We understand that Government has just appointed a gentleman of color to the office of British Consul at Liberia. This is, we believe, the first instance on record in which a gentleman of color has received a similar appointment from our Government. On the introduction of the new British Consul, at the foreign office, his personal appearance excited no inconsiderable interest. He is a man of superior intelligence and of highly polished exterior.—*London Times.*

### Sailing of the Liberia Packet.

THE Liberia Packet, Captain Howe, sailed from Baltimore for Liberia on Saturday the 21st ultimo, having on board, as cabin passengers, the Rev. C. C. Hoffman and lady of the Protestant Episcopal Mission at Cape Palmas, James E. Brown of Sinou, Judge Cassell and lady, and Mrs.

Bicuff of Maryland in Liberia; and seventy-one emigrant passengers; of whom fifteen were from Tennessee, nine from South Carolina, three from Virginia, two from Connecticut, three from New York, six from Washington City, and thirty-three from Maryland.

### African Colonization.

THE test votes of the Indiana Constitutional Convention indicate the insertion of a clause prohibiting the emigration there of negroes, or their purchasing property in the State, by a large majority. The Virginia Constitutional Convention has it also in contemplation to allow no farther emancipation of negroes in that State without sending them beyond the limits of the United States. It is very evident that FREE NEGROES are equally out of place both North and South; and, if politicians would stop talking and act awhile in concert, to provide a home for our free blacks where they would be welcome and well off, perhaps then the question of slavery might be compromised to the satisfaction of all parties. The North and the South—the whole Union—has the same interest in providing a separate home for the negroes already freed. Afterwards we may talk about our slave population.

It is now reduced to a certainty that the

production of coffee in Brazil and the East Indies is not equal to the demand, and cannot be for years to come. The western coast of Africa, which we have been slowly colonizing with black people for some years, is peculiarly adapted to the culture of coffee. No white emigrants go to the far west—Utah, Oregon and California, with better prospects than the blacks go to the western coast of Africa. Why not stop quarrelling, and spend the money and the time of Congress in this noble enterprise of separating the two inimical races? As we have seen it remarked, an incalculable good would accrue both to white and to black, if the Colonization Society should receive the money which is yearly wasted in kidnapping slaves, in the publication of Abolition pamphlets, and in the support of those canting incendiaries who edit and circulate them; and, we may add, in Nashville and other disunion conventions.—*Mo. Brunswick.*

### List of Life Members of the Am. Col. Soc., constituted in 1850.

#### MAINE.

Mrs. Lucy Pickering, Bangor.  
John Ham, Esq., do.  
Rev. John Maltby, do.  
Mrs. Eliza Harrington, Freeport.  
Nathan Nye, Esq., do.

#### VERMONT.

Joseph P. Fairbanks, Esq., St. Johnsbury.  
Erastus Fairbanks, Esq., do.  
Thaddeus Fairbanks, Esq., do.  
Moses Kittredge, Esq., do.  
Hon. Wm. Nash, New Haven.

Josiah Shedd, M. D., Peacham.  
 Andrew Leach, Esq., Pittsford.  
 Joseph Perkins, M. D., Castleton.  
 Hon. Zimri Howe, do.  
 Calvin Griswold, Esq., do.  
 Rev. John Wheeler, D. D., Burlington.  
 John M. Pomeroy, Esq., do.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

Rev. Richard Storrs, D. D., Braintree.  
 William Cutter, Esq., Amherst.  
 Luke Sweetser, do.  
 Rev. Stephen Bailey, South Wellfleet.  
 Rev. James Kendall, Plymouth.  
 Mrs. Mary S. Fisher, Westborough.  
 George Hodges, Esq., North Andover.  
 George Howland, Esq., New Bedford.  
 Capt. Samuel Borden, Fair Haven.  
 Mrs. Amasa Stetson, Dorchester.  
 P. Buller, Jr., Esq., Boston.  
 Richard Borden, Esq., Fall River.  
 Dr. N. Durfee, do.  
 Rev. Luther T. Dimmick, Newburyport.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Mrs. Alvira Connor Foss, Hopkinton.  
 Mrs. Elizabeth Ellis, Nashua.  
 Hon. George Wingate, Stratham.

## RHODE ISLAND.

Rev. J. P. Cleveland, D. D., Providence.  
 Mrs. Mary Bixby, do.  
 Ezra W. Howard, Esq., do.  
 Shubael Hutchins, Esq., do.  
 Mrs. Anna B. Granger, do.  
 Mrs. Thomas R. Hazard, Portsmouth.  
 Mrs. Mary Hazard, Newport.  
 Miss Mary P. Hazard, do.  
 Mrs. Caroline N. Hazard, Peace Dale.  
 Hon. J. M. Blake, Bristol.  
 Rev. R. W. Allen, Warren.

## CONNECTICUT.

Rev. J. Harvey, D. D., Thompsonville.  
 Rev. W. H. Norris, New Haven.  
 Rev. S. W. King, South Norwalk.  
 Rev. S. Haight, do.  
 Erastus Gay, Esq., Farmington.  
 Rev. Noah Porter, D. D., do.  
 Rev. E. T. Hiscox, Norwich.  
 Rev. J. B. Statten, Bridgeport.  
 Eben Fairchild, Esq., do.  
 Rev. John G. Smith, Coventry.  
 Rev. Shubael Bartlett, East Windsor.  
 Dea. Jonathan Pease, Enfield.  
 Rev. G. H. Woodward, Stafford Springs.  
 Rev. Thomas Tallman, Scotland.  
 Mrs. Sarah L. Whitteley, Middletown.  
 Mrs. Sarah Spencer, do.

## NEW YORK.

Mrs. Phebe Hepburn, Auburn.  
 Mrs. Miama Floyd, Smithtown.  
 Rev. Garrit Mandeville, Slaterville.  
 Charles Cook, Esq., Havanna.

## NEW JERSEY.

Rev. Samuel Beach Jones, Bridgeton.  
 John M. Sherrard, Esq., Belvidere.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

Mrs. Armand Hopkins, Athens.  
 Mrs. Julia A. Perkins, do.  
 James Patterson, Esq., Patterson's Mills.  
 William Cowen, Esq., do.  
 Thomas Colver, Esq., Jefferson.  
 Rev. Francis J. Warner, Philadelphia.  
 Edward Cole, Jr., Esq., do.  
 Rev. John Moody, D. D., Shippensburgh.  
 Mrs. Margaret Kramer, Pittsburgh.  
 Rev. John Alex. Roe, do.  
 Rev. Samuel B. Babcock, do.  
 Hon. T. M. T. McKennan, Washington.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Rev. John M. P. Atkinson, Georgetown.  
 Millard Fillmore, President U.S., W. City.  
 John W. Maury, Esq., Washington City.  
 Rev. Elisha Ballantine, do.

## VIRGINIA.

Mrs. Julia D. L. Taylor, Fredericksburgh.  
 John B. Shearer, Spout Spring.  
 Mrs. Margaret Young, Richmond.  
 Anthony C. Cazenove, Esq., Alexandria.  
 Prof. George E. Dabney, Lexington.  
 Rev. Mr. Dallas, Wheeling.  
 Rev. Wm. Cox, do.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

Jesse Harper, Esq., La Grange.  
 Dr. Samuel D. Rankin, Mount Ulla.

## GEORGIA.

R. H. Gardiner, Jr., Esq., Augusta.  
 Mrs. R. H. Gardiner, do.

## ALABAMA.

Rev. Henry Talbird, Montgomery.  
 MISSISSIPPI.

Rev. James Purviance, Natchez.  
 Rev. John Micou, Louisville.  
 A. C. Baine, Esq., Jackson.

## LOUISIANA.

Rev. J. E. Caldwell Doremus, Gross Tete.  
 KENTUCKY.

Miss Elizabeth Lashbrooks, Masonville.  
 John Norton, Esq., Lexington.

## OHIO.

Rev. John Hough, Windham.  
 Nehemiah Wade, Esq., Cincinnati.  
 David Oliver, M. D., do.  
 Mrs. Susan A. L. Guy, do.  
 Gen. Melancthon S. Wade, do.  
 Rev. Mr. Simmons, do.  
 Rev. George C. Cram, do.  
 Rev. Wm. H. Roper, do.  
 Rev. Dr. B. F. Teft, do.  
 Rev. Robert Richardson, do.  
 Rev. John Miley, do.  
 Harvey DeCamp, Esq., do.  
 Cornelius Comegy, M. D., do.  
 A. L. Guiteau, Marietta.

## INDIANA.

P. Banta, Esq., Franklin.  
 T. W. Webster, Esq., Ladoga.

## ILLINOIS.

D. Huey, Esq., Jacksonvile.  
 Rev. Ebenezer Rodgers, Upper Alton.

## List of Emigrants

By the Liberia Packet, Capt. Howe, from Baltimore, December 21st, 1850,  
for Bassa, Liberia.

| No.                              | Names.                  | Age. | Occupation.  | Education.    | What church member of. | Born free or slave. |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|------|--------------|---------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| <i>Monroe County, Tennessee.</i> |                         |      |              |               |                        |                     |
| 1                                | John Crusoe,*           | 72   | farmer,      | -             | Methodist,             | slave.              |
| 2                                | Polly "                 | 40   | -            | -             | do.                    | free.               |
| 3                                | Mountford † "           | 38   | farmer,      | -             | -                      | slave.              |
| 4                                | Henry † "               | 36   | do.          | -             | -                      | do.                 |
| 5                                | Thomas "                | 19   | do.          | -             | -                      | free.               |
| 6                                | W. P. "                 | 17   | do.          | -             | -                      | do.                 |
| 7                                | Sarafina "              | 15   | -            | read,         | Methodist,             | do.                 |
| 8                                | John, Jr. "             | 13   | -            | read & write, | -                      | do.                 |
| 9                                | Martha "                | 11   | -            | spell,        | -                      | do.                 |
| 10                               | Mary Ann "              | 9    | -            | do.           | -                      | do.                 |
| 11                               | Lafayette "             | 7    | -            | -             | -                      | do.                 |
| 12                               | Sarah Ann "             | 5    | -            | -             | -                      | do.                 |
| 13                               | Hannah Oton,            | 85   | -            | -             | -                      | do.                 |
| 14                               | West Scott,             | 22   | blacksmith,  | -             | -                      | do.                 |
| 15                               | Jane Scott, -           | 19   | -            | -             | Methodist,             | do.                 |
| <i>Washington, D. C.</i>         |                         |      |              |               |                        |                     |
| 16                               | William Watts,          | 50   | farmer,      | -             | Methodist,             | free.               |
| 17                               | Susannah "              | 38   | -            | read,         | -                      | do.                 |
| 18                               | John Francis "          | 14   | -            | -             | -                      | do.                 |
| 19                               | Eliza "                 | 12   | -            | -             | -                      | do.                 |
| 20                               | Catharine "             | 10   | -            | -             | -                      | do.                 |
| 21                               | Susan - "               | 4    | -            | -             | -                      | do.                 |
| <i>Charleston, S. C.</i>         |                         |      |              |               |                        |                     |
| 22                               | William B. Montgomery,  | 38   | farmer,      | read & write, | Methodist,             | free.               |
| 23                               | Cynthia † "             | 35   | dress maker, | read,         | do.                    | slave.              |
| 24                               | Margaret "              | 15   | -            | do.           | -                      | free.               |
| 25                               | Isabella "              | 13   | -            | do.           | -                      | do.                 |
| 26                               | Mary "                  | 10   | -            | do.           | -                      | do.                 |
| 27                               | James William "         | 8    | -            | -             | -                      | do.                 |
| 28                               | Robert L. "             | 4    | -            | -             | -                      | do.                 |
| 29                               | Laurence "              | 2    | -            | -             | -                      | do.                 |
| 30                               | Martha Ann "(6 mo. old) | -    | -            | -             | -                      | do.                 |
| <i>Harrisonburg, Va.</i>         |                         |      |              |               |                        |                     |
| 31                               | Jacob Toles,            | 34   | farmer,      | -             | -                      | free.               |
| 32                               | Phebe "                 | 28   | -            | -             | -                      | do.                 |
| 33                               | Margaret Spangler,      | 16   | -            | -             | -                      | do.                 |
| <i>New York City.</i>            |                         |      |              |               |                        |                     |
| 34                               | Edward Blyden,          | 18   | tailor,      | -             | Dutch Reformed         | free.               |
| 35                               | James Ennis,            | 28   | sailor,      | -             | -                      | do.                 |
| 36                               | Harriet "               | 27   | -            | -             | Catholic,              | do.                 |
| <i>Hartford, Con.</i>            |                         |      |              |               |                        |                     |
| 37                               | Henry W. Foster,        | 21   | tailor,      | -             | -                      | free.               |
| 38                               | Julia M. "              | 20   | -            | -             | -                      | do.                 |

\* Purchased his freedom. † Purchased by his father. ‡ Emanc. by Wm. Cockley.

### Brazilian Law against the Slave Trade.

THE Brazilian law against the Slave Trade went into operation the 4th of September last by decree of the Emperor. By this decree Brazilian men-of-war are ordered to use special efforts to seize slavers, and to hand over their crews and officers to the civil tribunals for trial. The ships and cargoes are to be sold at auction, and the proceeds, after deducting \$40 for the expense of sending back to Africa each recaptured negro, divided as prize money among the officers and crew of the ship making the capture. The party denouncing a slaver to the Government is also to

share in the prize money. No Brazilian vessel is to be allowed to clear for the Coast of Africa without the owner's giving security that it shall not take slaves on board. The introduction of slaves into any part of the Empire is made piracy, and punishable with death. A special law, hereafter to be framed, will determine the punishment to be inflicted on the captains of slavers. If these measures be effectually carried out, they will greatly aid in breaking up the slave trade on the coast of Africa.—*National Intelligencer.*

### New York Colonization Journal.

WE have received the first number of the New York Colonization Journal, a monthly paper published by the New York State Colonization Society, under the editorial management of our indefatigable friend and co-laborer, Rev. J. B. Pinney. We hail the appearance of this new herald of colo-

nization as an evidence of the increasing prosperity of the cause in the Empire State; and we hope the Journal may meet with a liberal patronage, and may prove to be a valuable auxiliary in the progress of the great enterprise.

### Sketches of Liberia.—No. 9.

BY DR. J. W. LUGENSEEL.

**DISEASES—Continued.**—In addition to the ordinary remittent and intermittent fevers, to which I have particularly alluded, I occasionally met with cases bearing some resemblance to other kinds of fever, which are usually described in medical books; but they were generally not sufficiently marked to justify the distinctive appellations of nosological arrangement. I never saw a well-marked case of yellow fever in Liberia; although this disease is frequently experienced at Sierra Leone, especially among European residents. Acute inflammatory diseases are not common in Liberia. I seldom met with distinctly marked cases of pleurisy, or of any other violent or active inflammatory disease. It is very fortunate that such affections are not common; for they are generally almost necessarily fatal in their termination.

Dysentery and diarrhoea are by no means so common, as might be supposed. I seldom met with very obstinate cases of either of these diseases. Slight attacks of diarrhoea are occasionally brought on by the intemperate use of some kinds of fruits; and occasionally, in new-comers, by the too free use of some kinds of animal food, particularly fresh pork, beef, or fish. I

met with a few cases of chronic dysentery; and I experienced two or three attacks myself. Rheumatism, both acute and chronic, occasionally occurs, never very violent, however, in either form. Dropsical affections are rather frequent; especially local anasarca, or dropsy of the cellular membrane beneath the skin—a consequence of general debility, produced by frequent attacks of fever, inattention to diet and clothing, and undue exposure. It is not uncommon for the feet and legs of persons to swell more or less, during the acclimating process; especially white persons, and bright mulattoes. This swelling generally gradually subsides, as the system becomes better adapted to the climate. Ascites, or dropsy of the abdomen, sometimes occurs, as a consequence of chronic affections of the liver or spleen, especially enlargement of one or both of these organs, after a long residence in the country. Such cases, however, are not so common as might be supposed. I never met with more than a dozen cases, during my residence in Liberia. No course of treatment which I ever pursued, in such cases, seemed to produce any decidedly beneficial effects.

Cutaneous affections are quite common;

some of which are peculiar to the country or climate. Among the common eruptive diseases, measles and erysipelas are most frequently observed. The former of these diseases prevailed very extensively throughout Liberia, in the early part of 1845; but it was generally milder than it usually is in the United States. The latter, erysipelas, generally appears in a mild form, with very little or no febrile action in the system. In the early part of 1848, small-pox prevailed pretty extensively in one of the settlements; but, in nearly every case, it was in the modified form, called varioloid. This form of small-pox has several times prevailed, epidemically, in one or other of the settlements; but it seldom proved fatal. I never saw but one case of genuine variola, in Liberia; although, in some cases, the small-pox contagion results in the exhibition of this form of the disease, during the epidemical prevalence of varioloid.

A peculiar endemical pustulous affection, called "craw-craw," or "kru-kru," sometimes attacks persons who are not very careful in regard to cleanliness. It is a very common disease among the natives, and it is generally regarded as being contagious. It is sometimes very painful and troublesome. Another disease of the skin, which is common among the natives, and which is occasionally observed among the Liberians, is the yaws; which consists of elevated excrescences, usually appearing in continuous clusters, and discharging a thin corrosive ichor. Sometimes the yaws appear on the soles of the feet, and prevent the patient from walking. Both these diseases are tedious and perplexing to both the patient and the doctor.

Lepra, or leprosy, is occasionally seen in Liberia; especially among the aborigines. This distressing disease usually appears in brownish blotches scattered over the body; from which a corrosive serous fluid is discharged. The toes and fingers frequently become ulcerated; and sometimes the unfortunate invalid loses all the fingers on one hand or both, or all the toes on the feet; and the soles of the feet are sometimes marked with deep fissures, or scooped out into ugly sores. The blotches on different parts of the body sometimes degenerate into foul and fetid ulcers of an irregular jagged appearance. This miserable disease sometimes continues to harass the individual for years; and it frequently results in death. I have, however, frequently seen native persons who had recovered, with the loss of a portion of their hands or feet, or of both, after having suffered excruciatingly for months or years. I never saw but one

well-marked case among the Liberians and that was in a very old man.

The most common and troublesome cutaneous affections, (if they may be so classed,) which occur in Liberia, are *indolent ulcers*; which sometimes appear spontaneously; but which generally result from injuries, by which the skin is broken. The texture of the cutaneous and the muscular fibre seems to be more lax in tropical than in temperate climates; and slight scratches, or abrasions of the skin, are much more liable to degenerate into ulcers,—the degree of liability depending on the constitutional temperament of individuals, their habits, mode of living, &c. White persons and mulattoes are more subject to ulcerous affections as well as to most other diseases, than black persons; in consequence, I presume, of their physical systems being less adapted to the peculiarities of the climate;—a fact which must be admitted by all. These ulcers, though not generally very painful, are exceedingly annoying; especially when they occur on the feet; and they do not generally heal readily; sometimes continuing for several months. If persons would be sufficiently careful to avoid injuries of the skin, they would not be very liable to these troublesome affections.

Chronic nervous diseases are not very common in Liberia. I occasionally met with hysteria in females; and I saw one or two cases of epilepsy, and one case of tetanus, or locked-jaw. Convulsive affections are very rarely met with, in either infants or adults. Paralytic affections are occasionally, though seldom, seen. I never saw a distinctly marked case of whooping-cough in Liberia; nor did I ever hear of its having prevailed epidemically.

*Flatulent colic* frequently demands the attention of the physician. It is generally the result of the imprudent use of some indigestible article of food; and it occurs more frequently in persons, during the first few months of their residence, than in older settlers. Sometimes the stomach and bowels become greatly distended with gas; and the patient suffers very violent pain in the abdomen. I had several attacks of this painful affection, during the first year of my residence in Liberia; the most violent of which was caused by the eating of a small piece of cheese. I was generally able to relieve the patient, afflicted with this disease, by the administration of a teaspoonful of laudanum, followed by a full dose of castor oil; the operation of which was sometimes assisted by an active injection, together with the application of a large pepper poultice over the abdomen.

In some cases, especially when attended with a tendency to diarrhœa, I gave nothing but the laudanum; or, what sometimes had a better effect, a pill composed of one-sixth or one-fourth of a grain of morphine and two grains of camphor. Persons cannot be too careful in avoiding the use of such articles of food, as are not easily digestible.

A very common affection, especially among children, is that of *intestinal worms*. The most common kind of worms which infest the alimentary canal, is the *ascaris lumbricoides*, or common round worm. All the other varieties, however, are sometimes observed. I have seen several cases, in which the individuals voided detached portions of the tenia, or tape-worm. In prescribing for patients having worms, I depended more on the free use of spirits of turpentine, combined with, or followed by, castor oil, than any other vermifuge, in all the varieties. Sometimes I gave a few grains of calomel, followed in three or four hours by a free dose of oil and turpentine.

In Liberia, as in other malarious countries or districts, cases of enlargement of the spleen—vulgarly called “fever-cake”—are frequently observed—the result of repeated attacks of intermittent fever. This is much more common in white than in colored residents: very few white persons, indeed, are able to live five years in Liberia, without having more or less enlargement of the spleen. It is more frequently met with in mulattoes than in black persons: indeed, I do not remember a single case which came under my observation, in a person of unadulterated African extraction; although I have no doubt that such persons are sometimes thus affected. The principal difficulty which usually arises from this affection, is, that it predisposes to dropsical affections. In many cases, however, dropsical effusions do not follow enlargement of the spleen; except occasional swelling of the lower extremities. A protracted sea-voyage, or a change of climate, is the only means with which I am acquainted, which will effect a reduction of this burdensome appendage.

Slight catarrhal affections, (influenza,) are occasionally experienced in Liberia; especially during the harmattan season; but these generally pass off in a few days, without any serious injury. I never knew a case to result in active inflammation of any part of the respiratory apparatus.

Some other diseases, which are common to most countries, may be occasionally observed in Liberia; but the variety is much less than in the United States; and, except in some old chronic affections, in broken-down constitutions, convalescence

is generally much more rapid; in consequence of the less violence of the attack. Among the many attacks of fever which I experienced, I never was obliged to remain in my room more than a week, at any one time; and I very seldom was confined to my bed longer than twenty-four hours at a time. The danger in new-comers generally consists more in the frequency, than in the violence, of the attacks of sickness. And the majority of colored immigrants, who have sufficient prudence to use such means for the preservation of their health in Liberia, as an enlightened judgment would dictate, usually enjoy as good health, after the first year of their residence, as they formerly enjoyed in the United States. In some cases, indeed, the state of the health of immigrants is decidedly improved by the change of residence from America to Africa. The large majority of cases of sickness, which came under my observation, among those persons who had resided a year or more in Liberia, was in indolent, and consequently indigent, persons, whose prudence was commensurate with their improvidence. Indeed, in view of the heedlessness, carelessness, and indolence of many persons, who were scarcely ever sick, I was astonished at their continued exemption from disease.

I will conclude this brief medical history of Liberia, with a short notice of a peculiar endemic affection; which may be termed Lethargus, but which is commonly called the “Sleepy Disease.” I have seen eight or ten cases of this somniferous malady; five or six of which were among persons who had emigrated from the United States. It is, however, much more frequently exhibited among the aborigines than among the Liberians. The only characteristic mark of this affection, is an irresistible tendency to sleep—the patient frequently falling asleep, even while eating. He can generally be easily aroused; but he almost immediately relapses into a state of profound slumber. The patient scarcely ever experiences the slightest pain; and no febrile symptoms are usually exhibited, until near the fatal close of the incurable malady. The appetite is usually voracious, and the bowels obstinately constipated. The food taken does not seem to nourish the system; in consequence of the disordered state of the organs of digestion and nutrition; the difficulty existing principally, perhaps, in the mesenteric glands. Indeed, the whole glandular system, including the lymphatic and the lacteal glands, seems to be in a torpid state, in this affection. No peculiar marks of disease are usually exhibited, on



examinations after death. In all cases of which I have heard, the brain especially appeared to be in a healthy condition—at least, that organ exhibited no perceptible evidence of disease; and no other part of the body exhibited any peculiar organical affection; except some of the lymphatic glands, which presented an enlarged and inflamed appearance. Those about the neck generally appear considerably swelled; and the natives sometimes extirpate those enlarged glands, under the impression that they are the source of the affection; with what success in removing the disease may be readily imagined by any intelligent person, in whom the bump of credulity is not too largely developed.

Among the various causes of this strange affection, which have been assigned, perhaps no particular one can be fully relied on. Indolent habits, unwholesome and indigestible vegetable diet, together with some peculiar influence of the climate, associated with the prolonged action of miasmata or malaria, operating on a system peculiarly predisposed to lethargy, may be regarded as the exciting cause, by which functional derangement of the nervous system is produced, resulting in a lost balance of the circulation, and a general functional impairment of the whole glandular apparatus of the body. The disease (if disease it may be called,) always approaches gradually; sometimes several months elapsing before it is fully developed. And, although I have had pretty fair opportunities of testing the virtues of various medicinal agents, in different stages of the disease; yet, I never was able to effect more than a temporary cessation of it, in the beginning, or a temporary mitigation of it, after its full development.

The most graphic notice of this lazy disease, with which I have met, is that given in the "Journal of an American Cruiser:" and, as I saw the patient, in company with the author, I will subjoin an extract from that interesting little book. "We entered the hut without ceremony, and looked

about us for old Mamma's beautiful granddaughter. But, on beholding the object of our search, a kind of remorse or dread came over us; such as often affects those who intrude upon the awfulness of slumber. The girl lay asleep in the adjoining apartment, on a mat that was spread over the hard ground; and with no pillow beneath her cheek. She slept so quietly, and drew such imperceptible breath, that I scarcely thought her alive. With some difficulty, she was aroused, and she awoke with a frightened cry—a strange and broken murmur, as if she were looking dimly out of her sleep, and knew not whether our figures were real, or only the phantasies of a dream. Her eyes were wild and glassy, and she seemed to be in pain. While awake, there was a nervous twitching about her mouth and in her fingers; but, being again extended on the mat, and left to herself, these symptoms of disquietude passed away; and she almost immediately sank again into the deep and heavy sleep, in which we found her. This poor girl had been suffering—no, not suffering, for, except when forcibly aroused, there appears to be no uneasiness, but she had been lingering two months in a disease peculiar to Africa—commonly called the 'sleepy disease.' Her aspect was inconceivably affecting. It was strange to behold her so quietly involved in sleep; from which it might be supposed she would awake so full of youthful life—and yet to know that this was no refreshing slumber; but a spell in which she was fast fading away from the eyes of those that loved her. Whatever might chance, be it grief or joy, the effect would be the same. Whoever should shake her by the arm—whether the accents of a friend fell feebly on her ear, or those of strangers, like ourselves, the only response would be that troubled cry; as of a spirit that hovered on the confines of both worlds, and could have sympathy with neither. The peal of the last trumpet only will summon her out of that mysterious sleep."

### Receipts of the American Colonization Society;

From the 20th of November, to the 20th of December, 1850.

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gen, to a native boy in Liberia, and to constitute the Hon. T. M. T. McKennan, a Life Member of the Am. Col. Society... 102 00  
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I. F. Sudler, Sabbath School,  
each \$5 ; George Gordon, John  
Epply, Mr. Burger, F. Hand,  
Eliza Payne, W. Lee, each \$1 ;  
Matilda Dumont, 50 cents ;  
Collection, \$7 75;—all in Mor-  
ris Chapel, Meth. Epis. Church,  
\$91 25 ; E. B. Reeder, Esq.,  
John Nye, Esq., each \$10 ; N.  
W. Speers, Mrs. Mary Kil-  
breth, Rev. J. H. Power, S.  
W. Swarts, Mrs. S. W.  
Swarts, Mrs. Rev. Dr. Teft,  
A lady, Mrs. Wortman, each  
\$5 ; Collection, \$5 60 ; Joseph  
Renshaw, Mrs. Linsey, each  
\$1 ; All from Asbury Chapel,  
Meth. Epis. Church, \$67 60.  
William Neff, \$10;—Total amt.  
from the Meth. Epis. Church  
in Cincinnati..... 314 85

*Martetta*—Collection in the Meth.  
Epis. Church..... 10 73

*Dayton*—Hon. R. C. Schenck,  
annual subscription for 1850,  
\$10 ; Mrs. S. W. Hall, annual  
subscription for 1850, \$10.... 20 00

345 58

## MISSISSIPPI.

*Louisville*—L. Keese, Esq.,..... 20 00  
*Jacksonville*—A. C. Baine, Esq... 4 00

24 00

Total Contributions..... 1,592 27

## FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE.—*New Sharon*—Mr. Saml.  
Mason, to May, 1851..... 1 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE—By Capt. Geo.  
Barker: *Walpole*—Abel Bel-  
lows, to Nov. '51, \$1. *Charles-*  
*town*—Rev. J. D. R. Richards,  
to June, '51, \$2 ; George Olcutt,  
to Nov. '55, \$5 ; Rev. J. Cros-  
by, to Dec. '51, \$1 ; Hon. J. J.  
Gilchrist, S. L. Wilder, each  
\$2 ; to Dec. '52. *Hanover*—Dr.  
Peaslee, to Dec. '52, \$2 ; Dea.  
Long, to May, '51, 50 cents.  
*Piermont*—Joseph Sawyer, Esq.  
to March, '52, \$2. *West Leba-*  
*non*—Samuel Wood, 2d, for  
'49, '50, '51, \$3. *Cornish Flat*  
—Mrs. F. M. Ripley, to Dec.  
'55, \$5 ; Mrs. S. Kimball, and  
J. B. Wellman, to Dec. '54, \$4 ;  
Mrs. Eliza Barnard, to Dec.  
'53, \$3. *Meriden*—S. D. Dun-

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                   |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| can, to Dec. '52, \$2; Dea. Danl. Morrell, C. S. Richards, to Dec. '51, each \$1. <i>Lebanon</i> —Ira Gates, for '49, '50, '51, \$3; <i>Concord</i> —Abiel Walker, to Dec. '52, \$2; Dr. Samuel Morrell, for '51, \$1; Rev. B. P. Stone, Gen. R. Davis, Geo. Hutchins, each \$1 to Dec. '51. <i>Manchester</i> —D. Clarke, for '50, '51, \$2; Isaac Tompkins, Wm. G. Means, Charles Richardson, each \$1, for '51; David Gillis, to Dec. 1850, 25 cents. <i>Franeestown</i> —Col. Daniel Fuller, to Dec. '55, \$5; Moses W. Eaton, for '51, \$1; P. C. Butterfield, to Dec. '53, \$3; Abner Pettee, Hon. Wm. Parker, each \$1, to Dec. '51. <i>Amherst</i> —John Follansbee, to Dec. 1853, \$3; B. B. David, to April, '48, \$2. <i>Mt. Vernon</i> —Timothy Kittredge, for '49, '50, '51, \$3. <i>Hollis</i> —Chas. Whiting, for '50, '51, \$2; Edward Emerson, to Dec. 1851, \$1; H. C. Burge, 50 cents, to May, 1851. <i>Nashua</i> —J. Crombie, to Dec. '52, \$2. <i>Merrimack</i> —Robert McGaw, Esq., to Oct. '51, \$1. <i>Peterborough</i> —Hon. J. H. Steele, for '50, '51, \$2. <i>Columbia</i> —T. W. Atherton, to Nov. '51, \$1. <i>Hanover</i> —Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Chamberlain, to July, 1852, \$2. .... |                   |
| VERMONT—By Capt. Geo. Barker: <i>Rutland</i> —Hon. R. Pierpont, to Nov. 1852, \$2.— <i>Rutland Centre</i> —Wait Chatterton, to July, '52, \$2 50; James M. Chatterton, to Nov. '51, \$1; Wm. Y. Ripley, to Nov. '52, \$2. <i>Manchester</i> —Josiah Burton, to March, '52, \$5; Hon. M. Clarke, and Cyrus Mason, to Nov. '53, each \$3. <i>Bennington Centre</i> —Lyman Patchin, for '50, '51, \$2; Wm. Haswell, for '48, '49, '50, '51, \$4; Geo. Lyman, to Nov. '55, \$5; Dea. S. Chandler, G. R. Sanford, Mrs. Polly Robinson, each \$1, to Nov. '51, \$14. <i>Brattleborough</i> —Anthony Van Doren, to '53, \$3; Postmaster, to Nov. 1851, \$1; G. C. Hall, to Nov. 1853, \$3; E. Kirkland, Esq., to Nov. '52, \$2; N. B. Williston, to Nov. 1860, \$10; R. W. Clark, to Jan. '51, \$1; Royal Tyler, to June, '51, \$3; T. C. Lord, to June, '51, \$2. <i>West Brattle-</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                   |
| <i>borough</i> —Hon. Samuel Clarke, to Nov. '55, \$5. <i>Windsor</i> —Allen Wardner, to Jan. '53, \$4; Geo. Green, to Dec. '53, \$3; Rev. B. F. Butler, S. W. Hubbard, Jason Steele, each \$1, to Dec. 1851. <i>Norwich</i> —Allen Hazen, Dec. '51, \$1; Thomas Hazen, to Jan. '51, \$2. <i>Royalton</i> —Dr. Joseph A. Dennison, to Jan. 1855, \$6; Dea. S. Joiner, to May, '51, 50 cents. <i>Randolph</i> —Wm. Nutting, Esq., to Nov. '50, \$5. <i>White River Village</i> —Lewis Lyman, to May, '51, 50 cents. <i>Windsor</i> —Rev. Thomas Kidder, for '50, '51, \$2. ....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 89 50             |
| MASSACHUSETTS—By Rev. Jos. Tracy: <i>Boston</i> —H. S. Chase, Esq., Theodore Chase, Esq., Charles H. Parker, Esq., Cyrus Alger, Esq., to 1st Nov. '51, each \$1. <i>North Brookfield</i> —Daniel Whiting, to Nov. 1851, \$1. <i>Bradford</i> —I. Morse, to Jan. '51, \$1; L. Johnson, to Nov. '51, \$1. <i>Greenfield</i> —By Capt. George Barker: W. T. Davis, Esq., Mrs. Mary Arms, each \$2, to Nov. 1852; Rev. George C. Partridge, to Nov. '51, \$1. <i>Westborough</i> —E. T. Forbes, \$1. ....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 13 00             |
| CONNECTICUT—By Rev. John Orcutt: <i>Stafford</i> —Minor Fenton, to Dec. '51, \$1. <i>New London</i> —E. Perkins, Esq., to Dec. '51, \$1. <i>Farmington</i> —T. W. Cowles, to Dec. '51, \$1. <i>Broad Brook</i> —Silverster Williams, to Oct. '51, \$1. <i>East Windsor</i> —W. McFall, to Dec. '51, \$1. ....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 5 00              |
| VIRGINIA.— <i>Boydton</i> —J. C. Wills, Esq., to Jan. 1852. ....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 4 00              |
| NORTH CAROLINA.— <i>Newbern</i> —Susan Wallace, to Dec. '51. ....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 1 00              |
| SOUTH CAROLINA.— <i>Due West Corner</i> —Rev. Wm. R. Hemphill, for 1850. ....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 1 00              |
| GEORGIA.— <i>Athens</i> —J. J. Flourney, Esq., to Jan. 1854. ....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 5 00              |
| KENTUCKY.— <i>Masonville</i> —Rev. A. H. Triplett, for 1851, \$1. <i>Covington</i> —Rev. H. H. Kavanaugh, to Jan. 1851, \$5. ....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 6 00              |
| TENNESSEE.— <i>Rock Island</i> —Peter Burum, \$1. <i>Jonesborough</i> —Rev. Rufus P. Wells, to June, 1852, \$3. ....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 4 00              |
| Total Repository. ....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 210 75            |
| Total Contributions. ....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 1,592 27          |
| Aggregate Amount. ....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | <u>\$1,803 02</u> |

# THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. XXVII.]

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY, 1851.

[No. 2.]

## Report of the Rev. R. R. Gurley.

OUR readers generally are aware of the fact, that in August, 1849, the Rev. R. R. Gurley, formerly and for many years Secretary of the American Colonization Society, and at present Chaplain of the House of Representatives of the United States, sailed for Liberia as a special agent of the United States Government, to obtain information respecting Liberia. Mr. G.'s Report of the results of his mission has been published, by order of Congress; and, for the gratification and information of our readers who may not have the privilege of reading the Report in full, we give, in our present number, several extracts, embodying some of the results of observations made by one whose statements are perhaps as impartial and candid as those of any other person who has ever visited Liberia.

“From my experience of two months on the coast of Liberia, I may be allowed to say, that my impressions of the African climate are more favorable than those I had derived from books; for, though our arrival occurred during the latter

portion of what is termed the rainy season, and we continued on the coast during most of the transition period from that to the dry season, the weather was generally clear and pleasant, and we were seldom deterred for an entire day from visiting the shore, or from moderate physical exertion.

During the African rains, strangers notice, not only an extraordinary moisture in the atmosphere, but a peculiar power in the sun's rays, though the heat at all seasons is less, as indicated by the thermometer, than that occasionally known in the United States. We passed through what is called the tornado season without experiencing any storm which could with propriety be termed a tornado; and the weather during the whole time we were on the coast was not greatly different from the ordinary summer weather of our own southern States.

No one can look upon the athletic, finely-proportioned and developed forms of the native Africans, or upon a congregation of the inhabitants of Monrovia, or of the other towns and villages of the Liberian republic, and retain the idea that health cannot be enjoyed on the African coast. The general aspect of the people of Liberia is healthy; and I am convinced, from much observation and many inquiries, that the dangers of the climate

to colored emigrants are becoming less and less formidable, and that soon they will, to a good degree, be averted, by the cultivation of the soil, an appropriate regimen, and increased medical experience and skill. I have seen large families in Liberia, who, after a residence there of some years, had suffered no invasion from death, and who, doubtless, found their security, under Providence, in their watchfulness against excesses in diet and exertion, in a moderation approaching to abstinence, in the use of medicine, and in the possession of ample supplies of the necessaries and comforts of life. The friends of our colored people, and of the republic of Liberia, cannot be too emphatically reminded that to send emigrants with inadequate supplies, to feel all the depression of want, while exposed to the untried influences of the African climate, is an error which must often prove fatal to human life, and sadly injurious to their great enterprise. Far better is it to enable a few emigrants to establish themselves in health and comfort in Liberia than to cast large bodies of them on that shore, with no sufficient means of subsistence, during the time when such means can be secured by no exertions of theirs—thus augmenting vastly the perils of their condition, or imposing burdens upon the charity of that but recent community which its citizens must find it difficult, if not impossible, to sustain.

Having visited Africa in my youth, and witnessed, in company with the distinguished and lamented Ashmun, the first buddings of civilized and Christian life on Cape Montserado, it may be readily imagined that I could not, after a quarter of a century, look again upon that verdant promontory—that I could not again tread the streets of Monrovia;

that I could not meet those who, so many years ago, extended to me their hospitalities—could not behold that humble community, who, when I first stood there, were making some narrow openings in the dense forest, and sheltering themselves beneath some thirty or forty thatched roofs, few, feeble, and exposed to barbarous foes, now risen, through the favoring hand of the Almighty, by their fortitude and energy, to the elevation of an independent republic, acknowledged as such by two of the most powerful nations,—without a deep sense of the Divine goodness to the people of Liberia, and to the writer, in that he was permitted to see on that shore the renovating power of a government of constitutional liberty, pervaded by the Christian spirit and encompassed by the highest motives to beneficence. \* \* \* \* \*

In regard "to the military and naval force of the republic," to the honor of the people of Liberia should it be recorded, that, from their earliest settlement upon the African coast, they have, by courage and discipline, defended themselves against the machinations of slave traders, and the combined forces of many barbarous tribes, and in no instance suffered defeat. With the exception of such as are exempted in virtue of religious or civil offices, all the males in the republic, from the age of sixteen to fifty, are subject to military duty; may be called at any moment by the executive into actual service; and, in time of peace, muster, on stated days, and in obedience to a uniform law, in the several settlements, for examination, exercise, and discipline. This force, well armed and disciplined, may be, in number, from one thousand to fifteen hundred men; while a much larger native force might doubtless be brought into more or

less effectual service, in case of an invasion. Of naval force the republic has nothing, with the exception of one small but beautiful vessel, armed with four guns, a present from the British Government. Since foreign vessels are, without exception, subject to certain commercial regulations, and duties imposed on all merchandise brought within the republic, wherever landed, and swether consigned to the American settlers or native Africans, this vessel will prove of great utility in guarding from violation the revenue laws, and in enforcing their provisions. This vessel also affords an easy and rapid conveyance of any orders or officers of the government to different points of the coast, will enable the public authorities to observe any movements for the renewal of the slave trade, and to adopt measures to counteract them, and to communicate intelligence between the settlements in any dangerous emergency.

“Of the administration of justice, the system of laws upon which it is based, and, more especially, whether it is entirely impartial towards the inhabitants of the republic,” I am gratified to express the opinion that the judicial system of the republic is wisely constituted, and that justice is administered to all classes impartially, and without unnecessary expense or delay. By the constitution, the judicial power of the republic is vested in one supreme court, and such other subordinate courts as the legislature may from time to time establish. The supreme court has original jurisdiction in all cases affecting ambassadors or other public ministers or consuls, and those to which the republic shall be a party. All judges of courts are to hold office during good behaviour, but may be removed by the president, at the request of two-

thirds of both houses of the legislature, or when impeached and convicted. By authority of the legislature, qualified justices of the peace may arrest offenders against the laws or public peace, commit them to prison, or take security for their appearance for trial, and may determine actions for debt, where the amount in question does not exceed thirty dollars, though the parties have the right of appeal to the ensuing monthly court. In each of the counties of the republic is held a monthly court, composed of not more than five nor less than three justices of the peace, which court is to examine and decide on all cases of commitment by justices, and has power to summon jurors, to determine actions for debt above thirty dollars, and exercise original jurisdiction in all cases not intrusted to justices of the peace, causes in admiralty, and those constitutionally vested in the supreme court. To this court also belong the care and management of the estates of orphans, and the record and probate of wills.

By the same authority is constituted in each county of the republic a court of quarter sessions, with one judge, which court has power to empanel both a grand and petit jury, and to try prisoners sent from the monthly court, and all presentments or indictments found by the grand jury; has original jurisdiction in cases of admiralty, and appellate jurisdiction in cases coming from the monthly court. Appeal may be taken from the decisions of this court to the supreme court.

The supreme court is required to sit annually, and until all causes submitted to its jurisdiction are disposed of, in the town of Monrovia, and consists of the chief justice and three associates, the judges of the court of quarter sessions—two only



of these associates sitting at one time, the right of absence being exercised in regular rotation. Provision is made to exempt judges in this court and that of quarter sessions from official duty in cases wherein they are interested; and the decisions of the supreme court are final.

Some few directions and principles of civil government and jurisprudence were supplied to the first settlers in Liberia by the American Colonization Society. In 1824, a brief but comprehensive constitution was submitted to them, and received their assent. Subsequently, the lamented Ashmun guided and instructed them in public affairs. In 1839, a constitution and clear but concise body of laws were transmitted to the governor and council of the then colony, to which they gave their sanction. So that the present laws of the republic are to be traced to the past history of the people, are the growth from their peculiar circumstances, and embrace the acts of the legislature before and since the declaration of their independence; while, in their courts, the common law, with few modifications, as existing in Great Britain and the United States, constitutes the ground of judicial arguments and decisions. \* \* \*

Every civilized stranger, instructed in the truths, and sensible of the value, of the Christian religion, who visits the republic of Liberia, must experience an inexpressible delight, not only in the visible evidences of the institutions of a free and well-organized State, but in the quiet, ever-active, and beneficent operations of missionary teachers, penetrating, and making glad by their presence, the gloom of the African forest, and, under the protection of its government, inviting not only its sons and daughters into their schools,

but imparting, with a zeal, a cheerfulness, and a perseverance not to be discouraged and not to be defeated, a knowledge of letters, of some branches of science, and, above all, of Divine Revelation, to the superstitious and barbarous population of Africa. To find Christian teachers and ministers, with libraries, small, but of choice books, in their thatched dwellings, beneath the shade of the palm tree, in spots where but a few openings have been made in the dense forest; to see groups of native African children gathered for instruction; to listen to voices of Christian worshippers, and hear the songs of Christian praise, amid the habitations of idolatry and cruelty,—gives beauty even to the aspect of uncultivated nature, and animates with unwonted joy every thoughtful and benevolent heart.

The authorities and people of Liberia cherish a sincere attachment to the government and people of the United States. They are sensible that under the auspices of American benevolence they have attained to their present elevation, from which they are permitted to see before them a widely-expanded and glorious prospect of social happiness and political prosperity and renown. To the entire people of the republic, the recognition of their independence by the government of the United States is an object of earnest desire. The peculiarities of the condition of the free people of color, and others of the African race, in this country, they well know, and have no wish, by any relations which may be established between their government and ours, to cause inconvenience or embarrassment. While their wish and purpose is to maintain a just self-respect, as a free and independent republic, before the world, they will, I doubt

not, be disposed to accommodate (as far as may be without exposure to dishonor or self-reproach) their arrangements to the sense and views of the American government. It has been suggested that they might conduct all their public affairs in this country with the United States through some one or more of its citizens, in case our government should feel inclined to confide to citizens of Liberia any business it might wish transacted in Africa with the authorities of that republic.

The scheme of African colonization originated not only in benevolence towards our colored population, but towards both races on this continent, and towards two quarters of the globe. At its inception, our most illustrious statesmen—a Jefferson, Marshall, Monroe, and Madison—gave to it their sanction. It was seen to unite Christian philanthropy with political expediency—a just regard for our national welfare with the more solemn obligations of religious duty. It has derived strength from the homes of the good and pious in our southern States, and found eloquent advocates and defenders in their legislative halls. Many States have urged its claims upon the general government, and the voices of the churches of every name second their appeals.

But it is the success of the plan of African colonization, as seen in the independent republic of Liberia, that most conclusively commends it to national consideration. On that far-distant shore, for ages darkened by superstition and outraged by crime, a community of free colored persons from the United States, aided by American benevolence, have adopted a constitution of free government, and taken their high posi-

tion among the independent States of the world. England and France have acknowledged their right of self-government and their just claim to the respect and comity of nations. What higher motives can be imagined than those which have given existence to this republic?—what work more honorable or more sublime than that to which it is dedicated and destined? Though at present few in numbers and very limited in means, a vast field for action and influence opens before it; and in its constitution and laws, in the spirit of its people, the advantages of its position, and the motives and necessities of those who are hastening to build up their homes and their fortunes under the shadow of its wings, we see the elements of mighty power, of an unbounded growth and prosperity. It has been justly said, that “the great necessity of the world at this moment is a free, civilized, and powerful State within the tropics—a necessity felt through every period of the world’s history, and now about to be realized. The western coast of Africa is in every point of view the most effective position for such a State to occupy. The black race, of which there cannot be much less than 150,000,000 on earth, is pre-eminently the race needing such a development, and prepared for it; and the United States are exactly in a condition to found such a commonwealth with this race, and under circumstances the most glorious to ourselves, the most hopeful to the world, and the most beneficial to the blacks.”\* Around the republic of Liberia—the morning star of Africa’s redemption, revealing how great evils may be transmuted by the hand of the Almighty into an in-

\* Rev. Dr. Breckenridge.

calculable good; which looks with encouraging and cheering aspect upon the African race in every part of the earth; reconciles the gift of liberty with the highest interests of those who bestow and those who receive it; opens a quarter of the world for many years shut up in barbarism to the genial and renovating influence of letters, laws, commerce and Christianity—are gathered the sympathies of all virtuous and generous minds, allied with its safeguard, the all-encircling and neyer-slumbering power of an omnipotent Providence. The rapid increase of free persons of color in many of the States of this Union; the importance, for their benefit more than our own, of their organization into a community by themselves, in the land of their ancestors; the immense advantages such a community must secure to itself and extend to others, by developing the resources and turning into legitimate channels the commerce of Africa, by the civilization it must impart, and the moral and political truths it must exemplify and enforce among her ignorant, debased, and chaotic population—all commend the republic of Liberia to the regards of the general government of this Union. Engaged in a work of unsurpassed dignity and importance, the inhabitants of this small republic are accomplishing more good, as I must believe, than any equal number of human beings, in private stations, on the face of the globe. More than to the united endeavors of all Christian nations, with their treaties and armed squadrons against the slave trade, is humanity indebted for its suppression along many hundred miles of the African coast to the people of Liberia. But it should not be concealed, that to explore Africa; to establish commercial intercourse and relations with her in-

terior tribes; to improve and fortify the harbors of the republic; to make needful experiments in agriculture and the arts in a region to which the people from this country have so recently been introduced, and to maintain a wise system of education for all classes of her population, so that its territory shall offer an attractive home to all the free descendants of Africa, demands pecuniary means to which the present revenues of Liberia are unequal. But since this republic, more than any other power, will develop the resources and increase the trade of western Africa, the United States, in aiding her endeavors, will open new markets for American productions, and essentially augment American commerce. Yet far higher and nobler motives than those of gain, will, I trust, incline our national authorities to encourage and assist the citizens of Liberia, a few adventurous but determined children of Africa, gone out from our midst, that they may recover their long-lost inheritance, show their ability to build up civilized cities and states in regions where they have been unknown, and bring a vast continent, now lying in dim eclipse, within the circle and the influences of enlightened Christian nations.

From the presence of our squadron on the African coast, benefits, doubtless, accrue both to Liberia and to our own commerce; but I may be permitted, in the conclusion of this report, to avow the opinion that a recognition by the government of the United States of the independence of the republic of Liberia, and an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars a year for ten years, to enable that republic to carry out the principles of its constitution, for the happiness of those who from this country are seeking a home upon its soil; for the suppression

of the slave trade; and the civilization of Africa; would be in harmony with the character and sentiments of this nation, and give stability, progress, and triumph in liberty and Christianity on the African shore.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the highest consideration and respect, your friend and obedient servant,  
R. R. GURLEY.

HON. J. M. CLAYTON,

Secretary of State of the U. S.

### Where shall they go?

*Extract from a letter from the Rev. Heman Humphrey, D. D., to the N. Y. Observer.*

THIS was the great question with the sages of the revolution at the South as well as the North, who looked forward to the early abolition of slavery, in all the States. The great question still is, Where shall they go? Liberty will be no boon to them, unless they can somewhere enjoy those equal rights and privileges which develop the intellectual, social and moral faculties of our common nature. When they are emancipated, they must either remain on the soil, or emigrate to the free States, or have some part of our vacant territory assigned them, like what has been done for the Indians, where they may form a State, and government of their own, or they must find a better home in some foreign land.

*Can they remain on the soil?* If they do, they must either be interspersed with the white population, or some one or more of the slave States must be relinquished to them, where they may congregate as fast as they are set free. Will the owners of the plantations leave all, and retire to make room for them? Never. Will they even allow them to remain, and do the best they can for themselves, after they are emancipated? What says Kentucky in her new Constitution? The only condition on which she will allow any master to free his slaves is, that he shall send them out of the State. They cannot safely remain free there twenty-four hours. How is it in all the other slave States?

They are barely tolerated, and that reluctantly any where. It would make some difference, no doubt, if there were no slaves left to cultivate the soil. The proprietors might wish to retain some of the emancipated as house servants and field laborers; but would they be free in the proper sense of the term? In social standing, in civil rights and privileges, would they ever be raised to the same level with their former masters?—Would they ever be put upon the bench, or sent to Congress? Would they, under such circumstances, ever rise to their proper manhood? Never—never in the world. No two races, differing in various respects as much as they and we do, ever yet dwelt together in the enjoyment of equal privileges. One will be the masters and the other the servants.

“Well, then, why not let the three millions, or a part of them at least, emigrate to the free States as fast as they shall be emancipated?” Because, in the *first place*, the free States do not want them, and would not let them come. Witness the new Constitution of Illinois. Witness the fate of Mr. Randolph’s liberated slaves, who were mobbed and driven off from their own lands in Ohio. Because, in the *second place*, if they might go to the free States, in any numbers, and settle down where they chose, interspersed as they would be among an overshadowing white population, they could never rise to any thing like an equal social, civil and political standing. They would be mere “*hewers*

of wood and drawers of water" to the privileged caste.

"Why not then assign them a large and good inheritance by themselves, somewhere within the vast extent of our unoccupied national domain?" This was for some time a favorite project with Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, Mr. Monroe, Mr. King, and other distinguished statesmen of their day; but mature reflection, after carefully looking over the whole ground, satisfied them, that there was no territory within our limits, or beyond our limits, to which the race in question could be removed, and where they and their posterity would be secure from the encroachments of our branch of the great Caucasian race, the most restless and enterprising of all the races. Since that time, great additions have been made to our national territory by purchase and conquest; but is the prospect any better? Most unhappily the area of slavery has in this way been greatly extended; but where, between the two oceans, would the *three millions* of slaves, or half the number, be permitted to settle down quietly together, if they could be emancipated at once, or by a gradual process? Texas may have room enough, but would she receive them? Would Congress give them California, or New Mexico, or a space somewhere between the present outposts of civilization and the Rocky Mountains? And if there was no objection from any quarter, what enlightened philanthropist would advise our colored brethren to settle down upon any spot where they would be certain to be hemmed in and overshadowed by us, provided they can find a better inheritance, where they will be exposed to no such intrusion.

Does somebody propose *Upper Canada*? There is certainly room enough between the Lakes and the

North Pole; but what right have we to it? and the climate is so entirely unsuited to the black race, that I cannot see how any well informed man who wishes the three millions among us, to grow up into a great and powerful Christian republic, could advise them to accept such a location from the British crown, if it were tendered to them as a gift.

Is there any other country or place, then, to which our numerous colored population can emigrate, under better auspices, and as fast as they be released from the house of bondage? I think there is. When a child is stolen and carried into captivity, if in process of time he can be released, we say he ought to be sent back to his kindred and friends, and neither be compelled nor advised to go somewhere else to enjoy his liberty. Though "God hath made of one blood all the nations that dwell upon the face of the earth," he hath appointed the bounds of their habitation, in different climates; some amid arctic snows, some in the temperate zones, and some under "the burning line;" and he has given them physical constitutions adapted to their several locations. The torrid zone is the natural home of the black man. God gave the continent of Africa, the greater part of which lies within that zone, to the children of Ham; and in the order of nature, other things being equal, the fullest developments of their capabilities are to be looked for there, rather than in our own or any other climate. The slaves in this country are all of African descent. Their fathers, not long ago, were stolen and brought over to this country. Their children, whether bond or free, do not belong here. Africa, and not America, is their home.

Now, if there is room enough for them in Africa; if there is good

ground to believe that they would be better off there than they can ever hope to be here; and if ways and means can be found for sending them back, as fast as they shall be emancipated, why should we look any farther? Had our fathers and mothers been stolen and enslaved in a foreign land, where, if emancipated, we could never be "free indeed," what would be so natural as a desire to return to the paternal inheritance, and what kindness be so gratefully remembered as that which should aid us to return.

Is there room, then, in the fatherland, to receive *three millions* of children returning from the house of bondage? Who that knows any thing of the ravages of the slave-trade for two hundred years, can doubt it? The sweeping off of thirty or forty millions into returnless captivity, has all but depopulated vast regions, and left room enough for thrice three millions to return.—Nobody who has taken the pains to inform himself on the subject, can doubt for a moment that there is territory enough to be had on the Western coast of Africa, to receive all our slaves, as fast as they could be freed and sent over, by any arrangement which the purest philanthropy could devise.

But would they and their posterity be any better off in Africa than in America? A full answer to this question would require more room than the largest indulgence could afford for a whole letter. What is the condition of the *free blacks* in this country, and what are their prospects? And remaining here, would that of the *slaves* be any better after being emancipated? It is easy to say that it would, but infinitely difficult to show it. They would, after all, be three or four thousand miles from home, breathing a tainted atmosphere. Though no longer under

the hand of task-masters, they would still be in Egypt—no matter whether in upper or lower Egypt—whether above the cataracts or by the sea—it would be Egypt still, and not their father-land. Let them return as the Hebrews did, after four hundred years of hard bondage; and what would be their condition? Just look at Liberia, a nation born as it were in a day—a free and independent republic of black men, acknowledged as such by the great powers of Europe; with her President, and Senate, and House of Representatives, her Courts of Justice, her schools, her churches, her ministers, her Sabbaths, her growing social, intellectual, moral and industrial prosperity. There she stands, looking out upon the broad Atlantic, exciting the admiration of all who visit her rising capital; breaking up the barracoons and beating off the slavers from the four hundred miles of her sea-board. What should hinder Liberia from "stretching forth the curtains of her habitation," far beyond her present limits on the coast, and still farther towards the centre of benighted Africa? What young colony in the world more likely to spread, and grow, and become a great and powerful Christian republic? And what shall hinder her brethren of the same race and color from going over from America, and sharing with her in all her privileges; or if they prefer it, founding other Christian republics on the same model? She invites them; she stretches out her arms to receive them. "Come by hundreds, come by thousands," she cries, "and be *men*, as you can never be till you touch these shores. You may be emancipated, you may take your free papers, and wander up and down the land where you have been slaves, but you can never enjoy equal rights and privileges there. Come over as fast as

you can. Cast in your lot with us, and we will do you good."

There is room enough for all our colored population in Western Africa. They have a right to it, as it belongs to their stolen and expatriated fathers, and has never been relinquished. The only question is, how can such a multitude as now blacken our soil, ever find their way back? It has been a thousand times declared "that they cannot; that however desirable it might be, their transportation to Africa is impossible. We have neither the money nor the ships to do it." I do not suppose it could be done in one year, nor in five years. But if I can gain a hearing, Messrs. Editors, through your journal, or any other, I pledge myself to demonstrate, that under a system of gradual emancipation perfectly feasible and safe, the work can be accomplished. If our colored brethren, free and bond, were *four* millions instead of *three*, they might all be

sent home in a few years. I am aware it is said they will never consent to go; but I do not believe it. It will not be possible to keep them blinded to their own highest interests. I expect to see a tide of voluntary emigration from our shores to Africa, like the tide which is rolling in upon us from Europe. No—I am probably too old for that; but my children will see it. God be thanked, that I have been allowed to do a little to help forward the cause of African Colonization; a cause which I firmly believe, will be looked back upon fifty years hence, as one of the greatest, if not the very greatest, benevolent enterprize of the nineteenth century; and if for any thing I could wish to have "the sun go back fifteen degrees upon the dial," it would be that I might do much more than I have done to forward this glorious enterprize of humanity and Christian benevolence.

#### Character of the Emigrants by the Liberia Packet.

THE Maryland Colonization Journal, gives the following account of the emigrants who sailed in the Packet on the 21st December last:

A very great proportion of all the emigrants were adults, nearly four to one—and a majority of them males. We believe most of them were free, and went entirely of their own accord, influenced only by reports of their friends in Liberia. We have seldom seen a company of emigrants of so much promise; several of them now go out for the second and third time, having returned to this country for their families and friends.—Among them is Mr. Cassell, now holding the office of Judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions at Cape Palmas. He first emigrated in 1833, and was one of the founders of Ma-

ryland in Liberia. After a residence of six or eight months, he concluded that he could do better in Baltimore. He returned and practised his profession as a barber. But he had tasted freedom, and could not endure to be *niggered* again, so, in 1848, he abandoned his trade, which had become lucrative, and returned to Cape Palmas. His family now go out with him. Stephen Smith, from St. Mary's, also returns for the third and last time—having visited the State in the vain hope of inducing the owner of one or two of his children to give them up. Thos. Brown, another citizen of Cape Palmas, visited the Eastern Shore, with a view of persuading his old friends to accompany him to his new home; but to use his own language, "there warn't none of 'em there, Sir; they

was all dead, or run'd away, or sold to Georgia, Sir." Paul Smith, a cripple, who found it hard getting along in Liberia, came back to live with his old master; but on the sailing of the Packet, he appeared for his passage. Well, Smith, why did'nt you stay? did you find things changed down in old Anne Arundel? "No, Sir; but I found I'se changed myself. I don't want to stay here no how, Sir." The last *returned convict* was Rachel Hughes, a woman of some fifty years of age, set free by the Rev. Mr. Goodwin, of Charles Co., some years since, to go to Liberia. She would then emigrate only under the promise to be brought back in two years, if she desired it. At the end of two years, she demanded her passage *home*, as she termed it, and returned to her master. Not one year, however, elapsed

before she begs for the freedom of her children, or all that are willing to accompany her, and to go again to Liberia. This is readily granted,—and she takes the only willing one, a daughter of twelve years old, and for the last time, as she says, goes to Cape Palmas. We report these individual instances of emigrants voluntarily returning to Liberia, not because they are rare, but to put them on record for reference; and we will also repeat here, what we have often said before, and which is worth all other arguments in favor of African Colonization, viz: That no instance can be adduced of a citizen leaving Cape Palmas, or we will venture to say Liberia, and permanently locating himself in the United States after having resided in Africa for two years.

### Discovery of Lake Ngami and River Zonga,

*By Rev. David Livingston and his Companions.*

*July 4th and August 1st, 1849.*

THE Missions at the Cape of Good Hope, began 1794 by Dr. Vanderkey, gradually extended until in 1832, when Rev. John Campbell visited the Missions as agent of the London Missionary Society. He proceeded as far north as Latakoo, some 600 miles from Capetown.

A Missionary station was formed near Latakoo, called Kurruman, from a fountain found there: in this place Rev. Mr. Moffitt lived and labored a long time. Stimulated by the facts developed in his work, other laborers entered that interesting field, among whom was Rev. David Livingston, of Scotland, who established a station called Kolo-berry, two hundred miles N. E. of Kurruman, in lat. 25° S., lon. 25° E. West and Northwest and North of this station extended a vast desert, cutting off access to the tribes be-

yond, of whom accounts were from time to time received, indicating that they were numerous and populous.

It was also stated that an extensive lake existed there, the accounts of which, from many sources, enabled Captain Owen to locate it at the very place where now it has been discovered. The following account of it, taken from the London Missionary Magazine, March, 1850, will be found interesting. Mr. Livingston's companions, Messrs. Oswell and Murray, seem to have had no other object than love of discovery, but were of invaluable service on the tour.

*Letter from the Rev. David Livingston, addressed to the Rev. Arthur Tidman, Foreign Secretary, London Missionary Society.*



"BANKS OF THE RIVER ZONGA,

September 3, 1849.

"DEAR SIR :—I left my station, Kolobeng, (situated 25° south lat. 26° east long.) on the 1st of June last, to open a new field in the north, by penetrating the great obstacle to our progress, called the Desert, which, stretching away on our west, northwest, and north, has hitherto presented an insurmountable barrier to Europeans.

"Two gentlemen, to whom I had communicated my intention of proceeding to the oft-reported lake beyond the Desert, came from England for the express purpose of being present at the discovery; and to their liberal and zealous co-operation we are especially indebted for the success with which that and other objects have been accomplished.

"Through the good providence of God, after travelling about *three hundred miles* from Kolenbeng, we struck on a magnificent river on the 4th of July, and without further difficulty, in so far as water was concerned, by winding along its banks nearly *three hundred miles more*, we reached the Batavana, on the lake Ngami, by the beginning of August.

"The Bakoba or Bayeilye inhabit its Banks. They are totally a distinct race from the Bechuanas, They call themselves Bayeilye (or men,) while the term Bakoba (the name has somewhat of the meaning of 'slaves,') is applied to them by the Bechuanas. Their complexion is darker than that of the Bechuanas; and of three hundred words I collected of their language, only twenty-one bear any resemblance to Bitchuana. They paddle along the rivers and lake in canoes hollowed out of the trunks of single trees; take fish in nets made of a weed which abounds on the banks; and

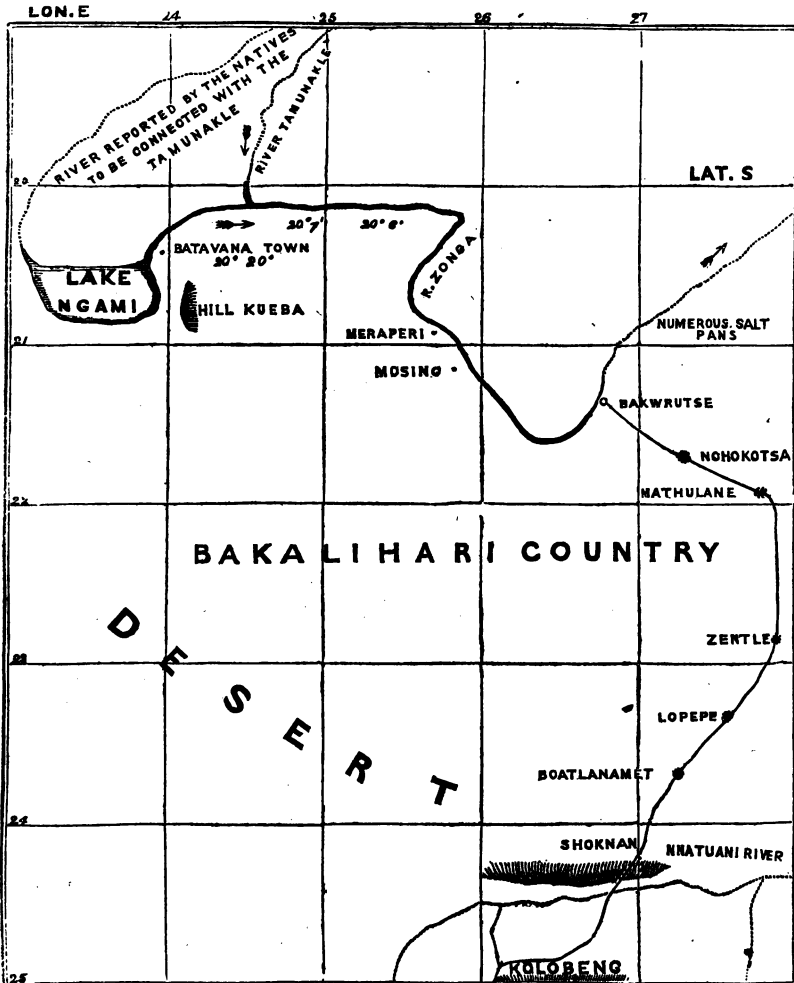
kill hippopotami with harpoons attached to ropes. We greatly admired the frank, manly bearing of those inland sailors. Many of them spoke Bitchuana fluently, and while the wagon went along the bank, I greatly enjoyed following the windings of the river in one of their primitive craft, and visiting their little villages among the reeds. The banks are beautiful beyond any we had ever seen, except perhaps some parts of the Clyde. They are covered, in general, with gigantic trees, some of them bearing fruit, and quite new. Two of the Baobab variety measured seventy to seventy-six feet in circumference. The higher we ascended the river the broader it became, until we often saw more than one hundred yards of clear deep water between the broad belt of reed which grows in the shallower parts. The water was clear as crystal, and as we approached the point of junction with other large rivers reported to exist in the north, it was quite soft and cold. The fact that the Zonga is connected with large rivers coming from the north, awakens emotions in my mind which make the discovery of the lake dwindle out of sight. It opens the prospect of a highway, capable of being quickly traversed by boats, to a large section of well-peopled territory.

"One remarkable feature in this river is, its periodical rise and fall. It has risen nearly three feet in height since our arrival, and this is the dry season. That *the rise is not caused by rains* is evident from the water being so pure. Its purity and softness increased as we ascended towards its junction with the Tamunakle, from which, although connected with the lake, it derives the present increased supply. The sharpness of the air caused an amazing keenness of appetite, at

an elevation of a little more than two thousand feet above the level of the sea, (water boiled at 207½ deg. thermometer,) and the reports of the Bayeiye, that the waters came

from a mountainous region, suggested the conclusion that the increase of the water at the beginning and middle of the dry season must be derived from *melting snow*.

Map of Rev. David Livingston's Journey, and the Lake and River discovered.



"All the rivers reported, to the north of this, have Bayeiye upon them, and there other tribes on their banks. To one of these, after vis-

iting the Batavana, and taking a peep at the broad part of the lake, we directed our course. But the Batavana chief managed to obstruct

\* Stars indicate water stations. . . . Dots the reported rivers and other courses.

us, by keeping all Bayeiye near the ford on the opposite banks of the Zonga. I endeavored to construct a raft, at a part which was only fifty or sixty yards wide; but the wood, though sun-dried, was so heavy it sunk immediately; another kind would not bear my weight, although a considerable portion of my person was under water.

"The Bayeiye or Bakoba listened to the statements made from the Divine Word with great attention; and, if I am not mistaken, seemed to understand the message of mercy delivered better than any people to whom I have preached for the first time. They have invariably a great many charms in the villages; stated the name of God in their language (without the least hesitation) to be 'Oreeja;' mentioned the name of the first man and woman, and some traditionary statements respecting the flood.

"With the periodical flow of the rivers great shoals of fish descend.

"The sketch, which I enclose, is intended to convey an idea of the river Zonga and the lake Ngami. The name of the latter is pronounced as if written with the Spanish N, the g being inserted to show that the ringing sound is required. The mean-

ing is 'Great Water,' The latitude taken by a sextant on which I can fully depend, was twenty degrees twenty minutes south at the north-east extremity, where it is joined by the Zonga; longitude, about twenty-four degrees east. We left our wagon near the Batavana town, and rode on horseback about six miles beyond, to the broad part. It gradually widens out into a frith, about fifteen miles across, as you go south from the town; and in the south-south-west, presents a large horizon of water. It is reported to be about seventy miles in length, bends round to the north-west, and there receives another river similar to the Zonga.

"The breadth marked is intended to show the difference between the size of the Zonga, after its junction with the Tamunakle, and before it. The further it runs east, the narrower it becomes. The course is shown by the arrow-heads. The rivers not seen, but reported by natives, are put down in dotted lines.

(Signed) DAVID LIVINGSTON."

By a postscript, dated Kolobeng, 14th October, we are happy to learn that Mr. Livingston reached home on the 10th of that month, in health and safety.

#### Religious Intelligence.

WEST AFRICA.—Accounts of a very interesting character have lately been received from West Africa. Rev. George Thompson has penetrated into the interior, about 200 miles, [300 following the course of river], where the people had never before seen a white man. Mr. T. was sent out to West Africa, about two years ago, by the American Missionary Association, as successor to Rev. William Raymond, who accompanied the Amistad Africans to their native country. He was stationed at

a place called Kaw-Mendi, on the Little Boom river, about 100 miles south of Sierra Leone, and 50 miles from the coast, this being as near the Mendi country as the missionaries could reach, owing to the wars then prevailing in that region.

His efforts to instruct and benefit the people were greatly hindered by the war which was raging among the different tribes in the Sherbro country, and which extended far back into the Mendi country. This war had prevailed several years. The

consequence was, that several towns were quite depopulated, the cultivation of the soil was almost abandoned, the people suffered sorely from famine, and multitudes were carried to the coast and sold into slavery. The women and children were often obliged to go out in search of berries and fruits, to keep themselves from starving.

Things went on this way for more than a year after Mr. Thompson's arrival, the war raging all around the mission. Meanwhile he had been gaining the confidence of the chiefs and people on both sides.—Mr. Raymond, his predecessor, who labored there some five or six years, had done much to promote a friendly feeling among the natives. This has always been made a prominent object with the mission, because these wars are the great means of perpetuating the traffic in slaves.—In fact, to suppress war in Africa is to suppress the slave trade. During the whole time, the mission premises had been considered as neutral ground, it being well understood, that the missionary there was a man of peace, and preached a Gospel which forbade war and enjoined of all men to love one another.

At length Mr. Thompson assembled a large number of the chiefs and principal men at the mission house, and spent several days in hearing their causes of complaint, and endeavoring to reconcile them to one another. They were all heartily tired of the war, but neither party was inclined to make such concession. However, by dint of arguments, persuasions and presents, he succeeded in bringing them round, so that they concluded on terms of peace. This was a most joyful event to a people who had endured all the horrors of savage warfare for nearly nine years.

But as there were other tribes at

a distance, who were concerned in this war, Mr. Thompson found that to secure the advantage already gained, and ensure a general and permanent peace, it would be necessary for him to visit them.

On the 13th of March last, he started on this benevolent errand, taking with him Thomas Bunyan, his interpreter [a native Mendian], and five others. They made their way in a canoe up to the Little Boom. After following it for some time, they entered a fine large river, as wide as the Ohio or Mississippi. This noble stream is called, in distinction from its tributary, the Big Boom. They followed it as far as Tissana, a large walled town at the head of navigation. Here he was met by Braw, the principal chief on that side of the war. This chief had heard of the Christian religion through Bunyan, and, some years before, had visited the mission at Kaw-Mendi. He had long desired to have a teacher come to his country, and was overjoyed when he heard of Mr. Thompson's arrival.—The account of their first interview is so interesting that we must give it in his own words. Mr. T. says:

“On the wide sand beach he came down to meet me, and as he approached, I could hear him exclaim, ‘O, Ga-waw! O, Fe-a-ra Gawaw! Feara Gawaw! Feara, feara, feara, feara Gawaw!’ which is, ‘O, thank God, Thank God! Thank, thank, thank God! He repeated it many times as we met, and embraced me with all the warmth of a long absent father. The scene was touching to my heart. The town was full of joy on my arrival; every face beamed with gladness; and from all the country round, where the tidings flew as on the wings of the wind, they flocked to Tissana to get a view of the white man. For days I could do little else but content my-

self to be put up to public gaze, shake hands from morning till night, and hear their exclamations of wonder, and their thanks for my coming to their country to teach them."

After a few days spent at Tissana, during which, at Braw's earnest request, Mr. Thompson entered into an agreement to establish a mission there, he started, accompanied by this friendly chief, to visit the tribes on the other side. He passed through great dangers and hardships, from which his health suffered severely; but after spending about two months among them, he had the happiness of seeing his labors crowned with success. Peace was established; great were the rejoicings among chiefs and people. Under date of April 8th, he says:

"From day to day, I witness thrilling scenes; warriors meeting and falling on each other's necks; chiefs, who have for years been enemies, now shaking hands and embracing with the affection of long separated friends; sisters, wives, daughters, long captive, falling into each other's arms with great emotion, sinking on the ground, weeping long and loud before they can be quieted. Now a chief's daughter is seen running to embrace her father's feet, refusing to be torn from her hold; then a wife returns to embrace her husband and children; while the whole town join in the cry of rejoicing. To witness such scenes, day after day, who could help shouting? I will rejoice with them and praise the Lord."

They told Mr. Thompson that no one but a white man could have brought about this peace; and said they had long been praying that God would send a white man to stop the war. Mr. T. says:

"About one o'clock, we met in the Barre [Palaver house] again, and two more interesting, enthu-

siastic, spirited, good-natured peace meetings I never attended. The 'king's mouth' made a long speech, and thanked me very much—could not thank me enough—spoke again of the feeling which had long existed among them, that no colored man could stop the war—that unless a white man should come to hold it, it could never be stopped; but God had sent a white man, and they could not deny his word; and added, 'We do not know how to express our joy and thankfulness at your coming.'"

While thus engaged, Mr. Thompson lost no opportunity of unfolding to them the great truths of the Gospel. He found everywhere a readiness to listen. Their hearts seemed in a wonderful manner prepared to receive the truth; they welcomed him as the ambassador of Heaven, and, when he left, begged earnestly that he would send them teachers.

Here, then, is an inviting field all ready for harvest. Mr. Thompson writes:

"They welcome the Gospel as glad news—as the thing they need. They call for schools and teachers. *Shall they have them?* The impression is strong in favor of white men coming among them. Missionaries and teachers would be received with open arms and shouts of joy. There is an undoubted call of God to plant the Gospel in this country. Shall it be heeded?

"Young men and women, what say you? Young ministers, doctors, mechanics, what do you answer? Come not to make money, get a name, see the world; but to do good, to teach and exemplify the Gospel. Besides ministers and teachers, we want carpenters, weavers, cotton growers, sugar-makers, &c., who will do all these things only for God and souls."

In the eagerness of this interest-

ing people for religious instruction, we are forcibly reminded of the promise, "Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands to God." They do indeed seem to be stretching out their hands to God, and he is saying, "Whom shall we send, and who will go for us."

[For the Repository.]

**Prospects in Illinois.**

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.,  
December 18, 1850.

Rev. WM. McLAIN:

*My dear Sir:* Although you have heard but little at your office, perhaps, from our State, upon the subject of Colonization, you must not infer that nothing is doing. On the contrary, never, we have good ground for believing, was there a time when there was more doing *practically* in the glorious enterprise of colonization, in our community.

Opposition has nearly ceased, and many who a few years ago were uncompromising in their hostility to the Colonization Society, and looked upon Liberia as a dark spot upon the map of Africa, have changed their ground, and now admit that Colonization furnishes the only practical scheme for elevating the colored man to his proper level, and that Liberia is not only the nucleus of a vast trading mart, and the germ of a mighty maritime power, but that it is the focal point from which the light of science and religion, will be reflected upon the ignorant and barbarous tribes of Africa.

Little or nothing is doing, it is true, in collecting funds for the Society. But this arises only from the fact that we have no *collecting* agent in the field. The people were never more willing, as they were never so able, to give as now.

But the most interesting piece of intelligence that I have to communicate, is the fact, that an earnest movement is on foot among the colored people themselves, to form a large company, composed of such only as will be able to pay their own passage to Liberia, and who will colonize together, and lay the foundation of an "Illinois in Africa."— This is truly a noble and patriotic movement upon the part of our colored brethren. And as they are about taking measures to memorialize the general assembly of our State, at its approaching session, praying for assistance, not to get to Liberia, but to enable them to open their farms and build their cabins *after* they get there, we hope that they will meet with the encouragement and assistance they so richly deserve. Such assistance extended to her colored citizens would be peculiarly appropriate, and would be exceedingly beautiful in a moral point of view, on the part of our State, which has been so generously dealt by, in the large donations made to her from the domain of the General Government, at the last session of Congress

D. J. SNOW,

*Secretary*

*Ind. State Col. Society.*

**An example for Abolitionists.**

ON board the Liberia Packet was a smart, healthy boy, who was set free to go to Liberia, and for whom his mistress, a lady who keeps a boarding house for a livelihood, and who, we are warranted in saying, is far from rich, was offered six hundred and fifty dollars in cash.

[From the Maine Farmer.]

**Republic of Liberia.**

WE wonder if our model republic, the United States of America, are going to acknowledge the independence of the Republic of Liberia. It has been done by France and England—are we to do “that same,” or are the complexions of the people in the sister republic so *dark* that we must keep *shady* too?

We anticipate great benefit will accrue on account of this people of Liberia, not only to Africa, but to our own country too, if our movements toward them be dictated by justice and sound policy.

Africa will become more and more civilized, and by means of the republic having so large a part of the western coast under its control, the doors will be opened to the interior of that hitherto unexplored country. Commerce will or may increase with them, and exchanges of the products and manufactures of the two nations be carried on with reciprocal good will and profit.

From the last advices, their government is progressing full as correctly, in a business point of view, and a vast deal more harmoniously in their social relations, than in our own “model,” from which they emanated.

A letter written from Monrovia

in January last, and published in the African Repository, states that the session of their Legislature had closed after twenty-nine days session. Much had been accomplished, and with as much ability as is shown in most of the State Legislatures of your own favored land.

Thirty-six bills and resolutions had been passed, some of them of very great importance. The writer makes the following remarks: “As the good people of the United States have started us upon our national career, I hope they will before long, extend to us, as a nation, the right hand of friendship, and recognize us as a part of the great family of nations. They need not be ashamed of us in that relationship, for we have had added to the evidences that Republican Government is promotive of peace and prosperity.”

Another letter states that the Europeans are anxious to establish trading connections with the inhabitants. Two German houses are about to open a large mercantile establishment at Monrovia, and a Bristol (England) house is arranging matters for the same purpose.—The Yankees would do well to be looking that way too.

[From the Daily Evening Traveller.]

**American Rum in Africa.**

AN American gentleman in West Africa thus writes, under a recent date:—“American rum has done this people ten thousand times more injury than French guns. For the last five months the people have been literally flooded with rum.—Madness has reigned, and pandemoniums have met us at every turn. Men who had not drank for years

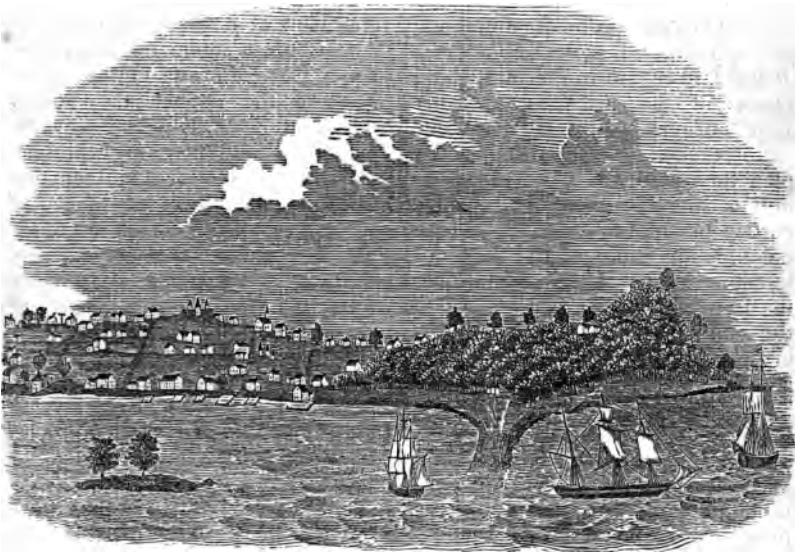
are now not only habitual but continual drunkards. And more than all, a renegade white man, having possessed himself of a quantity of goods, has settled down here, a burning curse among the people, shaming the worst of the heathen, by wallowing deeper in filth than they ever dreamed of, rendering intoxication more maddening, impie-

ty more impious, depravity more depraved, and vileness more vile.—Heathenism here is the very blackness of darkness; and it is no improvement to have the lurid glare of civilized villany rendering that darkness visible.”

Well does an indignant commentator on such facts remark:—“How long must Christian missionaries meet among the heathen influences from Christian lands, so opposed to all their efforts, so blighting to their most cherished hopes, and so trying to their feelings. Do not African

heathenism, ignorance, degradation and depravity, strengthened in their opposition to the truth by the remembrance of all past wrongs inflicted on Africa by Christian nations, present obstacles enough to the success of missionary efforts?—Must the Christian laborer, seeking Africa’s redemption, be still doomed to met the influence of New England rum, and of men from Christian lands more abandoned and depraved than even the most abandoned of the natives.”

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View of *Monrovia*.



THE above View of Monrovia, presents a pretty correct appearance of the seat of Government of the Republic of Liberia, as seen from the mouth of the Mesurado river, distant about half a mile. The position of the houses, with reference to one another, and to Cape Mesur-

ado, (the highest point of which is about three-fourths of a mile west of the central part of the town,) is well represented—also the appearance of the Cape, the greater part of which is still covered with a dense forest. The principal part of the town being located beyond the brow

of the hill here represented, of course most of the houses do not appear in this view. The most objectionable parts of this view are, the position of the little island, (Perseverance Island, on which the first settlement was made, in 1821,) and the too great blending of the waters of the ocean with those of the Mesurado river: the island is situated in the Mesurado river, about one-third of a mile from its mouth, and within a

stone's throw of the main land, or southern bank of the river. A greater number of trees (orange, lime, guava, mango, papaw, sour-sop, &c.,) should have been represented among the houses—presenting a more romantic and tropical appearance.

For a fuller description of Monrovia, the reader is referred to Sketches of Liberia, No. 2, in the Repository for July, 1850.

The Ebony Line.

WHATEVER may be the difference of opinion, says the *Providence Journal*, in regard to the merits and claims of the projected "Ebony Line" of steamships between this country and Liberia, whether the plan be one of real benevolence or only of individual speculation, it is certain that the progress of African colonization is one of the most interesting events of the age, and that the Republic of Liberia is entitled to the good wishes of every friend of civilization, especially of every citizen of the United States. There is no precedent of colonial importance and prosperity so rapidly acquired, and under such difficulties and impediments. There has been no colonial enterprize so full of the promise of high results to the happiness of a great portion of the human race. What diplomacy, and treaties, and navies have failed to accomplish, the peaceful influence of commerce will speedily and inevitably effect, carrying with it not the violence and bloodshed which attend all forcible measures for objects however good in themselves, but a thousand blessings in its train.—*N. O. Crescent.*

This is taking a just and an ele-

vated view of a subject that, sooner or later, must command the attention of Congress and of the country,—and the sooner the better. Statesmen may deliberate—cynics denounce—factionists misrepresent—but after all the great fact remains unshaken and unsullied—that *the only way to promote the welfare of the colored race, and the peace and perpetuity of our Country, is to make Liberia on the Western Coast of Africa attractive to the emigrant from this country by means of a regular Commercial intercourse with the United States, and by giving to the colored race in that region the advantage of association with those of their own blood who are their intellectual superiors.* A child must see that however the question is mystified in other respects, in this respect it assumes shape and substance, and compels all to admit its great weight and importance.

As at present instituted in this country, suppose the South were to say to the North to-morrow, "*we are ready to abolish slavery, and only await your consent.*" This would present a practical question. But the result would be a sad commen-

tary upon the infamous clamor of the agitators in the free States, who have induced so many honest people to believe that slavery should be abolished without regard to consequences. Men of all classes would pause and ponder upon the question submitted for their decision. They would see themselves surrounded by a free black population of a most burdensome and constantly increasing character—the elements of expense to the whites and the instruments of tumult and excitement. They would see that as no more blacks can be sent into several of the free States of the West, the manumitted slaves of the South would be certain to pour into all those States where no such obstacles existed,—thus adding new thousands to an already unfortunate and luckless portion of their population. Free Soil Ohio is about to shut out any more of this class from coming into her borders. Illinois has done so; and Indiana will do so in a very few days. Self-protection is the first law of nature; and the very men who have done so much to avow sympathy for the colored race, will aid in passing laws to keep them out of the middle and western States. And should ever the South leave to the North the subject of the unconditional abolition of slavery, the North would cry out, with all her power, and with an acclaim that would drown all other opinions—

“No! no! we are not willing to receive into our midst the thousands you will thus set free ONLY THAT THEY MAY ENSLAVE US!”

But even if this alternative is never offered by the South, our present free colored population is an alarming subject for the statesman and the patriot to dwell upon. Long ago, Mr. JEFFERSON saw what the Future would produce in reference to it; and Mr. MONROE and Mr. MADISON both gave it serious reflection. All of these sages pointed to the plan, though not in distinct terms, now sought to be carried out by the projectors of the line of steamers between this country and the West Coast of Africa, for the purpose of affording a safe and easy access to those regions, of the free colored population, and to establish between the two Republics those bonds of commercial affinity and intercourse which are so essentially the handmaids of Civilization, of Christianity, and of Freedom.

Another view of this question strengthens it amazingly; and that is that never before was the necessity for some action in regard to the free colored people, more earnestly felt than at the present moment. The defiance of the law of Congress by men of color, and those who fraternize with, and encourage them, shows what fanaticism may lead to, and foreshadows a future full of danger.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Steamers and Colonization.

Extract from a letter from the Hon. George Poindexter to Geo. Nicholas Sanders, Esq.

The purpose to which yourself and your associates contemplate applying the ocean steamers which you design constructing, with the aid of the Government, is alike

supported by sound policy, humanity, and general philanthropy towards the whole race of man. To transfer and restore to the shores of Africa her population forcibly abducted to fill the measure of avarice of their captors, to which end they were transferred to the dependencies of

England, and among others to our own country, would be a consummation which could not fail to fill the heart of every real patriot with pride and pleasure, and thereby add another bright link to the chain which encircles the glory of the American name.

An original wrong fastened upon our country without our consent, and against our will, by the Government of England to which we then owed allegiance, may be by these means converted into a blessing to the country from which the African race among us were forcibly taken.

The free colored population within the several States is to a very great extent a class separated from the society of the whites; and as to all political power and freedom of intercourse with the people among whom they live, they may be considered a degraded race. The removal of persons thus situated to the western coast of Africa would at once elevate them to their proper rank among their fellow beings. It would open to them a wide field for the exercise and diffusion of that knowledge of Government, of the Christian Religion, and of the refinements of civilized life, which they had acquired by their residence among us, and thus contribute to redeem the inhabitants of their parent country from the savage state, which for centuries has rendered the African people subject to be bought and sold into slavery, even by their own countrymen; and as such, transferred as laborers, they and their posterity, into all the countries of the world where such labor could be profitably employed. We have

taught them the value of labor, which is the first step in advance from the savage to the civilized state; we have taught them the use of all the implements of agricultural industry; we have taught them in a degree the mechanic arts; and with all these advantages, we propose to transfer them, at a very small expense, to their native country, when they will have presented to them the glorious opportunity of imparting the benefits of this fund of useful knowledge to their benighted countrymen, and thereby subject the forest to the hand of the axeman, the soil to the plough, the hoe, and the harrow; and thus redeem the wilds of Africa from savage wastes, and convert them into thriving villages and cultivated fields, inhabited by a regenerated people, who owe their intelligence and their practical virtues to a portion of their own countrymen, who have been sent back by the benevolence of this free country, from a state of involuntary servitude into which their ancestors were thrown centuries past.

The accomplishment of a design so full of benevolence, humanity, and sound policy, would constitute, in my judgment, the brightest page in the history of our beloved country. It is surely worth the experiment which you and your associates propose to make in conjunction with the foreign mail operations of the United States. I consider the expenditure of money required from the Government in putting this system into operation, as the smallest consideration connected with it, compared with the benefits which may be expected to result from it.

The Republic of Liberia.

The following letter from an officer in the United States squadron on the coast of Africa, to a friend in Boston, gives some interesting facts in relation to the growing Republic of Liberia, which are worthy of general perusal:

My last letter was from Porto Praya, whence we sailed on the 11th ult., for the Coast of Africa. On the morning of the 20th we made Cape Mount, and a few hours afterwards we came to anchor in Mesurado Roads, where we saluted the flag of the Liberia Republic with twenty-one guns, which were promptly returned from the battery on shore. The next day the Commodore, accompanied by several officers, including myself, visited the shore, and paid our respects to His Excellency the President. We were all much pleased with our interview, and after spending an agreeable hour, and partaking of a handsome collation, we took our departure, favorably impressed with the character of the first Chief Magistrate of the young Republic. President Roberts is evidently the man for his position, possessing, as he does, much dignity of character, with a perfect knowledge of the resources and necessities of his country, and lending the best energies of his active and intelligent mind to promote its interests and respectability.

He had just returned from a visit to Europe, where he was received and treated with much distinction, and succeeded in procuring the recognition of Liberian independence by the governments of France and England. With the latter power he formed a treaty of amity and commerce, and as an act of policy or good will, was sent out in a public ship, the frigate Amazon, Captain Trowbridge. The British government likewise presented President Roberts with a small armed vessel for public service. At the time of our visit, the treaty with England had not been laid before the Senate, and I was unable to obtain a copy. I understand, however, that on the part of England it is most liberal, not only acknowledging the jurisdiction of the Republic over all the territory now claimed—say from Little Cape Mount on the North, to its junction with the Maryland Colony of Cape Palmas on the South—but desirous that it should extend its limits northward to Sherbro.

What can be the object of this new-born zeal of the British Government for the Republic of Liberia it is difficult to tell. Yet, when viewed in connexion with the past course of its agents, it is hardly uncharitable to doubt its disinterestedness, it being notorious that the action of the British authorities in refusing to acknowledge the laws of the Colony did more than anything else to impair its usefulness, and ultimately forced it to assume its present independent position. If England thinks

that, by extending its political jurisdiction, elevating the character and strengthening the influence of Liberia, she is materially aiding in suppressing the slave-trade, she thinks right. In my own mind, the best and only sure method of suppressing the disgraceful traffic is, by planting and fostering such establishments as the American Colonies. I believe it is capable of demonstration, that since the formation of the American Colonization Society, the real, practical effects of its very limited instrumentalities in putting down the slave-trade, have been greater than those of the British government for the same purpose, with an expenditure of not less than a hundred millions sterling. From Cape Mount on the north, to Cavally on the south—a part of the coast once, and recently too, notorious only for the extent of this nefarious traffic—the soil is now unpolluted by the slave dealer. Where once stood the barracoon, to receive the coffles of slaves, now stands a temple dedicated to the living God; and where once were heard only the lamentations and wail of the victim of wrong and oppression, is now heard the voice of praise and thanksgiving, ascending to the common God and Father of all, from a free, independent, and happy people.

I am aware that there are many persons in the United States, and especially in New England, who view the Colonization scheme as visionary, if not in fact prejudicial to the interests of the slave and the cause of humanity, and who consequently regard it, some with indifference, and others with determined and inveterate hostility. I feel assured that if such persons could but realize a tithe of the good which this noble, yet unpretending institution has accomplished and is accomplishing, their opposition would cease, and they must from their hearts wish the cause God speed. I have not the slightest doubt that, for every slave that abolitionism has rescued from bondage Colonization has prevented the enslavement of thousands. The vast importance of the Colonization agency in suppressing the slave traffic is too manifest to doubt. Within the Colonial jurisdiction, embracing an extent of three hundred miles of coast, not a slave is exported, the preventive measures being the moral influence of the settlers and their wholesome laws, with the casual visits of foreign vessels of war; while upon the same extent of territory between Popo and Calabar, the annual shipmaets are believed to exceed fifty thousand, and made, too, in the very teeth of full one-half of the British African squadron, including

several fine steamships, concentrated in the Bights of Benin and Biafra.

But to return. I repeat, if such views were entertained by the British government, they should have been sooner evidenced; at a period when her aid would have been more important, and her motives more easily comprehended. I believe I am not uncharitable in asking whether the history of the past and the action of the present does not induce the belief that England, aware that the peculiar sentiments of a large portion of our people are such as will bar the recognition of Liberia as a Republic by our national government, takes the lead in doing so, and by an ostentatious display of interest or favor, seeks to occupy the position of a patron; to make an impression and gain an influence which will secure to her all the advantages, without the expense and inconvenience of a colonial establishment.

Liberia is undoubtedly rising in importance, political, social, commercial. Her people, if slowly, are surely acquiring an influence over, and extending their trade and relations with, the neighboring nations. The materials for this trade, up to the present moment, have been the products of the labor and capital of our own country; and I should very much regret to see advantages which naturally pertain to our own enterprise, pass into the hands of others. And yet such may be the case.—While the present population lasts, and exerts a controlling influence in Liberia, their attachment and sympathies, which are strong, will bind them to the United States. But a new race is springing up, who will not be subject to such influences, and, true to the instincts of nature, will follow wherever interest or prejudice may lead. With these persons, the graciousness of England is already a theme of praise, while the inaction or backwardness of the United States is commented upon as being ungenerous and unkind.

During my first visit to Monrovia, the Congress was in session, and I attended its sittings. The business in both branches was conducted in a manner so courteous and orderly, as favorably to compare with some bodies of greater pretensions and experience elsewhere. It is true there appeared to be rather an excess of formal politeness in the frequent repetition of "the gentleman from Sinoe," "the Senator from Mesurado," and "my honorable friend from Bassa;" but these are small matters, quite as harmless, and certainly as dignified, as expletives uttered in our own Capitol.

On the sabbath we attended worship in

the Methodist Church—the largest in the place—which was well filled by a well dressed, and apparently a devout congregation. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Burns, a colored man, from the text—"There remaineth, therefore, a rest for the people of God." Mr. Burns is an interesting speaker. His exposition and application were eloquent and happy.—We all agreed that it is seldom, even in our own highly favored land, that we listen to a sermon of greater interest and beauty. The effect upon my own mind was pleasing; and when the congregation all united in singing the favorite old hymn—

"There is a land of pure delight,"

I could scarcely realize that I was in Africa, and worshipping upon a spot where, a few years since, the wild beasts of the forest roamed undisturbed, except by marauders seeking to enslave their fellows.

The location of Monrovia, the metropolis of Liberia, is very beautiful, the finest decidedly on the northern coast. It is regularly laid out, the streets, which are broad, crossing each other at right angles. It contains some two hundred houses, some of them large, fine buildings, and all, I believe, comfortable. There are also several churches, an orphan-house, market-house and court-house, and there is now in the course of erection, upon a most beautiful and imposing site, a handsome edifice for a high school, which, if successful, must exert a salutary influence upon the character and destinies of Liberia.

This work has been undertaken by the Rev. Mr. Bastian, superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal mission, mainly, I believe, upon his own responsibility, relying upon the interest and zeal of the friends of Africa to sustain him. He is now on a visit to the United States, on business connected with his duties in Africa, and I trust, from all her well-wishers will receive the countenance and support which the cause and his own efforts deserve, and that, in the prosperous issue of his labors of philanthropy and religion, he may find at least a partial solace for the crushing affliction which has befallen him since his departure, in the death of his wife and only child.

The death of Mrs. Bastian was painfully sudden. On our arriving at Monrovia, I heard of her being on shore, and called to see her. I found her quite indisposed, but very cheerful. Born and educated in a southern city where I had passed a large portion of my early life, we were able to converse about scenes and events mutually in-

teresting, and of friends mutually dear.— My visit was a most agreeable one, and I took my leave with a determination early to renew it. The next day I was glad to hear that Mrs. B. was better, and the following morning was appalled to learn that she was a corpse. The death of this lady is greatly deplored by the people, to whom she was endeared by her pious devotion to their interest, and whose respect she commanded by her intelligence and dignity of character. It will doubtless be gratifying to her numerous friends to be assured that during her brief illness she received every attention which Christian sympathy could bestow, and was buried with many tears and regrets, by the side of others who had fallen in the same cause.

The Methodist Church seems to have been particularly unfortunate in the loss of its missionaries in Africa. They occupy a melancholy space in the Monrovia cemetery, and would seem to indicate that other instrumentalities must be found to accomplish the redemption and regeneration of this dark and benighted land.— Among the most conspicuous tablets was one to the memory of the pioneer missionary, the Rev. Melville B. Cox. My worthy friend, the Hon. S. Benedict, Chief Justice of the Republic, gave me an interesting account of the last hours of this faithful minister. He said that in witnessing his triumphal exit, he truly realized that—

“The chamber where the good man meets
his fate,
Is privileged beyond the common walks
Of virtuous life.”

With an intellect clear as the light, a mind unclouded by a single regret, rejoicing that he was privileged thus to fall, his spirit passed away, exulting in the prospect of a glorious immortality. History tells us of Saladin, cut off in the midst of his career of conquest and glory; of Napoleon, expiring amidst the fury of the tempest which then broke upon his seagirt home; but to my mind, the grandeur which hallowed the death-scene of the humble missionary was “far more exceeding.”

“How beautiful it is for man to die
Upon the walls of Zion! To be called,
Like a watch-worn and weary sentinel,
To put his armor off, and rest in heaven.”

I very much regret that the sanitary regulations of our naval service on this coast are such that I could not visit the settlements in the interior. Under no circumstances are we permitted to pass a night on shore; and hence our observations are

confined to the sea-board, the most uninteresting part of the country. I am informed, however, that they are doing well, as all who turn their attention to agriculture prosper. Of this I have no doubt, the soil being rich, producing an abundance for a small amount of toil.

On the whole, my impressions respecting Liberia have been fully realized, as I believe will be the case with any one whose views are not Utopian, and who will reflect on the circumstances under which the Colony was planted, and the materials of which it was composed. To the patronage of government and the influence of a rich proprietary, it owes nothing. Its means have been the offerings of benevolence, and its instruments, persons who, till their arrival in Africa, were mostly in bondage. I believe the history of colonization will present but few examples of corresponding favorable results—of communities, the subjects of oppression and the victims of prejudice, planted in a foreign land, exerting, in so short a time, an influence so wholesome, and enjoying without stint the comforts and privileges which constitute the happiness of rational life.

I repeat, my impressions in regard to these colonies have been fully realized.— With others this may not be the case.— Many of the statements made in the United States respecting them are highly colored, and some entirely overwrought; but with all due allowance, there is enough to satisfy me that a great work has been accomplished: enough to cheer the hearts of the “faithful few,” who, amid calumny and reproach, have been steadfast to their purpose, and that still grander results are yet to flow from their efforts to bless down-trodden Africa. Upon her benighted shores a Republic has been founded, which, sustained by the hopes of the philanthropist and the prayers of the Christian, must prosper; and which, while it commemorates the true nobility of American hearts, will serve as a pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night, to lead the nations now sitting in darkness into the promised land of social, political, and moral light.

The above letter has been some time on the way. Since it was written some changes have occurred. The contemplated extension of Liberian jurisdiction as far north as Sherbro has been effected.— The Rev. Mr. Bastian has resigned his connection with the Methodist mission in Liberia, and his project for a high school is in other hands, who will carry it on upon a less extensive scale than he contemplated.

Letter from Robert Wood—late of Antigua.

REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA, MONROVIA,
September 26th, 1850.

To the Rev. Wm. McLain.

RESPECTED SIR:—I beg leave to tender my grateful acknowledgments, to Doctor Hall and yourself, for the ready manner you concurred, in granting me a passage in the Barque Liberia Packet, and placing me under the consideration of the resources of the Colonization Society, for these favors, accept my sincere thanks; and believe me they shall make a lasting impression on my heart.

Permit me to state for your information, we had a passage of thirty-four days.—I was landed safe on the shores of Africa, the land of my forefathers. I entertain no feelings of regret, or cause of complaint, for leaving my native land—Antigua—and making the selection I have made, in coming to Liberia, the land of liberty. The advantages I enjoy—living under the administration of equal laws, and governed by a mild and Constitutional Government, so ably represented by President Roberts.

It would indeed appear to me a matter amounting to impossibility, for any colored man coming to the shores of Liberia, and not to be pleased with all around him, to behold the peaceful abodes of the inhabitants, the decent behaviour of all classes of the community, their unequalled hospitality to strangers, the cheerful countenances of the captured natives that are brought back to their native land, the apparent regularity and well organized discipline in the stage of society. The laws are regarded, marriage is respected, drunkenness despised, property safe, life protected, and above all, *the fear of God* is exemplified by their Christian walk and conversation. I can with propriety say we have a goodly heritage. May God help the Liberians faithfully to discharge their official and social duties, and acquit themselves like men.

I trust the period is not far distant when this Infant Republic will not stand the least among the civilized nations of the earth. The cry of every true citizen is forward—forward in the arts and sciences which is rapidly gaining ground.

I regret that I am not a wealthy man.—For had I means or merchandize with me, there is abundant resources in these pos-

sessions, for any enterprising man. He will, in a very short time, by habits of industry, economy, and perseverance, raise himself to comparative affluence and ease, which cannot be expected in the West Indies, from the present depressed state they have been reduced to. This cannot be the fault of Liberia.

I must look forward to the progressive advancement of myself when I have proved to the satisfaction of the citizens, and the authorities, of this Commonwealth, that I am indeed a true citizen, and no spy—qualified by ability and good conduct.

The death of President Taylor was received here with considerable regret by all classes of the community. We hope his successor may tread in his footsteps. May that kind Providence that has led me thus far over the deep waters of the dark blue sea shine upon my path, and in this land of strangers, provide me friends, and a home.

I cannot imagine the cause of the obstinate objections, that some portions of the colored class evince in not removing themselves and families to this their only home, where they will enjoy pure liberty, and be happy.

Deprived as they are from all political rights and immunities, to continue unrepresented in the constitution, their elective franchise withheld from them—their oaths disregarded in the sacred sanctuary of justice, to be considered as being dangerous to the well-being of society,—what manner of men are they! Who can behold such distinctions and be silent?

I cannot close this epistle without offering a few remarks on the courteous manner I was received by the Chief Justice Benedict and his humane lady. I was received and lodged at his house for a few days, and was hospitably entertained.—The general saying of the people of Monrovia is—his house is the stranger's home.

President Roberts, Chief Justice Benedict, General Lewis—in fact all the respectable gentlemen has proffered to do what they can for me, which I am thankful for. May God keep me in health from the acclimating fever; for the love of liberty shall keep me at Liberia.

Your obedient humble servant,
ROBERT WOOD.

Letter from D. T. Harris, Liberia.

MONROVIA, Sept. 28th, 1850.

MY DEAR SIR: Your esteemed, and interesting favor of June 12th, came duly to hand, by the Liberia Packet.

Your attention to my requests, made in my last, is very gratifying to me. I am, however, sorry to see that such apathy prevails, among the colored folks of the

District in regard to emigrating to Liberia! If they will not believe the many impartial statements that have been made concerning Liberia, by those who are residents therein, and who have no selfish interests to effect thereby, neither would they believe, though the departed worth of Liberia, from Cary down to Johnson, were to stand in mighty phalanx before them, and declare in thundering tones, that *Liberia is your only home!* What keeps them so long making up their minds? What do they expect to accomplish by such suicidal steps as they are taking? or, rather, by such *suicidal supineness and non-action*, as they are guilty of? Can they doubt the accumulated mass of evidence that they have received on the subject? Really, it seems to me that they are equally as unmindful of their own good, as were the ancient Israelites, who "committed two evils," first, forsaking God, "the fountain of living water," and secondly, "hewing them out cisterns, broken cisterns, that could hold no water." Is not the conduct of these colored persons, similar to that of the Israelites? *God* was verily the salvation, nationally, morally, and spiritually of the Israelites; and Liberia is the salvation, the full redemption, of the *colored man*, nationally, politically, and socially considered. And have they not forsaken this their only refuge—their only hope? They certainly have. Not that they have settled in Liberia, and then removed elsewhere, having eternal hatred to their own home. But in an eminent degree they have "forsaken" Liberia, by refusing what any unintelligent creature would embrace, through the force of instinct. Show me any domesticated animal who refuses in a storm, to take shelter under the roof of that building or stable, that is prepared for it. There is none.—All creatures of *instinct* are governed by the law of self-preservation! Yet, notwithstanding this fact, we discover its apparent reverse in the conduct of the color-

ed people of the United States. They are *intelligent* beings—or at least they *ought* to be—yet, they show themselves to be more ignorant of their own good, and more reluctant, to embrace it, than are the natural brute beasts. Strange inconsistency!—Truly, it can be said in this case, "*O consistency, thou art a Jewel!*"

And, in embracing the illusory dreams of perfect equality with the white man in the United States, are they not hewing, thereby, to themselves cisterns, broken cisterns, that can hold no water? I think they are. For it does not seem reasonable, or natural to me, that a white man will acknowledge him, who but recently was his slave, to be his peer in state.—Why, as soon as they see each other, the *white* will think of the time when he ordered his slave, and he was obedient to his beck and call: the *black* at the same time will think of the same thing, and consequently feel that his former master is somewhat superior to him; and if he does not betray his feelings by the *peculiar duff*, &c., he will, nevertheless, be affected in mind, by his presence. This fact, together with the ebony and mongrel caste, will ever militate against the colored man's interest in the United States of America. But in Liberia these things do not, and cannot, exist. Yet, though it is known, it is disregarded; and hence the confusion and shame of the colored people in America.

The "*Four steamship project*," is bold and original, and if it succeeds, will give an impetus to colonization, that will either surpass the most sanguine hopes of its friends, or else rebound to the joy of its enemies. The vast influx of emigration resulting therefrom, would I think operate prejudicially to Liberia, unless such effect be anticipated and provided against; which, I doubt not, will be done.

I have the honor Sir, to assure you of my distinguished considerations,

D. T. HARRIS.

Rev. W. McLAIN, Washington, D. C.

Sketches of Liberia—Conclusion.

BY DR. J. W. LUGENBEEL.

In reference to the civil government of Liberia, I may here simply state, that it is based on the principles of republicanism; and, in every essential particular, it may be regarded as a miniature representation of the Government of the United States; the only particular point of difference being in the name of the national assembly, which

is styled Legislature instead of Congress, and in the time of service of the principal officers of the Government. The President is elected by the popular vote, for two years, and he is eligible to re-election.—The Senators, of whom there are two from each county—six in all—are elected for four years, and the Representatives, of

whom there are eight in all, are elected for two years. The only cabinet officers who have yet been commissioned are, the Secretaries of State and of the Treasury, and the Attorney General. All the officers of justice are appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate. The judicial power of the Republic is vested in a supreme court, a court of quarter sessions, in each county, and magistrate's courts, which meet monthly. No white person is allowed to become a citizen; consequently, white residents cannot hold any office in the Government.

Previous to the establishment of the Republic the current expenses of the Government were defrayed by the duties on importations; the average annual amount of which was about \$8,000. But as additional expenses have been incurred by the change in the political relations, the amount derived from that source alone is not sufficient for the necessary expenditures in the support of the Government. Hence, the passage of a law at the first session of the Legislature of the Republic, in January, 1848, by which the Government monopolises the trade in certain articles. It is calculated that the revenue arising from the profits on the sale of these articles, together with the custom duties, will be sufficient to meet the expenses of the Government. I am apprehensive that this governmental monopoly will not operate so well as some of its sanguine supporters imagine; and that circumstances will render it expedient for a system of direct taxation to be adopted, and carried into operation; or for a considerable increase of the tariff.

The Government of Liberia is now altogether in the hands, and under the entire management of the citizens of Liberia, no white person, on either side of the Atlantic, being, in any way, connected with its operations. And if the disputed question has

not yet been fully settled, whether colored persons are capable of self-government or not, a few years will decide the point. The people of Liberia are now fairly "self-poised," and feeling confident, as I do, of the clemency and forbearance of all foreign nations towards that infant Republic, so long as the Government shall be maintained on the principles of national rectitude, (without which no government is worthy of encouragement,) I am quite satisfied that if the Republic of Liberia shall ingloriously fall, and her institutions be demolished, or if those institutions shall be voluntarily transferred to the control and management of any foreign power, the result will indubitably exhibit the melancholy fact, that the maintenance of an independent government by the colored race is at least, a subject of dubious practicability. I confidently hope, however, that the "lone star" of the Republic of Liberia, which is now culminating over a portion of the western coast of benighted Africa, will continue to shine, not like the brilliant meteor, or the erratic comet, but like the effulgent orb of day, which sheds his enlivening beams with increasing splendor as he ascends above the fleecy clouds which overhang the eastern sky.

In addition to the brief reflections which have been thrown out, in the different parts of these sketches, I would make a few suggestions which may be worthy of the particular attention of those persons who may emigrate to Liberia. The reader will, no doubt, be fully convinced, if he believes the statements herein exhibited, of the practicability of a comfortable competency being realized in Liberia, as the reward of industry and frugality. And the intelligent man of color, who is accustomed to observation and reflection, cannot but be convinced that he may enjoy privileges there—the privileges of a freeman in the full import of the term,

of which he is virtually deprived in every part of the United States, by the conventional rules of society among the dominant inheritors of a fairer complexion. But while I do not hesitate, in view of the facts set forth in these sketches, to recommend Liberia as an inviting field for enterprise, and a desirable place of residence; I may here state that, during my residence there, my eyes were not too frequently dazzled by captivating sights of agricultural industry, and of mechanical enterprise, to blind me to the conviction that much remains to be done, before the little African Republic can be regarded as an earthly paradise.

In reference to the cultivation of the soil, especially, which is the true road to independence in any country, I may remark, that comparatively few of the present citizens of Liberia are regularly and systematically engaged in this branch of practical industry. Unfortunately for the prosperity of Liberia, many of the earlier settlers fancied that they had found a more easy and more speedy highway to wealth, in the wholesale, retail, and demoralizing system of barter with their ignorant aboriginal neighbors; and many of their successors, lured on by this apparently accommodating means of ease and comfort, started their little crafts in the wakes of those of their predecessors; and not a few of them, in their eagerness to become rich, have failed to be warned by the disasters which attended many of those who preceded them. But happily for Liberia, the traffic in cam-wood and palm oil is becoming so unprofitable, in consequence of excess of competition, not only among the Liberians themselves, but among foreign traders, that it must soon occupy a station, as a source of wealth, inferior to that of the cultivation of the soil: the siren song of commercial experiment must give place to the cheerful hum of agricultural industry. I trust that the citizens of Liberia are generally becoming aroused to a consciousness of this important truth; and indeed during the last few years more attention has been given to agriculture than previously. Yet much remains to be accomplished, to demonstrate to distant nations the fact that Liberia is one of the most productive countries in the world; a fact, which I believe may, and I hope will be clearly demonstrated, by the quantity and quality of agricultural products that may be exported, and by the comfort and independence of a respectable yeomanry.

A more regular, systematic, and persevering course of farming operations must, however, be introduced. Greater attention ought also to be given to agricultural experiments, to develop the resources of the

soil; and to ascertain the most appropriate periods of the year, for the planting of different vegetable substances. Much more attention should also be given to the raising of different kinds of stock; and to the introduction of various mechanical inventions, in carrying on agricultural operations.

One very important thing which has received very limited attention in Liberia, is that of fencing, or the enclosing of lots and fields; by the neglect of which, many persons have frequently lost the principal part of the fruits of their labor, in the tilling of the soil. Undoubtedly, the best fences which can be made in Liberia are those that are commonly called "growing fences," made by planting certain shrubs closely together, and trimming them occasionally. Several different kinds of shrubs may be easily and abundantly procured, for making these fences. And, with proper attention, a piece of land may, in two or three years, be thus securely and substantially enclosed with a fence which will last many years.

Hitherto, the people of Liberia generally have been too easily intimidated or discouraged by comparatively small obstacles; most of which have been more imaginary, than real. Difficulties, however, do really exist; but these difficulties are generally far less than those which exist in carrying on farming operations in any part of the United States. And I am quite satisfied that every thing that is really necessary for human subsistence and comfort, together with many luxuries, can be raised in Liberia, with much less labor than would be required to procure the necessaries of life in the United States.

Let the cultivation of the soil, then, receive that attention which it should receive, as the principal means of wealth—let a regular, systematic, and persevering course of agricultural operations be carried on; and the citizens of Liberia may live in ease and comfort and independence.

In tracing the various events connected with the rise and progress of the Republic of Liberia, no unprejudiced individual can for a moment doubt that the smiles of Heaven have rested upon it; and that the sheltering wings of a kind Providence have been spread over it for good—not only to the immigrants from this country, but to the benighted and degraded aborigines of Africa—a land which has so long been enveloped in the darkness of heathenism.—And, in view of the social and political position and relations of colored persons in the United States, contrasted with the position and relations of the free and inde-

pendent citizens of that young Republic, it must be admitted by all candid persons, that the condition of those people in Liberia who are disposed to use the necessary appliances for making themselves truly independent, is vastly superior to that of free people of color in any part of this country.

Though many difficulties have been encountered in the progressive exaltation of the infant Colony to the present interesting and flourishing Republic, and though many obstacles will necessarily be presented to its onward progress; yet, it is clearly evident that the experiment has been fairly tried, the experiment of establishing on the coast of Africa a community and government of colored immigrants from this country,—and has been crowned with complete success;—a success even beyond the most sanguine expectations of the benevolent founders of the Colonization Society; who amidst difficulties which seemed almost insurmountable, determined to try what could be done towards the establishment on the coast of Africa of an asylum and a home for the people of color of the United States; who, in the language of a public journalist, “are here restricted in the exercise of the very elementary principles of existence best calculated to expand and exalt the heart and mind,” and who, in every part of this country, must continue to labor under political and social disadvantages; from which they can be fully rescued in no other way than by voluntarily emigrating to a country in which the restrictions that are here thrown around them cannot operate—a country in which they may enjoy the benefits of free government, with all the blessings of civil and religious liberty.

In the providence of God, by the efforts of those who have been “laborers together with him,” such an asylum has been established:—difficulties which at first appeared almost insuperable have been overcome; and Liberia now presents an inviting field for commercial enterprise and agricultural industry, and a desirable home for all persons of color who wish to realize the privileges of freedom and the blessings of independence.

But while I would heartily recommend Liberia as a desirable place of residence for colored persons who are disposed to appreciate the advantages and to improve the privileges there afforded, I would not advise any person to emigrate thither, who will not go cheerfully, and with a determination to try to overcome every obstacle that may be presented. I am decidedly of opinion, that, with a cheerful, contented

mind, and industrious habits, colored persons may live more easily, more comfortably, and more independently than they can in the United States. In Liberia, however, as in all other new countries, industry and perseverance are necessary; and while to the man of enterprise and frugality it affords a desirable home, and promises a rich reward to his labors, it offers no encouragement to those who expect to live in luxurious ease and pampered indolence.

In conclusion, I would repeat, that I firmly believe that the hand of an overruling Providence has been extended over the progressive course of that little Republic. And, whatever may be said in opposition to the wise and benevolent scheme of Colonization; and however apparently plausible may be the objections of persons who are unfriendly to the cause; it is clearly evident to any individual whose mind is unprejudiced, especially to those who have had opportunities for personal observation and investigation as to the results of that enterprise, that it is one of the instruments in the hands of the Almighty Ruler of the universe for carrying out his wise designs with reference to Africa. And in view of what has already been accomplished, and of the incalculable amount of good which may yet be accomplished, through the instrumentality of the Colonization Society, and of the Republic of Liberia; surely no true friend of the colored race can consistently oppose the operations of the former, or withhold the expression or exhibition of a sincere desire for the continued prosperity of the latter.

Through the instrumentality of the Government of Liberia, much has been done towards the suppression of the nefarious traffic in slaves. Within the jurisdiction of that miniature Republic, whence, a few years ago, hundreds and thousands of miserable beings were transported, like inanimate objects of merchandise, to the western world, the slave-trade has been entirely abolished; and many of the contiguous native tribes have laid down their weapons of warfare, and have sought the protection of that Government. And I verily believe that God intends that the mental illumination of the degraded aborigines of Africa, is to be effected chiefly by her own returning civilized and christian children—by the influence and example of colored immigrants and teachers from this side of the Atlantic; carrying with them and introducing among the ignorant natives, habits of civilized life, and the blessings of the gospel of peace and salva-

tion; and by the missionary labors of enlightened and converted native inhabitants. Thus shall the belligerent hordes of Africa be induced to convert their instruments of war-

fare into agricultural implements; thus shall the slave-trade be effectually and forever suppressed; and thus shall Ethiopia be taught to stretch out her hands unto God.

Annual Meeting of the American Col. Society.

THE thirty-fourth Anniversary of the American Colonization Society, was held in the First Presbyterian Church in this city, on Tuesday evening, the 21st January, 1851.

The Hon. HENRY CLAY, President of the Society, delivered a deeply interesting address of three quarters of an hour's duration; after which an abstract of the Annual Report was read; and addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. R. Fuller, J. H.

B. Latrobe, Esq., and Hon. Frederick P. Stanton.

The President of the United States, and many other distinguished persons were present, and as many others as could get into the building.

The Annual Report, together with the four addresses, and the minutes of the annual meeting of the Society, and of the Board of Directors, will be given in full in the March number of the Repository.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of December, 1850, to the 20th of January, 1851.

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt:—
Colchester.—N. Hayward, \$10; Rev. L. Strong, \$5; P. A. Gillet, \$3; Benj. Swan, G. Langdon, J. C. Hammond, J. Turner, each \$2; D. B. Carroll, J. B. Wheeler, M. W. Hutchins, A. B. Pierce, Capt. H. Weeks, J. Clark, Mrs. E. Clark, Miss A. Lathrop, P. Hall, Dr. F. Morgan, G. Bigelow, Maj. W. Clark, E. Carpenter, Mrs. A. J. Hammond, Miss M. K. Hammond, R. Gillet, S. Gillet, G. Elderkin, R. Dutton; J. D. Kellog, Dea. S. Smith, J. H. Rogers, Col. A. Morgan, Mrs. T. B. L'Hommedieu, each \$1; A. H. Otis, 79 cents; B. Sparrow, 75 cents; Mrs. M. Dolbear, J. Kellog, Mrs. Anna Day, J. Patten, Dea. J. Newton, Mrs. A. D. Raymond, Miss Raymond, H. Barden, Misses R. A. & F. C. Hall, J. A. Hall, J. C. Wightman, D. Smith Dr. L. L. Dickinson, Mrs. H. E. Dickinson, A. W. Packer, Mrs. E. Bolles, Miss M. Z. Wheeler, each 50 cents; E. Strong, C. F. Day, D. Foot, Mrs. A. Wells, C. Lewis, G. Way, G. B. Worthington, W. Tew, E. Brown, Mrs. N. M.

Clark, Miss R. M. Cobb, each 25 cents; G. Karnar, J. M. Barden, each 12 cents; \$63.03; To constitute Rev. Lyman Strong, and Mrs. N. M. Swift, Life members of the American Colonization Society—From the Ladies Congregational sewing Society, \$20..... 83 03
East Windsor—Miss Somantha Wells, Aaron King, (conductor, N. L. W. & P. R. R.) each \$1..... 2 00
Lisbon—Rev. Levi Nelson, Mrs. Burnham, each \$1..... 2 00
 87 03

NEW YORK.

Schuyler—Collection in Rev. S. Halbert's Congregation, on Thanksgiving day, \$3 32; Cash, 68 cents..... 4 00

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia—J. L. Erringer, Esq., to constitute his wife Mrs. Frances P. Erringer, a Life Member of the Am. Col. Society, \$30; Donation from the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, \$500..... 530 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington City—O. C. Wight, Esq., for common school purposes in Liberia, by Rev. E. Ballantine..... 6 00

VIRGINIA.	
<i>Botetourt county</i> —From a friend, by Rev. James M. Rice ...	2 00
<i>Big Lick</i> —Mrs. Sarah Betts, annual subscription.....	10 00
<i>Petersburgh</i> —Robert B. Bolling, Esq.....	30 00
<i>Raccoon Ford</i> —Miss Eliza Stringfellow.....	2 00
	44 00
NORTH CAROLINA.	
<i>Statesville</i> —Contribution of Rev. S. C. Miller's congregation....	5 00
KENTUCKY	
By Rev. J. Morris Pease :—	
<i>Louisville</i> —Donations in 8th st. Meth. Epis church, south to mak Rev. James Young a Life Member of the Am. Col. Society ;—Thomas Joyce, A. L. Montgomery, John R. Prittle, William Kendrick, each \$5 ; Collection, \$10—all 8th street Meth. Epis. church, south, \$30 ; Rev. Dr. Wool's Meth. Epis. church, south, donations —A lady, \$2 ; A lady \$1 A stranger, \$5—all in Dr. Wool's church, \$8 ; Rev. Dr. Lynn's church, Meth. Epis., south—A friend, \$1—all from the M. Epis. church, south, Louisville.....	39 00
<i>Elkton</i> —F. M. Bristow, Esq., to constitute himself a Life Member of the Am. Col. Society, by Hon. F. E. McLean.....	30 00
	69 00
OHIO.	
By Rev. J. Morris Pease :	
<i>Hamilton</i> —Joseph Hough, Esq. .	10 00
MISSISSIPPI.	
By Rev. J. Morris Pease	
<i>Greenville</i> —F. Griffin, Esq., Wm. Hurt, Esq., each \$100 ; A. B. Montgomery, \$50 ; W. R. Campbell, Mrs. Margaret Campbell, Mrs. H. B. Theobald, O. M. Blanton, W. C. Blanton, W. C. Montgomery, Mrs. Eveline Montgomery, ea. \$30 ; S. Theobald, \$10 ; W. J. Montgomery, Miss E. Burks, each \$5.....	480 00
Total Contributions.....	1,235 03

FOR REPOSITORY.

MASSACHUSETTS.—South Brook-

<i>field</i> —Samuel C. Smith, for '51, \$1 ; <i>Haverhill</i> —Rev. A. S. Train, for 1851, \$1.....	2 00	
CONNECTICUT. —By John Orcutt :		
<i>Lebanon</i> —Capt. H Dutton, for '51, \$1 ; N. B. Williams, for '51, \$1 ; Walter Hale, for '51, \$1 ; Mrs. Mary Hunting-ton, for '51, \$1 ; P. A. Gillet, Esq for 1851, \$1.....	5 00	
PENNSYLVANIA. — <i>Johnstown</i> H. Kratzer, Esq., for '51 \$1 ; <i>Carlisle</i> —Mrs. Susan H. Thorn, to March, '52 \$1 <i>Mt. Jackson</i> , James Justice Esq. to Nov '51, \$1 ; Henry M Kirk, to Nov. '51, \$1 Robert Fullerton to Nov. '51, \$1 ; D. A. Davidson, for 1851, \$1.....		6 00
VIRGINIA. — <i>Raccoon Ford</i> —Miss Eliza Stringfellow, for 1850, \$1.	1 00	
NORTH CAROLINA. — <i>Wilmington</i> , James Hostler for 5 \$1 ; Washington Bowdish, for '51, \$1 ; Betsey Keter, for '51, \$1 ; Lewis Foy, for '51, \$1 ; by J. O. Stedman, Esq.....		4 00
GEORGIA. — <i>Augusta</i> —Dennis Alexander, for '51, \$7. <i>Savannah</i> —A C. Collier, to Sept. '50, 50. <i>Athens</i> —Mr F. Gideon, for '51, \$1. <i>Savannah</i> —E. Hall, for 851, \$1		9 50
KENTUCKY. — <i>Augusta</i> —Col. Jas. Fee, for '51, \$1. <i>Hartford</i> —L. R. Carson, for '51, \$1 ; Th. Baird, for '51, \$1 ; P. Bennet, for '51, \$1. <i>Louisville</i> —B. B. Crump, Esq., for '51, & '52, \$2.....		6 00
OHIO. — <i>Urbana</i> —Miss J. E. Zwissler to January 1853, \$5. <i>Steubenville</i> —Hon. H. H. Leavitt, to January, .851, \$3. <i>Xenia</i> —Alexander Weir, to January, '52, \$1 ; Mrs. Mary Galloway to Jan. '52, \$1 ; John Vaneton to Jan. '52, \$1 ; J. C. McMullan, to Jan. '52, \$1 ; John Hemphill, to Jan. '52, \$1.....		13 00
ILLINOIS. — <i>Springfield</i> —James C. Conkling, Esq., to Jan. 13, '51.		5 00
LOUISIANA. — <i>New Orleans</i> —John B. Jordan for 851, \$1. <i>Monroe</i> —Richard W. Barrington, 1851, \$1.....		2 00

Total Repository..... 53 50

Total Contributions..... 1,235 03

Aggregate Amount..... \$1,288 53

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXVII.]

WASHINGTON MARCH, 1851.

[No. 3.

Annual Report of the American Colonization Society.

SINCE our last Annual Meeting, four of the Vice Presidents of this Society have departed this life.

We never had a warmer friend or more devoted supporter than the late JOHN KER, M. D., of Natchez, Miss. He died in January last. On receiving intelligence of his death, the Executive Committee adopted the following tribute to his memory:

"It is with sentiments of heartfelt sorrow that we have heard of the death of our valued friend and fellow laborer for Africa's welfare. By this bereavement, society has lost an accomplished gentleman, the cause of benevolence a bright and able advocate, and the church an exemplary and noble Christian. His devotion to the interests of this Society was worthy of all commendation. One of its earliest friends and contributors, there was no sacrifice which he was not ready to make for it; no labor demanding zeal, talent and efficiency, which he was not ready to perform. Long should the "Ross slaves," now freemen in Liberia, cultivate sentiments of the liveliest gratitude to him as the chief instrument of their redemption; and long may we cherish an affectionate remembrance of his eminent private

and public virtues, and his distinguished exertions in the cause of humanity!

"We tender to his family our warmest sympathy in their deep affliction."

JONATHAN HYDE, Esq., of Bath, Maine, died the 18th of October, 1850. He was one of the earliest and most steadfast friends of this Society. He was a man of liberal and enlarged spirit, and an exemplary supporter of all religious and benevolent institutions. But "a thorough investigation of the subject, (he said,) had long settled his mind in a sober and conscientious judgment that the Colonization enterprise presented to the Christian philanthropist the most urgent claims of any of the numerous charities of the day." He had, therefore, with the increase of years, even under the infirmities of age, exhibited an increase of zeal and exertions in its behalf as Secretary and Treasurer of the Colonization Society of Bath and vicinity.

The Rev. CORNELIUS C. CUYLER, D. D., of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, an eminent clergyman and pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in that city, died the 31st of September, 1850, leaving behind him the fairest reputation for purity of character and uprightness of life. He was ever the warm friend of this Society and the zealous and efficient laborer for its advancement. Many are the friends whom his able advocacy won for it, and long will respect and affection gather around his name, in remembrance of the gentleness of his manner and the unanswerableness of his arguments in its behalf.

JOHN McDONOGH, of New Orleans, died on the 26th of October, in the 71st year of his age. He bequeathed to this Society the most magnificent legacy which it has ever had the good fortune to receive. The following extract from his will, indicates the character of this bequest:

"Firstly, I give and bequeath to the American Colonization Society, for colonizing the free people of color of the United States, established at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, for the purpose of its noble and philanthropic institution, an annuity for the term of forty years, counting from and after the day of my decease, of the one-eighth part, or twelve and a half per cent. of the net yearly revenue of rents of the whole of the estate, as hereinbefore willed and bequeathed unto the Mayor, Aldermen and inhabitants of the cities of New Orleans and Baltimore, but

which one-eighth part of the net yearly revenue of rents of said estate, as aforesaid, shall not entitle the said American Colonization Society, for colonizing the free people of color of the United States, to receive or demand, in any one year, a larger sum than twenty-five thousand dollars, should the one-eighth part thereof amount to a larger sum; trusting in full confidence that the inhabitants of this free and happy land, throughout all its borders, from Maine to Louisiana, will sustain this institution—one of the greatest glories of our country—and enable it to accomplish its humane and holy object in its full extent."

As the validity of this will is to be vigorously contested, we fear it may be sometime before we shall receive the first payment to which it entitles us. We, however, have no doubt the bequest will ultimately be paid. The will is certainly an ably written document, alike creditable to the head and heart of the benevolent individual who left it as his last and only testament.

Mr. McDonogh has always been a devoted friend of colonization, and a liberal contributor to our funds. It will be remembered that several years ago, he liberated and sent to Liberia eighty-five of his slaves, whom he had been long training for the full enjoyment of freedom. In his will he also made provision for the colonization of the slaves whom he owned at his death.

He was always noted as a man of great activity and energy of char-

acter, and of rather peculiar habits. The following graphic description of him we extract from the New Orleans Picayune :

“The announcement yesterday evening of the death of John McDonogh took our city by surprise, and formed the sole subject of conversation wherever it was known. His long residence among us, his immense wealth, his peculiar habits, and appearance, had made his name familiar, not only here but everywhere in the State, as a household word. He seemed to many a being apart from his fellow-men. While youth, and strength, and health and beauty were year after year struck down beside him, he moved on tall, spare, erect, with sprightly step and look. Every school urchin recognized at a first glance the thin, sharp, intelligent face, the small sparkling brown eye, the long white hair, the neat, prim white cravat and high shirt collar, the well-preserved old hat and blue umbrella, and the never-to-be-worn-out old fashioned, tight-fitting blue cloth dress coat and pantaloons, and well polished shoes. We had gradually become impressed with the idea that John McDonogh would never die. He appeared as much an indestructible relic of our city’s ancient history as the old State House or the old Cathedral.—One of those antique monuments has been razed to the ground; the other has thrown off its old vesture for a new one, and the third, John McDonogh, now lies ready for his last journey and his last resting place—the tomb.”

In view of the death of so many eminent friends of the cause within a single year, we cannot forget how brief and uncertain is the period of

human life, nor fail to be excited thereby to new diligence and energy in the prosecution of the great enterprise before us!

Our gratitude is due to the great Disposer of all events, for the gracious care with which he has watched over our affairs during the past year, and for the general prosperity with which he has blessed us.

We have the pleasure of reporting that a larger number of emigrants have been sent to Liberia than during any preceding year, since the organization of the Society, with the exception of the year 1832. Six expeditions have departed from our shores, with 507 emigrants.

The *Liberia Packet* sailed from Norfolk, Virginia, on the 26th of January, with 136 emigrants; of these 19 were born free and the remainder were slaves manumitted for the purpose of Colonization.

The barque *Chieftain* sailed from Savannah, Georgia, on the 14th of February, with 167 emigrants; 154 of these were manumitted by the will of the late Maj. Jacob Wood of Perry county—the others were free persons from Charleston, S. C.

The *D. C. Foster* sailed from New Orleans, on the 15th of March, with 78 emigrants, of whom 40 were emancipated by will, and the remainder were free. We are indebted to the active agency of the Louisiana State Colonization Society, for

important services in the fitting out of this expedition.

The *Liberia Packet* sailed from Baltimore, on the 4th of July, with 56 emigrants, of whom 35 were born free, 13 had purchased their freedom, and the remainder were emancipated by different persons, for the purpose of going to Liberia.

The barque *Edgar* sailed from New York on the 2d of October, with 32 emigrants, 12 of these were from Newbern, N. C., the family of Daniel Williams "the engineer," who was purchased with funds raised by the Journal of Commerce, in New York. The others were all free and from various parts of the country. This expedition was sent out by the New York State Colonization Society.

The *Liberia Packet* sailed from Baltimore, on the 21st of December, with 38 emigrants, all of these were free, excepting 3 who had purchased themselves, and one who had been emancipated.*

Our funds have increased during the past year and we have assurances that they will continue still to increase, and yet there have existed peculiar obstacles in the way of our collecting funds. The general state

of the country has been one of excitement and alarm on subjects, with which our interests have been by many confounded. It is gratifying therefore to know that the streams which flow into our Treasury have been enlarged.

At the last Annual Meeting the Society was in debt upwards of \$12,000. Since then the current expenses of the Treasury have been met and the indebtedness reduced to \$7,480.68.

The total amount of our receipts the past year, as will appear from the account current appended to this report, is \$64,973.91.

It is a very encouraging and important fact, that a large part of these receipts have been the spontaneous offerings of the friends of the cause.

A very limited number of *agents* have been employed in collecting funds. This has been partly owing to the difficulty of obtaining men of the right qualifications for this arduous and responsible work; but chiefly to the fact, that most of the State Societies employ their own agents, and manage the business of raising money within their bounds themselves. This is the case in Massa-

* EXPEDITIONS TO LIBERIA IN 1850—

Jan. 26, <i>Liberia Packet</i> ,	136 emigrants.
Feb. 14, <i>Barque Chieftain</i> ,	167 "
Mar. 15, <i>Schooner D. C. Foster</i> ,	78 "
July 4, <i>Liberia Packet</i> ,	56 "
Oct. 2, <i>Barque Edgar</i> ,	32 "
Dec. 21, <i>Liberia Packet</i> ,	38 "

Total number, 507

Of these 165 were born free, 305 were emancipated, 32 purchased themselves, and 5 were purchased by friends in New York.

chusetts,—New York,—New Jersey,— Pennsylvania,— Virginia,— Kentucky,—Illinois,—and Missouri. The Louisiana and Mississippi Societies have not been able to secure any regular agency, nor have we been able to find the right man for that important and fruitful field.

The only agents who have been operating for us during the *whole* year, are Captain G. Barker in Rhode Island, Maine, and New Hampshire,—David Christy in Ohio, and Rev. R. W. Bailey in Virginia. The former, has been successful in collecting funds, while the two latter have devoted very little of their time to that business. Mr. Christy has been chiefly employed in diffusing information, securing local organizations and operating on the minds of the legislature and other public bodies. Mr. Bailey has devoted himself almost exclusively to the free colored people, endeavoring to enlighten them on the subject and induce them to go to Liberia.

We have lately secured the services of the Rev. John Orcutt in Connecticut,—the Rev. Jesse Rankin in North Carolina,—and the Rev. J. Morris Pease, who is now in Mississippi.—We anticipate large receipts from their efforts, as they have been remarkably successful thus far.

In this connection we desire to make honorable mention of the efficient agency of many Ladies, Pas-

tors of Churches, officers of local Auxiliary Societies, and other private individuals, who have voluntarily rendered substantial services in collecting funds and remitting them immediately to our Treasury.

From the various State Auxiliary Colonization Societies we have received fewer remittances than we had anticipated.

The New York Society chartered a vessel and sent an expedition to Liberia, and the Kentucky Society paid the expenses of their emigrants in the D. C. Foster. The funds thus used, have not been reckoned any part of our receipts.

There have many things transpired during the past year, which indicate the approach of the “good time” when we shall not be compelled to rely solely on voluntary contributions to carry forward the work of colonization. The Legislature of Virginia has made a noble *beginning* in the work, by passing an act for the removal of free persons of color to Liberia. This act, passed the 11th of March last, in the first place, appropriates \$30,000 annually for five years, to aid this Society in removing those who were *free* and *residents* of Virginia when the act was passed; and it allows only \$25 for each adult, and \$15 for each child under 10 years of age. This will not defray one-half the actual expenses of their passage and support six months in Libe-

ria. By the most rigid economy, the actual cost cannot be reduced below an *average* of \$50 each, old and young. This appropriation, therefore, leaves a deficiency of \$25 on every adult, and \$35 on every child, whom we send to Liberia.— At present this deficiency can only be supplied by voluntary contributions.

In the second place, this act lays a tax of *one dollar* annually on every free male "of the age of 21 years, and under 55." The proceeds of this tax are to be added to the \$30,000, and will increase it upwards of \$15,000.

Though this act is *not* altogether as liberal in its provisions as we could wish, still it is a great moral demonstration of the propriety and necessity of STATE ACTION! It will be productive of great good, and ultimately lead to the adoption of whatever measures are necessary to meet the demands of the enterprise as far as Virginia is concerned. Colonization is now the policy of the State. The time has arrived when something effectual must be done. We have learned that several schemes are now before the Convention of the State. An intelligent correspondent thinks they will not act hastily, nor rashly—but with prudence combined with firmness.

We have received only \$605 from this State appropriation, though

we have sent 108 emigrants from Virginia during the year. It will, therefore, be seen that but a small part of them were included in the provisions of the act.

The attention of the Legislature of Ohio has been turned to the enterprise. A preamble and joint resolutions were passed last February, of which the following is a copy

"Preamble and Joint Resolutions, instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress in relation to the independence of Liberia, and for other purposes.

WHEREAS the colored emigrants from the United States, who have been settled on the coast of Africa by the agency of the American Colonization Society, are now organized into an independent republic, and have been acknowledged as such by the Governments of England and France and, whereas, the influence exerted by the Colony in promoting civilization in Africa has been very beneficial, and promises extensive usefulness; and, whereas, intelligent colored men in the United State who might be eminently useful in Africa, are unwilling to emigrate to Liberia until its independence shall be acknowledged by the government of the United States; therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That our Senators in Congress are hereby instructed, and our Representatives in Congress are requested to use their influence to induce the General Government to acknowledge the independence of the republic of Liberia, and that they also be requested to use all honorable means to induce

the free blacks of the United States to emigrate to that country.

BENJAMIN F. LEITER,
Speaker of the House of Reps.
CHARLES C. CONNER,
Speaker of the Senate.

February 5, 1850.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,
COLUMBUS, Feb. 6, 1850.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a correct copy of the original roll now on file in this office.

SAM'L GALLOWAY,
Secretary of State."

At the same meeting of the Legislature an effort was made to pass an act making an annual appropriation to aid in colonizing any of the free colored people residing in the State. The bill, however, was crowded into the last hours of the session, and failed, as our agent has assured us, only for want of time.— We may, therefore, anticipate something important at their present session. Numerous memorials have been sent into them praying an appropriation. The Committee of Correspondence for Ohio, which is composed of some of the most influential gentlemen in the State, have had the matter under consideration, and impressed fully with its importance have adopted a strong memorial in its favor, and will do all in their power towards its accomplishment.

There are said to be about 30,000 colored people in the State. They have made an effort to get the convention for revising the Constitution

of the State to grant them the right of citizenship. But they have failed, and there is no probability that they will ever succeed. It is thought, that some stringent measures will be adopted to prevent any more from coming into the State. Under all these circumstances, therefore, it is considered the imperative duty of the legislature to make provision for their removal from the State, and their comfortable settlement in Liberia, where they can enter upon the full enjoyment of all the privileges of a free and independent government.

By the noble liberality of a citizen of Cincinnati, a large tract of territory has been purchased north of Monrovia, and placed at the disposal of the colored people of Ohio, for the purpose of forming a new settlement in Liberia. Colored men in various parts of the State have the subject under consideration, and are seeking information, with a view to emigration. Our agent in that State after a careful examination says, "there are causes now operating, principally *moral and commercial*, that must soon lead to a rapid emigration of the colored people to Africa. The reasons upon which this opinion is founded, will soon be laid before the public, when, it is believed, there will no longer exist any serious objections in Ohio to colonization."

Three excellent young men from Cincinnati were to sail in our vessel from New Orleans yesterday, with the full expectation that others of their friends will follow in the next expedition.

The resolutions to which we have alluded, were adopted by a vote of 51 to 14, in the House of Representatives.

They were agreed to, by the Senate, without a division. As they cover the broad question of an approval of the whole scheme of colonization, the very large majorities by which they are adopted may be considered conclusive evidence of the public sentiment of the State on the subject.

Taking things, therefore, as they really are, and in all probability will continue to be, in the great State of Ohio, the scheme of colonization is not one merely of humanity, and sound policy, but of great and overpowering necessity. It is a question, not of dollars and cents, but of high and exalted obligation, enforced by all the duties of self-preservation to both races. Daily accumulating circumstances, make it more and more apparent, that the condition of the colored people is not improving, and cannot be expected to improve! What then is to be done? Can they remain long where they are and as they are? We think not. The voice of the State calls them to depart. Where

shall they go? We may safely point them to Liberia, and without hesitation recommend emigration, not only for what they may attain there, but also for what they may escape from in Ohio! In Liberia the condition of the emigrant is hourly improving, their government is becoming more firm, the comforts of living are becoming more abundant, education is advancing, the sympathies of the whole civilized world are with them, and they are daily feeling more and more of the elevating and refining influences which always gather around a people enjoying an individuality of existence, among the great family of nations.

In comparison with this picture, what is their condition in highly favored and free Ohio? What have they there to encourage them? Let them look back five or ten years, mark all their efforts to obtain what they call "*their rights*," and then mark their signal failures; and what is there on which they can build a hope for better things to come. There may be instances of individual prosperity among them, but take them as a whole, what advancement have they made? Daily is there rushing into the State a crowd of foreigners eager for occupation, and soon destined to crowd out the colored people. What then shall they do? There is no place for them except Liberia.

It is this view of the case which

has brought every man who values the permanent prosperity and happiness of the colored people, to advocate their removal to Liberia as a matter of State policy, as well as of great good to them personally.

In the State of Indiana the sentiment is spreading rapidly, that it is the duty of both the State and national governments, to adopt some general system of colonization.

The Governor, in his late message to the Legislature, earnestly recommends the measure. His remarks on the subject, are so eminently just and patriotic, that we here quote them entire :

“The subject of the colonization of the free blacks is now beginning to receive that attention which its importance demands. The circumstances which surround us, are pressing our people to look into this subject in the right light, and in a proper spirit.

Our Southern brethren are making rapid movements towards abridging the privileges of this class, even to banishment. We in the North are adopting extraordinary means for removing them, by prohibiting them from holding property, excluding them from the protection of the laws, and denying them any rights whatever.

While all this is going on, our better nature, the common sympathies of all men, are beginning to ask these important questions: *what is to be the end of all this? Is there no remedy? Is there no cure for this evil?*

In the midst of all this excitement and confusion, the light breaks in upon us, which points conclu-

sively to colonization as *the only remedy*. The infant colony of Liberia, recognized as one among the nations of the earth, begins now to attract the attention of all men who desire to see an entire separation of the two races. In this great struggle for the separation of the black man from the white, let Indiana take her stand; put her agent into the field. Her citizens are ready—yea, they are willing to contribute of their surplus, something for the removal of this people from among us, and to locate them in the native land of their forefathers. Other states in this Union have their own settlements in Liberia. Let Indiana have hers. Let us sustain the movement made by Mr. Bryan, of Alabama, for the employment of Government vessels, to found an empire in Africa. Let the national, as well as the State Governments, strike at this hour for a permanent and effectual remedy for the agitations and excitement of the day on this difficult question.”

The Legislature of the State have repeatedly had the subject under consideration. About a year ago they adopted a resolution requesting their members of Congress, “in the name of the State of Indiana, to call for a change of national policy on the subject of the African slave trade, and that they require a settlement of the coast of Africa with colored men from the United States.”

They also entertained the proposition to make an appropriation to aid in colonizing any from that State who desire to emigrate to Liberia. It is thought by those well acquainted

throughout the State, that a very large majority of the citizens are warmly in favor of some State action in the premises. They have felt, and continue still to feel very keenly, the evils arising from the existence of two distinct races on the same soil. It will, doubtless, not be long until some effectual measures will be taken to prevent free colored people of other States from coming into theirs. So that all the considerations which urge colonization in Ohio, as a matter of State interest for Legislative action, may be found in Indiana, acting with equal force and tending to the same result.*

Already, the CONSTITUTIONAL

* We find in the Cincinnati Gazette the following account of the vote upon these measures, in the Convention:

"The first section, providing that no negro or mulatto shall come into the State after the adoption of the constitution, *passed*, 94 to 40.

The second section, making all contracts with them void, and fining all persons employing them not less than ten nor more than five hundred dollars, *passed*, 78 to 59.

The third section, appropriating the fines collected under this article to the colonization of the negroes now in the State, *passed*, 106 to 33.

The fifth section, providing that the Legislature shall pass laws necessary to carry out this negro article, *passed*, without the ayes and noes.

The sixth section, requiring the separate submission of this article to the people—'Exclusion and colonization of negroes and mulattoes—aye or no,' *passed*, 82 to 54."

On this action the Cincinnati Daily Commercial makes the following observations:

"The above action on the negro question has been urged by prominent citizens of this State, or something very near it, and on that account a pamphlet has been published, and is now in circulation here, headed as follows: "Address to the Constitutional Convention of Ohio from the State Convention of colored men held in Columbus, January 15, 16, 17 and 18, 1851." This address *modestly* requests that the word 'white' in the fourth article, first section of the constitution of Ohio, be stricken out, so as to permit colored men to exercise the elective franchise, &c. It is this spirit, this keen desire of the colored race in Ohio, aided by a few white men, that keeps up a continual excitement on the negro question, and, to avoid this in future, doubtless, Indiana statesmen have taken measures to keep negroes out of the State altogether. It is, then, the duty of the statesmen of our own Commonwealth to examine the subject thoroughly, and decide if it be not their duty to pass similar laws here.

* * * * *

Pennsylvania is taking steps to prevent negroes from harboring within her limits! Virginia is taking steps to drive the free negroes from her borders; at least the subject is agitated, and the free negroes of that Commonwealth number about *fifty thousand*! Kentucky will also follow suit; and if Ohio puts no obstruction in the way of this prospective emigration of free negroes, the State will soon be in a deplorable condition! White laborers will have to give place to a pestiferous class of ignorant blacks—even the free blacks themselves, who are to the 'manor born,' will be foisted from their places, and crime, misery, and want be increased to a fearful extent within our boundaries. Considering the growing impudence of the negro population of Ohio, founded in ignorance, and increased yearly by the action of demagogical partisans—who seek office by fair or foul means—we are not sure but the convention now assembled here to revise our constitution, will utterly fail of effecting anything, unless a similar action to that of Indiana be had."

The Buffalo (N. Y.) Commercial Advertiser makes the following remarks on the same subject:

"While we cannot sympathize with the spirit which prompts the introduction of such sweepingly prescriptive provisions into the constitution of a free State, against any class of citizens, we cannot fail to see in such movements a strong argument not only for colonization, but in favor of the General Government taking action to establish regular and cheap connection between the United States and Africa. The action of the

CONVENTION sitting in that State, has, by a decisive vote, excluded "negroes and mulattoes" from hereafter settling within their limits; they have also decided that all contracts with such persons shall be void; that any one employing them or encouraging them to remain in the State shall be liable to a fine of from \$10 to \$500; and that such fines shall be applied towards the gradual colonization of the free colored people now in that State!

This article is to be submitted to a separate vote of the people. There is scarcely a doubt that it will be adopted; and yet it is taking ground ahead of any other State. It was thought very cruel in Illinois a short time ago, to adopt a policy to prevent any more free colored people from coming into the State. But this action of Indiana goes far ahead of that, and looks to their ultimate and entire removal from the State.*

Indiana Convention is but the visible evidence of a deep-seated prejudice of caste, arising from a difference of color, which exists throughout the whole Northern States. It is deeply seated in the public mind; and however wrong it may be abstractly, there is no getting around the fact of its existence or of its manifestations. It does not, in every community, show itself in so marked a manner; but it is nevertheless existent, and the colored man is made to feel it with a crushing force. Nowhere can a colored man hold up his head in the full significancy of manhood—nowhere is he admitted to the social or political privileges of those of fairer complexion around him. Disabilities meet him wherever he goes, upon the right hand and upon the left. Nominal protection, and the right to be a hewer of wood and a drawer of water unto others, is about all that is vouchsafed to him. No places of honor are open to him—no preferment awaits him; his position is fixed by the immutable laws of caste, and there is no cancelling the bond. But on the shores of Africa—in the native climate of his fathers—the colored man takes his place on terms of equality with his fellows—no degrading distinctions exist—he is a free man, in a land where he may indulge the aspirations of soul to which he is compelled to be a stranger, even in this land of freedom.

"Although the plan of colonizing the colored population of the United States on the far off shores of Africa may by many be deemed chimerical, yet we are sanguine that with proper Government aid it could be accomplished. It would require time, and the minds of the free blacks would have to be recovered from the malign influence of their worst enemies—the ultra Abolitionists—before much could be accomplished. But let a regular line of adequate steamers be established—let it be understood that certain, speedy, and cheap passage could be made, and those who are slaves in all but in name, would soon begin to leave a country where they have met with nothing but oppression, for another which holds out the promise and assurance of real freedom and true independence."

* We understand the subject was thoroughly discussed in the Convention. We subjoin an extract from an able speech by Mr. Morrison, of Washington County, in which he gave the "reasons why he should vote to exclude the negroes from further immigration into this State, and also to divest them of the right of acquiring real property hereafter.

"We all profess to be the friends of humanity; yet we differ, honestly, I presume, as to the plan by which we would secure our title to this distinguished appellation. Those who favor the immigration of free persons of color to this State, and contend for their right to hold real estate, seem to forget that the negro's home is the land of his fathers, where he may enjoy all the rights and immunities of a freeman, which he can never hope to attain in this country, unless the two races are permitted to amalgamate.

"Sympathy is diverse. There is a sympathy of the head as well as a sympathy of the heart. The former is the dictate of reason and judgment; the latter, of feeling and

Not far behind the Convention of Indiana, comes on the Legislature of IOWA—that young but vigorous State. A bill has been introduced into the House to provide for the removal of all free persons of color emancipated in other States and hereafter settling in that; but providing that those already there may remain, subject to the present law on the subject, and *disqualifying them from acquiring any additional real estate.*

In the State of Kentucky the sentiment is rapidly gaining ground that the time for *State action* has arrived, and their Legislature having been called upon to lend the enterprise its powerful aid, have now before them a proposition to appropriate

\$5,000 each year, for five years, to be employed under the direction of the Kentucky Colonization Society, in removing the free colored people from that State and colonizing them in Liberia.

On this proposition the “Frankfort Commonwealth,” a leading paper in the State, remarks, “the sum asked for, if laid as an additional tax upon the people of the State, would not require the assessment of one-fifth of a cent upon every \$100 worth of taxable property. This is merely the pecuniary, or, so to speak, the selfish view of the subject. Its benevolent aspect has often been presented. It seems to us that, even if there were no present advantages in it, it would still be worthy of a great

passion. In all grave questions like the present, it behooves every man to determine for himself how far his judgment and his votes may be influenced by the one or by the other.

* * * * *

“He has been urged to turn a deaf ear to the invitations to remove to the land from whence he was torn. He has been made to believe that certain death awaited him as soon as he set foot upon his native shores. He has been told that here he had a *right to stay*—that this was the land of freedom—and that here and here only he might expect, one day, to be admitted to all the rights and immunities of a freeman. It is not contended, I believe, by those who take the opposite side of this question, that the negro can ever attain, in this country, to a social equality with the whites, though he may be invested with certain political rights, and yet there is no good reason why you should withhold from him the former if you confer upon him the latter. Then, sir, if you do not intend to admit them to full citizenship, why do you induce them to remain in your midst, when you have determined that they shall never be anything more than hewers of wood and drawers of water? Why deceive them by false promises which you do not intend to fulfil? Why not tell them the plain and naked truth, that the rights of citizenship will never be extended to them here, and if they conclude to remain, let them understand clearly the full extent of their disabilities; and when they incline to remove, be ready with the means to assist them in uniting with their brethren in the Republic of Liberia. Depend upon it, the people of this State, whenever called upon, will contribute cheerfully and liberally to restore them to their own native land.

“Mr. President, I shall favor that proposition which tends to increase their disabilities, with the confident hope that the results will be most advantageous to themselves. When they discover that they never can be elevated to the rank of citizens amongst us, then and not until then, will they feel that their own welfare, as well as the redemption of their race, are involved in accepting the proffered bounty of their friends.”

State, to contribute something to aid a scheme which we believe is destined ultimately to civilize and Christianize one-fourth of the world, and elevate a whole race."

The Legislature of Missouri has also been appealed to. Memorials, numerous signed, have been sent to them, holding language like the following:

"Your petitioners, feeling a profound interest in the cause of African Colonization, would respectfully represent to your honorable body, that, in the opinion of the petitioners, *the time has arrived* when the State of Missouri, in its sovereign capacity, should take some decided and efficient step in aid of the noble enterprise. The citizens of this State are becoming daily more sensible that it holds out substantial and enduring benefits to our white population, and incalculable blessings to the free colored people. It needs the aid of the State and National Governments to insure its success. Your petitioners therefore pray your honorable body to appropriate a sum of money to be used by the Colonization Society, under such restrictions as you may impose, for the removal of the free blacks from this State to the Western Coast of Africa."

In Illinois, we learn from the Springfield Journal, a large company of the free colored people propose to emigrate to Liberia and will seek an appropriation from the State Legislature to aid them in their removal.

At a late special meeting of the New Jersey Colonization Society, with Chief Justice Hornblower, the

President, in the Chair, a resolution was adopted earnestly requesting the Governor of that State, in his next annual message, to recommend that an appropriation be made to promote the object of the Colonization Society, in aiding the free people of color, in their voluntary emigration from that State to the Republic of Liberia.

The Board of Managers of the New York Colonization Society have also resolved to memorialize the Legislature of that State for an appropriation for the same purpose. On this subject the editor of one of their papers remarks:

"Why shall not New York,—not behind any State in liberal and ample provisions for the various philanthropic institutions of the age, and in provisions for the elevation of her population by education,—recognizing the hopelessness of ultimately rendering that class, who are, by her fundamental law, degradingly distinguished from others, the actual possession of a full, social and political elevation,—offer to them the means of escape, by providing for them a fund to defray the expenses of their removal to a more equal and inviting theatre, to which they are summoned by the highest motives that can be addressed to men? If they decline to avail themselves of the privileges, there is no loss of money to the State, and we shall have the satisfaction at least of having offered to return to Africa the population torn from her. If, on the contrary, many improve the privilege, as we doubt not they will, the expense will not be great. The State will have done for them the

highest act of justice in her power, by placing them under political institutions where nothing impedes their hopes of elevation, and on a theatre of nobler grandeur, calculated to give exercise and development to all the capacities of intellect and heart they possess."

The State of Maryland, though we mention her "*last*," ranks by no means "*least*," in her endeavors to advance this enterprise. In 1832 she passed a law appropriating \$200,000, to be expended by the Maryland Colonization Society in planting a colony of her free colored people at Cape Palmas. She therefore enjoys the honor of having first adopted Colonization as a matter of State policy.

It is well known that she has established a colony, which has from year to year gradually acquired strength, and which is at this time a well ordered community of emigrants from this country, and mainly from her own bounds. This colony has been established as a place to which her own free colored people may emigrate, whenever they are so inclined. She has thus far defrayed the whole expenses of their removal and settlement at Cape Palmas.

The amount originally appropriated is now nearly exhausted. But we cannot but hope that she will, in view of the great success which has attended her efforts thus far, renew her assistance and on a larger scale.

These several movements of State

Legislatures, are but instances by which the general sentiments of the people at large are arrayed in favor of some energetic system of State action for carrying on the work of Colonization. In addition to them, there are other things in abundance which prove conclusively that the American people are sensible of the merits of Colonization, and that there is no other enterprise to the advancement of which the several State Governments could devote their means and meet with so hearty a concurrence of all their citizens!

The conviction is not without foundation that Colonization is not only a legitimate object of State appropriations, but also that money thus spent would, in the end, be an actual saving to the State. It cannot have escaped the attention of any observing person, that a great deal of the time of every State Legislature has been consumed in legislation growing out of the existence and condition of the free colored people within their bounds. Take for example the State of Ohio. A large part of the time of her Legislature, for several years past, has been consumed in efforts to secure to the colored people equal social and political privileges! The time thus spent has cost the State large sums of money! Is it constitutional and legitimate for the Legislature to spend the public money in this way? If it is, and we have never heard it

doubted, then surely it would be proper and right to spend the same money in Colonizing the same people in Liberia! For the moment they land there, they enjoy, unmolested, all the rights and privileges claimed for them by their most zealous friends in Ohio!

From the very nature of the embarrassments under which the colored people live, many of them are unable to provide for their own wants, and thus become a tax on the community in which they live. Unfortunately, too, many of them hemmed in and pressed down as they are, often commit crimes, for which they must be punished. Who can calculate the amount of expense incurred in this way? We should be perfectly satisfied with an appropriation made by any State equal in amount to the cost of the poverty and crimes of her colored population!

Who can doubt, therefore, that a judicious policy of Colonization, adopted and carried on with vigor, for a few years, would in the end be an actual saving to the State? The other advantages which would be enjoyed by the people of the United States, as the result of the Colonization of the free colored people would be immense. The blessings poured upon *them* in Liberia, would also be incalculable.

We therefore, view with pleasure, these indications that the State Legislatures will soon render assist-

ance commensurate with the greatness of the work!

We also anticipate the action of the General Government in favor of Colonization. From all parts of the country the desire has been expressed that Congress should foster and encourage the work. On the 7th of March last, the Hon. D. Webster, in the United States Senate said:

"If any gentleman from the South shall propose a *scheme of Colonization to be carried on by this Government* upon a large scale, for the transportation of free colored people to any Colony or any place in the world, I should be quite disposed to incur *almost any degree of expense* to accomplish that object. Nay, sir, following an example set here more than twenty years ago by a great man, then a Senator from New York, I would return to Virginia, and through her for the benefit of the whole South, the money received from lands and territories ceded by her to this Government for any such purpose as to relieve, in whole or in part, or in any way to diminish or deal beneficially with, the free colored population of the Southern States. I have said that I honor Virginia for her cession of this territory. There have been received into the treasury of the United States eighty millions of dollars, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands ceded by her. If the residue should be sold at the same rate, the whole aggregate will exceed two hundred millions of dollars. If Virginia or the South see fit to adopt any proposition to relieve themselves from the free people of color among them, they have my free consent that the Government shall pay

them any sum of money out of its proceeds, which may be adequate to the purpose."

A scheme has been proposed for establishing a line of steamships to run between this country and Liberia, which has met with general favor. At the last session of Congress, the Committee of the House of Representatives on Naval Affairs made a very able Report in favor of the plan. The subject will doubtless come up for consideration in a few days, and we earnestly trust, some action will be had thereon.

The great feature of the proposed plan which gives us an interest in it, is the fact that these ships are bound to carry to Liberia and support them on the passage, as many emigrants as we desire to send, at the rate of \$10 for each adult, and \$5 for each child under 12 years of age. It will at once be seen, that this will reduce the expenses of transportation about two-thirds. The Colonization interest therefore, in all parts of the country is warmly in favor of the adoption of this scheme. The public press has almost universally come out in its favor, and advocated its adoption with great zeal and strong argument. It can hardly be doubted that the great ends to be accomplished present considerations of sufficient magnitude and importance to induce the Government to adopt the measure. The suppression of the African slave trade, the extension of American

commerce, the opening of another market for American productions and manufactures, the elevation of a depressed race, the removal from our midst of an unfortunate class of people, the planting of civilization and Christianity on a foreign shore, and the redemption, from the deepest woes, of a whole continent, all combine and appeal to the honor, the benevolence, the patriotism and the justice of every true American, and urge the adoption of a policy which shall so rapidly advance one of the greatest glories of the age!

The following extract from a letter of President Roberts will show the estimate which is placed upon this enterprise in Liberia. The letter is dated at Monrovia the 30th of Sept., 1850, and addressed to M. St. Clair Clarke, Esq., of this city.

"There is no question in my mind but that a line of steamships between the United States and this country would produce important results in favor of colonization, as well as the commercial interests both of the U. States and Liberia.

With such facilities as this scheme would afford colonization, emigration would be greatly augmented.—There are unquestionably hundreds, perhaps thousands, in the United States, who, for many years, have been violently opposed to the Colonization Society, and will not now, they say, have any thing to do with it, though their prejudices against Liberia have ceased, that would avail themselves of such a conveyance—cheap and quick—to emigrate to Liberia. The Society, also, would be able to increase the number of emigrants coming out under its aus-

pices, at the moderate rate of passage proposed, two hundred per cent.

The commercial advantages which will accrue to both countries, especially the United States, are important considerations. But I am needlessly taking up your time.— You have maturely considered all these things, and have arrived at just conclusions with respect to the future result. I sincerely pray that God may spare both your life and mine to see the consummation of this great work. I am exceedingly gratified at the favor the proposition has met with at Washington.”

The Report made by the Rev. R. R. Gurley of his mission to Liberia, by authority of the United States Government, has just been published, and is an interesting and important document, full of information about Liberia, showing conclusively, the importance of more frequent intercourse between that country and this, and the desirableness of a recognition of the independence of Liberia by the United States Government.

The Liberia Packet has continued to make regular voyages to and from the coast of Africa, affording certain facilities of intercourse between the two countries, and proving a great convenience to this Society.

The interest felt in the cause of education in Liberia has continued to increase, and some important results have been produced. The Legislature of Massachusetts has incorporated the “Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia.” Their object is to raise funds and establish in Liberia one or more seminaries of learning of the first order. The necessity for such a movement is obvious, and its importance can scarcely be over-estimated. Liberia has now a system of Common

Schools, established by law. They, however, need a supply of well educated teachers. The existence of a College, complete in all its parts, and in successful operation, would supply teachers not only for the schools in Liberia, but also for the native tribes around, where they are so much needed. It would operate directly for the benefit of the Republic, while at the same time it would operate for the benefit of the entire African race, affording them facilities for improvement, such as they have never before enjoyed.

We therefore trust the enterprise will be liberally sustained.

The “Alexander High School” has gone into operation at Monrovia. It is accommodated with an iron building sent from this country, and is well supplied with books, maps and apparatus. This school is under the Board of Missions of the General Assembly, and is taught by the Rev. H. W. Ellis.

Another school of a high order is under the care and tuition of the Rev. B. V. R. James. Mr. Gurley speaks in very high praise of the usefulness of this school.

Extensive purchases of territory have been made since the last annual Meeting. In his dispatch of 17th May, 1850, President Roberts says:

“We have at length succeeded in securing the famed Territory of Gallinas to this Government, including all the territories between Cape Mount and Shebar, excepting a small slip of about five miles of coast in the Killom country, which will soon fall into our hands. For these tracts we have incurred a large debt, and we confidently look to you to aid us in meeting these liabilities at maturity. Had I not deemed it absolutely important to secure the Gallinas to prevent the revival of the slave

trade there, I would not have paid the price demanded. The purchase of Gallinas and the neighboring tracts will cost us about \$9,500.

The chiefs were aware of the objects of the purchase, and argued strenuously the sacrifice, as they consider it, they must make in abandoning for ever the slave trade, and demanded a large sum as an equivalent. In addition to the amount stated above, we have been obliged ourselves to appoint Commissioners immediately to settle the wars in the country, and open the trade in camwood, ivory, and palm oil, with the interior tribes; and also settle among them, as soon as convenient, persons capable of instructing them in the art of husbandry. This will also cost us a considerable sum."

How beautifully conspicuous does the influence of Liberia stand out here? Gallinas has been for years the principal slave depot on the western coast of Africa. It is now a part of the Republic of Liberia! The traffic in slaves is abolished, and lawful Commerce is substituted! *Teachers* of the arts and sciences and all the means and appliances of civilization, are sought for by the natives and to be supplied by the Liberians.

Thus the Republic of Liberia is making an onward movement, sending forth the light of civilization and the institutions of Christianity amidst the benighted children of Africa, laying deep and broad the foundations of future usefulness; presenting to the colored people of this country the most encouraging prospects, and exhibiting to the world indubitable evidence of their capacity for self-government, and the accomplishment of untold good!

"In the fall of Gallinas and the annexation of its territory to the Republic of Liberia, we see the absolute extinction of the slave-trade

from Sierra Leone to Cape Palmas. That the Liberian Government is able to prevent its re-establishment, now, in the day of her strength and independence, fostered by powerful nations, we have a sufficient guaranty by what she *has* done at Messurado, Bassa, and Trade Town, in the time of her infancy and weakness."

Let us for a moment contrast the scenes which are yet to be witnessed when schools and churches and dwellings shall mark the spot where once stood the barracoon of the slave trader, with what has been witnessed there for the last century! For the future prospect, imagination may draw her most beautiful sketches, for the materials for the painting are all in readiness! To paint the *past* we are incompetent, for in this country there are no sights, there are no sounds, with which we are familiar, which will serve as even a back ground for the picture!

The following graphic sketch is from one who has been on the spot:

"This Gallinas, of all other places on the coast of Africa, with which we have been acquainted, has been the scene of the greatest horrors. What imagination can conceive the thousandth part of the misery that has been endured by human beings on this little cluster of bushy islands? Of the five or ten thousand, who are annually brought to this place, each and every one has to mourn a home made desolate, a family dismembered, the blood of kindred flowing. Of this number, how many sink in these wretched barracoons from distress of mind at their wretched condition, from disease and famine; how many are sacrificed in their hurried shipment by the ravenous sharks; how many sink under the most protracted agonies in that confinement between decks, the air of which is putridity itself;

and, of the miserable survivors, the attenuated, excoriated wretches, who are still destined for the shambles, how few but would exclaim, "Thrice and four times happy are those who sink under the knife of the midnight assassin, or were consumed in the conflagration of their palm-covered cottages?"

But Gallinas is destroyed; as a slave mart it has ceased to exist; from its marshy islets the fiat shall no more go forth to spread fire and sword throughout a peaceful land; the marauding chief has bound his last victim; the haggard, Lazarone slaver has riveted his last fetter; the shark at the bar mouth has fed on his last slave gang; and this land, heretofore detested and detestable, is henceforth to form a part of the free and independent Republic of Liberia."

During the past year the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society has published an interesting history of Liberia, under the title of the "New Republic." It is a duodecimo volume of 252 pages, and contains a clear and concise history of Liberia, from the time of the organization of the American Colonization Society to the year 1848, and showing manifestly the beneficial results of Colonization.

There has also been published a pamphlet, entitled "Sketches of Liberia," by J. W. Lugenbeel, M. D., for several years Colonial Physician and United States Agent for recaptured Africans in Liberia. These sketches are full of information respecting the soil, climate, productions, towns, settlements, rivers, diseases, and indeed everything about which any person could desire information of the most truthful, minute and impartial kind. The long residence of the author in Liberia, the great care with which

he endeavored to make observations, and to acquire information from the most authentic sources, give a value and authority to these sketches seldom to be met with in books of the kind.

From the concluding paragraphs we make the following extracts, as they embody the results of the author's experience and convictions on the subject:

"In tracing the various events connected with the rise and progress of the Republic of Liberia, no unprejudiced individual can for a moment doubt that the smiles of heaven have rested upon it; and that the sheltering wings of a kind Providence have been spread over it for good—not only to the emigrants from this country, but to the benighted and degraded aborigines of Africa—a land which has so long been enveloped in the darkness of heathenism.—And, in view of the social and political position and relations of colored persons in the United States, contrasted with the position and relations of the free and independent citizens of that young Republic, it must be admitted by all candid persons, that the condition of those people in Liberia who are disposed to use the necessary appliances for making themselves truly independent, is vastly superior to that of free people of color in any part of this country.

In view of what has already been accomplished, and of the incalculable amount of good which may yet be accomplished through the instrumentality of the Colonization Society and of the Republic of Liberia, surely no true friend of the colored race can consistently oppose the operations of the former, or withhold the expression and exhibition of a sincere desire for the continued prosperity of the latter."

Testimony of the same kind we take from the closing paragraph of President Roberts' last message to the Legislature of Liberia, in which he says:

"Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives, I close this communication under the full conviction that you will discharge the important trusts committed to you with firmness and fidelity. And that you will do all in your power to extend the benefits of civilization, by combining the development of political institutions with true social progress. In doing which you will not only fulfil a sacred duty of humanity, but also materially strengthen the basis in which modern civilization, family and property are founded. I know, gentlemen, that our position is still a delicate one, and that you are surrounded by many difficulties, yet we are relieved by many hopes. After that which confidence in Providence offers, the greatest is in virtue, love of country, and your wisdom, on which your fellow citizens have perfect confidence. I pray that you may be sustained in your deliberations by that wisdom which comes from above, and when you have finished your labors you can retire under the full conviction that you have conscientiously discharged your duties to the best of your ability."

We anticipate in the coming year a large increase of emigrants for Liberia. The causes are now in operation. The law by which every man aspires to a superior condition, sure and unalterable as the ebb and flow of the tides, will carry the African back to the land of his fathers. He is awake! Never will the slumber come over him again! He has found the place of his rest, the spot where he can erect an altar to his God unmolested and unafraid! An unseen hand is felt strongly leading him thither. Thousands have al-

ready made it their home! Larger thousands will soon follow. It is the land of the sun, the region of tropical bloom and beauty, of fragrant flowers and delicious fruits. All that is beautiful in nature—as well as all that is noble and sublime in their moral elevation, invite them thither! As parents and as children, Liberia is the place for them. If they desire to do good, or to get good, Liberia is the place for them. If they wish to elevate themselves individually, or to elevate their race with a power and grandeur unsurpassed, Liberia is the place for them! And the day will come when they will see and feel this! Clouds and darkness may now be round about their views. Their sensibilities may be very blunt and lifeless. But the time is coming when their heart shall be energized and brought as it were into contact with the great heart of Liberia, and feel its quick and life-giving pulsations! Then will they up and hie themselves away. The free people of color in the United States number upwards of half a million. Among them are many persons of education and intelligence, of sound sense and correct morals. It cannot be that such persons shall fail to perceive that emigration to Liberia presents the speediest and most perfect relief from their present disadvantageous position. Interest, pride, ambition, self-love, self-respect, benevolence, "faith, hope and charity," all combine to lead them to Liberia, as the home for themselves and their children, and the field for the most perfect development of their powers, and the most extensive and intense usefulness.

Touching the operations of the year upon which we have just entered, it becomes us to remark, that the most energetic measures are needed to increase the funds of the

Society and to enlarge its usefulness. The voice of God, speaking no less audibly than when it summoned the hosts of Israel to "go forward," calls upon all to awake and with united energy carry forward this enterprise as the only redemptive influence for Africa, and an everlasting monument to the praise of our own country. The permanency and glory of our Union, intimately blended with the success of this cause, appeals to our statesmen in all their high places of honor and responsibility, to advocate every measure calculated to secure so desirable a result. We have it in our power to dispense the richest blessings to one quarter of the globe; to relieve the miseries and exalt the character and destiny of the African race, and thereby build up our country in all that is grand and noble!

Delay will not diminish the evils which we are called upon to remedy; timidity will not remove the difficulties to be overcome, nor will procrastination lighten the expenditure demanded! The call is now made. The answer should at once be heard. The appeal is strong and touching. To adopt the language of another:

"We come to you, fellow citizens, with this enterprise—the noblest yet devised by man for the good of his fellow man—fraught with more precious hopes than any the world has seen since the Mayflower moored to the Rock of Plymouth. We come with it to you at your firesides, and in your fields—when you bow down morning and evening to offer up to Heaven your thanksgiving for the rich and abundant blessings with which He has crowned your

lot—when your wife is at your side, your children at your feet, your hearth-stone bright with joy, and your bosom warm with freedom and with hope; in the midst of your own overflowing happiness, we plead with you for the homeless and exiled. We appeal to you as freemen, to uphold a Republic—as Christians, to send the light of your Holy Religion to a heathen continent—as men, to contribute something to wipe out the darkest spot that stains the annals of human misery. You fed Ireland when she was hungry—you clothed her in her nakedness, yet it was not your hand that had oppressed her. You heard the cry of her destitution and want, and you flew to her relief. The same tyranny which, through centuries of suffering and wrong, brought such afflictions upon Ireland, robbed Africa of her sons, and sold them to your forefathers. You have broken the chains from their hands, but you have not, and you cannot, give them a home and freedom here! Dependent and helpless, they struggle in vain against their most dismal fate. From you alone, can they hope for relief. You hold in your hands a power beyond the power of Kings, and stronger than the cruel tyranny that has afflicted them. Blot out the crimes of others by your own full acts of mercy. Restore to Africa some portion of her lost family, and the blessing of a "nation scattered and peeled, meted out and trodden down" shall rest upon your head, and recommend you to the common Father of the bond and the free, the oppressed and the happy."

Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society.

COLONIZATION ROOMS,
Washington City,

Jan. 21, 1851.

THE American Colonization So-

ciety met at 7 o'clock in the First Presbyterian Church.

The Hon. Henry Clay, President of the Society, took the chair.

The Rev. A. D. Eddy, D. D., of Newark, N. J., opened the meeting with prayer, after which, the Hon. Mr. CLAY delivered an appropriate address of three quarters of an hour's duration, which was listened to with profound attention by the large and intelligent audience; among whom were the President of the United States, several members of his Cabinet, several foreign ministers, a number of Senators and Representatives of Congress, and other distinguished persons.

The Secretary, Rev. W. McLain, then read an abstract of the Annual Report of the Society; after which addresses were delivered by the Rev. ROBERT FULLER, D. D., of Baltimore, J. H. B. LATROBE, Esq., of Baltimore, and the Hon. FREDERICK P. STANTON, M. C., from Tennessee.

The Resolution from which the Rev. Dr. Fuller spoke, was as follows:—

Resolved, That while a review of the past may well cause the friends of the enterprise to thank God and take courage, the time has come when it becomes the Society to seek ampler resources, and invite more earnestly the attention of the whole country to colonization, and the blessings which must be secured by its successful prosecution.

That which formed the basis of the remarks of the Hon. Mr. Stanton, was as follows:—

Resolved, That the harmony of the States of this Union would be promoted by the voluntary emigration of the free blacks; and that it would be sound policy in the Government of the United States to adopt all efficient measures, within the range of its acknowledged powers, for the encouragement of African Colonization.

After the address had been deli-

vered, the following Resolutions were offered by the Hon. R. R. Reed, M. C., from Pennsylvania, and were adopted by the meeting:—

Resolved, That the Republic of Liberia, having assumed a place among the nations of the earth, and attained a power to give permanence and strength to her position, is entitled to be treated by older Nations as a Sovereign and Independent State.

That the Christian Republic on the Western Coast of Africa was founded by the forecast and philanthropy of citizens of every section of these United States; and her people have just claims upon the United States as a Nation, to sympathy in their hopes, and encouragement of their laudable efforts in the cause of universal civilization.

That the American Colonization Society, respectfully submits to the Government of the United States, the expediency and sound policy of acknowledging, by some public act, the Independence and national existence of the Republic of Liberia; and of establishing relations of amity and commerce with that Nation.

The Society then adjourned to meet at the Colonization Rooms tomorrow, the 22d instant, at 12 o'clock, M.

—
January 22d, 1851.

The American Colonization Society met at 12 o'clock, M., pursuant to adjournment.

Anson G. Phelps, Esq., being the oldest Vice President present, was, in the absence of the President, called to the chair.

The minutes of the last annual meeting of the Society were read.

Hon. James Whitcomb, of Indiana, Dr. David M. Reese, of New York, and Rev. P. Slaughter, of Virginia, were appointed a Commit-

tee to nominate officers of the Society for the ensuing year: whereupon the following named persons were nominated and elected:—

PRESIDENT,

HON. HENRY CLAY.

VICE PRESIDENTS,

1. Gen. John H. Cocke, of Va.
2. Daniel Webster, of Mass.
3. Charles F. Mercer, of Florida.
4. Rev. Jeremiah Day, D. D., of Conn.
5. Theodore Frelinghuysen, of N. Y.
6. Louis McLane, of Maryland.
7. Moses Allen, of New York.
8. Gen. Walter Jones, of Dist. of Col.
9. Joseph Gales, do.
10. Rt. Rev. Wm. Meade, D. D., Bishop of Virginia.
11. Rev. James O. Andrew, Bishop of the M. E. Church, South.
12. William Maxwell, of Va.
13. Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio.
14. Walter Lowrie, of New York.
15. Jacob Burnet, of Ohio.
16. Stephen Duncan, M. D., of Miss.
17. William C. Rives, of Va.
18. Rev. J. Laurie, D. D., of Dist. of Col.
19. Rev. William Winans, D. D., of Miss.
20. James Boorman, of New York.
21. Henry A. Foster, of do.
22. Robert Campbell, of Geo.
23. Peter D. Vroom, of New Jersey.
24. James Garland, of Virginia.
25. Rt. Hon. Lord Bexley, of England.
26. William Hall, of Delaware.
27. Rt. Rev. Bishop Otey, of Tenn.
28. Gerard Ralston, of England.
29. Rev. Courtland Van Rensselaer, of New Jersey.
30. Thomas Hodgkin, M. D., of England.
31. Rev. E. Burgess, D. D., of Mass.
32. Thomas R. Hazard, of R. I.
33. Thomas Massie, M. D., of Va.
34. Major Gen. Winfield Scott, U. S. A.,
35. Rev. A. Alexander, D. D., of N. J.,
36. L. G. C. Elmer, of New Jersey.
37. James Railey, of Miss.
38. Rev. G. W. Bethune, D. D., of New York.
39. Elliott Cresson, of Penn.
40. Anson G. Phelps, of New York.
41. Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., of Mass.
42. Rev. Beverly Waugh, Bishop of the M. E. Church.
43. Rev. W. B. Johnson, D. D., of S. C.
44. Moses Sheppard, of Maryland.
45. Bishop McIlvane, of Ohio.
46. Rev. Dr. Edgar, of Tenn.
47. Rev. P. Lindsley, D. D., of Tenn.
48. J. R. Underwood, of Ky.
49. Rev. J. J. Janeway, D. D., of N. J.
50. H. L. Lumpkin, of Georgia.
51. James Lenox, of New York.
52. Bishop Soule, of Tenn.
53. Prof. T. C. Upham, D. D., of Me.
54. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio.
55. Thomas W. Williams, of Conn.
56. Simon Greenleaf, of Mass.
57. Rev. John Early, D. D., of Va.
58. Rev. Lovick Pierce, of Georgia.
59. R. J. Walker, of Mississippi.
60. Samuel Gurney, of England.
61. Charles McMicken, of Ohio.
62. John Bell, M. D., of Ohio.
63. Rev. Stephen Olin, D. D., of Conn.
64. Charles M. Conrad, Secretary of War.
65. Rev. Robert Ryland, of Va.
66. Frederick P. Stanton, of Tenn.

After which the Society adjourned to meet on the third Tuesday of January, 1852, at 7 o'clock P. M.

Extracts from the Minutes of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society.

COLONIZATION ROOMS,

Washington, Jan. 21, 1851.

THE Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met according to adjournment. The meeting was called to order by the Rev. W. McLain, Secretary of the Society. On motion of Mr. McLain, Anson G. Phelps, Esq., was called to the chair, and the Rev. Joseph Tracy was chosen Secretary of the Board.

The following Delegates were reported as having been appointed by the several State Societies to represent them in this Board, viz:

Vermont Col. Soc.—Hon. Samuel S. Phelps,* Hon. James Meacham
Mass. Col. Soc.—Rev. Joseph Tracy, B. C. Clarke, Esq.,* Charles Stearns, Esq., J. W. Edmunds, Esq.*
New York State Col. Soc.—Rev. J. B. Pinney, *Life Director*; A. G. Phelps, Esq., *Life Director*; G. P.

* Not present.

Disosway, Esq., Hon. D. S. Gregory, D. M. Reese, M. D., Rev. Thos. De Witt, D. D.,* Rev. G. W. Bethune, D. D.,* Francis Hall, Esq.*

New Jersey State Col. Soc.—Rev. A. D. Eddy, D. D., Reuben Van Pelt, Esq., Rev. John Maclean, D. D.,* Rev. R. Davidson, D. D.

Penn. Col. Soc.—Hon. J. R. Ingersoll,* Hon. R. R. Reed.

Va. State Col. Soc.—Rev. Philip Slaughter, P. V. Daniel, Jr., Esq.*

Louisiana State Col. Soc.—Hon. H. A. Bullard, Hon. C. M. Conrad,* W. S. Hodge, Esq.

Indiana State Col. Soc.—Hon. Jesse D. Bright,* Hon. James Whitcomb.

Rev. Wm. McLain, *Life Director*.
Executive Committee Am. Col. Soc.—M. St. Clair Clarke,* Harvey Lindsly, M. D.,* Elisha Whittlesey, J. H. Bradley,* A. O. Dayton,* J. S. Bacon, D. D., William Gunton.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Secretary of the Society.

On motion, the Chairman and Messrs. Whittlesey and Gregory, were appointed a Committee to wait on the President of the Society, and attend him to the place of meeting this evening.

An abstract of the Annual Report was read.

Messrs. Phelps and Van Felt were appointed a Committee to audit the Treasurer's accounts.

A statement of the doings of the Executive Committee to the Board of Directors was read, and several particulars mentioned in it were placed on the docket for the consideration of the Board.

Adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

—
Wednesday, January 22d.

The Board met according to adjournment.

The minutes of the last session were read and accepted.

The Secretary of the Society read a letter from R. B. Davidson, Esq., of Philadelphia, concerning a monument to Gov. Buchanan, and stated that the Executive Committee had authorized him to subscribe \$100 toward the same; the money to be raised specially for the purpose. Whereupon, on motion of Dr. Reese, it was

Resolved, That this Board of Directors concur with the Executive Committee in appropriating one hundred dollars toward the erection of a monument over the grave of the lamented Gov. Buchanan; and that the object be commended for execution to the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, who have taken action thereon.

Resolved, That the new town to be settled near Grand Bassa Point be called *Buchanan*.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Pinney, the following resolution was adopted.

Resolved, That the whole amount of funds which may from any source accrue to the Treasury of the American Colonization Society from any State, shall be accredited to the State Society, as a basis for representation in the Board of Directors.

On motion of the Rev. J. B. Pinney, it was

Resolved, That for the purpose of securing entire harmony and co-operation between the State Societies and the Parent Society, all appeals, special or otherwise, for funds, which the Executive Committee may desire to make in any State, should first be communicated to the officers and proper agency of the State Society, and, if possible, made through them.

The Rev. Drs. Eddy and Davidson, and Mr. Disosway, were appointed a Committee to draft a minute in

* Not present.

relation to the death of John McDonogh.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Davidson, the resolution concerning appeals within the bounds of State Societies, was reconsidered. The whole subject was then referred to a special Committee, consisting of Messrs. Bacon, Slaughter, Stearns, Davidson, and Eddy, to report to-morrow morning.

The Committee on the publication of a newspaper, appointed last year, reported as follows:

The Committee appointed at the last Annual Meeting upon the suggested publication of a newspaper to advocate the interests of colonization, beg leave respectfully to report:—

That they for some time endeavored to attend to the duties assigned them, and had entered into some arrangements for the publication of such a newspaper, when, in consequence of some untoward circumstances, they were induced to suspend further action, and refer the matters back to the Board at its meeting in January, 1851.

All which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. W. BETHUNE, *Ch'n.*

ANSON G. PHELPS.

January 16, 1851.

Whereupon, the following resolutions were offered by the Rev. Dr. Eddy:

Resolved, That the Report of the Committee on the establishment of a central organ, be recommitted to the same Committee, with the addition of Messrs.——

Resolved, That this Committee be empowered to correspond with the friends of colonization in the cities of Philadelphia and New York, and also in the State of New Jersey, and, if possible, to adopt some measures by which such organs may be established and maintained as may be demanded by the cause of colonization, through which information may be diffused through the community.

Resolved, That in the view of this Board, it is important that the organs of the colonization cause should be so conducted as to secure unity of action in its several auxiliaries and agents, and as far as possible to lessen the expense of diffusing information through the country.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Pinney, the resolutions were laid on the table.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow.

—
Thursday, January 23.

The Board met according to adjournment.

The minutes of the last session were read and accepted.

The Committee appointed to prepare a minute in relation to the late John McDonogh, submitted the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted:—

The Directors of the American Colonization Society have heard with great pleasure and gratitude, that Twenty-five Thousand Dollars annually have been bequeathed to the American Colonization Society by the late Mr. McDonogh of Louisiana.

In the character of the late Mr. McDonogh, this Board recognize a high and honorable attestation of the merits and claims of the cause of African Colonization, by which it is commended to the interest and patronage of the friends of the African race throughout this country. And the enlarged beneficence of the bequest of Mr. McDonogh entitles the liberal benefactor to our grateful remembrance:

Therefore, *Resolved*, That this Board cause to be entered on their minutes, their acknowledgment of profound respect for the memory of the late Mr. McDonogh, and a due sense of their obligations to him for the bequest which he has made to the American Colonization Society,

expressive alike of his deep interest in the welfare of the African race, and confidence in the wisdom and practicability of the scheme and plans of the American Colonization Society.

The Committee appointed to audit the Treasurer's account presented a report, which was accepted, and is on file, (for which see page 96.)

On motion, it was resolved, that the chairman appoint a Committee of three to nominate officers for the ensuing year: Messrs. Stearns, Slaughter, and Davidson, were appointed. The Committee reported as follows:—

Secretary and Treasurer, Rev. William McLain.

Recording Secretary, Dr. J. W. Lugenbeel.

Executive Committee, Matthew St. Clair Clarke, Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Elisha Whittlesey, Joseph H. Bradley, A. O. Dayton, J. S. Bacon, D. D., William Gunton.

The Report was accepted, and the gentlemen named were severally elected.

On motion, it was resolved, that the members present be a Committee to call on the Secretary of State, and present to him the Resolutions of the Society, in favor of recognizing the Independence of the Republic of Liberia. (For which Resolutions see page 86.)

The following report was submitted, and after discussion, adopted:

The Committee to whom was referred the Resolution offered by Rev. Mr. Pinney, on the subject of appeals made for funds, beg leave to report the following preamble and resolutions, for the consideration of the Board:

Whereas, the interests of the colonization cause require that there should be uniformity in its system of operations, and harmony of action and co-operation among the several Societies and agencies en-

gaged in the work: and whereas, it seems necessary, in order to secure this end that there should be a more full and perfect understanding in regard to the relations between the American Colonization Society and its several auxiliaries, and of the principles upon which their respective operations are to be conducted.

Therefore, *Resolved*, That all appeals for funds, which the Executive Committee of the Parent Society may desire to make in any State where there is an Auxiliary Society in active operation, should first be communicated to the proper agency of the State Society, and should in all cases be made through them, and that all collections so made should be passed to the credit of said Society on the books of the Executive Committee.

Resolved, That the usefulness and efficiency of the American Colonization Society require the active aid and co-operation of its several Auxiliaries, and in order to this, it is desired and expected that each Auxiliary Society, after defraying its own domestic expenses, will pay over the balance of its funds, if any, to the treasury of the American Society.

Resolved, That in the view of this Board, it is essential that unity of plan and harmony of action, which are requisite in carrying forward successfully the work of colonization, that the several Auxiliary Societies, in their arrangements for sending out emigrants, and in all their business transactions with the Republic of Liberia, should act through, or in co-operation with, the Executive Committee of the Parent Society.

Resolved, further, That in the view of this Board, a compliance with the preceding resolution, in respect to sending out and settling emigrants, is rendered indispensable by the stipulations which exist between

the Republic and the American Colonization Society in regard to the occupation of the lands, and in regard to commercial regulations. It is necessary also, in order to secure that uniformity in the provisions made for emigrants, and that disposition of them in the Territory, which their own interests and the welfare of the colonists alike demand.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the Society be directed to send a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the several Auxiliary Societies.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the respective State Colonization Societies be earnestly requested to report to the Executive Committee of the American Coloni-

zation Society, in the month of December annually, a statement of their proceedings during the year.

Resolved, That to secure the prompt observance of the above resolutions, the Secretary of the Society, in the month of November annually, address each of the State Societies, requesting that said proceedings be reported.

The minutes were read and approved. After which it was Resolved that the Board of Directors now adjourn, to meet on the third Tuesday in January, 1852, at 12 o'clock, M.

The meeting was closed with prayer, by the Rev. R. R. Gurley.

ANSON G. PHELPS, *Ch'n.*
JOSEPH TRACY, *Secretary.*

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

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

NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
Portsmouth—Miss Harriette N. Curtis.....	2 00
VERMONT.	
Montpelier—From the Vermont Col. Society, viz: Woodstock—Hon. David Pierce, \$2, Hon. Julius Converse, \$5, Congregational Society, St. Johnsbury, \$66.	73 00
St. Johnsbury centre—Chas. Hosmer, Esq.....	10 00
	<hr/>
	83 00

RHODE ISLAND.

By Capt. George Barker :—

Providence—Moses B. Ives, President F. Wayland, H. N. Slater, each \$20; Robert H. Ives, \$25; Calvin Dean, \$30, to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., E. W. H. \$15; Thos. H., Julia Bullock, Hon. S. Hutchins, each \$10, Gilbert Congdon, Cash, Thos J. Head, Elizabeth Waterman, each \$5; Sally Thompson, Richard Waterman, Mrs. S. A. Paine, Rufus Waterman, each \$5; Wm. Field, H. W. Gardner, Freeman Foster, Hon. E. Harris, each \$5; Joseph Carpenter, P. Hill, Wm. J. Cross, Cash, Edward Seagrave, each \$5; L. P. Child, Massa Bassett, H. A. Rogers, Cash, H. L. Kendall, each \$5; Cullen Whipple,

Josiah Seagrave, Jr., Thomas J. Hill, each \$5; Henry P. Knight, Cash, Joseph Rogers, each \$5, Benjamin White, Miss A. L. Harris, E. W. Fletcher, Cash, each \$3; Royall Chapin, \$3; Miss P. Harris, Edward A. Green, each \$1; Dea. T. Salisbury, J. L. Noyes, Mrs. Leavitt, Dea. Wm. C. Snow, each \$1; A. C. Green, Cash, Cash, each 50 cents; Cash 25 cts., Rev. A. Caswell, D. D., \$2, Orin A. Read, 50 cents.....

325 25

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt :—

New Haven—J. H. Coley, \$50, Wm. Bostwick, James Brewster, each \$30, to constitute themselves life members of the Am. Col. Soc.; I. E. Sheffield, \$20; Dea. H. White, Mrs. Salisbury, Prest. Day, T. Sherman, Augustus R. Street, Mrs. Caroline A. Foote, Timothy Bishop, G. Hallock, each \$10; S. & J. Gilbert, \$8, Prof. Salisbury, Sacket Gilbert, C. A. Judson, H. N. Whitteley, M. G. Elliot, E. C. Read, Cash, S. D. Pardee, H. Hotchkiss, J. Nicholson, George Hoadley, Cash, L. Gilbert, Jr., Cash, Mrs. Whitney, Cash, Finch & Barnes, J. Forbes, D. Kimberley, Esq., Misses Gerry, C.

B. Warring, Prest. Woolsey, Hon. W. Boardman, C. A. Ingersol, Esq., A. Heaton, Daban Pardee, A. Pierpont, Cash, each \$5; King & Able, Mrs. R. Hotchkiss, Cash, G. D. English, E. N. Thompson, W. Cornwell, Lewis Hotchkiss, Mason & Franklin, A. H. Maltby, W. B. Bristol, Esq., Mrs. S. Bristol, J. Canfield; Mrs. M. A. Warring, Mrs. R. Bacon, Rev. S. W. S. Dutton, Prof. Goodrich, Charles L. Chaplain, Esq., each \$3; L. Fitch, Wm. Johnson, H. Sanford, A Friend, W. Peck, D. S. Cooper, Dr. N. B. Ives, Mrs. C. A. Butterfield, Dr. P. A. Jewett, A Friend, J. Hiller, Prof. Fitch, J. Beach, Esq., Atwater & Basset, A. W. DeForest, S. Hotchkiss, William Lewis, H. Killam, Jr., J. M. Wiswell, P. H. Bartholemew, C. B. Lines, C. Cowles, Mrs. Joel Root, T. Lester, each \$2; Rev. E. L. Cleveland, H. Fitch, J. Punderford, Lucius Gilbert, J. M. Townsend, C. Bradley, Cash, E. Benjamin, Geo. P. Marvin, E. Marble, J. E. Wylie, J. A. Bishop, Dr. E. T. Foote, S. M. Basset, H. S. Mygatt, G. Morse, Dr. Taylor, Mrs. M. H. Macy, Dea. A. Walker, S. Blair, S. Noyes, S. Bradley, M. Tyler, Mrs. E. Gregory, B. Smith, A. Wilcox, Dr. Hooker, L. B., Dr. T. P. Bears, A. Blackman, Esq., J. Wood, Esq., J. W. Downs, R. Brown, Cash, Bradley, H. Bushnell, Dr. V. M. Dow, Mrs. E. Lyon, S. Hooker, J. Merriman, G. R. Stillman, each \$1; Capt. H. S. Soule, to constitute Rev. Thomas H. Pitkin, a Life member of the Am. Col. Society..... 528 00

Lebanon—Capt. H. Dutton, a Friend, each \$5; J. Fitch, O. Pettis, each \$2; Rev. J. C. Nichols, Dea. E. Huntington, Mrs. E. Strong, Miss M. E. Williams, Miss Abby Fitch, Miss Abby Buckingham, Miss L. A. Buckingham, Miss L. Hibard, E. Dolbeare, J. Manning, Dr. D. Green, E. Huntington, Miss S. Mason, L. L. Huntington, Mrs. S. Green, Dr. R. E. Green, Dr. C. Sweet, R. Champplain,

S. Hebard, G. H. Hill, W. Hill, Mrs. F. Hale, each \$1; C. Latham, A Friend, S. Manning, A. Hinckley, Miss R. M. Dolbear, J. C. Williams, A. Wetmore, Mrs. E. A. Comstock, J. Wright, L. B. Babcock, a Friend, Miss F. W. Hale, G. D. Spencer, each 50 cents; A Friend 25 cents—to constitute Rev. J. C. Nichols a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.... 43 25

North Haven—Dea. E. Warner, \$3; Dea. B. Barnes, \$2; H. McNeil, H. Bradley, M. M. Basset, Esq., H. B. Fowler, Rev. O. Cowles, L. Clinton, D. Clinton, H. M. Blakeslee, J. Todd, E. W. Hale, S. A. Orcutt, W. Tuttle, E. Stiles, Esq., Mrs. E. Stiles, J. Pierpont, each \$1; E. Smith, R. Smith, G. Clinton, J. Smith, L. Smith, 2d, F. Barnes, H. Todd, A. Tuttle, L. Blakeslee, P. Dayton, G. Pierpont, Dr. A. Lord, B. Brockett, Mrs. L. A. Beach, W. J. Barnes, Mrs. A. Barnes, Mrs. J. Austin, E. S. Munson, each 50 cents; A. Thorp, L. Bassett, S. L. Smith, A. Blakeslee, W. Brockett, each 25 cents; H. A. Street, 12 cents—to constitute Rev. T. G. Colton a life member of the A. C. S.. 30 37

Colchester—Henry Burr, Esq., \$50, thirty of which to constitute himself a Life member of the Am. Col. Society..... 50 00

Griswold—Contribution in the 1st Cong. Church, Griswold, by Rev. C. Terry, Pastor..... 19 00

Meriden—Mrs. Gen. W. Booth.. 5 00

675 62

NEW JERSEY.

Princeton—From a friend,..... 1 00

DELAWARE.

Wilmington—From E. B. M.,... 25 00

VIRGINIA.

Fredericksburg—Miss M. Pollard, 10 00

Shepherdstown—Contribution from Trinity Church, by Rev. C. W. Andrews..... 30 00

Richmond—Donation from the Col. Society of Virginia..... 1000 00

Piedmont—Dr. Thos. Massie.... 25 00

Lochleven—Rd. E. G. Adams, Esq. 5 00

1,070 00

NORTH CAROLINA.

By Rev. Jesse Rankin:—

Rowan county—**Salisbury**—James H. Ennis, \$5; Joel Jenkins \$2;

J. A. Wernan, \$1; W. Shemwell, 50 cents—\$2 50. *Gold Hill*—Valantine Mooney, \$1.—*Thyaira Congregation*—Thos. Todd, \$5; Cash \$1; Cash 50 cts. Cash 50 cents—\$7. *Christ Church*—Mrs. M. Austin, Jas. Alexander, each \$2 50—\$5 00.—*Back Creek Congregation*—Samuel Barr, Jacob C. Goodman, James Cowan Cash R. Harris, each \$2; Miss Mary Cowan, Nathan Neely, David Cowan, Miss E. Houston, Col. J. F. McCorcle, Mrs. Jane R. Gillespie, J. M. Lawrence, William Kine, each \$1; Geo. Knox, Miss E. Filhour, Mrs. M. Houston, Jacob F. Goodman, Michael Goodman, John F. Clodfelter James E Andrews Col. A. M. Goodman, each 50 cents—\$22. *Third Creek Congregation*—William B. Wood, \$5; Otho Gillespie, \$4; Dr. James G. Ramsay, \$2; Jacob Krider, \$1 50; R. M. Roseborough, William Bird, S. J. Young, Thomas A. Burke, John G. Fleming, Samuel Luekey, W. P. Graham, O. G. Ford, each \$1; Jacob Baker, 75 cents M. D. Kilpatrick, Jacob Plyler, Edmund Burke, Mrs. M. Anderson, W. Sheek, Jacob Hughey, John S. Carson, Mrs. Jane G. Kerr, Dr. M. A. Lock, each 50 cents; Cash 35 cents; Mrs. Knox, 25 cents, Mrs. Luekey, 25 cts; *Prospect Church*, John N. Lowrance, \$1—\$27 60.. 71 10

Mecklenburg co.—*Davidson College*, Prof. M. D. Johnson, \$5; Cash, \$2; J. C. Cannon, Robert Potts, each 50 cents. 8 00

Iredell county—*Bethany Congregation*—Hugh R. Hall, \$3; Wm. Dunlap, \$2..... 5 00

Surry co.—*Huntsville*—Col. R. C. Puryear, \$5; Dr. John Clingman, \$3; Cash 50 cents. 8 50

Davidson county—*Lexington*—A. Hargrave, Dr. C. L. Payne, each \$5; O. Spence, Jacob Weir, each \$1..... 12 00

GEORGIA.

Augusta—Robert Campbell, Esq. 30 00
Mount Zion—Joseph Bryan, Esq. to constitute himself a Life Member of the Amer. Col. Soc. 30 00

La Grange—From a Friend of Africa..... 30 00
 90 00

ALABAMA.

Mobile—From the Colored Missionary Society of Mobile, to be appropriated in equal proportions to the Methodist, the Baptist, the Presbyterian, and the Episcopal Missions in Liberia, by Rev. W. G. Hamilton. 40 00

MISSISSIPPI

By Rev. J. Morris Pease:—
Natchez and vicinity—Thomas Henderson, Esq., E. B. Fuller, Esq., Dr. F. A. W. Davis, James Reynolds, Esq., Mrs. A. H. Baker, each \$100; L. M. Marshall, Esq., William St. John Elliot, Esq., each \$50; A. K. Farrar, Esq. and E. K. Bennett, Esq., each \$30, to constitute themselves Life Members of the Am. Col. Soc.; Henry Kennett, \$20, W. M. W. Cochran, \$20, Mrs. Thos. A. Ogden, \$10, to constitute W. M. W. Cochran, Esq., a Life Member of the Am. Col. Soc.; J. S. Coalson, W. T. Martin, G. Macpherson, Joseph Gaston, A. Scofield, W. C. Chamberlain, Thos. Reed, Esq., Miss M. Baker, George J. Dick, Charles T. Cotton, Jackson Warner, Lewis H. Cary, J. N. Staples, Miss L. E. Baker, Benjamin Wade, L. H. Swayze, Dr. C. S. Magoun, Rev. Joseph B. Stratton, W. Cannon, Esq., Mrs. Austin Williams, C. M. Sterling, Cash, each \$5, William Wallace, Mrs. Dr. Jones, each \$2 50; Miss Martha West, \$2, J. M. Griffing, Mrs. Harris, W. Irvine, each \$1; a *Christmas Gift* from the Ladies at Mr. Thomas Henderson's, \$10, Rev. Thos. D. King, \$5, all from Natchez and vicinity. 845 00

Vicksburgh—John Wesley Vick, Esq., \$100, Miss Martha Willis, John Willis, Esq., each \$20, Rev. John Lane, \$10, Mrs. P. Norton, \$6, James Gwin, William Sherwood, Col. A. L. Yeizer, W. H. Judson, Miss Ellen Martin, Dr. F. Lightcap, D. R. Downing, R. J. Carpenter, Mrs. Dr. Emanuel, Mrs. C. A. Walton, G. L. Record, Mrs. G. L. Record, E. G. Cook, Mrs. E. G. Cook, Brown

104 60

Johnson, each \$5; collection in Meth. Epis. Church, \$11 50, Rev. J. L. Forsyth, \$2 50, W. Barton, \$1 50, E. D. Downs, \$1 30, E. L. Manlove, Jones Hazelett, each \$2, of which \$30 was contributed to make Rev. J. L. Forsyth a Life Member of the Am. Col. Soc.	251 80	C. C. Carrol, Esq., each \$1, Cash \$8 81.....	13 81
Rodney—James Boughton, L. H. Drake, each \$5; William Marshall, J. D. Griffin, each \$2 50.	15 00	West Bedford—Presbyt'n Church, John Dougherty, \$3, Rev. Wm. Knott, \$2, John Crawford, Jas. Carothers, John Y. Hossman, Thomas McGaw, Robert Hamilton, each \$1.....	10 00
Jackson—From "a Friend," by A. C. Baine, Esq.....	20 00	Wheeling Valley—Presb. Church, Rev. James Alexander, J. Matthews, W. Kerr, each \$1, Cash \$5 43.....	8 43
Olive Branch—Ab. B. Cowan, Esq.	8 00	Cincinnati—Donation from Hon. J. Burnet.....	500 00
	1,139 80	Gillespieville—Abner Wesson, Esq. By David Christy, Esq.—	30 00
TENNESSEE.			
Blountsville—Samuel Rhea, Esq. annual donation, by Hon. Andrew Johnson.....	10 00	Cincinnati—Mr. George Miller, Collection in the 7th Presb. Church, \$20 61, Rev. J. T. Brooke, Collection in Church on Thanksgiving-day, \$123 26, N. Wright, Esq., Rev. J. P. Kilbreth, each \$10, Rev. R. H. Leonard, \$1, C. Stetson, Esq. W. W. Scarborough, John Shillito, A. M. Taylor & Co., R. W. Burnett, J. Culbertson, each \$10; Wm. Burnett, \$20, J. K. Shoenberger, \$50, Eden B. Reeder, \$25, J. H. Groesbeck, J. M. Johnson, each \$5.	329 87
Nashville—John D. James, by Rev. J. Morris Pease.....	10 00	Dayton—Joseph Clegg, to constitute himself a Life Member of the Am. Col. Soc. \$30, Thos. Patrott, Robert W. Steele, each \$20; S. B. Brown, Mrs. F. K. Lowe, H. Stoddard, each \$10; J. D. Loomis, \$3, Wm. Parrott, David Osborn, Mrs. Phebe Steele, W. J. McKinney, Peter Odlin, Esq., each \$5; J. McDaniel, \$3.....	131 00
	20 00	Columbus—Dr. L. Goodale, \$10, J. Whitehill, J. N. Whiting, R. W. McCoy, R. Neal, J. Ridgway, D. Humphrey, N. H. Hubbard, ea. \$5; M. Gooding, S. Moodie, each \$3.....	51 00
OHIO.			
By Rev. Wm. Wallace:—		Oxford—Rev. Wm. C. Anderson, D. D., \$5, and collection on Thanksgiving-day, in Union Meeting of Churches, \$14 27.	19 27
Jack Town—Presbyterian Church, G. W. Gray, \$3, Robert Hamilton, John Thompson, Samuel Patterson, Rev. Wm. Robinson, each \$1, Cash \$1 20.....	8 20	Chillicothe—Rev. William Sutherland, collection in M. E. Ch.	7 00
Brownsville—Robt. Hamilton, \$2, Dr. B. F. Thrall; Morgan Sansom, Rev. W. G. Montgomery, Samuel Robinson, each \$1, Cash \$4 04.....	10 04	Granville—Rev. A. Sanford.....	5 00
Hebron—Saml. Stewart, \$1, Cash \$2 20.....	3 20	Fairhaven—Rev. J. G. Scouler, collection in Associate Reformed Church.....	12 00
Dresden—J. N. Ingals, Mrs. Ingals, each \$2, G. Copeland, \$1, Cash \$1.....	6 00	Williamsburgh—Rev. Mr. Spofford, collection in Pres. Ch....	5 50
Muskingum—Presbyt'n Church, J. McDonald, S. Frazer, W. Welsh, sen., each \$3, J. Bell, Ann Ripley, Rebecca Cooper, each \$2; Enos Duare, \$1 50, Alexander McCann, Aaron Coe, A. Cooper, N. Cooper, Wm. Compton, Saml. McCann, Wm. McDonald, James Hammon, F. Birkham, B. Welsh, J. McCann, Mary A. Stump, Wm. Stump, William Prior, Aaron Cole, each \$1, Cash \$6 25.....	37 75	Piqua—Rev. Mr. Maclay, collection in Presb. Church.....	7 00
West Carlisle—Presbyt'n Church, Wm. Henderson, John Lyons, jr., A. H. Lyons, James Goodman, Hugh Gardner, each \$1, Cash \$7 25.....	12 25	Hamilton—W. H. Lawder, col-	
Morristown—Collection in Pres. Ch.	7 75		
St. Clairsville—Rev. Alex. Young, J. Hutchinson, Hon. William Kennon, Isaiah Eaton, Esq.,			

lection in Associate Reformed Presb. & Methodist Churches, in Union, on Thanksgiving-day. Cedarville—Rev. J. H. Buchanan, collection in Associate Reformed Church.....	17 00
Warren Co.—Rev. B. Graves, collection in Dick's Church, \$14 55, Rev. H. Allen, collection in Sycamore Associate Reformed Church, \$14 50.	8 00
	29 05
	<u>1,269 12</u>

ILLINOIS.

Princeton—From a Lady, by Aaron B. Church, Esq.....	3 00
By David Christy, Esq. :—	
Chicago—H. T. Wakefield & Co. per Messrs. Home & Co., Cincinnati.....	10 00
South Charleston—Reverend Arza Brown, collection in Meth Ch. Hopewell—Reverend S. W. McCracken, collection in Associate Reformed Church.....	5 00
	37 60
	<u>55 60</u>

MISSOURI.

St. Louis—Col. in the Spruce St. Pres. Ch., by Rev. E. Wright,	10 00
Total Contributions.....	4,910 99

FOR REPOSITORY.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Mount Vernon—Dea. J. A. Starrett, to Jan. 1856, \$5. By Captain Geo. Barker; Portsmouth—Mrs. Olive Bourne, for 1851, \$1.	6 00
VERMONT.—St. Johnsbury Centre—Charles Hosmer, Esq., for 1851, \$1. Burlington—Zadock Thompson, Esq., for 1851, \$1.	2 00
MASSACHUSETTS.—Springfield—Charles Stearns, Esq., to Jan. 1852, \$6. Boston—Crosby & Nichols, to Jan. 1852, 67 cts.	6 67
RHODE ISLAND.—By Capt. Geo. Barker: Providence—Dea. Pardon Miller, Stephen Arnold, Benjamin White, Wm. Whitaker, Resolved Waterman, R. J. Arnold, Wm. Andrews, Charles Dyer, H. P. Hunt, (N. E. Screw Co.) Hon. Thos. Burgess, Oliver Kendall, Caleb C. Cook, Samuel Allen, Abner Gay, Jr., each \$1—to Jan. 1, 1852; Mrs. Alice Clark, to Jan. 1855, \$4; Frederick Fuller, Thomas Phillips, each \$4, to Jan. 1, 1855, Menzi Sweet, \$1, to Jan. 1852.....	23 00
CONNECTICUT.—By Rev. John Orcutt: North Haven—Henry	

McNeill, Lyman Clinton, S. A. Orcutt, each \$1, for 1851. New Haven—Charles Bostwick, John Anketell, each \$1, for 1850; Capt. H. S. Soule, for 1851, \$1; Willis Warner, \$4, to Jan. 1853; D. W. Buckingham, Isaac Thompson, J. G. North, Dr. J. Olmstead, \$1 each, for 1851.....	14 00
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PENNSYLVANIA.—Newville—Nathan Woods, Esq., for 1850, 51 and 52, \$3. Carlisle—James T. Stewart, John Sterrett, each \$1, for 1851.....	5 00
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VIRGINIA.—Hamden Sidney College—Mrs. A. S. Rice, for 1851,	1 00
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SOUTH CAROLINA.—Charleston—Rev. S. Gilman, D. D. for 1850,	1 00
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GEORGIA.—Savannah—Andrew Morrell, to April, 1852, \$1; La Grange—Rev. C. D. Mallary, to Jan. 1851, \$5. Augusta—Dennis Alexander, Esq., to Jan. 1852, \$1; J. F. Turpin, Esq., to Jan. 1851, \$3. Mount Zion—Joseph Bryan, Esq., to Jan. 1852, \$1. Thompson—J. S. Brisco, Esq., to Jan. 1852, \$1.....	12 00
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LOUISIANA.—Harrisonburgh—Joseph Sargeant, Esq., to Jan. 1851,.....	5 00
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KENTUCKY.—Louisville—B. B. Crump, Esq., for 1853.....	1 00
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TENNESSEE.—Clover Hill—Joseph Wilson, Esq., to June. 1851, \$1. Winchester—Adam Oehmig, for 1850, \$1; Joseph Bradford, for 1850, \$1.....	3 00
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OHIO.—Brownsville—Robert Hamilton, Esq., for 1851, \$1. Middlebury—H. G. Weaver, Esq., John S. Gilchrist, each \$1, for 1851. Mogadore—Cyrus Adams, for 1851, \$1.....	4 00
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INDIANA.—Princeton—Titus Jessop, Esq., to 1st May, 1850....	10 00
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ILLINOIS.—Washington—Rev. A. Johnston, for 1851.....	1 00
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MISSISSIPPI.—Olive Branch—Abner B. Cowan, Esq., for 1851, \$2. Rodney—G. H. Willcox, Esq., to 1st May, 1851, \$4....	6 00
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MISSOURI.—Boonville—Jordan O'Brien, Esq., for 1851.....	1 00
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ARKANSAS.—Kidron—Abram Moore, to Aug. 1852.....	1 00
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Total Repository.....	102 67
Total Contributions.....	4,910 99

Aggregate Amount.....\$5,013 66

Receipts and Expenditures of the American Colonization Society,

From 1st January, 1850, to 1st January, 1851.

Dr.

Cr.

To Balances due the Society per last report, -	\$7,297 16	By Balances due by the Society per last report,	\$12,707 37
Receipts from the following sources, to wit:		Payments for the following objects, to wit:	
Donations, - - - - -	22,893 10	Colonial Store, - - - - -	1,372 14
Colonial Store, - - - - -	1,531 60	Salaries of Physicians, Medicines, &c., -	1,132 50
Colony of Liberia, - - - - -	63 88	Passage of Emigrants, Charters of Ves-	
Legacies, - - - - -	14,680 92	sels, provisions, &c., - - - - -	32,357 47
Emigrants, - - - - -	10,295 74	Paper for the African Repository and	
African Repository, - - - - -	2,041 03	printing, (including an old balance,) -	3,641 50
Contingent, - - - - -	115 82	Paper for the Annual Report, Sketches	
Purchase of Territory, - - - - -	6,000 00	of Liberia, travelling expenses on of-	
Profit and Loss, - - - - -	54 66	fice business, &c., - - - - -	2,003 36
		Purchase of Territory, - - - - -	3,622 43
Total Receipts, - - - - -	\$64,973 91	Compensation to Agents, and other ex-	
Balances due by the Society, - - - - -	7,480 98	penses in collecting funds, - - - - -	5,477 49
		Salaries of the Secretary and clerk of the	
		Am. Col. Soc., rent of office, &c., - -	2,771 19
		Profit and Loss, - - - - -	866 49
		Total Expenditures, - - - - -	\$65,951 94
		Balances due the Society, - - - - -	\$6,422 24
		Cash on hand, - - - - -	80 41
			\$72,454 59

COLONIZATION ROOMS, Washington City, January 1st, 1851.

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

NOAH FLETCHER, Book-Keeper.
ANSON G. PHELPS, }
REUBEN VAN PELT, } Auditors.

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. XXVII.]

WASHINGTON, APRIL, 1851.

[No. 4.

Latest Intelligence from Liberia.

By the Barque Edgar, which reached New York about the middle of February, we have despatches from Liberia to the 7th of January, 1851; from which we learn that general prosperity prevails throughout the Republic. From the following letters, and the message of President Roberts, our readers will be able to understand the state of affairs, at the close of the last year.

It will be perceived that the authorities of Liberia have succeeded in amicably settling the late difficulties between the contiguous tribes occupying territory which was brought into the jurisdiction of the Republic during the past year; and that the liabilities of the Liberian Government for several highly important tracts of country, recently purchased, have been discharged. Every difficulty in securing *all* the territory on the northwest has been removed; and we doubt not that we shall soon be informed of the favorable termination of negotiations for

the extinction of the native title to the soil, as well as the relinquishment of political jurisdiction, of all the tracts on the northwest; so that the territory of the Republic of Liberia will embrace an unbroken line of coast from the mouth of the Shebar river on the north (which is near the southern boundary of Sierra Leone) to the northern boundary of the Colony of "Maryland in Liberia," the jurisdiction of which Colony extends about 100 miles along the coast; making the sea-board extent of the two Governments about 600 miles. This important line of coast being secured, there will be no difficulty in extending the interior boundary by purchase from the native proprietors as far and as rapidly as circumstances may require; without at all incommoding, but on the contrary, greatly benefiting, the aboriginal inhabitants, even if there should be an annual influx of immigrants fifty times as great as the present ratio of emigration.

If the necessary means shall be furnished for the transportation of emigrants, and the comfortable locating of them on their arrival, we are fully satisfied that Liberia can and will furnish a desirable home for all the free people of color in the United States, and all who may hereafter be emancipated,—a home in which they may enjoy all the privileges of a republican Government, which we believe is destined to occupy a high position among the nations of the earth; and in which they may literally as well as figuratively, set under their own vine and fig-tree; none daring to make them afraid.

Letters from Liberia.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
MONROVIA, Jan. 4th, 1851.

Dear Sir: I have only time to drop you a hasty note, by this conveyance, to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 24th of September, by the barque Edgar.

During the last five or six weeks, my time has been so incessantly employed in business connected with the Legislature, and other public matters, that I have had scarcely a moment to devote to letter-writing.

You will of course be informed by Gen. Lewis or Mr. Benson that the emigrants by the Edgar were landed at Grand Bassa, and are located at Bexley. As far as I am informed they are all, with a single exception, well pleased with their new home, and are likely to do well.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that we have just succeeded in terminating the wars, and restoring tranquility among the Veys, Golahs, and Boosas. We have also discharged our liabilities to the Chiefs (amounting to \$2,650) for the territories of Grand Cape Mount, Sugaree, Manna River, and Soloma.— We have yet to meet the payments for two other tracts; and to purchase a small strip bordering on the Shebar, to close our purchases in the northwest, which will require about \$4,000, and we look to you to aid us with about \$2,000 of this sum.

As yet we have received from Mr. Gurney only £500. The remaining £500 he informs me, shall be paid when we shall have purchased the whole coast, according to his original agreement.

I confess that I was not very sanguine, and I am therefore not so much disappointed that the last Congress did nothing towards acknowledging the Independence of Liberia. I hope, however, that during the present session, the subject will be brought up, and disposed of according to our wishes.

I thank you for the copy of the Report of the House Committee on the Liberian steam-ships. It is certainly an able report and cannot fail to demand the attention of Congress.

I cannot now give you minute details of the efforts to raise cotton here. I may venture to say, however, that the present prospects are decidedly encouraging.

In haste, I have the honor to be,
most respectfully, your obt. servt.,

J. J. ROBERTS.

Rev. Wm. McLAIN, &c. &c. &c.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM GEN. J. N.
LEWIS.

MONROVIA, Jan. 7, 1851.

Rev'd and Dear Sir: I had the pleasure of receiving your favor of the 24th September per Barque Ed-

gar. The emigrants by this vessel are located at Bexley, and I am told they are all, with the exception of one woman, perfectly contented.— I received no directions from the New York Colonization Society in regard to them, consequently did not meddle with them, further than to insist upon their being carried to Bassa; which, if I had not, it is not improbable but they would have been landed here. Mr. Roye, one of the charterers of the vessel, called on me to receive them here. I declined having anything to do with them, unless he could produce authority, authorizing him to place them in my care. At one time I thought they would be landed, which caused me to address a letter to Mr. Benson, advising him not to give way to the solicitations of any one, but to demand in plain terms that the immigrants and stores be landed at Bassa. I also, according to your direction, advised Mr. Benson to make preparations to receive the one hundred and fifty immigrants you expect to send out in the Packet. I am pleased that you intend to send a goodly number of immigrants to that county—it will have a good effect.

Grand Cape Mount, Sugaree and Manna River have been purchased since I last wrote you. We now have an unbroken line of coast to the Gallinas: Shortly the Gallinas, Cassy, and a small tract, bounded on the north by the "Shebar" will be purchased, which will then make that river our northern boundary line. We will then be satisfied.

The Legislature adjourned last Saturday. The act monopolizing tobacco, powder, &c., was repealed. The Commerce and Revenue law received considerable modification. I will send you a copy of the laws as soon as they are published.

I suppose you have heard that Her Britannic Majesty has in Monrovia

a consul. Is there any probability of your Government sending us one?

I must close, wishing you will excuse the brevity of this letter; as I am writing under fearful apprehensions as to the result of my boy's illness.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. N. LEWIS.

Rev. Wm. McLAIN,
Sec. & Tr. A. C. S., Washington City.

LETTER FROM D. B. WARNER, ESQ., LATE
SECRETARY OF STATE.

MONROVIA, Dec. 31, 1850.

Rev'd and Dear Sir: I owe you an apology for not acknowledging your favor by the Liberia Packet last year, and I hope this letter will be received as my apology, and will fully atone for my seeming neglect. My present occasion for writing is to express my great satisfaction and pleasure at seeing the many indefatigable efforts that are made to further the great cause of Colonization, and fully to establish in this country an asylum for my colored brethren. With exquisite pleasure I look forward to the day when civilization and Christianity shall be disseminated throughout the Continent of Africa, and the sons and daughters of this now benighted land, "shall own Jesus Christ as Lord, to the honor and glory of God." But to effect this great work, there must be a total abolition of the slave trade, and a raising up of holy and devout men, who will, through the aid of the Spirit of truth, convince the nations of the necessity of temperance, righteousness, and certainty of a judgment to come: And who more capable to act as instruments to bring about this great change of morals, than those who sprang from African stock! Missionaries after missionaries, men of talent and profound thought, have been sent out from America and elsewhere, to in-

roduce the gospel in this place but they have all either died, or by the blighting disease of the land, been driven to their native home, without being able to mature their plans or prosecute their designs. These melancholy results go very far in proving, that God in his all-wise providence has reserved this great and important work (the civilizing and evangelizing of Africa) for her own sons and daughters. God in his wisdom permitted our forefathers to be carried from their native country to a strange land, where they had to learn manners and customs other than those peculiar to their own country; and now that we have become disciplined, and the fulness of time has come, he is returning us to our long lost home. I am perfectly satisfied with Liberia, and am willing to make it my home, and my children's after me. I emigrated to this country more than twenty-seven years ago, and am one of the company sent out in the Brig Oswego, in April, 1823. I will not tax your time to hear what I have endured from that time until now, but merely remark, that as soon as I became old enough to think and act, I set about assisting my countrymen in building up and improving a home which had been sought out for us by the benevolent friends composing the American Colonization Society. We have done in a few years, what other nations required a century to do; and in order that we may carry on our unparalleled undertaking, our faculties must either be improved or multiplied. The work is great, and we must either increase the workmen or improve the instruments. And what so well adapted to supply us with workmen as the great launching forth of those contemplated steamers? Had I time, I would on this occasion endeavor to show the great advantage it will be

to us to have so large a number as fifteen hundred emigrants sent out in one vessel. But that the undertakers or contractors will be able to procure sufficient homeward cargo or freight to enable them to carry out their views, is a question involving some doubt.

Now, in my concluding remarks, I beg to say that in 1843, I undertook and built for myself a sloop of 18 tons; since then I have acquired a more perfect knowledge of boat building, and have built four more. My last was launched in October last. I have sent you a model which I made to construct a small pleasure boat by, but have not had time to build her. You ought not to be surprised to find us first in the Government and then in the ship-yard—this is necessary to raise and build Liberia; and I think I can do as much good at present to my country in this way as in any other. It probably will look selfish in me to say that the condition of many persons coming here would be bettered were they to seek and follow some useful occupation instead of seeking for office. Our friend President Roberts is still exerting his utmost strength for the benefit of Liberia; and I think that his physical powers, from so great application of his mental, like the moon a day after her full, are beginning to wane: My friends Benson and James Moore are raising the coffee, and Mr. David the cotton, and I hope to have the pleasure of building the vessel to carry some of the coffee and cotton to the United States of America.

Your obedient servant,

D. B. WARNER.

Rev'd Wm. McLAIN,

Sec'y A. C. S. Washington, D. C.

LETTER FROM HON. S. A. BENSON.

BASSA COVE, Dec. 27, 1850.

Dear Sir: I am happy to inform

you that the Edgar, with thirty-one emigrants sent out by the New York State Colonization Society, arrived at this port on the 18th instant. The emigrants are all landed and comfortably located at Bexley, (at least for the present.) The Barque remained at Monrovia nearly a fortnight, during which time the intercourse of the emigrants with some of the people on shore had well nigh resulted in their obstinate refusal to come down. However, through the influence of Gen. Lewis and a few other gentlemen, and the fact that I was determined they should lose their rations (as I held the bills of lading,) provided they yielded to the persuasion of others; they came down at last, and on their landing unanimously,—with the exception of one old lady, and another who are dreaming of a return to the United States,—declared they liked Bassa exceedingly better than Monrovia, and that this place had been basely misrepresented to them, which gave rise to their reluctance to come down. Capt. Ellis on his landing was of the same opinion of emigrants. I think Dr. Smith will succeed well with them. I have repeatedly requested him to notify me of anything he thinks deficient in their comfort, &c.

I am looking anxiously for the company by the Packet, of which you have notified me. By the last Packet you no doubt learned of the obstructions to my progress at the Point. The Legislature has taken action on the subject, and has provided for its immediate settlement by one hundred volunteers—old settlers to whom grants of land will be made; and has appropriated two thousand dollars for contingencies; as no doubt from the hasty and treacherous disposition of Grando—a chief occupying there,—we will have to chastise his people. I have,

however, constructed ten good houses on an eligible and most healthy spot, embracing ten acres, which I may now announce as ready for emigrants. They are built not far from where I reside—a mile or so—towards the Point. Dr. Roberts examined the houses and location at my request, last October, and pronounced the location an excellent selection, and the houses when completed, sufficiently comfortable.

As soon as the Legislature shall rise, and the volunteers occupy the Point, and I can direct the building of some houses, my purpose is to proceed right for the interior, which I hope will be at farthest early in February. I suppose you are aware that the New Jersey Colonization Society has concluded to establish a settlement in the interior of Bassa, twenty-five or thirty miles from the sea, near the mountain region. It will, I feel confident, prove an excellent thing for Liberia. There is no question as to the superior healthiness of the interior, in the mountain region. Several of our citizens have frequently gone back there to recruit their health, and have succeeded admirably well,—Hon. Jno. Day, myself and others. You may judge from my letter to you by the last Packet, under date of September, that the inhabitants of this county were contemplating something of the kind—that they were convinced of the propriety of such a settlement, or at least more intercourse with the interior. But little did we know at our county meeting in August last—for the purpose of effecting explorations of the interior—that similar measures were being adopted by the New Jersey Colonization Society. So you may judge that the communication and means—amounting to about \$130 to defray the expenses of an exploration, &c.—sent out by the agent of said

society, were quite opportune. Our people, though poor, made up, with some assistance from foreign traders, over \$100 last August. The report of the Naval Committee, and the Repositories came safe to hand, and were quite a treat. I always have a keen appetite for the good papers and periodicals of your country. As I shall write you more fully, likely by the Packet, I will close this sheet.—I hope you will be able to make it out, I have not time to copy.

Most respectfully,

STEPHEN A. BENSON.

Rev. Wm. McLAIN.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM ROBERT WOOD.

REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA,

Monrovia, Dec. 6th, 1850.

To the Rev. William McLain, S. A. C. S.

RESPECTED SIR:—The barque Edgar leaving this port for America, and entertaining the greatest esteem and regard for yourself and the friends of emigration, I deem it a pleasing duty, whenever an opportunity offers, to take the benefit of communicating with you. As to the progressive state of Liberia, it is indeed a theme pleasing to myself, to write or speak of our beloved country, as my future prospects are identified with the inhabitants of this Republic. A man that would not love his country deserves to have no place as his home. We are free and enjoy the shade of our own orange tree, thanks to the friends of Liberia in the U. States of America; posterity will have to rejoice that such an enterprise was ever contemplated and carried out by benevolent and philanthropic men.

The Senate and Representatives were in Legislative sessions, from the 2nd of December to the 4th of January. The President's message was very interesting. You will no doubt receive a correct copy. I am

happy to state we have Her Britannic Majesty's Consul residing at Monrovia—the honorable Augustus William Hanson. This will prove auspicious for this country.

The President was applied to for protection by the Vey tribe of Grand Cape Mount, they being involved in war with other tribes. He judiciously appointed two Commissioners to proceed in the revenue cutter to arrange the difference. The matter has been settled to their satisfaction. The whole territory of Grand Cape Mount, from the sea-shore inland about fifty miles, and about seventy miles of sea coast, have been legally purchased from the chiefs for equitable valuation. Thus are we extending our country to receive Africa's exiled children. Liberia has indeed provided an asylum for every colored man, let him come from any quarter of the world. Ethiopia is stretching out her hands unto God. May the glorious gospel of the Son of righteousness shine upon these heathen tribes we are surrounded with, that the time may not be far distant when none may say to his neighbor, Know ye the Lord; but all shall know him, from the least to the greatest.

I have been mercifully preserved in health and strength since my arrival, and continue so; hoping this will find yourself and the friends of Liberia in the enjoyment of heaven's blessings, is the sincere prayer of

Your obedient, humble servant,
ROBERT WOOD.

LETTER FROM H. J. ROBERTS, M. D.

MONROVIA, 28th Dec. 1850.

Rev. Mr. McLain :

DEAR SIR:—By the barque Edgar, I was gratified to hear from you.—The company by her arrived in pretty good health. After visiting Monrovia, they almost unanimously refu-

sed to proceed to Grand Bassa. Finally, however, they were persuaded to go down, and decide for themselves, and upon arriving there, I am informed, they were well pleased with the place. Dr. Smith being at the time of their arrival at Monrovia, proceeded with the vessel to that place, to attend them. I am quite hopeful that they will do well; indeed, I feel well assured, that if they will act prudently, and attend strictly to the advice which the Doctor will give them, they will do well.

In reference to the last company by the Packet, now under my charge, having been out now nearly four months, I am happy to say they have gotten along very well. Of the number, one old gentleman named Ellis, from Charleston, S. Carolina, died of *apoplexy*, the evening previous to the Packet's departure; but as my letters were all closed, I could not then make mention of it. I have lost two children in the fever—one, infant of Mr. Nimmo of Norfolk, Va., and the other the infant of Mr. Bush from the same place.

The Rev. Dr. Wood employed Dr. Baker to attend on himself and family, consequently withdrawing himself from my medical charge. He has lost his wife. He is doing pretty well at present. Since the death of his wife he has been under my charge.

This company came out in a very favourable season of the year. But since the breaking off of the rainy season, the most of them have been quite sick and some of them very ill, but they are now convalescent.

The report of the committee I find, was quite favorable for getting into operation a line of "Steamers;" and should such a plan be brought into operation, I doubt not it will be of immense benefit to this Republic; provided the necessary provisions are made for such a great influx of

population, which of course will be duly attended to.

Yours, respectfully,

H. J. ROBERTS.

LETTER FROM J. S. SMITH, M. D.

BASSA COVE, LIBERIA,

December 20, 1850.

DEAR DOCTOR:—I am truly glad that we have at last, though with difficulty, succeeded in getting a few emigrants to stop at Bassa; and the only fault I have to find is that the number is too small. I really wish that a hundred more had come in this expedition; as the situation of this country loudly calls for emigration. I regard Bassa as favorable a situation as any other at which emigrants generally can be located at present in Liberia. It is an inviting field, where industrious and enterprising men can find ample scope for the exercise of strength and ingenuity. You are aware that it is the best palm oil and camwood country of which we have any knowledge. And why it is that emigrants come here with such reluctance, I cannot tell; unless their minds have been poisoned by a few persons of the meaner sort at Monrovia, who take a peculiar pleasure in influencing all the emigrants to stop there, irrespective of circumstances.

I will admit that a few superior mechanics may find it to their advantage to stop at Monrovia, especially stone masons; but I do think that it would not be to the advantage of all mechanics to stop there. A few superior workmen may stop there, and command a good patronage, if they pursue the proper course to obtain it. But it appears quite a difficult matter to persuade the *cobblers* who generally come to Liberia, that it is necessary sometimes to be "Jack at all trades"—to farm a little and cobble a little, here as in all

other new countries; and they are often contented to work half of their time at their "trade," and to loiter about "for work" the other half, while they own land whose trees have not been felled by the woodman's axe, and whose bosom has never been made to heave by the farmer's hoe, to yield the luxuriant and highly valuable productions of this goodly land, remains uncultivated.

As there appears to be a magical influence that bewitches emigrants in the first place at which they stop, would it not be advisable for the Society hereafter to pursue the same course at Bassa that was adopted with some of the expeditions for Sinou, with great satisfaction to all concerned—that is, send emigrants direct to the place of consignment?

I am happy to inform you, that notwithstanding the stern opposition of the emigrants by the barque Edgar to leave Monrovia for Bassa, they have expressed themselves as being well pleased since their arrival, and have given the preference to this county. At this I am highly gratified; as Bassa needs emigrants, and Monrovia, or more strictly speaking, Mesurado county, does not, at present:—I do not mean to be understood that that county cannot receive more emigrants—far from it; but I mean that Mesurado county is not suffering for emigration, while

Bassa county is. As for Sinou county, she has been highly favored with emigration. It has been my privilege to attend and conduct through their acclimation, in that county, nearly five hundred emigrants since April, 1849; and I am willing to do the same for Bassa; and after that I shall not be particular where emigrants go. I pride myself in being a Liberian—strictly speaking, not belonging to any particular county, though I have greater interest at Monrovia than elsewhere, having relatives and property there—consequently I am desirous that emigrants coming to Liberia should be located where they can be of most service to themselves and to the country.—I consider emigrants, generally, as beginners in life; and I believe that this county (Bassa) affords many inducements to beginners, as there are many important stations unoccupied, and there is less competition than in the "upper county." What may be said of Bassa in this respect, may with equal propriety be said of Sinou; but I believe that the trade here has not been so much injured by foreign competition as at Sinou; and I think that the citizens of Bassa generally pay as much attention to agriculture as is done in any other part of the Republic.

I am, dear sir, yours truly,

J. S. SMITH.

J. W. LUGENBEEL, M. D.

Sailing of the Brig Alida.

By the following notice from the New Orleans Crescent, it will be perceived that the expedition from New Orleans sailed for Liberia on the 12th of February, in the brig Alida—139 emigrants, a list of whose names, ages, &c., will appear in our next number.

We are trying to get up another expedition, to sail from New Orleans some time during the spring. We hope our friends will give us all the information in their power respecting persons who wish to emigrate.

DEPARTURE FOR LIBERIA.—The expedition sent out by the American and the Louisiana Colonization Societies, sailed last evening on board the brig Alida, chartered for the purpose. The occasion was celebrated by the assembling of a large number of the friends of the society and of the emigrants on board the ship, and by exercises of an exceedingly interesting character. An address was made to the emigrants by Rev. Mr. Pease, agent of the American Colonization Society. He gave to the emigrants advice respecting their

conduct on ship-board, and the course they should take upon reaching Africa; advising them to settle upon farms that would be furnished to them, free of expense, in preference to remaining in the city. After commending them to the care and blessing of God, he bade them farewell in a very feeling address.

The exercises were rendered more deeply interesting by the presence of Mr. Rice, of

the parish of St. Mary, who has generously liberated some thirty-three slaves, belonging to the expedition, and paid all their expenses of outfit, passage and support for six months, at a sacrifice and expense of about \$20,000. Such instances of a noble-hearted liberality in connection with such a cause, deserve to be held up for the imitation of others. The *Alida* takes 139 emigrants.—*N. O. Cres. Feb. 13.*

Speech of the Hon. H. Clay.

Delivered at the Annual Meeting of the Am. Col. Society, January 21, 1851.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SOCIETY: I have been told it is expected on this occasion that I should say a few words. Few they must be.

This I think is the 34th year of our existence as a society, either in an unincorporated form or incorporated. Of all those who assembled here some 34 years ago to lay its foundations, I believe I am the sole, or almost the sole survivor; and I have reason to be thankful, as I am, to God, for sparing me so long, and for enabling me to witness the progress and the success of the Society up to this time.

I have so often addressed it or other public assemblages, upon the subject which engages the attention of this Society, that really I should have but little to say, if passing events, and especially those which have occurred during the year which has now just closed, did not suggest some upon which I can say a few words.

And in the first place, gentlemen of the Society, allow me to congratulate you upon the whole current of events of the past year, in reference to the Society. It is not my purpose to anticipate what will be disclosed by the reading of the annual report by the secretary; but I may be allowed to say that all the operations of the Society during the past year have been unusually successful and have been greatly blessed. The number of emigrants exported to Africa has been greater than any preceding year, if my infor-

mation be correct. The amount of money received by the voluntary contributions of those who favor the Society and its objects, has been greater than in any preceding year, and I think I do not mistake the signs of the times when I say that a degree of public favor has been excited in favor of the Society in all parts of the Union to an extent much greater than we have heretofore witnessed. Indeed, gentlemen, some of the very causes which have led to great agitation, to uncommon excitement, and to serious apprehension in respect to the institutions of our country,—those very causes themselves, a happy termination of which I hope has taken place—have conduced to the advantage of the Society; for if I am not mistaken, that portion of the general community from which we experienced the greatest opposition to the proceedings and success of this Society,—I mean the abolitionists of the North—or at least all the moderate and rational portion of them, have become satisfied that to agitate the subject of slavery with a view to the extinction of slavery within the bosoms of the various States in which it is tolerated and exists by law, is vain, fruitless, and a failed effort—that the further agitation of the subject neither benefits those interests intended to be promoted, nor benefits the country at large; that it is a complete failure, and that their exertions hereafter, if governed by mo-

tives of humanity and benevolence, should be directed, not to an unattainable object, the extinction of slavery within the States, but to the great purpose of colonization which in its ultimate consequences will lead to the final separation of the two classes of persons that now inhabit this country. (Applause.)

There are circumstances of interest, and of great interest to the Society which have transpired in the course of the past year. The first of which that I would advert to, is the proposition submitted to the House of Representatives during the last session and renewed at this, to establish under the sanction and auspices of the Government a line of steam packets, which plying regularly between the United States and Africa and other points, shall furnish the means of transporting emigrants from this continent to Africa. It is not merely the submission of such a proposition, but it is the degree of countenance and support which I think I am authorized to say it will receive, whether it shall fail or pass during the present session. If it fail I shall never despair; for, gentlemen, "despair" is a word not in the vocabulary of the Colonization Society. (Applause). We resort to no formidable, violent measures, in the pursuit of our object. Mild, temperate, moderate, exciting no apprehensions, it appeals to Heaven for the continuation of that countenance and support which it has hitherto deigned to extend to us.—These are our principles, and with these and perseverance, success in my opinion is beyond all human doubt. The proposition for a line of steamers, gentlemen, has been renewed, and I am happy to say what is generally known, at least to the community of Washington, that it is in the hands of a gentleman from one of the slave-holding States

himself, (Hon. F. P. Stanton, of Tennessee), who has pursued it with an earnestness, and a zeal, and a determination which entitle him to success—which entitle him at least to the thanks of his country for the exertions which he has made. (Applause).

Colonization is a common object for the common benefit of the whole country. It has nothing sectional in it, nothing selfish in its aims. It does not seek to disturb or convulse society. It does not deal with property or the rights of property. It proposes only to concern itself with those who being already free, have the right to determine for themselves whether they will or will not go to the shores of Africa where they can enjoy social, political, and moral advantages which they never can enjoy in this country. Having a common object for the common benefit, it ought to be prosecuted by the common means of all those who are to be beneficiaries of Colonization; and I believe it will be found, though this is not the occasion for the discussion of such a question, that looking into the power of the Government either directly or indirectly, the Constitution of the United States grants ample authority for the performance of this common duty for the common benefit of the country, (applause.) I congratulate you, gentlemen, upon the presentation of such a proposition, and I hope that now or at some future and not distant session, I shall be able, if alive, to congratulate you upon the success of the proposition.

Other circumstances have occurred during the progress of the past year which deserve a passing notice, and amongst them, and I may say it is not the least important, is that, under the authority and instruction of Government a competent individual (the Rev. R. R. Gurley) was sent to Africa

for the purpose of collecting statistical and other information connected with the interests of the Society—a man well known to us, faithful to the cause, zealous, able and indefatigable in its support. After going to Africa and remaining there for several months he returned, and the result of his labors and the amount of information which he collected during his absence from this country is contained in a volume which has been printed under the authority of the Senate of the United States, and which deserves general diffusion. The result of it is that nothing but hope and encouragement are held out as to the prospects of the Republic of Liberia, and the other colonies on that coast. I trust that the widest diffusion will be given to the circulation of that work; for wherever it is read, I am persuaded that the conviction will be shared in by all, that colonization is not an idle, visionary, and impracticable scheme, but one full of encouragement, of benefit, and of hope. (Applause.)

Another circumstance deserves a moment's notice, and it will I trust command the very particular attention of the Board of Managers. I allude to the death of an individual of a vast estate at New Orleans, and the bequest to the Society of \$25,000 per annum during a period of 40 years—the late Mr. McDonogh of that city, who was personally known to me. We have seen in the newspapers evidence of an attempt on the part of those who are interested in the destruction of that will, to destroy it on the ground of its legal invalidity. I have not examined the subject with that care which would enable me to pronounce an opinion professionally on the question; but I have looked a little into it, and have talked with some who are more familiar with the subject than I am, and the result of my

reflections is, that whatever may be the fate of other parts of that will of Mr. McDonogh, this part, which contains a bequest to this Society, will be sustained and upheld by the courts of this country; and if so it will add vastly to the amount of means which can be employed by the Society in the prosecution of its great objects.

Gentlemen, I will not detain you longer upon the subject of special or particular circumstances or occurrences during the past year. But you will allow me before I sit down, to advert for a moment or two to the great object which engages our thoughts and our anxieties. I have said, and said recently upon another occasion, what I sincerely believe, that of all the projects of the existing age, the scheme of Colonization of the African race upon the shores of Africa is the greatest. In saying this, gentlemen, I did not look at its present condition. I did not look at what it may be ten, fifteen, or twenty years hence; but I endeavored to throw myself in advance and to look at what I believe it will be some fifty or one hundred years hence—what it will be when the continent of America shall have discharged itself mainly of the greatest portion of the African race, and shall have returned them back to the continent of Africa, the original home of their ancestors, and shall have rewarded Africa for the injuries which her sons have suffered, by sending back to their original country a race of men endowed with all the attributes of civilization, of christianity, of arts, of all the benefits in fact which belong to our own race. In making this statement, allow me in order to prevent any misconception or misrepresentation of it, to state what I mean more especially. This Society has constantly protested, from its

origin down to the present time, that we have not, do not, and never will interfere upon the subject of slavery as it exists in the several States. It is no part of our purpose or office to do that. But we know that the number of free people of color now in the United States, amount in all probability to no less than about half a million, and that they are annually increasing both by natural causes and by voluntary emancipation on the part of the owner of slaves. We know that the amount will continue to augment from this time forward unless it is lessened by sending to Africa a portion of this race. But this is not all I mean. I believe, and I have as much confidence in the belief as I have in my own existence, that the day will come—distant, very far distant, perhaps, from the present time—but that the day will come when by voluntary emancipation and by the acts of individuals and of the States themselves, without any usurpation of power on the part of the General Government, there will be an end of slavery. Slavery may find its termination in different modes. It may by law. It may by the sword. It may by the operation of natural causes, and it is the operation of natural causes to which I look for its ultimate extinction. As to the sword, nobody I trust would think of the employment of that to put an end to slavery. And as to law, I believe I have had some experience on that subject in the State to which I belong. The question was very much agitated there during the year before last, and I am very much reconciled to the decision of my State although it was contrary to my wishes; in that decision however I acquiesce, for I believe that no safe mode of gradual emancipation by the operation of law can terminate in any one of the States the ex-

istence of slavery much, if any sooner than it will be terminated by the operation of natural causes. But I may be asked what is meant by the operation of natural causes. I mean this. Upon one occasion, some twenty years ago, I went more at large than I feel now at liberty to do, into this subject; I went into the *modus operandi* of these natural causes by which in a long time, I am of opinion, there will be an extinction of slavery. There will be an extinction of slavery whenever the density of the population in the United States shall be so great that free labor can be procured by those who want the command of labor, at a cheaper rate and under less onerous conditions than slave labor can be commanded. Although I cannot fix the time when this will occur, I can state the conditions and circumstances under which, when it does occur, there will be a voluntary manumission of slaves. It is not to be by any enforced usurpation or legal action of the General, or any other government at all, but by the voluntary consent of the States and individuals of the States which are alone interested in the subject of slavery, and which have exclusively the right to determine when and how it shall cease to exist. Whenever then you can show to me—and that time will come—that our population shall be three or four times as great as it is, and that will not be a very long time, when we measure time not by the duration of individuals or particular lives of persons, but by the period of national existence—whenever the time comes, as it will come, that our population shall be three or four times as great as at present, that the prices of labor, the wages of manual labor, shall be so reduced that it will be too burdensome on the part of the owners of slaves to raise them for the sake of

the labor they perform, whenever it becomes the interest of the slave States and the slaveholders to resort to another kind of labor than that which is furnished by slaves—whenever that epoch comes there will be a termination of slavery. (Applause.) Now, gentlemen, I am not about, as I said before, to specify the time that this is going to happen. I cannot do it; but I would repress if I could the impatience of those who are unwilling to wait the slow operation of the means and instrumentalities which God and nature furnish in order to accomplish the great purposes of His Wisdom. (Applause.) I would ask them to repress their impatience, to have more dependance upon the wisdom and providence of God than upon their own limited passions and circumscribed reason. (Applause.) What, in a national point of view, is a century to a nation? Nothing. It took two centuries and more to bring from the shores of Africa her sons now existing in a state of slavery in the United States. It may take two centuries, more or less, to transport their descendants to such an extent as no longer to create any solicitude or anxiety about the few that may linger and remain behind. It may take some two centuries to carry them back; and what, I repeat again, is this in the great workings of national existence and the administration of the affairs of this world by the Providence that controls, directs, and governs them? (Applause.) Gentlemen, I have thought and I have said, that if there ever were a scheme presented to the consideration and acceptance of men which in all its parts, when analyzed and reduced to all its elements, presents nothing but commendation, it is the scheme of African Colonization. (Applause.)

Let us look at it for a moment in rapid detail. In the first place, with respect to the free people of color in the United States. Do you not all know—I wish with respect to these poor creatures to say nothing to wound their feelings, nothing which is not warranted by truth and experience, and sad and daily observation, for it is not their fault, that they are a debased and degraded set. It is not their fault that they are more addicted to crime, and vice, and dissolute manners than any other portion of the people of the United States. It is the inevitable result of the law of their condition. The whites themselves, if placed in the condition of the free people of color in the United States would like them be addicted to vice, and would be exposed to the perpetration of crime in the same way that they are. It is inevitable, I repeat it, from their condition. Look abroad. Look at the annals of our criminal jurisprudence in this country, and in this very city. Look at the daily reports of trials before our Criminal Courts, and who are the subjects of them? Why, a vast majority are free people of color, although the free people of color in comparison to the total aggregate of the whites in this city, are only about one-fourth. Look abroad at the penitentiaries and at the criminal jurisprudence throughout the whole country, and you will find that the proportion, of those who commit crimes and are sent to the penitentiary, of people of color, is infinitely greater than those of any other of the race that compose the aggregate of our population. If this then be, as I have stated, the result of their moral, political, and social condition in the United States, will they not be benefited by going to a country where they will be no longer subjected to the afflicting causes of vice and dissi-

pation? Will they not be benefitted by going to Africa? Why, gentlemen, it is no longer a question to be solved. The fact speaks out for itself. There already exists a community of blacks carrying on a Government, establishing schools, erecting churches, making laws, promulgating State papers, and in all these respects they will vie and advantageously compare with any one of the States of this Union.—As it respects the free people of color, therefore, nothing but good, and unmixed good, can result from their separation from a community with which, in spite of all the philosophers in Europe or America, from the nature of our feelings and prejudices if you please, they never can be incorporated, and stand upon an equal platform. I do not believe it was ever intended that they should be. If we are told in respect to one of the most intimate and important relations in human life, the relation of marriage,—and it is always pronounced on the performance of that ceremony—that those whom God has united let no man dare put asunder, I think I may with equal propriety say “let those whom God has kept asunder by their physical condition, by their constitution, by their intellects, by their nature, by circumstances upon which it would not be fitting for me to dwell in this place, not be attempted to be united by any presumptuous human power.” (Applause).

They, as I have said, then will be benefitted; and who else? Will not the white laborers of the North be benefitted, essentially benefitted, if the black portion of the laboring community is sent to Africa and they are relieved from all competition with them? Go to the cities, and in all of them you will see the struggles which exist there between white and black labor. Even in la-

bor itself there is an indisposition on the part of the white man to mix and mingle with the black; and you will see whether driving a dray or performing any of the laborious offices of society in large cities, the black man is trodden down to a certain extent, and kept in subjection by the superior power of the white man. The white man of the North will be benefitted. The white man of the South will be benefitted.—The slaves of the South will be benefitted. We all know, who know anything of slavery, what corrupting influences are exercised over the slave population of the South, by the neighborhood and intercourse which have taken place between them and the free people of color. They are led off, seduced away, intoxicating liquors are sold them, and they are induced to commit acts of petty larceny against their masters. Indeed every species of irregularity results from the intercourse between the more dissolute portion of the free people of color and the slaves in the slaveholding States. The white man of the North, the white man of the South, the slaves of the South, all, all would be benefitted by that separation which is proposed ultimately to be effected by the Colonization Society. And, gentlemen, if we quit our own coast and go to that of Africa, how much is there to animate the Christian bosom and to encourage us in the prosecution of the great scheme in which we are engaged. There is a whole continent with its millions of inhabitants in a state of utter barbarism. The free people of color then who shall be sent from this country to Africa, will in the end, not in two or three years, not perhaps in a century or two, but ultimately,—finally, as surely as civilization and Christianity are destined to triumph over barbarism and idolatry,

redeem her from the misfortunes under which she labors. (Applause.)

But it is not only civilization and Religion, Commerce too, which is at the same time both cause and effect in the great work of the civilization of the human race, will be vastly benefitted by the intercourse which will arise between this continent and other portions of the globe, with Africa; especially in articles which are becoming scarce in other quarters. Those who have looked at the power of production must have perceived, that there is just cause to apprehend that at no distant day, without some new sources of supply of the article of coffee, independent of other articles produced in Africa, there will be a diminution of supply, and the consequence will be either that consumption must cease or be carried on at a vast expense. But I have drank of the coffee produced in Africa. I have also drank of that from the most celebrated countries, Java, Mocha, Rio Janeiro, and I declare to you that according to my poor taste, African coffee, raised in Liberia, is I think equal to any raised in Java, or Mocha. I think it is the best in the world, except that produced in Java and Mocha.

Commerce then will be benefitted, for commerce will be increased not in that article alone but in a great variety of articles. I understand indeed that it is already augmented to a very great extent within the course of a few years. I have been informed that some of those who were engaged in the commerce of Africa are very unwilling to disclose the extent of it and the profits which are made in the prosecution of commercial enterprizes with that country. If then all portions of our population—if all the interests which must engage the human heart and animate us to exertion, are to be

benefitted by the prosecution of the scheme of colonization, tell me, tell me you mad and ultra abolitionists who have been opposing the scheme, what interests, what portion of the population of this country will be injured by the prosecution of the scheme of colonization? (Applause.)

Gentlemen, we are reproached sometimes for having done so little during the thirty years of our operations, for though the Society has existed for some 34 years it is only about thirty years since the first colonists were sent over. Now so far from being reproachable for that, or seeing anything in that to discourage or to dissuade us from the prosecution of the object, it appears to me to be one of the most fortunate circumstances attending it. If we had, thrown some fifteen or twenty thousand a year of free people of color upon the coast of Africa, it would have been impossible to provide suitably for them, and they would have perished by famine. They would have exhibited scenes of disorder and confusion which perhaps might have invoked the repressing power of some nations of Europe. But by slow, gradual, and cautious means, feeling our way as we went, taking a firm foundation, doing nothing precipitately, carrying out persons of good character, making establishments for them, laying the foundations for future and accelerated emigration to that country, we have done precisely what we ought to have done if we had had the command of millions of money and hundreds of thousands of tons to transport emigrants to the coast of Africa. But the time has now arrived when some considerable acceleration may be given to the transporting of emigrants from the United States to Africa.

A friend in my eye, who is better informed upon the subject than my-

self or any other person, has told me that if there were adequate means in money and tonnage to transport to Africa all who are willing to go, he would stake his existence upon the fact that ten thousand could be induced to go from this country during the current year. I am not prepared to say that that number would not be greater than it would be expedient to send this year if we had the means; but we must increase the number considerably and go on from year to year increasing the number in proportion as subsistence is raised in Africa, and we have the means of rendering comfortable the emigrants during the first few years after their arrival there. That is the course which things ought to take. In the mean time, if Government shall think proper, through the means of steam packets, or the employment of the Navy, to assist in that article which is the most difficult for the Society to command, the transportation of emigrants to that country, it would be of vast importance to the institution. Let us go on, increase the colonists, multiply the means to sustain them, and after some years, I will not say how long, the colonists will have so increased, commerce will have so augmented, that by the mere commercial marine which will be plying between the shores of that continent and this, vast numbers will be carried out at an expense infinitely less than that hitherto incurred.

Gentlemen of the Society, I have been hitherto considering this institution, in respect to the great object which led to its formation; but I should not have performed my whole duty in the brief address which I propose to make to you on the present occasion, if I limited my observations to that single point. There is another great object connected

with Colonization, and only less important than that, which is to be achieved by the successful colonization of the Western Coast of Africa. I allude to the suppression of the slave trade. (Applause.) Upon that subject I believe all hearts are united—not only all American hearts, but all the hearts of Christendom are united on the propriety of suppressing that odious traffic in slaves with Africa. What is the best means of accomplishing that object? It has been a *desideratum* amongst the statesmen of Europe as well as with some statesmen of our own country. They thought that the best mode of suppressing the slave trade, was by keeping up constantly squadrons on the coast of Africa, to prevent the egress of slaves from that continent to be brought over to any portion of this. That has been in operation now for a number of years. By our treaty with Lord Ashburton—the treaty of Washington I think it is called—we undertook to provide a squadron of some 80 guns, which should assist in the accomplishment of the object, the suppression of the slave trade. It was to endure five years, at the end of which time either of the two contracting parties was left at liberty to put an end to the continuance of the squadron on that coast. But it has so happened, that in spite of all the exertions of the French, and English, and American squadrons upon the coast of Africa, the slave trade has been prosecuted to an extent perhaps not less than prior to any repressing efforts on the part of the three great Powers. A document was laid before us the other day in the Senate of the United States, which shows that in four years 173,000 slaves were carried to the single province of Rio Janeiro, without taking into account the number which may have been carried to the other provinces of the Brazi-

lian Empire, and without any account of the number, which we know, from year to year, have been carried to the Island of Cuba. I believe the Emperor of Brazil has recently entered into some diplomatic arrangements with Great Britain, by which he consents to put a termination to the slave trade—but so had Spain done, yet for years after it was to have terminated, according to the treaty between Great Britain and Spain, it was prosecuted with undiminished vigor in the Island of Cuba. In the first place, the real or the imaginary interests of the Brazilians prompt them to desire the introduction of slaves. I do not know exactly what slaves cost upon the coast of Africa, perhaps some \$8 or \$10 a piece, and in Brazil they cost some hundreds of dollars. A friend the other day said to me, “Why, Mr. Clay, if horses in Virginia were at \$5 a piece, and in New York a hundred dollars, do you think it would be practicable to employ any means whatever to prevent horses from Virginia going to New York?” And if slaves are worth only perhaps one twentieth or one thirtieth part on the coast of Africa of what they are in the Brazils, if there is a disposition to tolerate the slave trade, notwithstanding any treaty stipulation in which, in the face of Christendom, the Emperor of Brazil may feel himself constrained to enter, why, gentlemen of the Society, it will be impossible to suppress it by all the means of any squadrons that may be employed upon the coast. But we have solved the great and interesting question as to the mode in which the slave trade ought to be suppressed. We have shown the most effectual and complete method by which there can be an end put to that abominable traffic, and that is

by Colonization. (Applause.) Three hundred and fifty miles of the Western Coast of Africa are now occupied by colonists sent out from this country, and for the entire extent of that coast there is not a single slave depot, not a solitary slave ever exported from any part of that three hundred and fifty miles to any portion of the world whatever; and all this is the result of the labors of the friends of this Society. (Applause.) And any man who will reflect will see that if there is a coast inhabited all along by persons interested in the suppression of the trade—by persons who have sympathy with the race, and who themselves have a knowledge of the afflictions which that race must suffer if carried into South America and sold into slavery, who, prompted by their own interests, are disposed to put an end to the slave trade—if they occupy the margin of the coast, the outlets of the coast, if they hold the door through which, if any slave comes out of Africa he must pass, is it possible for him to go away from Africa to America? Colonization, then, is the only certain, sure, and effectual remedy for the suppression of the slave trade; and if we could prevail—, I wish Her Majesty was present, as I find we are honored on this occasion with the presence of the President of the United States, (applause,) and I could address her and him, and persuade them to employ the two or three millions which I suppose are expended per annum in the attempt to suppress the slave trade by the three Powers,—if I could persuade Her Majesty and the Chief Magistrate of our glorious Republic (applause) to lessen the expense of keeping up those squadrons, and divert a portion of the money employed in maintaining them to the prosecution of the business of Colo-

nization, of extending settlements till the whole Western Coast of Africa was occupied by one continuous, uninterrupted line of colonies, there would be a vast saving of money, and what perhaps is not less important, a vast saving of human life. We all know the dangers of that inhospitable coast,—inhospitable, understand me, not in respect to the black race, for our colonists there have suffered less than the colonists of Jamestown and Plymouth Rock suffered during the first thirty years of their existence—but inhospitable to the white man's constitution, it being almost a grave to him. I would not withdraw, but diminish the squadrons, and appropriate the amount thus saved by the diminution to the prosecution of the scheme of Colonization. And if that could be done, as soon as the whole Western Coast of Africa should be lined with colonies, all mankind would exult in that

glorious termination they have all been sighing for and anxious to witness, and the complete suppression of that most odious of all human traffic. (Great applause.)

Gentlemen, I do not know how I have been drawn to say so much as I have done. It has been without any *malice prepense*, I assure you, for I came here not very well, intending but to say a few words. I feel very conscious that I have trespassed too much upon your time, and have prevented you hearing read, what the Secretary will now proceed to do, the report of the proceedings of the Society during the last year.

The honorable gentleman resumed his seat amidst great applause.

The Secretary then read an abstract of the Annual Report of the Society.

Annual Message of the President of Liberia.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:—

It is with the greatest pleasure that I again meet you in this new Session of the Legislature. The great purposes for which you have assembled, are first, for the redress of public grievances, and secondly, for making such laws as the general good may require,—therefore the labors in which you are about to engage are of the most important nature, and lie at the very foundation of the future welfare and happiness of the people of this Republic.

In the various and constantly changing avocations of an industrious and intelligent people, it may often become expedient, either to make new laws, or modify or repeal old ones—and for this the constant recurrence of our elections provides, by bringing from all parts of the Republic, legislators, who have learned from the people themselves, the practical operations of old laws, and the necessity of enacting new ones.

You, gentlemen, have come thus immediately from the people, and if you consider their demands, and consult their interests, as you doubtless do, with the blessings of Divine Providence—without

which no undertaking can prosper—you have little cause to fear either for your own honor or the prosperity of the government.

By our inestimable charter, in you are vested the conservation of the rights and interests of the whole people of this Republic. Whatever alteration in the laws the urgency of affairs, or the authority of the people can be conceived to justify, or render expedient—that authority is fully delegated to you; and your constituents look to you, as entrusted with their most sacred rights. I have every confidence that in general, they will cheerfully be governed by whatever your wisdom may ordain. And your zeal for the good of your fellow citizens, and your knowledge and experience in the affairs of the government, inspire, in me, the belief that your present meeting will be productive of lasting benefit to the whole people of our infant state.

According to the concise and comprehensive language of the constitution, it is incumbent on the Executive “to inform the Legislature, from time to time, of the condition of the Republic, and recommend any public measures for their adoption, which he may think expedient.” But before I

proceed directly to the discharge of this duty, permit me, gentlemen, to remark, that every revolving year brings with it new and just occasions for our mutual congratulations and thankfulness to that beneficent Being, who, in his goodness continues to favor us, as a people, with such distinguished mercies,—these should create in us devout feelings of gratitude and praise.

It affords me unspeakable satisfaction to be able to inform you that during the past year, our beloved country has been greatly favored and blessed. An unusual degree of health has been dispensed to its inhabitants;—in no previous year has greater attention been paid to agriculture; and the earth has rewarded the labors of the husbandman with abundant harvests;—the commercial operations of our merchants have been greatly extended. Indeed, the progress of general improvement, throughout the Republic, was never more encouraging than at the present time. Nothing of a very serious character has occurred to disturb the harmony of our citizens at home; or the friendly relations subsisting between this government and foreign powers, or the native tribes around us.

In the midst of these blessings, however, the government have not been altogether exempted from perplexing difficulties and embarrassments.

Some of the circumstances connected with these difficulties and embarrassments I shall recur to hereafter.

I would remark here, however, that we have no just reason to expect that our progress in national prosperity is to be uninterrupted by the evils incident to all governments. Nay, such evils are often wholesome and produce good results. The waters that stagnate, you know, corrupt. The storm that works the ocean, sometimes into a rage, renders it salutary. The rose is not without the thorn. Heaven has given us nothing unmixed.

Difficulties and embarrassments, in public affairs, frequently call forth great virtues and efforts, which would otherwise sleep in the gentle bosom of ease and quietness. They open resources which would be concealed under the inactivity of tranquil times. They arouse and enlighten the citizens. They produce a people of animation, energy, adventure, and greatness. If we consult history we shall find this to have been the case in all ages. Did not the Grecian republics prosper even amid continual warfare! Their prosperity, their power, their splendor grew from the all-animating spirit of war,—

Did not the cottages of shepherds rise into imperial Rome, the nursery of heroes—through the invigorating operation of unceasing wars? Trace back, if you please, the history of the United States of America, and see how those States flourished and grew strong under the difficulties which surrounded, and more than once, threatened the annihilation of some of them. But these very difficulties produced an exceedingly enterprising people, and hardy legions that have subsequently proved themselves equal to any emergency.

I do not wish to be understood, gentlemen, as desiring war—I pray God to deliver us, for ever, from such calamity—or difficulties or embarrassments of any kind, to incite the citizens of Liberia to greater exertion, and to call forth their latent talents and energy. There are some among us, I know, who tremble at every occurrence that in any degree threatens to interrupt the even course of our political affairs. They fear that it may put an inevitable stop to the further progress of the government, and ruin irretrievably our future happiness, and deprive us of those civil and religious blessings which the early veterans in the cause of freedom here, and ourselves have called forth from this once savage land. We may commend the anxiety of such men, however, without praising their judgment. It is true patriotism, boldly to front every difficulty;—and with a determined purpose overcome every obstacle which may oppose our progress; then we shall defend our natural and national rights, with dignity and success. With a firm trust in the Great Governor of the universe, and right on our side, we have nothing to fear.

Gentlemen, with all our quick perception of the existence of public evils, to which many years enjoyment of prosperity and freedom has made us peculiarly sensitive, it is not easy, in a survey of the condition of the Republic, to point to any thing which justly calls for the exercise of the first of your prescribed duties; nothing, certainly, which in any other age or country would be regarded as a “public grievance.”

Imperfections in our system of government, and in its operation, undoubtedly exist; as well as in every other work of human hands; but its guiding and fundamental principles of freedom, justice, and equality, are unchangeably right and true, and are firmly established, not only in our written codes, but in the universal consent and affections of the people. We can have no further controversy as to the great objects and aim of political organi-

zation, or the source of its power. The sovereignty of the people is with us, a familiar, practical truth; and the happiness of the people, the only legitimate end of all civil governments.

Their unlimited and unquestioned power, prompted by an ever active spirit of inquiry and reform; and directed in its exercise by an enlightened perception of their true interest, will be sure to interpose a remedy for public wrongs before they become gross or intolerable.

In a government like ours, peculiarly situated as we are, the necessity and demand for new laws will probably never cease. The advancing tide of civilization and improvement with its attendant complications of interests, and the changes of opinion which result from the lapse of time and the light of experience, will constantly require modification and amendments of our laws to meet the varying exigencies of our condition.

There rests, therefore, upon us the obligation to see that legislation is kept in practical and harmonious conformity with the broad principles of freedom upon which are based our much cherished institutions.

Gentlemen, I have the honor to inform you that since your last meeting the territorial limits of the government have been considerably extended. On the northwest—excepting about ten miles of sea coast—the political jurisdiction of the Republic extends to the entrance of the River She Bar. This jurisdiction—comprehending the notorious Gallinas—has been regularly and formally ceded to this government by the native proprietors. The native title to the soil of several of these tracts have been extinguished—the deeds for which will be laid before you—and negotiations are now pending for the extinction of the native title to the soil of the whole of them. And I apprehend no great difficulty in being able, soon, to bring these negotiations to a favorable termination. The principal difficulty hitherto has been the want of funds to meet the large advances demanded by the chiefs. I am happy to state that this embarrassment has been partially removed. By the Liberia Packet, in September last, the Secretary of the Treasury received, from Rev. Wm. McLain, Secretary and Treasurer of the American Colonization Society, an invoice of merchandise, amounting to three thousand eight hundred and thirty-four dollars, to aid this government in the purchase of territory. This assistance is very opportune, and places us under renewed obligations to the friends

of Liberia and of Africa, in the United States. No time shall be lost in applying this amount to the purpose for which it was granted. I beg also, to state here, that I have drawn on our good friend, S. Gurney, Esq., London, for 500*l* of his donation; which bill he writes me, will be honored.

The acquisition of the political jurisdiction over those territories is exceedingly important, in as much as it effectually abolishes the Slave Trade from this part of the African coast, and enables the government to extend a wholesome and beneficial influence over the tribes inhabiting them. And I am happy in being able to inform the Legislature that the influence of the government is already producing salutary results among the aborigines of this district. And not only these—there is evidently a great and important revolution commenced in the condition of our whole native population, which is now rapidly going forward; and only needs, on the part of the government, prompt and encouraging measures for promoting their civilization, to raise them speedily to respectability and usefulness.

This is a subject, in which I know, gentlemen, you are deeply interested and concerned. The citizens of Liberia have kept steadily in view the two great objects of African Colonization—and, I believe, the principal objects which prompted the philanthropists of America in establishing colonies upon this coast,—viz: the closing of the coast of Africa against the ravages of the Slave Trade; and the best means of introducing civilization and christianity among the barbarous tribes of this continent. How far we have succeeded in effecting the first, I leave the world to judge. Of the second, gentlemen, we have yet much to accomplish; and past success, in this great and important work, should incite the government to renewed exertion.

It is very evident that the natives are improving more rapidly at present than at any previous time. There are more instances of laborious industry among them every returning year. It used to be said the natives can never acquire the habit of labor. But facts abundantly disprove this opinion. There are now numerous instances among them of very laborious industry. Some of them not only provide an abundant supply of food for their families, by the labor of their own hands, but have a surplus of several hundred bushels of rice with which, and sundry articles of commerce they are in the habit of collecting, they procure their supply of foreign manufactures. And there can be

no question that the current is setting more strongly in favor of agriculture and other laborious pursuits now, than at any previous period. Notwithstanding these encouraging appearances, however, there is yet much to be accomplished before this people generally can reach the proper standard of rational and immortal beings.

According to the law of nations, this government holds jurisdiction over a territory, comprising at the lowest computation, over two hundred thousand of the aboriginal inhabitants, who are almost in total ignorance of God, his law, and the plan of salvation; and who are also to be taught nearly all the useful branches of human knowledge.

In this view of the subject—may we not ask ourselves, gentlemen, what do we owe them?—and what are our duties in reference to them, in a civil and religious light? This government has assumed the guardianship of these perishing thousands; and they have claims upon us of high importance to them, and to our own character as an enlightened, just, and christian people. In return for what they have yielded to us, they are undoubtedly entitled to expect that we will do all in our power to impart to them the blessings of civilization and religion. They are entitled as citizens of this government, for such they are, to justice in all our dealings with them, to education in the useful arts and sciences, and in the principles and duties of the christian religion. In a word they have a right to expect, and to receive from our civil and religious communities combined, that sort of education and training which will raise them, ultimately, to the enjoyment of all the blessings of civilization; the rights and privileges of freemen; and make them useful citizens of this Republic. This I conceive to be the precise object of the government. And if we fulfil not these duties, which grow naturally out of our connection with, and relation to them, we cannot avoid the imputations—which, by the way, have already, been falsely charged against us—of injustice, unkindness, unfaithfulness to them.

It cannot be denied that the work of civilization is no easy task, and is exceedingly slow in its progress. But when we look back in the pages of history five or six hundred years, and see what was then the state of the Anglo-Saxon race; and whence sprung the most polished and scientific nations of Europe, we find much to encourage us in our efforts to extend the blessings of civilization; and sufficient to convince the most skeptical of the practi-

cability of civilizing the barbarous tribes of this continent.

Gentlemen, these people sustain a peculiar relation to us, and must be civilized,—and the work is ours. They are not to share the fate of the innumerable tribes of North American Indians, which a few centuries since roamed fearlessly in their native forests; but have been swept into oblivion, and are with the generations before the flood—and of others not a trace remains but in tradition, or in the person of some solitary wanderer—the last of his tribe, who hovers like a ghost among the sepulchres of his fathers—a spark still faintly glimmering in the ashes of an extinguished race. But happily the circumstances growing out of our relation and connection with, the aborigines of this country, are altogether different, and cannot, possibly, in the nature of things produce such results. They are not only of the same nature, and of one blood with ourselves—but they are our brethren, our fellow citizens, and of the same race. And must be raised to a condition to partake with us in all the blessings we enjoy; to participate with us in all the affairs of the government; and to be in all respects on an equal footing with other citizens of this Republic. The best informed and more intelligent of our native population are fully sensible of the evils of their present state, and feel that a change in their situation has become necessary, and are strong in the conviction that we sincerely desire their welfare, and they are steadfastly looking to us to relieve them from their present degradation.

The chiefs of several tribes within our jurisdiction have recently expressed to me an earnest wish to have missionaries and schools established among their people, who they say, are anxious to receive instruction. And there is nothing now to prevent the sending of missionaries and the establishment of schools, except what results from the want of pecuniary means. I sincerely hope the time is not distant when this difficulty will be removed, and that the present generation may have lights kindled in all their borders; and that generations to come may be saved from the darkness and wretchedness of their fathers.

This object is truly worthy of the continued labors, and persevering efforts of the government. And I am exceedingly gratified to observe, that there seems to be a most remarkable reciprocity of feeling and union of sentiment on this subject, which plainly indicate that the hand of Heaven is in it—as no power short of this

could ever have produced such a state of things. This is for our encouragement, and it is encouragement enough to induce us to persevere. Indeed, in such circumstances we cannot relax our efforts.

Honor, justice, humanity, and all that make man respectable in the sight of God and men imperiously require us to go forward, in full faith till this work, so auspiciously commenced shall be accomplished.

My enthusiasm, gentlemen, on this subject, and I am not ashamed to acknowledge that I possess it, does not blind me to the difficulties and obstacles which are to be overcome; past experience impresses this on me. But I hold that these difficulties are not insurmountable, and if the government will persevere in its duty, the thing, which we so earnestly desire, will be accomplished.

The pecuniary embarrassments of the government, I am aware, present a serious obstacle to the carrying forward of the work of civilization as rapidly as we could wish. I am also aware that economy in our public expenditures is "the order of the day"—indeed the fashion of the time. This to a certain extent, and in reference to particular objects, is undoubtedly wise and proper. There is, however, a just and politic economy, the result of extended and liberal views; and there is also a false and spurious economy, the offspring of narrow views and little minds. The one is wholesome to the reputation, and to all the true interests of a nation. The other is hollow-hearted and mean, and disgraceful to a nation's character. But, gentlemen, I doubt not your discrimination in this matter; and I also feel that you agree with me as to the importance of the subject on which I have been speaking.—I, therefore, scarcely need invite your attention to its serious consideration, or impress upon you the necessity of adopting measures which will so increase the public finances as will enable you to spare an allowance sufficient, for the purposes and plans of the government, for the improvement of our native population.

I must also be permitted to remark, gentlemen, that it is absolutely essential to the success of our efforts, for the civilization of the natives, that the legislature speedily adopt measures to increase and preserve the reputation and influence of the government in the estimation of this part of our community, and secure for it full confidence and respect; without which your best concerted plans must fail.

You are not ignorant, gentlemen, of the attempts which have recently been made

by some designing, bad men, to create discord and jealousy among the natives, and to incite them to insubordination. And I regret to say, that in one or two instances, they succeeded too well; and at one time created no little concern for the preservation of the authority and influence of the government.

In reference to the natives, this government unquestionably, should be, in its nature kind and mild, but firm and absolute. Laws and regulations must be formed to meet their advancing state, and which would remove the perplexing and provoking differences which so extensively exist between various tribes.—Which evil, in itself, if not effectually cured, will hinder for many years, the progress of every effort which may be made for their benefit.

Another evil, perhaps equally necessary to be provided against, by proper laws and regulations is, their intercourse with unprincipled *civilized*, if I may employ the term, men, who visit them for the purposes of trade. Many of the natives complain, and justly too, that the morals of their youth are corrupted by bad foreigners,—of which we have sad proofs,—as well also as by some of our own people, who trade with them. This is a well known fact, and the cause of incalculable injury to the natives and seriously retards their civilization. As we would hope to promote their welfare, this evil must, in some way, by the wisdom of the Legislature, be removed. It can be done effectually in one way, and in one way only; and that is, as I recommended to the Legislature on a former occasion, "that the government interpose and regulate the manner of conducting trade with the natives."

I am fully sensible of the delicacy of this subject, in the view I am now taking of it, but its importance in order to the attainment of the object of the government, forbids that I should pass it unnoticed: or that the evil should longer continue. Some people are so sordid in their views and affections, that when you come in contact with their pecuniary interests, they lose sight of every other consideration, however high or important; and such doubtless will raise their voice against any measure, which in their opinion, may in any degree, restrict their trading operations. But I dare not be unfaithful to my trust, to my conscience, nor to my God.

I therefore earnestly recommend, that in future all trading establishments connected with the natives, shall be made in reference to the influence which these establishments are expected to exert over the natives—and

that they be made to bear upon every measure which may be put in operation for the civil, moral, and intellectual improvement of the natives.

Gentlemen, I have endeavored faithfully to spread before you, in as concise a manner as I could, the actual condition of a large and very interesting portion of our population.

I have stated, and have aimed to do it faithfully, their just claims upon the government. The plans and measures best adapted to satisfy these claims, have in part been suggested—others, in the course of your deliberations, will doubtless present themselves to you.

The work is now before you, and the scene it presents is certainly adapted to fill and to delight minds bent on doing good.

The view and contemplation of it by such minds, I am sure will never tire. Do good and communicate to all men as ye have opportunity, is a divine command. And every man of real benevolence finds his chief happiness in obeying this command. Therefore to do good and to communicate to those heathen tribes, whom God has placed under our special care, is unquestionably our indispensable duty—a duty than which, I can conceive of none more imperative upon the christian, the philanthropist, and the statesman.

It affords me much pleasure to be able to inform the Legislature that this government has happily succeeded in settling the difficulties which subsisted between Kings Dour-wee and Zio,—and in terminating the cruel war, which, for the last five years, has completely cut off all communication with the interior tribes of that section; and which has produced incalculable sufferings among the inhabitants of a large portion of the Grand and Little Bassa territories.

Kings Dour-wee and Zio have solemnly pledged themselves never again to make war one upon the other, under any circumstance whatever; and in case any dispute or misunderstanding should hereafter arise between them, it shall be referred to this government for adjustment;—whose decision shall be final. I have great pleasure in stating that King Peter Harris, of Grand Bassa, made himself particularly serviceable to the government in bringing about a reconciliation of the above parties. He was, indeed, unremitting in his exertions, and at one time was absent from his home, on a mission to them as an agent of this government, more than six months. We are also indebted to Kings Barguay and Salt-water of Little Bassa, for impor-

tant services rendered our Commissioners while employed in the above negotiations. Nor can I omit here to record my acknowledgments for valuable assistance rendered the government, in this delicate matter, by Hon. Stephen A. Benson, and Lewis K. Crocker, Esq.,—whose indefatigable exertions greatly facilitated the efforts of the government in speedily terminating the war and restoring tranquility to the country. I am gratified in being able to state that the expense incurred by the government, in settling this war, was partly met by the patriotic and liberal minded citizens of Grand Bassa County, by voluntary contributions. The balance was paid from the public Treasury—which amount you will find entered in the Treasurer's accounts.

I regret to have to inform you, gentlemen, that the same success has not attended similar efforts of the government in other quarters. In the latter part of June last, at the earnest solicitation of a number of the Chiefs, Veys, Golahs and Deys, I appointed a Commission, consisting of three gentlemen, to visit the Vey Country for the purpose of arranging and settling the disputes existing between the several parties occupying that territory,—and if possible, put an end to the war, which was then, and is still being vigorously prosecuted between a part of the Vey and Golah tribes. But I am sorry to say, after an absence of several weeks, the Commissioners returned without being able to accomplish all that was desired or anticipated. The causes of their failure you will find fully set forth in their report which will be laid before you. I beg, however, to recommend that further, and immediate efforts be made to settle those disputes and difficulties; and terminate this war.

Knowing as we do, what violent resentments and incurable animosities these records generally generate, and how they are apt to exasperate and inflame the contending parties, and prompt them to acts of the greatest cruelty,—you are called upon, and required, gentlemen, by indispensable obligations to Almighty God, and to your fellow citizens, to use all the means in your power, for stopping the further effusion of blood, and for averting the impending calamities that threaten the inhabitants of those territories.

A messenger is now here from the Chiefs of the Vey country soliciting the interposition of this Government in settling the disputes and wars, which are represented as producing great distress among the people. I beg, gentlemen, that you will give this subject early attention, that the messenger may be dispatched as

early as possible, with such communications as you may direct to be transmitted to the chiefs.

I have the honor herewith to lay before you, for your consideration a communication I received a few weeks since from the chiefs of Timbo, asking the protection of this government, and to be received within its jurisdiction by the annexation of the whole of their territory to the Republic,—and requesting that one Will Buckler—who, some years ago settled among them, but has since succeeded in collecting around him a large force, composed principally of strangers, and now threatens the extermination of the original inhabitants, and who has recently committed, with impunity, several cruel murders in the country—be moved from the territory.

I beg also to submit to your consideration the propriety of adopting measures to relieve the authorities and people of Grand Bassa from the annoyances of Fisherman Grando, who, by some means, has obtained an influence in that country—though himself a Pickaniny Cess man,—which he exerts improperly by creating difficulties and disturbances, sometimes of a very serious character among the people: which greatly interrupt friendly intercourse, and not a little retard the progress of civilization among the inhabitants of that district.

During the past year I had an interview with Grando, at his town, and explained to him the folly of his course, and the pernicious effects of his conduct, not only upon his own people, but upon the happiness and prosperity of the people of the whole country. I assured him that the government could not longer tolerate such conduct; and, unless he changed his course, legal proceedings would be instituted against him. To all of which he listened attentively:—and, with seeming penitence, readily admitted the error of his course, and the wrongs he had been guilty of, and promised never again to interrupt the peace and harmony of the people.

I had scarcely left the country, however, before his evil genius got the better of him; and he has since been as mischievous as ever—and has recently been guilty of sundry gross infractions of the law, and of using threats against the local authorities of Grand Bassa County.

This man Grando has given the government more trouble decidedly, than any other headman, or chief within the limits of the Republic. He has never yet been made properly to atone for the murder of

Governor Finley, and rather thinks himself above the laws—but the time has fully arrived that he be taught his obligations to the government; and convinced of the majesty of the laws.

Gentlemen, in connection with this subject, and as a means of counteracting Grando's baneful influence, and checking his bad practices, I would suggest that the Legislature authorise the establishment of a settlement at the Cove, near his town—which will bring him under the immediate eye and control of the authorities, and which will also have a good effect upon his people by bringing them more closely in contact with civilized habits.—There are other considerations, gentlemen, of a commercial nature, which seem to favor the establishment of a settlement at that place. Its commercial advantages, as a convenient landing place especially, are generally admitted; and the idea of forming a settlement there to secure these, is by no means new. And I think no difficulty need be apprehended in carrying out the measure proposed. Indeed many of the citizens of Edina, Bassa Cove, and Bexley, have expressed to me a desire to locate there, and will do so immediately provided the government will make them small grants of land, and extend to them certain assistance specified in a communication addressed to me on this subject—which I have the honor herewith to lay before you—and which I beg to recommend to your favorable consideration.

Gentlemen, during your recess I have used my best endeavors for the preservation of harmony and friendly relations with all nations, by encouraging the intercourse of foreigners—without distinction of country—and by extending to them every facility in my power for conducting trade with the citizens of this Republic:—and it would have been a source of much gratification to me, if the conduct of all those traders had been such as to enable me to assure you that, on their part, a similar desire existed to maintain a good understanding with the government.—Such, however, in every instance, has not been the case;—and I am pained to have to inform the Legislature that unworthy attempts have been made by one or two of these traders to alienate the affections of certain native tribes within the jurisdiction of this Republic—to induce them to disavow their obligations to this government—and to incite them to insubordination; and indeed, encourage them to actual hostilities. Means were adopted, however, as far as possible, to counteract these pernicious influences—to preserve the attach-

ment of the natives—and to maintain the influence and authority of the government over them. But, gentlemen, to obviate the consequences of a repetition of such practices, the passage of a law providing adequate punishment for such offences may be necessary.

I am also sorry to have to say that some difficulties have arisen in regard to the operation of the law of the Republic regulating Navigation, Commerce, and Revenue.

One Mr. David Murray, the agent of Messrs. Laurie Hamilton & Co., London, a few months since landed a quantity of merchandise at certain points, on our coast, in direct violation of said law; at the same time informing the inhabitants that he had received express instructions from his employers not to acknowledge the authority of the Liberian government over said points of territory, and that the government, or its officers, if they thought proper to assume the responsibility, might seize his vessel and the goods thus landed.

Upon this information from the officers of the revenue—who understanding the policy of the government, and anxious themselves to avoid any collision with British merchants by using compulsory measures to compel obedience to the laws, communicated the facts to the Treasury Department, and asked to be instructed as to the course they should pursue—I addressed a note to Captain Murray stating to him my earnest desire to avoid the necessity of seizing his property; and calling his attention to an interview I had had with him, in the early part of the year, on the subject of the jurisdiction of this government, &c.

At which time he assured me that in future he would respect the laws of the Republic, and would give no further cause of complaint. In reply to which, I received from Captain Murray on the 23d of October the following:

“Sir: In answer to your letter of the 3d inst, I beg to say that I am instructed by Messrs. Laurie Hamilton & Co., not to pay any duties on goods to be landed on the Kroo coast, they having laid their claim to exemption therefrom before Viscount Palmerston, and from a copy of a letter received by them bearing the date 2d July, 1850, Commodore Fanshawe had been instructed to institute enquiries into the matter, and he may be expected up in all this month for that purpose.”

It had already been intimated to me that representations had been made to Her Majesty's Government respecting the exercise of jurisdiction, by this government, over certain territories on our leeward

coast, and that the Liberian authorities, in said communications, were accused of imposing unreasonable and unjust restrictions upon British commerce; and that Commodore Fanshawe would probably visit Liberia soon to ascertain the facts in relation to these representations. In view of this and other considerations, and especially to convince British merchants of our desire to cultivate and maintain a good understanding with them—I informed Captain Murray that compulsory measures would not be resorted to until I had had the honor of an interview with the Commodore; in the mean time, the government would hold him responsible for the duties accruing on all goods which he might land within its jurisdiction: and that it would not be difficult for me to prove, in the most convincing manner, to Commodore Fanshawe, as well by solid reasons, as by the authority of the best authors, who have written on the law of nations: and the judgment of civilized states in general—the right of this government to exercise sovereignty over the territory in question.

Upon what grounds Messrs. Laurie Hamilton & Co., claim exemption from paying duties on goods landed on what they term the Kroo coast, or at any point within this Republic, I am not fully informed. With respect to the said Kroo Coast, Captain Murray is well aware that that territory is within the jurisdiction of this Republic—that the right of soil and the political jurisdiction over it were obtained for a just and valuable consideration, and that it is held by titles as fair and unequivocal as any human property can be held; and that the aboriginal inhabitants, of that territory voluntarily recognized their allegiance to this government. I am aware that attempts have been made there, as well as at other points within our jurisdiction, to induce the native chiefs to disavow their formal and solemn conventions with this government—and to accuse the Liberian authorities of misrepresentation and fraud in treating with them for lands.

But I thank God, as far as I know, at our hands, gentlemen, the natives have no just cause of complaint. Would that all with whom they have had to do could say as much. But ah! how solemn the reflection, that on the great day of retribution, what thousands of these poor benighted heathen will appear at the bar of judgment to arraign those, who would attach to the Liberian Authorities frauds, of which they themselves have been guilty. But I entertain the hope and belief that the people of Liberia will then appear in the

whiteness of innocence—and that they will not only be free from all accusations of injustice to these their unfortunate and degraded brethren, but that the testimonials of their acts of justice, kindness, and benevolence towards them will plead the cause of their uprightness in all their dealings with them, as it is now authenticated by records upon earth.

On the 11th ultimo, I received a dispatch from Commodore Fanshawe, informing me that he had been directed by his government to visit Liberia for the purpose of conferring with the authorities respecting the complaints which have been made by British merchants, who occupy trading establishments on the coast of Liberia; but in consequence of circumstances of considerable importance on the southern part of his command, he could not at an early period visit Monrovia in person—but to avoid delay he had deputed Commander Patten, the senior officer of the Division of Her Majesty's cruisers on the north coast, to confer with this government on these matters.

Under cover, from Commodore Fanshawe, I received the same day a dispatch from the Right Honorable Viscount Palmerston, Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, calling the attention of this government to the said complaints of British merchants engaged in trade to the Coast of Africa, who represent that Regulations have been established by this government, the tendency and effect of which is greatly to obstruct and cripple the commercial operations of British merchants.

His Lordship has been pleased to enumerate in said dispatch the principal complaints, which have been addressed to Her Majesty's Government by British merchants engaged in trade on the Liberian coast. Some of these complaints are founded upon certain provisions of the law of the Republic, regulating Navigation, Commerce, and Revenue—the tendency and effect of which, they say, greatly obstruct and cripple the commercial operations of British subjects.

Others are mere fabrications—vile accusations without the slightest shadow of truth to sustain them—charging the government with adopting measures and restrictions, which I may confidently say never existed, except in the imagination of some of the servants whom these merchants have employed on the Liberian coast, who, doubtless, have been making, from time to time, to their employers, these gross misrepresentations.

1st. Of the Navigation, Commerce, and

Revenue law, passed December 26th, 1849, they complain that no foreign vessel is allowed to unload at any ports except Monrovia, Marshall, Grand Bassa, and Sinoe—that the import duties to be levied under said Act are in many cases excessive, in regard to some articles amounting to 30 per cent.; and that those duties are levied, not on the cost price merely, but on the value realized by the actual sale of the goods; that no goods shall be admitted without the production of a declaration containing minute details not usually required in any other country, as to their origin, their destination, and their nature; and that although the 17th section of the 4th article of said law authorizes the Collector of Customs to relax the stringent provisions of the 2d section, in regard to the four ports of entry, by allowing him to grant official permits to land goods at Factories owned by citizens of Liberia on any part of the Liberian coast; this facility is not afforded to British subjects, and that thus an advantage is given to Liberian citizens, which is unjustly and injuriously withheld from British subjects.

These, gentlemen, will of course claim your attention, and I doubt not but that you will give them serious consideration, and will willingly remove every restriction which either unjustly or unnecessarily obstructs the commercial intercourse of British, or the merchants of any other country.

2ndly. It is represented, by these said merchants, to Her Majesty's Government—that the Liberian Government exercises sovereignty over territory fraudulently obtained from the native proprietors—that it designates the aboriginal inhabitants of the coast as aliens, and endeavors to prevent British subjects from transacting business with them, except through the medium of citizens of Liberia—meaning, I suppose, those who immigrated from the United States;—that it is required that a license should be taken for each trading station at a cost of 270l;—That the Liberian authorities monopolize the market for two days, in order to get the advantage of whatever demand may happen to exist for Tobacco, Gun-powder, Muskets, Crockery, Salt, Rum and Soap;—that all purchases of land or houses made by foreigners are ordered to be null and void;—and that American traders ridicule the regulations and restrictions of the Liberians, and tell them—British traders—plainly, that if they are driven to abandon the trade, they will at once take it up.

Is it not astonishing that men in their senses should make such representations,

so totally void of truth, to Her Majesty's Government?

Captain Patten, of Her Majesty's Brig Hound, arrived here on the 18th ultimo, and entered immediately upon the investigation of the various complaints of Messrs. Laurie Hamilton & Co., London, who appear to be the principal complainants, and who certainly have indulged unjust and unwarrantable charges and accusations against the Liberian Authorities.

It is possible, indeed I will not doubt, that those gentlemen, acting upon statements made to them by their agent, believed that they were making correct and truthful representations to Her Majesty's Government. It is to be regretted, however, that they so readily gave credence to such statements—without, apparently, giving themselves the least trouble to ascertain the real facts of the case.

Full explanations of the several items of complaints were furnished to Captain Patten; and every facility afforded to enable him to examine thoroughly the invidious charges and imputations that have been preferred and insinuated against the Government and People of Liberia. No one could be more particular and minute in the investigation of the charges and complaints referred to, than was Captain Patten.—And I have great satisfaction in being able to inform the Legislature, that he expressed himself fully satisfied and convinced that gross misrepresentations have been made to Her Majesty's Government, in which great injustice has been done the Authorities and people of this Republic; and distinctly condemned the course of Captain Murray in resisting the laws of this Government.

Captain Patten, however, without naming any particular provision of the law regulating Navigation, Commerce, and Revenue, intimated a wish that the Legislature would reconsider some of the sections of said law, which he considered rather restrictive, and would extend to British traders every possible facility for conducting business with the citizens of the Republic.

I assured him that the Government and people of Liberia entertained the most friendly feelings towards British subjects; and that the Legislature would not hesitate to rescind or amend any existing regulation—which may be done without seriously prejudicing the interests of the Government—that can in any respect obstruct or cripple British commerce. The various correspondence on the subject of the complaints referred to above, will be laid before you.

Gentlemen, permit me to remark here,

that it is the duty on articles of merchandise specified in an Act entitled "An Act to raise a Revenue," the sale of which the Government monopolizes, that foreigners consider excessive; I beg, therefore, particularly to recommend that said Act be wholly repealed, and that you adopt other measures for supplying an adequate Revenue.

With respect to trading establishments along our coast, whether owned by citizens or foreigners, I am still of opinion that a license should be obtained from the Government, for which a reasonable and liberal sum shall be paid, to be applied exclusively to the promotion of civilization and education among the aboriginal inhabitants.

I beg also to recommend that the amount realized from the sale of licenses under the 1st and 3d sections of the 8th Article of the Navigation, Commerce, and Revenue law, be granted to the several corporations for the improvements of streets, &c., in their respective townships.

Gentlemen, in view of the primary importance of providing every facility for carrying the laws into prompt and faithful execution, and to render the administration of justice as convenient to the people as may consist with their present circumstances—I cannot omit, once more, to recommend to your serious consideration the Judiciary system of the Republic. No branch of our political organization is more interesting than this to the public happiness; and to none can those improvements which have been suggested by experience be more beneficially applied.

The compilation of the laws of the Republic, as authorized at your last session, I regret to say, has not been accomplished to the extent of your wishes. I ask the appointment of a committee of the legislature to examine the work, as far as it is gone, and to report upon its correctness, and the circumstances which have delayed its completion.

The importance of agriculture, as an efficient contributory to the welfare and prosperity of the human family, and especially of the people of Liberia, is so fully recognized and understood, that I deem it quite unnecessary for me to urge upon you, at any length, its claims to all the aid and encouragement it may be in your power to give to every well directed effort for its improvement. It cannot be doubted that the cultivation of the earth, with other branches of rural economy, supply the vital principle—the very life blood—to every other department of human industry.

Among the most successful of the vari-

ous measures adopted, in other countries, to give impulse to agricultural improvements, are agricultural societies—and I could wish to see such societies established in every part of this Republic.

But, in my opinion, a central agricultural association is at present particularly needed. One that would be able to extend its beneficial influences so generally as to awaken and keep alive throughout the country an active interest in its proceedings. Such an association would certainly deserve, in a liberal degree, your countenance and aid.

Many of you, gentlemen, are from agricultural districts, and are entitled, far better than myself, to interpret the wishes of those engaged in agricultural pursuits; therefore, on the present occasion, I have only to say, that whatever measures you may adopt for advancing the interests of agriculture shall have my ready and cheerful concurrence.

With respect to common schools, and the importance of extending the means of education—I feel that I cannot do better than to invite your attention to what I had the honor of communicating to the Legislature, on this subject, at its last session. I am quite sensible of the feeling of the legislature with regard to the extension of the facilities of education; and I exceedingly regret, gentlemen, the pecuniary disability which still exists; and which alone, I am sure, prevents your doing all that you desire to do for the promotion of useful knowledge. It is, however, a source of much gratification to know that our friends abroad—especially in the United States—in this respect, are interested in our behalf. Besides the valuable assistance we are receiving, in the education of the youth of this Republic, from various missionary societies in the United States: you are doubtless aware, gentlemen, that an association has been formed in Boston, United States, and has been chartered by the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts, for the purpose of receiving and managing the funds, and the general scope and plan of a college in Liberia. A member of the corporation in a letter to me dated June last, says: "We shall soon need a free communication of your views on this subject, of education, on all points that may occur to you.

It is obvious that a charter from your government will be needed for the proposed college, with suitable ground for such buildings as may be required, and such patronage and aid towards the erection of buildings as the government may be able to bestow. We shall of course do nothing

more than collect and invest funds, until we receive a communication of your mind, on the subject. Whether the instructors shall be appointed by our Board of Trustees, with the concurrent approval of your government, or by the latter alone; or by the corporation to be chartered in Liberia—are questions which you will consider and favor us with your minds." In reply to this communication I have assured the gentleman that every facility that this government can afford for carrying out the important objects of his board, will readily be granted; I, at the same time, intimated to him the embarrassed state of our public finances, and that but little, if any, pecuniary assistance could, at present, be rendered by this government; but that I would call the attention of the Legislature to the subject, and communicate to him the result of your deliberation. I therefore ask an expression of the Legislature on the points, suggested above, for transmission to the Board of Trustees.

The experience of another year has but strengthened the conviction entertained and expressed in my address to the Legislature at its last session; that our present militia system was rapidly tending to utter disorganization. It is with much regret that I feel obliged to say, that in my opinion all hope of reviving or sustaining it in its present form may as well be abandoned at once. It is evident that circumstances demand its entire reorganization upon other principles and with essentially different features. My own sense of the importance of establishing, cherishing, and supporting a strong and efficient militia force, is undiminished—not, however, that I advocate war, to this my feelings are decidedly averse; and it is in view of this, that I advocate the embodying of a militia. Surrounded as we are, gentlemen, by heathen tribes whose ruling passion is war; I look upon the military organization of this government as the most efficient anti-war measure that can possibly be adopted. But how to organize such a system, as will answer the ends contemplated, in the present state of popular feeling on the subject, is to me a problem of difficult solution. I must confess, gentlemen, my own inability to suggest a plan that is satisfactory to myself, or that I would take the responsibility in offering to your consideration. I recommend the subject to your attention, and pledge my ready concurrence in the adoption of any system that shall give the promise of being an improvement upon the present one.

Gentlemen, I have the honor to inform you that your resolution, of the 24th December last, authorizing the removal of the cannon from Central Fort to Fort Norris Battery, has been carried into effect; as yet, however, these cannon have not been mounted. The carriages are being prepared, and it is hoped to have them in a short time ready for use. I regret very much that we were not able to have the carriages constructed of more durable materials, as cast iron for instance, which would relieve the government of the almost annual expense of supplying new ones, or keeping wooden ones which rapidly decay, exposed as they necessarily are to the weather, in repair. I hope that the Legislature will, as soon as it may find it convenient, to do so, order iron carriages for all our stationary cannon.

In this connection I beg to call your attention to the dilapidated condition of nearly all the gun carriages on our frontier settlements

Hitherto, the citizens of those settlements, with the exception of a very little aid, a year or two ago, from the government, have met the expense of the repairs of those carriages. But for some time, feeling themselves in no danger, they have neglected the repairs, and now look to the government to relieve them from this tax.

I scarcely need remind you, gentlemen, that the fiscal affairs of the government will demand your serious attention. In the early part of the year the most flattering anticipations were indulged of relieving the government from its pecuniary embarrassments. No one I believe entertained a doubt on the subject: and I fondly cherished the hope of being able, at this session of the Legislature, to congratulate you on the efficiency of your present revenue system. But, gentlemen, by reference to the Treasurer's accounts, you will observe that there still remains a balance against the government of \$36,000: of which amount, about two thirds are due to foreigners. I sincerely hope that the Legislature will adopt measures that will enable the Secretary to discharge speedily these claims. Necessarily a great proportion of the public resources is derived from duties on imports, and, as you are already aware, various circumstances, which were impossible to foresee and pro-

vide against, have concurred, during the year, to embarrass the officers of the customs, in collecting the tariff dues; and in some instances large quantities of merchandise have been landed on the Liberia coast, upon which the duties could not be secured, and of consequence, produced a serious deficiency in the receipts anticipated from that source.

The Secretary of the Treasury has been directed to lay before you, at an early day, an estimate of the appropriations necessary for the ensuing year: and also accounts, in detail, of the receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending 30th September last. The following is a concise statement of the accounts the Secretary will lay before you, viz:

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In conformity with a resolution of the Legislature adopted the 28th of December last, authorizing the appointment of auditors of public accounts, &c., &c.—I appointed Messrs. Warner and Hicks to that duty. They have been laboriously engaged for some months, in examining the vouchers and accounts of all transactions at the Treasury Department, since the new organization; and they will have ready in a few days, to be laid before you a full report of their doings.

There are other matters, gentlemen, that deserve consideration, and to which I shall take occasion, during your present meeting, to invite your attention, by special communication.

Gentlemen, I now commend you to the source of all wisdom and knowledge; and I pray that God will guide and direct all your deliberations to His praise, and to the happiness and prosperity of the people of this Republic, and of Africa in general. Feeling, as I most certainly do, that you will avoid all hasty, and ill-considered projects; and that you will avail yourselves of the current experience of the times; and that that experience will not suffer delay, in its application, in consequence of any obstinacy in the exercise of delegated power—I beg to assure you that your labors, to promote the general good, will receive from me the most prompt and decided co-operation.

J. J. ROBERTS.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Monrovia, December 3d, 1850.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of February to the 20th of March, 1851.

MAINE.

Bath—From the members of the
"Auxiliary Colonization Soc.

of Bath," \$79; S. G. Clark,
\$5, G. F. Patten, \$4, by Free-
man Clark, Esq., Treasurer..

88 00

VERMONT.

Middlebury—Hon. Wm. Nash,
(with \$20 heretofore paid, to
constitute himself a life mem-
ber of the Am. Col. Soc.) by
Daniel Baldwin, Esq..... 10 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

By Rev. G. M. Pratt:—
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[No. 5.

The Black Race:

Some reflections on its position and destiny, as connected with our American dispensation. A discourse delivered before the Kentucky Colonization Society, at Frankfort, on the 6th of February, 1851, by Robert J. Breckinridge

ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Colonization Society of the State of Kentucky: It is now just twenty years since I was required to deliver a discourse, in this place, upon the same subject which is to occupy our attention at present, and on the invitation of the same society whose annual meeting we now celebrate. That occasion, like this, had been preceded by a great agitation in the public mind, upon topics of vast importance, connected with the position and destiny of the black race in this country, and therefore connected, more or less, with the question of their colonization. In that agitation, as in the one through which this state has very lately passed, it was my lot to hold and advocate opinions which did not commend themselves to a majority of the people. Now, as then, having proved myself faithful to my convictions, I shall prove myself faithful to the commonwealth. It is for the whole people to lay the great principles of the social state: it is for the smaller number to acquiesce: it is for all together to work out harmoniously the common destiny, upon the established principles of the government, and it is for all to commit to an overruling Providence, the accomplishment, in his own

good way, and his own accepted time, of his own great designs—ready alike to obey his call, or be still at his command.

From a period still more remote than that I have just stated, this society has stood by its great work, and borne, from year to year, its faithful testimony. Perhaps no series of public discourses can be found, proceeding from a succession of abler men, or replete with more profound instruction, than those which have been delivered here, during the last twenty-three years.—The changes of that long period have been very great and most affecting, and they admonish us in a way to which we ought to give heed. But the principles of our great cause cannot change, and the spirit which prompts our devotion to it ought to survive all changes. The spirit of a wise and earnest philanthropy, laboring upon principles which it would seem impossible for a good man to disapprove—to accomplish objects at once beneficent and immense—and to accomplish them by means which great experience has shown to be effectual in themselves, and free from all just objection. The course of remark which I propose to myself on this occasion will, I trust, suggest to you some

additional considerations supporting this broad view of the subject, and illustrating the greatness and the goodness of the cause of African colonization.

The unity of the human race must be considered a fundamental and an accepted truth. Every department of knowledge has been searched for evidence, and all respond with a uniform testimony. The physical structure, constitution, and habits of the race—the mode in which it is produced, in which it exists, in which it perishes—every thing that touches its mere animal existence, demonstrates the absolute certainty of its unity—so that no other generalization of physiology is more clear and more sure. Rising one step, to the highest manifestation of man's physical organization—his use of language and the power of connected speech—the most profound survey of this most complex and tedious part of knowledge, conducts the enquirer to no conclusion more indubitable than that there is a common origin, a common organization, a common nature, underlying and running through this endless variety of a common power, peculiar to the race and to it alone.—Thus a second science—philology—has borne its marvelous testimony. Rising one more step, and passing more completely into a higher region, we find the rational and moral nature of men of every age and kindred, absolutely the same. Those great faculties by which man alone—and yet by which every man—perceives that there is in things that distinction which we call true and false, and that other distinction which we call good and evil; upon which distinctions and which faculties rests at last the moral and the intellectual destiny of the entire race; belonging to us as men, without which we

are not men, with which we are the head of the visible creation of God. So has a third science—the science which treats of the whole moral constitution of man, embracing in its wide scope many subordinate sciences—delivered its testimony. If we rise another step, and survey man as he is gathered into families, and tribes, and nations, with an endless variety of development, we still behold the broad foundations of a common nature reposing under all—the living proofs of a common origin struggling through all—the grand principles of a common being ruling in the midst of all. So a fourth, and the youngest of the sciences—ethnology—brings her tribute. And now, from this lofty summit, survey the whole track of ages. In their length and in their breadth, scrutinize the recorded annals of mankind. There is not one page on which one fact is written—which favors the historical idea of a diversity of nature or origin—while the whole scope of human story involves, assumes, and proclaims, as the first and grandest historic truth, the absolute unity of the race. And then, mounting from earth to heaven, ask God—the God of truth—and He will tell you, that the foundation truth of all his work of creation and of providence, is the sublime certainty that our race was created, in his own image, and of one blood; and thereupon, when they had fallen, he offered to them a common salvation, through his only begotten Son, made manifest in their common nature!

Most pregnant and most practical, is this great truth. A common origin and a common nature must, in common circumstances, produce a common development and a common destiny. That the development and the destiny of every por-

tion of our race have not been in all respects similar, is therefore to be attributed to the diverse circumstances which have attended the career of the different parts of it. There was in all the same original capacity to be elevated with the highest—the same original liability to be sunken with the lowest. A long course of fortunate events may develop a condition of greatness and glory, while a long course of misfortune may produce a terrible degradation. But the loftiest has no guarantee against decay, and the lowest are still capable of being redeemed.—Dangers common to humanity forever impend over us, and glories forever beckon us to arise from the dust. A bond of common brotherhood unites every portion of the race; it is felt the most keenly by those who are the most exalted; and, even in the most abject, its weak pulsations still live to attest the depth of the truth, that our race is one. It is in the life and doctrine of Jesus Christ that this profound instinct of human nature finds itself exalted into one of the grandest truths of religion, and invested with the peculiar sanction of heaven. In him, the conception of this universal brotherhood, which nature teaches—and all knowledge fortifies—becomes a precious living truth.

The reality of immense diversities in the condition, development, character, and destiny of different portions of our race, must be accepted as a truth, even more obvious than its unity. Those diversities seem to extend to every thing that is consistent with the idea of that unity. Nothing but that impassable barrier, is proof against the force and variety of their manifestations. They have had their origin at a very early period of the existence of the

race. The most powerful causes, physical, social, and moral, have conspired to produce and to perpetuate them. We cannot hesitate to pronounce these causes, in many respects constant, and their effects established. And these effects become causes themselves, of many subsequent events in the fate of nations, and produce consequences the most momentous and enduring. It is easy to comprehend that a race originally one, must have passed through circumstances very different as to different portions of it, and that these circumstances, whatever they may have been, must have operated with a constant and immense force, to produce such differences in their physical and moral condition as we find exhibited all over the earth. And it is not more difficult to perceive, that these differences, when established, become the fruitful source of other, and, if possible, still more important consequences. It is not, perhaps, so obvious, yet it is not less true, that all these diversities would, under similar circumstances, be reproduced, even if we could now obliterate them all, and that, therefore, the only part of wisdom is to accept them as they are, and make all our efforts to ameliorate the condition of the human race proceed on this unquestionable truth. We need not doubt that in the course of human progress, and under the divine administration of a gracious Providence, all these things will turn to the furtherance of what is good; and that in the grand consummation of all that progress and all that providence, every portion of our race will be assigned to that portion of our earth, and led to that destiny, which are the best and the highest for it. It is thus that the diversity, as well as the unity of the race, becomes a most fruitful

truth; and the efforts of the most advanced portion of it, for the benefit of the most sunken—America for Africa—precisely in the mode which recognizes at once, that we are one, and yet that we are different—is the true and the complete solution of the vast problem, and of our duty under it. It remains for us to do that duty, in all its fullness.

The course which has been run by those great classes of our race into which the learned, with more or less accuracy, have divided it, and the achievements and the fate of nations, composed of one or other of them, may be considered the inevitable result and exponent of those peculiar circumstances which took them, one after another, out of the great common brotherhood, and made them what they were. The strong, the active, and the sagacious—the brave, the earnest, and the wise—whatever made them thus—were thus made as the condition of their triumph; and being thus made, their triumph over the timid, the weak, and the ignorant—whatever made them timid, weak and ignorant—was just as sure, from the beginning, as it is this day. In the struggle of nations—without the marvelous and unusual interpositions of God—the race is to the swift, and the battle is to the strong. And that all the more certainly in a state of being, where God's curse is upon man, and upon the earth, and upon all its products; and the sweat of the brow and the sweat of the brains are the only remedies in a case where the principle of population is boundless in its power, and the production of bread lies in comparatively narrow limits. Then follows the process of fructifying the earth with human blood. The end of that is, confusion and sorrow, ruin and despair—the shadow of

death—and the sum of all, endless slavery!

National independence, viewed from the summit on which we stand, may strike the beholder as a thing easily won and kept. The nations have found it much otherwise. Far the larger part of the history of mankind is a record of the subjugation of races and states, successively, by each other. And probably the independence which we prize so highly could not be maintained for a single day, if the tyrants of the earth were able to subvert it. It is good for us to bear in mind—and it may quell many an evil passion—that the abiding condition of our national independence, is, to maintain a strength equal to that of all our enemies united. So, too, from the lofty eminence on which we are placed, personal freedom may appear to us the simplest and the surest result of every proper social organization. The human race has not found it so. It has desired to be free—it has deserved to be free—it has struggled to be free; nay, to be free has been the object of its most fixed desire, of its highest desert, of its fiercest struggles. But yet it has not been free. To preserve a perfect equality of rights, and to preserve those rights perfectly—which are the two conditions of civil liberty—and at the same time to recognize and maintain that inequality of condition, which is the inevitable result of the progress which liberty itself begets—this is the grand problem which the nations, after so many ages, have not yet solved, and, therefore, are not yet free. To preserve our national independence—to secure our personal liberty—to advance in the career of civilization—this is what we are doing. But we should bear in mind, how many have tried and how

few have succeeded in the same career how long, how peculiar, and how fortunate was our previous training, both personal and national, for these great attempts; and how serious are the dangers which still threaten us.

Not a few of these dangers connect themselves with that black race about which this society concerns itself, in a qualified manner—for a portion of which it is endeavoring to establish a national and a free existence on another continent; the servitude of another portion of which, in our own country, makes so conspicuous an element of our social state; and the degraded condition of the third, and larger portion of which, scattered over immense portions of the earth's surface—either in slavery or in the first stages of social existence—presents such a deplorable feature of our common humanity. An immense race, embracing an eighth part of the human family—a race doomed, through far the greater part of recorded time, to general degradation and personal servitude, long outcast from the family of man and from the great common brotherhood. Now in this grand era of the world, its destiny is bound fast to ours, and, in some sense, is to be solved with it. The feeble parasite has found, at last, a cliff of adamant, to which it may cling. Can the Anglo-American bear through in triumph, not his own destiny only, but that of the black race also? It is a notable question, and a notable conjunction of many acts of God and man has brought it about.

The topics, into the bosom of which the preceding deduction has fairly brought us, are far too great and numerous to be treated fully on an occasion like this. I shall, therefore, content myself with noticing, generally, such only as are of spe-

cial interest at the present moment, and as bear more or less directly on the designs of this society. I have to regret that exact statements on those points, touching which statistical facts are of great value, are at present impossible, in consequence of the returns of the national census taken during the past year, not having been, as yet, digested and published. It is of necessity, therefore, that the principles discussed, and the facts involved, must be stated, generally, though I am sensible that this must detract from any value these remarks might be supposed to possess.

The negro race was brought to this continent at a period almost as early as the white, and continued to be brought here, legally, for a period of nearly two hundred years, and clandestinely for years after their importation was prohibited. At the adoption of the declaration of American independence all the thirteen colonies tolerated negro slavery. At that era, the African slave-trade was in full operation, and no civilized nation condemned it, while most of them participated in it. Of the thirteen states which formed the old confederacy, and all of which tolerated slavery, six continue to tolerate it, and seven have abolished it. Of the eighteen states admitted into the union since the adoption of the federal constitution, nine are free states and nine are slave states. Of the present thirty-one states composing the union, fifteen are slave states and sixteen are free states. Of the seven original states which abolished slavery, each one did it of its own accord, and by its own act. Of the nine free and nine slave states admitted into the union, each one was so admitted by act of congress, composed of senators and representatives elected from

all the states in the union, at the respective periods of their admission. In the mean time, the foreign slave-trade was abolished by act of congress, above forty years ago, and as soon as the federal constitution permitted it to be done.—During this period of seventy-five years, counting from 1776, almost the entire class of free blacks in the United States has come into existence, having been created by voluntary manumission, in the slave states, and by general manumission, by public authority, in those states that abolished slavery. It is probable that the greater portion were set free voluntarily in those states which still tolerate slavery, as considerably the larger portion of the free negroes in the United States have always resided in those states. The entire colored population of the United States may be estimated at about one-tenth part of the absolute population—the free portion of the negro population at about one-fifth part of that race, and about one fiftieth part of the whole population. It is probable that above three-fifths of the entire population of the nation live in the free states, and the remaining two-fifths, or somewhat less, in the slave states; and that the slaves constitute not far from one-fourth part of the entire population of the slave states. I repeat that these estimates, made in advance of the returns of the census of 1850, may not prove exact, though probably not far wrong. A remaining fact of great significance, belonging to the period I am running over, is the attempt, by means of African colonization, to plant the germ of a real nationality in the bosom of this black race—an attempt now persisted in with great tenacity, and much success for above thirty years.

This comprehensive statement exhibits the position of this great question of the black race, as it touches our American dispensation, at two eras, seventy-five years apart, and also the movement of it during that long period. It leaves no doubt of the reality, and the tendency of an immense progress highly favorable to that race—yet faithful to the high destiny of the country itself—and to the public obligations, in the faithful observance of which, that glorious destiny is involved. The slave states have permitted their citizens to manumit many thousands of slaves; and in this manner many millions of dollars have been given up by masters, through motives of humanity alone. Seven states which once tolerated slavery have abolished it, by the unquestionable exercise of their sovereign power. Congress has admitted into the union more states than originally composed it, leaving to each, at and after its admission, to tolerate slavery or reject it, at its pleasure; and an equal number has done each. With a common consent of the nation, the foreign slave-trade has been prohibited, and punished as a crime against the human race. To crown the whole, a spontaneous movement, as entirely national as any that has marked our career, has manifested and established itself, seeking the removal of the free blacks of America, with their own consent, to Africa, and their settlement there in freedom and independence. And multitudes of slaves, whom their masters do not consider it advisable to emancipate in this country, are held subject to be sent to Liberia, as the means can, from time to time, be obtained for that purpose. These facts, taken all together, and considering their relative dependence—the immense field they cover—the

long period through which they have been developed, and their connection with other and immense interests, may be fairly said to establish the existence of a general sentiment, at once moderate in its aims and powerful in its impulse. There are, no doubt, those who demand a different and far more vehement progress—as there are, also, those who assert that a point has been reached already dangerous to the interests of the slave states; and recent events have given to both of these extreme opinions an importance, all the more ominous, as their advocates, who could agree in nothing else, have agreed in a common assault, under cover of them, upon the union, and the constitution of the country. We may not, therefore, pass them by in silence.

For myself, I am not only ready to admit, but I earnestly contend, that no question touching the black race in this country, should be allowed for a moment to compromise the far higher and more important interests of the white race in it, and of the country itself. I desire the prosperity of every nation in the world; but, above all, I passionately desire the glory of my own. I earnestly invoke God's blessing upon every race of men; but, above them all, I cherish with devotion and with hope, the advancement of my own. I love liberty, and rejoice greatly when the down-trodden recover it, and mourn when its struggles, any where, are defeated. But the liberties of my own race, and my own country, are precious to me out of comparison with all beside. I have never ceased to compassionate this black race, and to labor, in every way that seemed to me proper, for its ultimate redemption; and perhaps the greatest sacrifices of my life have been in its cause. But I

frankly admit, that there is no conceivable question in which that race, or any race is involved, for which I would peril, in the slightest degree, the sublime career which is open before my country—much less provoke or tolerate an assault upon the integrity of the constitution, or the perpetuity of the union. Never were such hopes set before any people—never was such a destiny offered to any nation, as God has placed within our reach. The contempt of our posterity, the execration of mankind, the abhorrence of endless generations, would inadequately avenge the folly, the disloyalty, and the impiety which could lead us to make shipwreck of such a dispensation. We must not do it—nay, we must not allow it to be done. The nation must be just to every part that composes it. It must forbear to the last extremity—even when it is right, and the rebellious parts are wrong. We are brothers—we are christians—and we are free. But the highest duty the nation has to perform, is to avert national ruin. Our glorious institutions have been steeped, from the beginning, in the blood of patriots. Dreadful as the alternative would be, better steep them also in the blood of traitors, than let them perish in utter ignominy.

So far from exasperating these frantic strifes, the friends of African colonization have a peculiar interest in composing them. They know it is not for them to hasten the designs of God; and they are content to await the guidance of his adorable wisdom. They know, too, that all the madness of men cannot frustrate the settled ends of Providence, nor avert those great conclusions whose seeds lie buried in past ages, and whose catastrophe is as inevitable as the stroke of death. They

have no interest in exasperating one portion of the country against another, or the strong against the feeble race. It is the gentle and the generous—not the fierce and turbulent emotions of the human soul—o which their appeal lies. It is to solve great and difficult questions, for the common good and the common glory, and, if it were possible, with the common consent—questions which, not they, but time, and progress, and the inherent force of events have made, that their great mission addresses its healing labors. If the fair defence of their grand and single aim begets discussions on other points, the fault is not theirs, but of those who, upon grounds hostile to each other, and all independent of the precise end they have in view, would obstruct their great, beneficent, and patriotic purpose. The exclusive subjects of their labors are the free black race in the United States. Their sole design as to them, is to create out of them a free, civilized, and christian commonwealth in Africa. To prevent their success, the north is roused upon the plea, that by this means slavery will be more permanently established in America; and, the south is convulsed upon the pretext, that by the same means slavery is endangered. And also, opposing parties, forgetting their mutual hostility, jointly attack principles which protect both, and a cause which would bless both, in the same spirit in which they attack the country which cherishes both.

The effect of African colonization upon negro slavery in the United States, is an aspect of the question which could hardly be overlooked. I have just stated that extreme and directly opposite conclusions have been arrived at. It can hardly be fairly denied that the inte-

rests, both of the slaves and their masters, as well as the general interests of the country, would be promoted by the removal of an anomalous and unfortunate class occupying the position generally presented by the free blacks throughout America. Nor can it be questioned that many motives growing out of any clear view of the subject, are presented to the benevolent owners of slaves, favoring emancipation connected with colonization. That there is any serious probability, however, that the number of slaves in this country will ever be considerably reduced, by means of foreign colonization, or upon such motives alone as arise from that quarter, is not, I presume, believed by many well informed persons. I have never entertained the opinion that slavery as an institution, could be shaken by any considerations except those great and absorbing ones which control the human conscience, or dictate with the power of irresistible necessity to the human will. The sense of self-preservation may do it—a clear view of personal interest may do it—a profound idea of duty may do it—the abiding force of religious principle or religious emotion may do it. All these suggestions contemplate its voluntary abolition, by the act of the master, or of the state. There are other modes, fiercer and more effectual—foreign conquest, domestic strife—the combined questions of bread, labor, and population, practically discussed under the usual auspices of famine and pestilence. All these are methods the world has seen often enough to know by rote; and if this union is dissolved, there are those now alive who may see one or other of them enacted over again. God forefend, both that calamity and its cause. So it is—slavery is here—for good, as

some profess—for ill, as most believe. For good or ill, it is here beyond the power of foreign colonization to shake its existence, or materially diminish its numbers. The parasite has clung to the wall of adamant—the African is bound to the car of the Anglo-American!—He must bear him through in triumph—he must perish with him by the way—or he must destroy him outright. That car cannot pause to re-adjust this doomed connection, any more than the adamantine spheres can cease to wheel, unshaken, in the hand of God, that the planets may adjust their casual perturbations. Bear him through in triumph—perish with him by the way—or destroy him outright! The good, the brave, and the wise, alone are worthy to ask or to answer—which? When idle chatterers are done, let them take up the great parable—and when they make their exposition, let them settle in the depths of every constant and intrepid heart—that if the south will be true to the country, the country will be true to her; that if the north will be true to the country, the country will be true to her; and if the country will be true to her destiny, God will be true to her!

Surmounting such questions, our cause extricates itself from dilemmas which belong rather to the country than to it, and which, at the most, involve only one, and that an incidental portion of its ground. Its direct connection with slavery in America, if it has any at all, lies chiefly in this—that the particular objects of its care—the free negroes of America—are each one a proof that slavery in America is in a process of amelioration; and that it affords the means to such as choose to use them in that manner, of a further and real—though possibly slight and

incidental—yet if men so please, illimitable amelioration. The mass of slaves in America—considerable in itself, but insignificant when compared with the whole black race—stands back in the rear. If they were forgotten in our estimates, it would rob this cause only of one feature of its grandeur; a feature, I admit, momentous to us as American philanthropists and patriots.—There are other, and perhaps to all but ourselves, far more impressive features. Here around us, are more than half a million of liberated slaves. Yonder, in the great world without, are a hundred, possibly a hundred and fifty millions of blacks.—There before us, is the vast African continent, the original home, and still the seat and centre of the race. Here is our sublime design, to organize a real and enduring nationality, in the bosom of this race, in its original seats. High above all, is the cross of Christ—and profusely rich through all, are the hopes of established freedom, where there was bondage before, and exalted civilization where barbarism had reigned.

There is, perhaps, no instance in the history of society, of so small and so unimportant a portion—as the free negroes have always been of the population of the United States—occupying so large a share of the public attention. They have, probably, never exceeded the fiftieth part of the entire population of the nation. As a political element, they have never been worthy to be considered. As affecting, in any way, the national wealth, power, or development, their weight is inappreciable; and their increase, by natural propagation, has borne a very low proportion to that of any other class or portion of the people. Yet the attention of the benevolent and humane has been long and

earnestly directed to them; legislative enactments so numerous and peculiar as to form a distinct code, have been made about them in most, if not all, the states; political and religious parties have made various and opposite principles, relating to them, fundamental points in their very organization; the most violent popular agitations and excesses have been produced in nearly every part of the country, by discussions and proceedings connected with them; and an earnest public sentiment, covering a long track of years, and directed to various objects, has manifested itself in numerous voluntary organizations concerning them, most of which have professed to be, and some of which have been, really national. It is obvious, that to explain such a condition of affairs, there must exist something extremely peculiar, in the position of such a class, and its relations to others around it. During more than thirty years the public mind has been earnestly directed to this subject; and surely it has had the means of being informed and satisfied in regard to the great bearings of it. It is not saying too much, to assert that it is informed and satisfied. The mind of the nation can hardly be said to be more conclusively settled upon any question which is still held under discussion at all, than as to the anomalous position and injurious influences of the free black race in America. It is satisfied still further, that most of the peculiar vices, hardships, evil influences, and dangers of that race, are traceable immediately to its anomalous position—are incapable of effectual remedy, while it remains unchanged, and that it ought to be changed. This is the deliberate, the general, and the just sense of the American people on these questions. The friends of African

colonization, taking the lead in the dissemination of these great truths, have gradually diffused them through the nation. They made them the basis of their project for the removal of the free blacks, and have constantly urged that this was the true solution of the established facts and undeniable principles involved in the case. Of those who opposed them, some—though fortunately the number is not now very large—have contended that the case admitted of no remedy whatever, and have been content to leave it to be settled as events might determine. Others, constituting a party numerous and intolerant, in several of the slave states, have held the opinion that any remedy, no matter how effectual it might be, or how unobjectionable in itself, must necessarily produce, in the process of its application to the condition of things actually existing, other evils, more serious and unmanageable than those it professed to remove—evils far too serious to be tolerated by the slave states, even for the accomplishment of great good, or the removal of great mischief. A third class, equally numerous, perhaps, with the last, and still more intolerant, constituting throughout many of the free states, the most obnoxious and unscrupulous party which has participated in these discussions, has proposed for remedy such a change in the social, civil, and political condition of all American institutions, as will admit the free blacks, indiscriminately and absolutely, to an equality with the whites—drawing after this sweeping revolution, a hundred others, as immense, as absurd, and as impossible as itself. These statements exhibit, I think, all the shades of opinion which are held with sufficient distinctness to give character to existing parties, on the great questions,

of any remedy—and if any, what?—for the condition of the free black race in this country.

Without discussing the principles of any of these parties—the whole of which are hostile to those on which the scheme of colonization proceeds—they sufficiently reveal how the whole subject is complicated with the interests and institutions of the country. Although slavery is not a national institution, and although its existence and its regulation are subjects under the exclusive control of the states, respectively; yet the complete national recognition of it, and the important and somewhat difficult duties assumed by the nation, in connection with that recognition, give to the institution itself, and to every thing that can be supposed to affect it, even incidentally, a national importance which the whole history of the country has shown to be immense—and which recent, and indeed impending events, prove to be capable of becoming, at any moment, eminently critical. So, too,—although the existence and regulation of the institution are purely matters of positive law—yet in the very nature of that existence and that legal regulation of it—there exist moral principles, and there are involved moral duties, whose determination is as much religious as it is legal, and concerning which it is no more possible to exclude the action of the church of God, than that of the civil power. That civil power, which is an institution of God, must determine for itself things appertaining to itself; but the church of Christ, which is also an institution of God, must in like manner determine things appertaining to it. Where slavery is established and regulated by law, the church has no other concern with it than it has with all

other civil institutions; but it has exactly the same concern with it that it has with other civil institutions—that concern extending to and covering the entire aspects and relations of the subject which are exclusively moral. In the determination of these, as well as of the national relations of the subject, before alluded to, a great and most exciting difference of opinion has manifested itself throughout the country; and, in this aspect, as in the other, calamitous results have occurred, and others still more serious have been threatened. It is from the absolute nature of the subject, wherever slavery exists in any portion of a federal union, or in the bosom of any christain commonwealth, that agitations and dangers of the kind alluded to are liable to occur; and our plan of colonization, and the considerations it has to suggest, so far from aggravating existing evils, or creating new ones, is, in truth, a remedy for them all—perfectly effectual, as far as it is actually applied, and capable of whatever application men or states choose to make of it. The fury of sectional madness, and the frenzy of religious fanaticism, find nothing in the principles of this great movement to excite or to nourish those frantic passions which, under so many opposite manifestations, have sought one common and diabolical end—in the division of all the churches, the hostility of the states against each other, the dissolution of the national union, and the overthrow of the federal constitution.

So far as the existence of the free black race in any part of the country is the occasion of any evil, or the pretext of any wrong, it is capable of a perfect remedy. Let them be restored to their fatherland. If individual charity is not adequate to the

object, public munificence surely is. As to them, they have no interest which excuses, much less which can justify, a purpose to remain amongst us in their present condition; and all the experience of the past, and every indication of the future, prove that nothing better for them is to be expected here. As for us, it is certain that we have no interest which can be promoted by their continuance in this country, compared to the advantages we should reap from their removal. And surely it cannot be doubted, that every general consideration, exterior to ourselves and to them, points out their settlement in Africa as an event pregnant with unmixed and immeasurable advantage. Hitherto, they have been found willing to emigrate, as rapidly as the means at the disposal of the various societies made it proper, or the condition of the several colonies rendered it prudent, to send them. And this may continue to be the case. There are, however, various causes in operation which may beget a different result. In proportion as the public mind has become fixed in the conclusion that they ought to be removed, it has manifested a restlessness at the extreme slowness of the operation, and its past inefficiency in retarding their increase in this country. At the same time, efforts, more or less strenuous, have been made to induce the federal government to give aid, or afford facilities to the object, and to enlist the state governments in direct efforts to promote it. Commensurate with all these things, have been the ceaseless endeavors of our enemies, to alienate the minds of the free blacks from us. The combined result of all these causes may some day present a totally new aspect of the subject—one in which the means that might be wisely used may ex-

ceed the willingness of the free blacks to emigrate. There are other causes, pointing in the same direction, which cannot be overlooked. While the slave states are becoming more and more reluctant to see any increase of free blacks in them, and, in some instances, showing an inclination to expel those already free; the free states are also exhibiting a more fixed purpose to prevent their accumulation in them. In the mean time, it may be confidently asserted, that in all the slave states which permit the manumission of slaves, persons will be found who will exercise this right, and thus steadily augment the number of free blacks, in a ratio greater than their natural increase. It must be allowed that the absolute prohibition of manumission—which already exists in several states—is an act far more oppressive, both as to the master and the slave, than the removal, by law, even against their wishes, of the manumitted slaves. Considering the whole case, every interest involved requires us to examine more carefully than has hitherto been done, the principles which should guide our conduct, under circumstances which, it seems to me, are to be contemplated as by no means improbable. It has been a fixed principle of all the Colonization Societies, that any removal of free blacks, in which they participated, must be with the consent of the persons removed; and it is not easy to see how voluntary associations, or limited corporations, such as all of them are, could adopt any other principle. But this does not touch, much less settle the questions really involved. The cause is much more extensive than the societies, and must necessarily increase, even when they decrease. Already, the societies have surrendered, in a great measure, the whole control of the

matter in Africa, and it has fallen there into the hands of the communities they have established on that continent. In this country, the intervention of the states, or any one of them, may place the domestic aspect of the subject, also, on a new footing. My own belief is, that this will probably occur, before any serious impression can be made even in retarding the increase, much less reducing the numbers of the free blacks amongst us. The power of each of the states is uncontrolable over the subject, within its own borders. All the states, and especially the slave states, have interests at stake, sufficiently important to demand a public interposition. This should take place, whenever it occurs, in a manner consistent with the character of a great and just commonwealth. The responsibility of the acts to be performed, should be openly assumed, and the acts themselves discharged, in a manner at once effectual and humane. It is we who are to judge, who are to act, and that for those dependant upon us, as well as for ourselves. And our responsibility for the judgment and the act, is far less to the free blacks, than to our own consciences, to mankind, and to God. If it is our deliberate judgment that they ought to be removed, let us remove them. Let us so do it as for the common good of all—not sordidly and wickedly—but with a compassion and a conviction, as earnest as the force which necessity may oblige us to employ.

The influence of the circumstances which surround us, is decisive upon the bulk of mankind. It is only the greatest and the most virtuous whom they do not control. The free blacks, in every part of the United States, and from the commencement of their existence as a separate class, have occupied a position every way pecu-

liar, and certainly not favorable to their general progress. Still, however, while that position has exposed them to many vices and much suffering, and has held out to them most inadequate inducements to high or sustained efforts, it has been attended with certain advantages, which have greatly exceeded those enjoyed during the same period by the bulk of the human race. They have lived by the side and under the shadow of a highly civilized and most energetic race. They have been protected by the freest institutions in the world, and have seen the power and value of that, which they have not been allowed to enjoy fully. They have received, as a race, through successive generations, a training by which they have been educated in the great duty and art of sustained toil, which, while it is the elemental curse of humanity, is also the elemental point of all its progress; and they have acquired, to a certain degree, all the arts and trades which flourish around them, as the incidents of a high state of social development. They have possessed themselves, to a certain extent, of that which, in a higher sense, we call knowledge; and it would not be true to say of them, as a race, that they are wholly uneducated. The manners, the habits, the wants, and the attainments, of a civilization—low as compared with ours, respectable as compared with the average of the human race, and exalted as compared with the bulk of their own race—have been attained by them. And to crown all, the almost universal belief, and to a considerable extent the practice of the Christian religion, has become their heritage, in the house of their bitter pilgrimage. Christ and his Gospel are in their midst, far more really and substantially than in the

midst of many nations we call Christian. If we will consider these things fairly, we cannot doubt that these people are in a condition, if they were but placed in circumstances favoring such a result, to assume a very different position from any they have hitherto occupied. It was a conclusion eminently reasonable and natural, from such premises, that such a race might be colonized, with the utmost certainty of a great and beneficent influence thereby, upon themselves. The experiment has been made, and has produced, in this sense, more than was promised—perhaps more than was expected. Similar experiments have been made with every considerable race into which the human family is divided, and every part of the earth has been the theatre of these experiments. I think no record exists of any more decidedly successful, or at a similar stage of it, more hopeful. I believe no instance has occurred in which results more cheering, and apparently more pregnant with further and immense results, have been produced under so many discouragements, with such limited means, and in so short a time; and certainly the progress of no single experiment has been more eminently free from great disasters. We have colonized this race—such as it was—with all the odium which its enemies could accumulate upon its head, and without any attempt on the part of its friends to vindicate or defend it. Silently accepting the character given to it, or perhaps, too often ourselves testifying too unreservedly to its degradation, our great conclusion has been—let us remove it. We have done so, in sufficient numbers, and for a sufficient length of time, to exhibit clearly the nature of the fruits that will be borne. We have sent somewhat under 10,000

of them some 4,000 miles off, across the ocean. Nearly thirty years have been occupied in doing this. We have done it, almost entirely, with our individual resources. We have planted them in their new homes. We have committed to their own hands the administration of their own affairs—the organization of their own social state—the making of their own laws—the establishment of their own forms of government. With the deepest anxiety—yet without the slightest effort to control the result, except by reason—we have watched the progress of our work, as we patiently and steadily urged it forward. Now we turn to our country, and confidently—might I not almost say proudly?—surely I may say gratefully—invite her to look upon it. There are those people—a free and Christian commonwealth, far off on the verge of human civilization; a small, but an enlightened and well regulated state. Industry prospers amongst them; the arts of common life flourish to a degree; commerce is regularly pursued; trade adopts its established laws; agriculture is establishing its conquests. All the social institutions which adorn and bless life, exist on the model they learned from us. Political institutions like our own, are established with a cordial and unanimous consent, and administered with firmness, regularity, and justice. Schools are established, and the young are educated. Churches are erected to the living God, and Christ's Gospel is preached to a believing people. Just, brave, and prosperous in peace and in war, they have followed our great example; they wrong none—they fear none. And now, bound by equal treaties to some of the greatest empires of the earth, they have been received into the family of nations, and their new banner, like another star set

on the sable brow of night, flashes along the coast of their fatherland! Yes, it is a child of our country!—outcast it may be—but still a child! And the day will come, when it will vindicate, in glory, all that it has won in tears. In this, as in every analogous case, a change in the condition of these men has wrought a corresponding change in their character. The good that is in them finds ample scope for exercise, and adequate motive for exertion; the evil is no longer pressed with ceaseless temptation, and aggravated by a constant sense of wrong. So it would be, as to all their brethren, situated as they once were. And the simple and truthful recital of what has actually occurred, seems to me to present to every benevolent and every enlightened mind, an overwhelming argument in favor of the similar removal of the whole free black race from the United States. This, at least, is within the compass of our means and our authority—this, at least, every view of our duty, and their interest, would seem to suggest.

In the long annals of the human race, there has never existed a powerful and highly civilized state, in those immense and fervid regions which lie under the equator—and which, encircling the globe, and extending northward and southward to the tropics, embrace so vast a portion of the earth's surface. Forty-seven degrees of latitude in the central portions of the earth, covering five-sixths of the African continent, three-quarters of South America, the extreme southern portions of Asia and of North America, and multitudes of the islands of the sea—amongst them some of the most extensive and fertile of all—have been condemned, since the creation of the world, to be the abode of ignorant and scattered—for the most part

feeble and semi-barbarous—and to a deplorable extent, savage and brutal tribes of men. And yet there was never an era in those protracted annals when the existence of a power of the first class, in any portion of that vast circumference, would not have been an event so decisive in the history of the human race, as to have altered the whole current of their history, and modified the subsequent destiny of the whole race. The grand necessity, this day, of the human family, considered as one great brotherhood—the overpowering want which human progress, considered in its widest scope, this day exhibits, is the reclamation of that immense circumference from the reign of ignorance and barbarism, and the establishment, throughout its vast extent, of the triumphs which man, elsewhere, has won. If it had pleased God to erect, in the central regions of South America, extending from ocean to ocean, a confederacy like ours—or if he had planted it across the bosom of Africa, under the equator—or if he had made Australia the theatre of its glory; how universal and how immeasurable would have been the influence which would have penetrated and pervaded the inter-tropical world—an influence which must have been felt, in some degree, by the remotest tribes of men! Alas! alas! what would it not have prevented—what would it not have achieved! The imagination is lost in the contemplation of the magnitude and the grandeur of the good which, it seems to us, must have followed—and the heart is smitten with astonishment, as it glances over the unfathomable misery, which, it would seem, must have been averted! What a lesson of God's patience, and man's folly!

To us has been reserved a portion of this sublime work, on one of its

widest theatres. We have planted a civilized state in Africa, under the equator. We have laid the foundations of an empire, whose priceless heritage is, a free constitution and an open bible. We have done, by God's mercy, what all past ages needed, but could not achieve. Will our country and our age at last comprehend and complete our work? The central continent of the earth, so long buried in darkness, is at length invaded by the true light. Let heaven and earth bear witness against all who may seek to extinguish it.

There is a surprising grandeur in every result to which this work tends. Each of the great divisions of the human family seems destined to a development, in many respects peculiar to itself; and each one has been led through a pupilage, at once fitted to conduct it to the destiny which awaited it, and to prepare it for it. And this pupilage of nations and races, has been painful and protracted in the double ratio of their ignorance and degradation when that pupilage began, and the height and the duration of the renown to which it was to conduct them. Israel groaned in bondage for more than four centuries, and then pined and expired, under forty years of pilgrimage. But Israel crossed Jordan at last—with a nationality the most marvelous that the world ever saw—which has survived through eighteen centuries, without a country or a government, and under a conspiracy of the human race against it. This is a miraculous nationality, and we look not for the like again. But it was, nevertheless, a nationality created, as to second causes, by the events through which Israel passed, and sustained by the hopes which Israel has cherished. And so every nationality is thus created and thus

race, onward through its own destiny, till the highest summit any portion of mankind can reach, will exhibit the combined result of the highest development that each part had attained. Beyond that there remaineth only, that the kingdoms of this world shall become the Kingdoms of the Lord and his Christ!

The largest, the most enduring and in all respects the most remarkable example—which history affords, us of a race without a nationality, and therefore without what could be properly called a distinct civilization—is this black race. And surely the pupilage through which it has passed, has been without example, bitter and protracted. How much has it not required to prepare it for its final destiny? Shall we therefore say—nothing awaits it? We cannot say this, without contradicting all that is true in detail, or profound in conception, in the history of the past. Let us rather believe, that an exalted destiny may be in the career to which it tends. Unto this, are all the testimonies of the past—unto this are all the indications of the present. The principles which are at work throughout the earth can scarcely fail to produce it. The exigencies which control all human things, present a combination which can hardly allow it to fail. Slowly—perhaps remotely, yet inevitably—there appear to await the black race a nationality, a civilization, and consequently a share in the affairs of this world, immeasurably different from any thing it has hitherto exhibited.

To us has been reserved, again, an immense, perhaps a controlling portion of this great work. Our colonies in Africa occupy the central portion of that sea-coast of the negro's fatherland—which, so to speak, faces inward to civilization. Behind them,

stretching across the continent, are four thousand miles of fertile territory, inhabited, though not densely, in chief part by the black race, in the first stages of an opening civilization. North and south, for at least a thousand miles in each direction, is also a fertile country, inhabited mainly by the same race, in a condition similar to that already stated. A land four thousand miles long from west to east, and two thousand miles broad from north to south—larger, by far, than the Roman Empire—the home of the black man, and the grave of all besides—now peopled with more than a hundred millions of inhabitants. All things conspire to the same grand result. The state we have planted, is precisely so situated as to receive from without and to propagate within, the best influences which all other nations can exert. The immense race, and the vast continent behind this state, and around it, are placed exactly in those circumstances most favorable to the exercise of all such influences from such a quarter. And the state itself has been created, and will be indefinitely augmented, from those materials, which, of all that existed, are the best fitted for this, as well as for all the other great objects connected with African colonization. It is impossible to avoid the conviction, that such causes must be followed by corresponding results. Already they have manifested themselves, and the native population which has voluntarily sought the protection of the colonists, and subjected themselves to the genial control of their laws, is represented to be about twenty times more numerous than the colonists themselves. We have sent out less than 10,000 colonists; but their laws and institutions are respected, and to a good degree obeyed, by nearly 200,000 per-

sons. Imagine a like result—but even in a much lower degree—produced by every 10,000 additional colonists sent out—or, if it be thought more rational, by every 25 years of effort. How manifest is it, that before we shall have removed the mass of our free black population, or before a single century shall have elapsed, a powerful nation will have been created, and the ultimate redemption of the black race in Africa placed on a footing as secure as that on which the prosperity of any existing state rests! Or, if any one thinks proper to do so, let him double, triple, quadruple, the time, the toil, and the risk. In the creation of an empire—in the redemption of a race—in the regeneration of a continent—in the consummation of a work whose benefits all nations will reap, and from which no evil can arise to any human being, we can well afford to toil long, to risk much, and wait God's time. We set before our hearts, sublime ends; and rejoicing in our day, over such fruits as our works may bear, we point to the luminous track, in which they who are to follow us should tread, and rejoice the more, that they shall reap far more abundantly than we.

The slavery of 2,000,000 of human beings is a question of awful magnitude, and invests all that can be supposed to bear upon it, even indirectly, with an importance which no thoughtful mind can disregard. The fate of 500,000 free blacks, and their posterity forever, is a matter which no one—and especially no one situated as we are—can lightly pass over. The destiny of 150,000,000 of blacks, concentrated chiefly in Africa, and abiding still in heathen degradation, if not barbarism, cannot be contemplated with indifference by any pious heart. The duty, the interests, the danger, and

the glory of our own country, as connected with all these great questions, challenge the consideration of every wise and patriotic man. And the general influence of them all, and the effects of any course we may take in regard to them—all the consequences of all that may befall us, for good or ill, by reason of them—all these things considered in their bearings upon the career and destiny of the human race; present subjects of inquiry, whose very magnitude oppresses us. The Kingdom of God in the world—the salvation of at least an eighth part of the human race—and that a part most peculiarly committed in trust to us—these are topics which ought to lie immediately upon the christian heart. Now, every one of these thrilling subjects, enters more or less into every fair and complete consideration of the question of the black race, and of the cause and claims of African colonization, as bearing upon that question. Surely, they do not err who say, that taken in all its extent, the question of African colonization is one of the grandest and most fruitful which this generation has been required to determine.

Thirty-two years ago—before I had arrived at man's estate—I had occasion to examine this great topic, at the period of its first presentation for public patronage, and before ulterior steps had been very decisively taken. Struck with the grandeur, the simplicity, the completeness, and the feasibility of the great and humane conception, I have never ceased to cherish the proudest interest and confidence in this cause.—

I have witnessed all the vicissitudes, all the changes of opinion, all the varying aspects of the question, during those two and thirty years, and am somewhat familiar with what has been done, both in this country and Africa, during that long period, and with the public and personal history of most of the principal actors, in all that has occurred. Fortified by an experience of this description, and by the observations and reflections of so many years, I solemnly declare that the more I have examined the principles which are involved, and the more I have observed their practical results, the more has the subject seemed to me to be invested with unanswerable reasons challenging our cordial support, and exalted motives commanding our earnest sympathy. I deem such a testimony more valuable than any argument from me, and therefore give it. And whatever weight it may be thought to have, deserves to be increased by the fact, that I have never had a constant, or an intimate connection with any of the societies organized to promote this cause; and have seen much to disapprove, in much that has been done. It is the great cause—and not all the modes of its manifestation, nor all the methods of its advocacy, nor all the acts of its chief managers—that I have vindicated through good report and ill report. And it is that I now avouch, from my inmost soul, to be the cause of justice, humanity, and wisdom—the cause of living hope to a vast and suffering race—the cause of my country's prosperity and renown—and, above all, of my Master's glory!

Sailing of the Barque Baltimore.—Steam Saw Mill for Liberia.

In our present number, we publish a list of the emigrants by the Brig *Alida* from New Orleans; also a list

of emigrants by the Barque *Baltimore*, which sailed from Savannah on the 10th April. A company of

the emigrants by the Baltimore took with them a *Steam Saw Mill*, with all the necessary appurtenances; which, if properly managed, will prove to be of great advantage to Liberia. This will be the first introduction of steam machinery into Liberia; and we hope the enterprising company may meet with abundant success; and that the time may not be very distant when steam and wind mills will be sufficiently numerous in Liberia to supersede the necessity of the whip-saw, and also to serve the purpose of grinding. There are many fine sites for water-mills also in Liberia. We are inclined to the opinion, however, that *wind* mills will be found to be least expensive and most easily managed; and as they can be kept in operation at nearly all hours of the day and night, and during every day in the year, we doubt not that they will prove to be best adapted for that country. We hope that some person or company will soon carry out all the necessary fixtures for a wind mill; so that the relative advantages of steam and wind as propelling powers may be fairly tested in Liberia.

Sketches of Liberia.

COPIES of Dr. Lugenbeel's Sketches of Liberia, in pamphlet form, will be furnished gratuitously to any of our friends, on application at the Colonization Rooms in this city. Persons at a distance who may desire copies can be supplied by mail or express, on making application by letter. The postage is three and a half cents for any distance.

Bequests.

THE late Mrs. Charlotte B. Arden, of Morristown, N. Jersey, who was the daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Woodruff, of Westfield, N. Jersey, and well known for her acts of benevolence during her life, bequeathed the following sums in her last will:

Theo. Seminary, Auburn,.....	\$2,000	N. York Colonization Society.....	\$1,000
American Board Missions.....	2,000	The residue of her estate, if any,	to the American Board of Foreign Missions.
American Bible Society.....	1,000		
American Home Missions.....	1,000	Mr. C. Strong of the Associated Presbyterian Church of Charlotte, Tenn., recently at his death, bequeathed \$2,000 to Erskine College, \$2,200 to Foreign Missions, \$2,200 to Domestic Missions, and \$1,000 for the education of indigent young men for the ministry, besides emancipating all his slaves, and providing for their removal to Liberia.	
American Tract Society.....	1,000		
American and Foreign Christian Union,.....	1,000		

Miss Waldo's Will.

THE last will and testament of the late Sarah Waldo of this city, (says the Worcester Spy,) was filed at the Probate office on Tuesday. It bears date April 14, 1848, and provides for the following disposition of her property. She leaves \$15,800 in bequests to relatives and others.

The following are the public bequests:

New England Female Moral Reform Society.....\$3,000

Foreign Evangelical Society.\$6,000
American Protestant Society...6,000
American Bethel Society.....6,000
American Colonization Society6,000
Theo. Seminary, Bangor.....8,000
" " Andover.....8,000
" " E. Windsor, Ct., 8,000

The American Home Missionary Society is made residuary legatee, and will probably receive a legacy much larger than any of those specifically named above.

For Liberia.

DURING the last few weeks quite a number of very respectable colored men, with their families, residing mostly in the southern section of the city, have been making arrangements to leave Baltimore, and cast their future lot in the Republic of

Liberia. They design embarking in the first packet for that distant country, and they will carry with them a large supply of useful utensils, and other desirable articles.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The Slave Trade.

OFFICIAL returns made to the Foreign office in London, show that from the year 1840, to the year 1848, inclusive, 594 vessels, containing 37,824 slaves, were captured by the British squadron, and 556 of them condemned. It has been

estimated by the English statesman McQueen, that the loss sustained by slave traders in consequence of the captures or presence of African cruisers, from the year 1800 to 1847, was 30,240,000*l.*

Alexander High School.

WE learn from the Colonization Herald, that the licentiate, Mr. D. A. Wilson, now at the Theological Seminary in Princeton, N. J., has received an appointment as Principal of the above institution located at Liberia, Africa, and expects to sail for his new field of labor in April or May next.

We trust that this school will be remembered in the prayers and contributions of the people of God. It is emphatically a light house on a dark continent. There ought to be connected with it a normal school

for educating common school teachers, and eventually law, medical, and theological departments for raising up men of the right stamp in each of the three learned professions. The rearing of such an institution would be the grandest act that the Presbyterian Church could now perform. He who will undertake and carry to its final consummation the management of this great work will live in the future memory of a whole continent of Christianized and civilized people.

—*Pres. Herald.*

Table of Emigrants, continued.

No.	Names of vessels.	Date of sailing.	Mass.	R. I.	Conn.	N. Y.	N. J.	Penn.	Del.	Md.	Dist. Col.	Va.	N. C.	S. C.	Geo.	Ala.	Miss.	La.	Tenn.	Ky.	Ohio.	Ind.	Ill.	Mo.	Mich.	Iowa.	Total numbr.
64	Barq. Rothschild	Jan. '46	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	34	2	.	.	.	.	.	61
65	Barque Chatham	May '46	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
66	Sch. Mary Wilkes	Jan. '47	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
67	Liberia Packet	Dec. '46	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	25	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	1	.	3	.	.	26
68	Do.	Sep. '47	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	13	24	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40
69	Barq. Nehemiah Rich	Jan. '48	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	35	37	28	.	.	6	.	.	129
70	Brig Amazon	Feb. '48	.	.	1	.	8	.	.	.	.	28	1	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	44
71	Liberia Packet	April '48	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	134	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	138
72	Brig Col. Howard	May '48	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45	54	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	99
73	Liberia Packet	Sep. '48	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	15	8	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	31
74	Barque Laura	Jan. '49	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	142	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	151
75	Liberia Packet	Feb. '49	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	1	46	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	55
76	Clintonia Wright	April '49	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21
77	Barque Huma	May '49	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	131	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	181
78	Liberia Packet	Aug. '49	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	2	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14
79	Do.	Jan. '50	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	69	65	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	135
80	Barque Chieftain	Feb. '50	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	154	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	167
81	Schr D. C. Foster	Mar. '50	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	35	19	.	17	.	.	.	78
82	Liberia Packet	July '50	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	37	1	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	56
83	Barque Edgar	Oct. '50	1	1	9	.	8	.	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31
84	Liberia Packet	Dec. '50	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	6	3	.	9	.	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	38

Recapitulation.

Massachusetts	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Rhode Island	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	32
Connecticut	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
New York	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	107
New Jersey	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Pennsylvania	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	101
Delaware	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Maryland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	415
District of Columbia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	101
Virginia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,258
North Carolina	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	846
South Carolina	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	344
Georgia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	551
Alabama	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	46
Mississippi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	505
Louisiana	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	177
Tennessee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	244
Kentucky	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	255
Ohio	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45
Indiana	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22
Illinois	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26
Missouri	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21
Michigan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Iowa	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Total number sent by the Society	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,116
Number born free	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,315
Number that purchased their freedom	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	165
Number emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,636
Number of Liberated Africans sent by the U. S. Gov't, including 756 by the Slave ship "Pope"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,044
Total number sent by the Society and the U. S. Government	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7,180

NOTE.—The above does not include the number (about 800) that have been sent by the Maryland Colonization Society to the Colony of "Maryland in Liberia."

Free Blacks.

A WRITER in the Philadelphia *Bulletin* says that the blacks are doomed to expulsion from the free States within the next twenty years, if the present excitement of the Abolitionists is kept up, and cites in favor of his opinion the recent legislation on this subject in Indiana and Iowa.

List of Emigrants

By the Brig *Alida*, Capt. Foles, from New Orleans, Feb. 13, 1851, for Greenville and Monrovia.

No.	Names.	Age.	Occupation	Education.	What Ch. member of.	Born free or slave.	By whom emancipated.
<i>Knoxville, Tenn.</i>							
1	Joab Chandler,	42	Blacksmith	read,		slave,	John Chandler.
2	Patsey Chandler,	39			Meth.,	free,	
3	Ambrose Matthews,	17	Tinner,	read,		do.	
4	Nancy Bates,	48			Meth.,	do.	
5	Dempsey Crozier,	68	Laborer,			slave,	John H. Crozier.
6	William Bates,	27	Laborer,		Meth.,	free,	
7	Charity Bates,	20		read,	do.	do.	
8	William L. Bates,	4				do.	
9	Martha E. Bates,	2				do.	
10	Abraham Sterling,	22	Carpenter,	read,		do.	
11	Sally Ann Sterling,	15				do.	
12	Martha Gil um,	7				do.	
13	John Perdu	26	Stonecutter			do.	
14	Ann E. Perdu,	20				do.	
15	John E. Perdu,	5				do.	
16	Wallace S. Perdu,	3 wks.				do.	
17	William Dunlap,	10		read,		do.	
<i>Newport, Tenn.</i>							
18	Henry Roadman,	22	Blacksmith			slave,	Wm. C. Roadman.
<i>Kentucky.</i>							
19	Henry White	40					
20	Frances White,	30					
21	Charles White,	11					
22	Frank White	10					
23	Henrietta White,	8					
24	Lucy White,	7					
25	Emily White,	4					
26	Leonard White,	2					
27	Ross White,	2 mos.					
28	William Edwards,	52					
29	Darka Edwards,	54					
30	John Edwards	20					
31	Elizabeth Edwards,	18					
32	Harriet Edwards,	17					
33	Eli Edwards,	15					
34	William Edwards,	13					
35	Edmond Bell,	32					
36	Eliza Bell,	25					
37	Amanda Bell,	4					
38	Martha Ann Bell,	2					
39	Anthony Meaux,	45					
40	Nancy Meaux,	44					
41	Mary Jane Meaux,	13					
42	Sally Ann Meaux,	10					
43	James Edw'd Meaux,	7					
44	Lucy Clay,	19					
45	Martha Clay,	8 mos.					
46	Isaac Overton,	22					

EMIGRANTS BY THE BRIG ALIDA.

No.	Names.	Age.	Occupation	Education.	What Ch. member of.	Born free or slave.	By whom emancipated.
<i>Kentucky.</i>							
47	Samuel Logan,	46					
48	Andrew H. Crump,	23					
49	William H. Crump,	16					
50	Mary Thomas,	19					
51	William Thomas,	3					
52	Joseph Thomas,	6 mos.					
53	Shepherd Shackelford,	55					
54	Cynthia Shackelford,	27					
55	Georgiana Shackelford,	5					
56	Lydda Martin,	46					
57	John Martin,	13					
58	Isaac Alexander,	30					
59	Andrew Martin,	28					
60	John Warder,	32					
<i>Indiana.</i>							
61	Peter Tompkins,	44					
62	Harriet Tompkins,	45					
63	Salina Clay,	21					
64	Martha Clay,	18					
65	Ann Eliza Clay,	17					
66	Emily Jane Clay,	15					
67	Josiah Tompkins,	7					
68	Clay Tompkins,	3					
<i>Missouri.</i>							
69	Stephen Mitchell,	36	Carpenter,	read & write	Meth.,	free,	
70	Rachel M. Mitchell,	21		read,	do.	do.	
71	George B. Mitchell,	3				do.	
72	Daniel A. Mitchell,	1				do.	
<i>Illinois.</i>							
73	Daniel Strother,	38	Farmer,	read & write		do.	
74	Rebecca Strother,	38		do.		do.	
75	Martha Strother,	17		read,		do.	
76	James M. Strother,	15		do.		do.	
77	Louisa Strother,	12		do.		do.	
78	Francis Strother,	7				do.	
79	George Thos. Strother,	1				do.	
80	George Johnson,	38	Farmer,	read,		do.	
<i>Alabama.</i>							
81	E. Douglass Taylor,	38	Preacher,	read & write	Meth.,	slave,	{ Purch'd his freedom for \$1300. Pur. by her husb'd.
82	Diana Taylor,	38		read,	do.	do.	
83	Daphne Ann Taylor,	4				free,	
<i>New Orleans, La.</i>							
84	Joseph McMicken,	36	Farmer,			slave,	Chas. McMicken.
85	Melinda McMicken,	24				do.	do.
86	Clara McMicken,	5				do.	do.
87	Charles McMicken,	12				do.	do.
88	Joseph Randall,	26	Farmer,			do.	do.

EMIGRANTS BY THE BRIG ALIDA.

No.	Names.	Age.	Occupation	Education.	What Ch. member of.	Born free or slave.	By whom emancipated.
<i>New Orleans, La.</i>							
89	Oliver Spriggs,	48	Farmer,	read & write	Bap't,	slave,	Purchased himself.
90	Rhoda Spriggs,	48		read,	do.	free,	
91	Joseph Brana,	19		do.		do.	
92	Daniel Brana,	17		do.		do.	
93	Eliza Brana,	16		do.		do.	
94	Paul Brana,	14		do.		do.	
95	Earnest Brana,	12		do.		do.	
96	Jule Brana,	11				do.	
97	Julia Brana,	11				do.	
98	Richard D. Spriggs,	3				do.	
99	Charles Morse,	5				do.	
100	Samuel Harris,	53	Farmer,		Meth.,	slave,	M. Eastland.
101	Richard Isaacs,	40	Barber,	read & write	Pres.,	free,	
102	Rhoda Isaacs,	60		read,	do.	do.	
103	Maria B. Isaacs,	8				do.	
104	Clem. Brant,	18				slave,	Chas. McMicken.
105	Elizabeth B. Dunn,	35		read,		free,	
106	Stephen H. Dunn,	7				do.	
<i>St. Mary Parish, La.</i>							
107	Titus Glover,	49	Farmer,			slave,	Wm. W. Rice.
108	Katy Glover,	49				do.	do.
109	Fanny Glover,	16				do.	do.
110	Caroline Glover,	15				do.	do.
111	Peter Glover,	13				do.	do.
112	Mary Glover,	12				do.	do.
113	Tamar Glover,	8				do.	do.
114	Reuben Whittemore,	22	Farmer,			do.	do.
115	Stephen Filmore,	30				do.	do.
116	Rachel Filmore,	25				do.	do.
117	Henry Smith,	40	Farmer,		Meth.,	do.	do.
118	Frank Smith,	38				do.	do.
119	Martha Smith,	16				do.	do.
120	Armsted Smith,	15				do.	do.
121	Ginny Smith,	12				do.	do.
122	Alice Smith,	10				do.	do.
123	Celia Smith,	6				do.	do.
124	Isaac Smith,	2				do.	do.
125	James Patterson,	43	Farmer,			do.	do.
126	Ginny Patterson,	38				do.	do.
127	Eliza Patterson,	15				do.	do.
128	Edmund Patterson,	12				do.	do.
129	Milly Patterson,	10				do.	do.
130	Henry Brashear,	26	Farmer,			do.	do.
131	Eliza Brashear,	17				do.	do.
132	Reuben Brashear,	2				do.	do.
133	Nelson Brooks,	42	Farmer,	read,		do.	do.
134	Daphne Ann Talbot,	22				do.	do.
135	Maria Talbot,	1				do.	do.
136	Levi Seay,	20	Farmer,			do.	do.
137	Jack Harris,	16				do.	do.
138	Washington Morton,	10				do.	do.
139	Emily Baldrige,	14				do.	do.

List of Emigrants

By the Barque Baltimore, Capt. Cooper, from Savannah, Geo., April 10, 1851, for Greenville, Liberia.

No.	Names.	Ages.	Occupation.	Education.	What Ch. member of.	Born free or slave.	By whom emancipated.
<i>Burke County, Geo.</i>							
1	Isaac Mason,	49	Farmer,	read & write	Baptist	free,	
	Harriet " wife,	41	Spinner,	read,	Preacher	do.	
3	Celia " dtr.,	21	do.			do.	
4	Rebecca " "	20	do.			do.	
5	Charles " son,	19	Farmer,	read,		do.	
6	Richard " "	18	do.	read & write		do.	
7	Polly " dtr.,	17	Spinner,			do.	
8	Moses " son,	16	Farmer,			do.	
9	Nancy A. " dtr.,	14	Spinner,			do.	
10	William " son,	12	Farmer,			do.	
11	Isaac " "	10				do.	
12	Robert " "	8				do.	
13	Elizabeth " dtr.,	6				do.	
14	Stephen " son,	4½				do.	
15	James H. " "	2				do.	
16	Joanna " gr. ch.,	4				do.	
17	Th. Jeff. " "	6 mos.				do.	
18	Randall Brigham,	61	Farmer,			slave,	Purchased himself.
19	Connetty Scott,	44	Weaver,		Baptist,	free,	
20	Mary Ann " dtr.,	23		read,		do.	
21	Matilda " "	20				do.	
22	Mahali " "	17				do.	
23	Melvina " "	15				do.	
24	Frances " "	8				do.	
25	John " son,	4				do.	
26	Argyle " "	3				do.	
27	Sarah Ann " gr. ch.,	2				do.	
28	Lewis Jenkins,	77	Farmer,		Baptist,	slave,	Purchased himself.
29	Charlotte " wife,	50	Weaver,	read,	do.	free,	
30	Henry " son,	23	Farmer,			slave,	Pur. by his father.
31	Nancy Powell,	65			Baptist,	slave,	Jeremiah Bonner.
32	Nancy " dtr.,	30				free,	
33	Sophia " "	26				do.	
34	William " son,	23	Farmer,	read & write		do.	
35	Daniel Clark,	35	do.			do.	
36	Sabry " wife,	35				do.	
37	Robert " son,	16				do.	
38	Amarintha " dtr.,	11	-6 mos.			do.	
39	George " son,	10	-6 mos.			do.	
40	Alexander " "	7½				do.	
41	Nancy " dtr.,	5½				do.	
42	Daniel " son,	3				do.	
43	Sophia " dtr.,	7 mos.				do.	
44	Henry Sapp,	24				slave,	John Sapp.
45	James Sapp,	14				do.	do.
<i>Abbeville Dist., S. C.</i>							
46	Jonathan Strother,	36	Wheel'r	read & write	Baptist,	free,	
47	Elizabeth " wife,	28	Spinner,		do.	do.	

EMIGRANTS BY THE BARQUE BALTIMORE.

No.	Names.	Age.	Occupation	Education.	What Ch. member of.	Born free or slave.	By whom emancipated.
<i>Abbeville Dist., S. C.</i>							
48	Frances Strother, dtr.,	9				free,	
49	Josaphine " "	8				do.	
50	Joana " "	8				do.	
51	James " son,	6½				do.	
52	Robert " "	5				do.	
53	Elizabeth " dtr.,	3				do.	
54	George " son,	5 mos.				do.	
<i>Orangeburg, S. C.</i>							
55	Joseph Glover,	23	Farmer,	read & write		do.	
56	Sarah Glover,	30	Weaver,		Baptist,	do.	
<i>Beaufort, S. C.</i>							
57	William H. Houston,	28	Tailor & Barber,	read & write	Meth'st.	do.	
<i>Charleston, S. C.</i>							
58	Samuel R. Mickey,	30	Tailor,	read & write	Presby'n	free,	
59	Harriet " wife,	23	Dress'r,	do.	Meth'st,	slave,	Pur. by her husb'd.
60	Jane " dtr.,	3				free,	
61	Mary " "	1½				do.	
62	Thomas Taylor,	55	Farmer,	read,	Meth'st.	slave,	Purchased himself.
63	Tyra " wife,	50			do.	do.	Pur. by her husb'd.
64	Jane " dtr.,	15		read,		do.	Pur. by her father.
65	Washington Wilson,	25	Seaman,			free,	
66	Priscilla Wilson,	30				slave,	Pur. by her father.
67	Mary " dtr.,	9				do.	
68	Anantine " "	7				do.	
69	Joseph " son,	5				do.	
70	Sarah " dtr.,	2				do.	
71	Alexander " son,	1				do.	
<i>Hamburgh, S. C.</i>							
72	Ann Cooly,	19	Seams'ss			free,	
73	Mary Jane Cooly, dtr.	1				do.	
<i>Augusta, Geo.</i>							
74	Jesse Ramsey,	60	Farmer,		Baptist,	slave,	Purchased himself.
75	Jinsey " wife,	45				do.	Pur. by her husb'd.
76	Jesse " son,	22	Black'th,			do.	Pur. by his mother.
77	Charles Yancey,	44	Painter,			slave,	David L. Adams.
78	Harrington Kelly,	26	Black'th,	read & write		free,	
79	Simon Norrington,	58	Farmer,			slave,	Purchased himself.
80	William Sibbard,	22	Carpen'r	read & write		free,	
81	Edmund Sibbard,	20	Wheel'rt			free,	
82	William Youngblood,	16	Black'th,			do.	
83	Isaac Emerson,	49		read & write	Pres. Pr.	slave,	Robert Campbell,
84	Sukey " wife,	49			Baptist,	do.	and
85	Henry " son,	8				do.	Mrs. E. O. Smith.
86	Berry Young,	33	Farmer,	read,		free,	
87	Delinah " wife,	25			Meth'st,	do.	
88	Jane " dtr.,	7				do.	

EMIGRANTS BY THE BARQUE BALTIMORE.

No.	Names.	Age.	Occupation	Education.	What Ch. member of.	Born free or slave.	By whom emancipated.
<i>Augusta, Geo.</i>							
69	Jack Harris,	25	Druggist			slave,	R. B. Haviland.
90	Catharine Harris, wife,	20	Seams'ss	read & write		free,	
91	Isaac Clark,	25				do.	
92	Asa Clark,	15				do.	
93	Elizabeth Clark,	23				do.	
94	John Collins,	27				do.	
95	Salisbury Eppes,	40	Shoem'r,	read & write	Meth'st,	slave,	Purchased himself.
96	Dianah " wife,	26			do.	free,	
97	Josaphine " dtr.,	5				do.	
98	Elizabeth " "	4				do.	
99	Netum " son,	1½				do.	
<i>Savannah, Geo.</i>							
100	Goldsmith Lloyd,	40	Carpen'r	read & write	Meth'st,	free,	
101	Hannah Jane " wife,	38	Seams'ss	do.	do.	do.	
102	Goldsmith " son,	14		do.		do.	
103	Mary Eliza'h " dtr.,	12		read,		do.	
104	Robert " son,	10		do.		do.	
105	William " "	4				do.	
106	Alexander " "	1				do.	
107	Nancy McKinney,	75			Baptist,	slave,	Purchased herself.
108	Henry Price,	43	Tinner,			do.	F. M. Stone.
109	Edward Kirk,	27	Carpen'r			do.	James Kirk.
110	James Barnard,	65	Pilot,			do.	Thos. N. Philpot.
111	Louisa " wife,	40		read & write	Baptist,	do.	Pur. by her mother.
112	Lucy Ann " dtr.,	13		read,		free,	
113	Cephas " son,	9		read,		do.	
114	Thomas " "	1				do.	
115	Edward Hall,	48		read,	Baptist,	slave.	Purchased himself.
116	Rebecca " wife,	33		read & write	do.	do.	Pur. by her husb'd.
117	William " bro.,	40			do.	do.	} Purch. by their brother Edward.
118	Cyrus " "	33			do.	do.	
119	Susan Garnet,	55			Baptist,	do.	Mr. Garret.
120	Wesley Williams,	30		read & write	do.	do.	G. B. Lamar.
121	Rosa V. " wife,	25	Seams'ss	do.	do.	do.	Pur. by her aunt.
122	Ann Elizab'h " dtr.,	6				free,	
123	William " son,	4				do.	
124	Wesley " "	1				do.	
125	George Farley,	38	Tailor,			do.	
126	Leonard Jos. Roberts,	7				do.	

Rev. Dr. Breckenridge's Address.

Our readers will perceive that a considerable portion of our present number is occupied by the address of the Rev. Dr. Breckenridge of Kentucky, delivered at the last annual meeting of the Kentucky Colonization Society—an address which for elegance of style, profoundness of thought,

and originality and clearness of expression, independently of its special bearing on the colonization enterprise, is worthy of the patient perusal of every lover of literary excellence and unsophisticated reasoning. And when viewed in connection with the condition and destiny of that class of the

human family, to which it has special reference; and with the benevolent scheme of colonization, the "sole design" of which with reference to the free colored people of the United States "is to create out of them a free, civilized, and christian commonwealth in Africa;" it cannot fail to prove exceedingly interesting to every man—whether residing in a free state or a slave state—whose mind is free from prejudice,

and open to conviction, as to the best means that can be devised for the amelioration of the condition of our free colored population, and for the civilization and christianization of the benighted inhabitants of Africa.

Without comment, or any attempt at a review on our part, we commit it to the candid perusal and the unbiassed judgment of our readers.

Good Advice.

Extract from Memoranda of Instructions to the Executors of the Will of the late John McDonogh.

HAVING been the friend of the black and colored man, through the whole period of my long life, I will now (when near its close) give to them, (the free black and colored man, wherever he may be throughout our widely extended country) a parting counsel and advice, in the interest of themselves and their posterity. The counsel I offer them in all the sincerity of my soul, is,

that they separate themselves from the white man. That they take their wives, their children, and their substance, and depart to the land of their fathers, that great and ancient land, where they and their posterity, through all generations, may be safe, may be happy, living under their own fig tree and vine, having none to make them afraid.

Free Negroes in Delaware.

THE free negro law passed by the Delaware Legislature makes any free negro or mulatto coming into that State from another, subject to a fine of \$60, and in case of non-payment and failure of security to leave in five days, he or she is to be sold out of the State for such amount as will cover the fine and costs. These penalties also stand against any free colored person who has left the State for sixty days, and should return again, except they left as servants or

seamen, or traders from Maryland. Those in these latter classes are allowed to come into the State as usual. There is a fine of \$20 also against assembling at any political meeting, or treat, and \$10 at any camp or out door meeting, except in connection with white people. There is a penalty of \$200 against any commander of a steamboat for knowingly bringing into the State any free negro or mulatto to attend a camp or other meeting.

Cost of Colonization.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society from its organization to December 31, 1850.

YEARS.	RECEIPTS.		
1817-9.....	\$14,031 50	1829.....	\$20,295 61
1820-2.....	5,627 66	1830.....	26,683 41
1823.....	4,758 22	1831.....	32,101 58
1824.....	4,379 89	1832.....	43,065 08
1825.....	10,125 85	1833.....	37,242 46
1826.....	14,779 24	1834.....	22,984 30
1827.....	13,294 94	1835.....	36,661 49
1828.....	13,458 17	1836.....	33,096 88
		1837.....	25,558 14
		1838.....	10,947 41
		1839.....	51,498 36
		1840.....	56,985 62

1841.....	\$42,443 68
1842.....	32,898 88
1843.....	36,093 94
1844.....	33,640 39
1845.....	56,458 60
1846.....	39,900 03
1847.....	29,472 84
1848.....	49,845 91
1849.....	50,332 84
1850.....	64,973 91

34 years, total receipts, \$913,636 83
The amount which was expended by State Societies, during their independent action, is about as follows:—

Pennsylvania Society, from	
1834 to 1839.....	\$50,000
New York Society, from	
1834 to 1839.....	50,000
Mississippi Society, from	
1836 to 1838.....	12,000
Maryland Society, from	
1834 to 1850.....	200,000
	<u>\$312,000</u>

The whole amount of the cost of Colonization, since the organization of the American Colonization Society, may, therefore, be set down at about a million and a quarter of dollars.

Receipts from annual Subscribers for the African Repository,

From persons in the State of New York, at the Colonization Office, Brick Church Chapel.

1851.	
January—Schuylerville, Saratoga	
co.—Rev. R. Logee....	1 00
“ Brooklyn—Mrs. Mary E.	
Bayles	1 00
March—Granville—Rev. Dexter	
Hitchcock	3 00
“ City of New York—For Af-	
rican Repository, by Capt.	
George Barker, (\$29 00.)	
Hor. E. Paine, \$1; Gen.	
A. Fleming, \$1; Mrs.	
Anderson, \$1; Mrs. L.	
Rushforth, \$1; D. Phye,	
\$1; J. B. Lester, \$1;	
Mrs. Bethune, \$1; C.	
Bogart, \$1; T. C. But-	
ler, \$1; A. B. Neilson, \$1;	
J. J. Boyd, \$1; Wm. Pool,	
\$1; Dr. S. R. Childs, \$1;	

1851.	
Wm. Warren, \$1; J.	
L. Brower, \$1; Wm.	
Blakely, \$1; S. P. Wil-	
liams, \$1; B. H. Roach,	
\$1; C. Miles, \$1; Ander-	
son & Raymond, \$1; Wm.	
Neilson, \$1; Dr. J. W.	
Francis, \$1; Jas. Don-	
aldson, \$1; D. Moffit, \$1;	
Ira Smith, \$1; Stewart	
Brown, \$1; Richard Mc-	
Curdy, \$1; B. Curtis, \$1;	
A. Megary, \$1.....	29 00
For African Repository,	
received at the Office, (\$1.)	
New York City—William	
H. Wilson.....	1 00
	<u>\$35 00</u>

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of March to the 20th of April, 1851.

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt:—
Norwich—A. H. Hubbard, Wm. P. Green, each \$50; Russell Hubbard, \$25; W. M. Buckingham, Dea. J. Otis, Gen. W. Williams, John Breed & Co., Mrs W. O. Thomas, each \$10; George Perkins, Esq., L. F. S. Foster, Esq., Chas. Johnson, E. Learned, Jr., Esq., Mrs. Gen. Williams, J. N. Perkins, Mrs. S. Raymond, J. F. Slater, Dr. Charles Osgood, Charles Spaulding, H. Strong, Esq., E. Williams, D. Smith, R. Adams, each \$5; Mrs. Lee, \$4; J. M. Huntington, Mrs. Wolcott

Huntington, Cash, H. Thomas, J. Dunham, each \$3; P. Fanning, \$2 50; E. Whiting, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Morgan, N. P. Denny, D. Upham, A. Thomas, Mrs. Chas. L. Reynolds, Mrs. C. P. Huntington, J. Huntington, each \$2; F. Johnson, J. Williams, Dr. A. B. Haile, O. G. Baker, J. G. W. Trumbull, J. P. Barstow, Dr. W. Hooker, L. Ballou, Dr. E. Osgood, Mrs. J. W. Huntington, Miss Hyde, Mrs. A. L. Harland, Miss Bliss, J. Stedman, Wm. F. Clark, S. Mowry, N. P. Avery, Mrs. Luke Perkins, each \$1; A. Friend, Miss P. O. Perkins,

each 50 cents, \$301 50; to constitute Amos H. Hubbard, William P. Greene, Russell Hubbard, Rev. Alvan Bond, D. D., Rev. William F. Morgan and Rev. Hiram P. Arms, life members of the American Colonization Society..... 301 50

Meriden—Charles Parker, \$30, to constitute himself a life member of the American Colonization Society, Mrs. J. Butler, \$20; J. and E. Parker, \$6; Hon. Walter Booth, \$2 50; J. Butler, Dr. Barlow, L. Birdsey, L. Butler, each \$1..... 62 50

New Haven—A Friend, \$8; in full from individuals in Rev. S. D. Phelps' Society, to constitute him a life member of the American Colonization Society..... 8 00

Stonington—Rev. William Clift, balance of collections..... 2 00

374 00

NEW YORK.

By Rev. J. Morris Pease :—
New York City—Henry E. Pierpont, to constitute himself a life member of the American Colonization Society..... 30 00

VIRGINIA.

Richmond—Thomas Rutherford, annual contribution for 1851... 100 00

NORTH CAROLINA.

By Rev. Jesse Rankin :—
Johnson county, Smithfield and Vicinity—Dr. John B. Beckwith, Mrs. Julia Bryan, each \$3; J. W. Evans, R. Greene, W. H. Morning, Dr. A. F. Telfair, each \$2; Mrs. Sarah Sanders, \$1 50; L. H. Sanders, Rev. C. P. Jones, W. L. B., J. D. Wimple, E. Boykin, E. R. and J. Sanders, William Carrol, William Hastings, Dr. J. K. Thompson, Miss M. McKinney, Mrs. Zilpha McKinney, Thomas Lockhart, S. Sneed, each \$1; Mrs. S. C. Jones, A. D. Northam, Mrs. S. McCulloh, each 50 cents..... 30 00

Wayne co., Goldsborough—Cash, \$3 75; John A. Green, \$3; Dr. C. D. Dewey, F. L. Coster, Selden W. Allen, George A. Dudley, Cash, Cash, each \$1; Cash, 75 cents; John Scarborough, Cash, Cash, each 50 cents; Cash, 25 cents..... 15 25

Everittsville—John Everitt, Mrs. Julia Bunting, each \$3; E. Murry, David Jones, W. Hall, Cash, Cash, Cash, each \$2; Rev. R. R. Donkley, Cash, Cash, Cash, Cash, each \$1; Cash, 25 cents..... 24 25

Neuse River's Meeting—(*Friends*)—Stanton Cox, John Hollowell, John Kennedy, Micajah Cox, each \$2; Sanders B. Cox, William Cox, F. Atkinson, J. L. Holland, J. E. Whitfield, Levi Hollowell, Jesse Hollowell, Cogdel B. Massey, Cash, each \$1; D. J. Grantham, J. Cox, T. B. Cox, L. H. Massey, each 50 cents..... 19 00

Duplin county—E. Faison, \$10; Dr. B. L. Hill, \$5; A. Hicks, Cash, Cash, each \$1; Wiley Simmons, 50 cents..... 18 50

Bladen county—Rev. Colin Shaw, \$4; Wm. H. Beatty, \$5..... 9 00

New Hanover county—Mrs. Flora Colvin, \$2; James McDuffie, \$1 50; C. J. Dickson, R. T. Henry, each \$1; Thomas Colvin, 70 cents; D. McDuffie, 55 cents..... 6 75

Wilmington—Mrs. Lucy Owen, John A. Taylor, each \$10; Dr. James H. Dickson, Rev. Dr. Drane, George W. Guess, Capt. G. Potter, E. and M., each \$5; Gen. James Owen, Cash, each \$4; Rev. R. T. Heflin, W. E. Anderson, James Cassidy, Thos. H. Wright, M. Costin, each \$3; James S. Green, J. G. Wright, R. W. Gibbs, Cash, Cash, each \$2; Rev. J. O. Stedman, J. C. Latta, J. J. McDougal, S. D. Wallace, Rev. A. P. Repiton, Dr. W. Freeman, G. H. Kelly, Samuel D. Gause, S. N. Cannon, C. B. Dibble, James E. Metts, Hathaway, E. Cantwell, John McAuslan, Lucien Holmes, Cash, Cash, Cash, Cash, Cash, each \$1; Cash, 50 cents..... 99 50

222 25

ALABAMA.

By Rev. John Morris Pease :—
Mobile—Newton St. John, Esq.; \$50; William Stewart, C. K. Foote, B. B. Fontaine, J. F. McBride, Col. R. A. Baker, Mrs. Dorsey, J. Y. Russel,

Pomeroy & Co., Barnewell and Fidler, each \$10; John D. Haynie, J. L. Weeks, John Parker, T. Fettyplace, G. W. Tarleton, Dan. Wheeler, Thos. Miller, William Sayre, R. D. Moffat, J. P. Irwin, O. Mazange, Thomas Adams, Dr. L. Parnly, G. V. D. McLelland; H. O. Brewer, R. H. Redwood, R. A. Nicoll, P. P. Wyckoff, Daniel Chander, each \$5; Miss Ogden, \$3; Rev. Mr. McCoy, G. Tuttle, each \$2; Thomas McMillan, M. Waring & Co., each \$2 50; W. H. Ross, Lewis Lawson, A Friend to Liberia, J. F. Cunningham, W. Robinson, Henry Marsh, Isaac Bryan, Isabel Ellsworth, Martha Ellsworth, Mrs. E. Hamilton, a Stranger, each \$1; Parker Paine, a Lady, Mr. Stokes, each 50 cents. 259 50

KENTUCKY.
Owensborough—Jas. Lashbrooks, esq. 70 00

TENNESSEE.
Knoxville—Part of the residuary bequest of the Rev. John Bowman, deceased, of the Holston Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, to the American Colonization Society, Rev. S. Patton, Executor. 600 00

OHIO.
Uniontown—John Lyle, Esq, to constitute his wife, Mrs. Isabella Lyle, a life member of the American Col. Society. 30 00

MISSISSIPPI.
Eutaw—Contributions from members of the Edminston Church, viz: Rev. A. W. Young, \$3; C. Bias, \$5; Mrs. S. S. Young, \$2; Hannibal H. Boon, \$1. 11 00

ARKANSAS.
Pine Ridge, Choctaw Nation—Dick Wall and Joanna Wall, each \$5; George Freeman, \$10, by Rev. C. Kingsbury. 20 00

MICHIGAN.
Nankin—Donation from Livonia and Nankin Col. Society, by A. Martin, Esq., Treasurer. 5 00

SOUTH AMERICA.
Buenos Ayres—A Lines Van Blascum, esq., by Rev. W. H. Norris, New Haven, through Rev. John B. Pinney. 20 00

Total Contributions. \$1,942 25

FOR REPOSITORY.
CONNECTICUT.—By Rev. John Orcutt:—*Norwich*—Wm. Williams, D. B. Tucker, Mrs. E. Lee, Capt. J. L. Day, each \$1, to April, 1852, \$4. *Norwichtown*—Mrs. S. Raymond, to April, 1852, \$1. 5 00

DELAWARE.—*Wilmington*—John B. Lewis, Esq., to September, 1853. 5 00

VIRGINIA.—*Charlestown*—Bushrod C. Washington, Esq., January, 1852. 10 00

NORTH CAROLINA.—*Newbern*—Lewis Brookfield, David Sparrow, each \$1, to March, 1852; S. Williams, \$1, to March, 1851; Henry Carthy, Amos Bryan, Levi Robbins, each \$1, to April, 1852, by Mingo Croom.—*Waynesborough*—Raiford Hooks, to April, 1852, \$1; Thomas Kennedy, to May, 1853, \$3. *Everittsville*—E. Murry, Willis Hall, Adam Winn, each \$1, to April, 1852. *Beatty's Bridge*—Rev. H. W. Beatty, to March, 1852, \$4 50. *Faison's Depot*—John G. Elliott, to April, 1852, \$1. *Wilmington*—Dr. John D. Bellamy, to April, 1852, \$1. 19 50

GEORGIA.—*Augusta*—Dennis Alexander, for 3 copies of the African Repository, to January, 1852, by Dr. D. Lee, \$3; Mrs. Mary McKinne, to April, 1851, \$1. *Savannah*—Susan Jackson, Hetty E. Gary, Goldsmith Lloyd, each \$2, to 1 May, 1852; James Mills, Henry Jencks, Sarah Harrison, each \$1, to 1 April, 1852, \$3. 13 00

TENNESSEE.—*Jonesville*—Rev. W. A. Taylor, to 26th March, 1851, by J. M. Hill, Esq. 3 00

OHIO.—*Mc Connelsville*—M. Clark, Esq., to September, 1851, \$1. *Newport*—Wm. Dana, Jacob Cook, each \$1, to March, 1852, \$2. *Cedarville*—Martin Adams, for 1851, \$1. 4 00

ARKANSAS.—*Wheelock*—Rev. A. Wright, to April, 1852, \$1. *Doaksville*—Capt. Robert Jones, to April, 1852, \$1. 2 00

Total Repository. 61 50
 Total Contributions. 1,942 25
Aggregate Amount. \$2,003 75

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXVII.]

WASHINGTON, JUNE, 1851.

[No. 6.

College in Liberia.

OUR readers will remember that the subject of collegiate education, and the necessity of a collegiate institution in Liberia, has been alluded to in former numbers of the Repository. In the number for last July, we published the circular of the "Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia," which Board was incorporated by an Act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, approved March 19, 1850. In our present number, we publish the First Annual Report of the Board, in which will be found much valuable information respecting missionary, and educational operations in different parts of Africa. The members of the Board of Trustees are, Hon. GEORGE N. BRIGGS, LL. D., *President*; Hon. STEPHEN FAIRBANKS, *Treasurer*; Hon. SIMON GREENLEAF, LL. D., Hon. WILLIAM J. HUBBARD, Hon. JOEL GILES, Hon. ALBERT FEARING, and AMOS A. LAWRENCE, Esq. The Rev. JOS. TRACY, of Boston, is the Secretary.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT *Of the Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia: presented at the Annual Meeting, January 15, 1851.*

In presenting our first Annual Report, it seems proper to take a survey, not only of the immediate field of our proposed labors, but of that vast and populous field which they must ultimately affect. In doing this, we need not dwell on the barbarism of Africa, or the necessity for her regeneration. These, we may assume, are already understood. It will be enough, if we show that the work of her regeneration is already begun, and is so far advanced, as to call for such an enterprise as that in which we have engaged. And this we propose to do by a statement of facts derived from the latest official sources; admitting conjectures and estimates, only in a few cases where the documents are deficient, and always distinguishing them from official information.

As the work of education in Africa has hitherto been carried on almost exclusively by various Missionary Societies, the facts must be gathered chiefly from their reports. The number and grade of their schools, including Sabbath schools, in which some knowledge of letters

is given to many who have no other instruction; the number of pupils in each kind of schools; the number of communicants in their churches, who are, or soon will be, heads of families, demanding a good education for their children; and the number of habitual attendants on public worship, who are at least advancing towards civilization; these numbers will show us nearly what progress has been made, and for what new and higher institutions that part of the world is prepared.

The population of Africa is seldom estimated so low as 90,000,000; often as high as 150,000,000. Excepting the Hottentot and some other unimportant tribes, they may be ranged under three grand divisions. The first includes the Caucasian races in the valley of the Nile, along the coast of the Mediterranean, and on the few habitable portions of the Great Desert. They are mostly of Egyptian, Arabian, and Phœnician descent. To this portion, all the ancient civilization and Christianity of Africa was confined. This population extends, at least by intermixture of races, into some of the fertile regions south of the Great Desert. The second division comprises what some have called the Zingian races, including nearly all south of the Equator, the people on the western coast for two or three degrees farther north, and on the eastern, the Gallas and others, who are occasionally found as far as the tenth degree of north latitude. The languages of the numerous Zingian tribes are all so closely related; as to leave no doubt of their common origin. The third division comprises

the vast and populous region between the Great Desert on the north and the Zingian regions on the south. This region, known under various names, as Sudan, Nigritia, Negroland, and Upper Guinea, is inhabited by tens, and probably by scores of millions, who in complexion and all other characteristics, physical, mental and moral, are most strongly marked as negroes. From the days of ancient Egypt and Carthage, they have furnished the most numerous victims of the slave trade. This division is our immediate field of labor.

The people of the first of these divisions are mostly Muhammedans. The principal exceptions are the French colonies in Algiers, the Copts of Egypt, and some fragments of the old Abessiian* empire, which are nominally Christian. Throughout the whole, there is a priesthood, having some knowledge of letters. A French Protestant Mission was attempted at Algiers, soon after the subjugation of that country; but nothing has been heard of it for some years past. The English Church Missionary Society have attempted a mission in Abessinia, but without success. The mission of the same Society at Cairo had formerly an institution for the education of Coptic clergy; but it has proved a failure, and is closed. The educational establishment of the mission is now reduced to a school for boys, with 96 scholars, and one of 82 girls. This is all that Christendom is now doing for the education of this portion of Africa.

The barbarism of the second great division, the Zingian, is attacked

*So the name is now written by the best authorities. In Arabic, the elevated plateau on the east of the Nile, from which most of the waters of that river are derived, is called Habesh, and its people Habeshi. The Latin writers transformed Habesh into Abassia, which in time became corrupted into Abyssinia, and restricted, in its meaning, to the northern part of the plateau.

from three important and promising points.

The numerous missions in the British dominions in South Africa at first directed their efforts almost wholly to the Hottentots; but they have long since reached the Kafirs and other Zingian tribes. Here, in a fertile, elevated country of the south temperate zone, highly favorable to health, English, German, French, and American missionaries are laboring with encouraging success. Here, the English Wesleyan Methodists alone report nearly 50,000 attendants on public worship, 47 day schools, and more than 5,000 children under instruction. The London Missionary Society, (Congregational,) is probably exerting an equal amount of influence. The operations of the Paris Missionary Society, the American Board, and some others, are extensive and efficient. The explorations of these missions already extend at least a thousand miles into the heart of Southern Africa. Their influence, in its northward progress, will nowhere encounter any sudden change of climate, or radical difference of language. It must, therefore, continue to advance, as it is advancing, till it meets other enlightening influences on the north.

At the Gaboon river, about half a degree north of the equator, and in the northwest corner of the Zingian portion of the continent, is a mission of the American Board. Though distant more than 2,500 miles from the mission of the same Board to the Zulu Kafirs; near Port Natal, in southeastern Africa, the languages are evidently of the same stock, and closely related. This mission is young; yet it has extended its station nearly 100 miles up the river, and two languages have been in a good degree mastered. In

one, a grammar and vocabulary and the Gospel of Matthew have been published. In the other, a grammar and vocabulary are nearly prepared. In both, the Gospel is preached, and schools are taught. The region is among the most healthy on the Western Coast.

About one degree farther north, the Missionary Board of the Presbyterian Church has commenced a mission on Corisco Island, to be extended to the main land. The people here are of the same race. From three to four degrees north, there is an English Baptist mission on the Island of Fernando Po, and a Scottish Presbyterian mission on the continent. Whether they strictly belong to this division of Africa, we are not informed. Neither has yet had time to exert any very extensive influence.

On the eastern coast, near Mombas, in latitude 4 degrees south, about two thousand miles east from the Gaboon river, and about the same distance nearly north from the Zulu mission, the English Church Missionary Society have a new mission. The languages here are almost identical with those around the Gaboon, on the Western Coast. Their explorations have extended inland some 300 or 400 miles. A short distance from the coast commences the ascent of the famous "Mountains of the Moon," which form the eastern barrier of the continent, as the Andes do the western of South America, and the lofty summits of which are covered with snow. The climate appears, for a tropical one, favorable to health, and the prospects of the mission are thought highly encouraging. This mission seems to touch the original seats of those hitherto mysterious races, the Gallas, who began to ravage Abessinia about the year 1500,

and the Jaggas, or Giagas, who, about the same time, spread terror and desolation southward for a thousand miles, and westward even to the Atlantic ocean. The language of the Gallas makes it certain that they are related to the great southern race.

All these missions near the equator have established schools, which will be increased in number and power as time and means shall render practicable; but some years must elapse before they can make any great impression on the surrounding darkness.

It will easily be seen, that these missions almost necessarily form one system of operations. They are all directed to one family of nations, lying in one compact mass in the southern half of the continent. Any success which any of them may achieve, inevitably aids all the others; as it must contribute something to that knowledge of geography, of language, of character, or that supply of converted native agency, which they all need. And this is well understood by the leading societies engaged in the work, and by their missionaries. A line of missions across the continent, connecting those on the Gaboon with those near Mombas, is already under consideration as an object of hope, and of such efforts as the progress of events may render prudent; while the southern missions are boldly and industriously advancing northward. We may, therefore, leave the work of regenerating Southern Africa to them, and to such agencies and institutions as shall be found needful to supply their deficiencies.

It is obvious, too, that this southern system of operations will confine itself, at least for many years, to the great southern family of nations. Covering a territory of probably

4,000,000 of square miles, equal to a tract of 2000 miles square, nearly all of which is peopled, and some parts of it thickly, they must amount to many millions. The work to be done is vast, and must fully employ all the energies of those engaged in it, for a long time to come. The similarity of language, character, and usages among these nations will greatly facilitate the advance of civilizing influences from one to another; and these advantages they cannot enjoy, if they direct their labors to more northern tribes who are not of the same great family. We may, therefore, consider Southern Africa as provided for by a system of agencies which will confine itself to that division of the continent.

There remains yet to be considered, the vast region of Sudan, north of the equator, south of the Great Desert, and extending from the Atlantic ocean eastwardly without any definite limit. As negro nations of this division are found to the eastward of the main branch of the Nile, it is certain that they are spread over a region extending about 3,500 miles from east to west; and notwithstanding the encroachments of other races in certain parts, we may estimate the extent from north to south at 1,000 miles; making an area of 3,500,000 square miles. Its Atlantic coast extends, south and south-east, from the Senegal to Cape Palmas, more than 1,100 miles; and then eastward to the Bight of Biafra, about 1,250; making a seacoast of about 2,300 miles. This division of the continent has also its system of missions, established and operating independently of each other, but yet combined by circumstances into one system, and co-operating towards one result. These missions are distinguished, too, by their connection with colonies of emanci-

pated slaves and their descendants. Here, we are to show, the work of enlightenment is so far advanced, as to demand the aid of a collegiate institution. This might be presumed, from the fact, that this year completes a century since the first English missionary was sent to that part of the world; the Rev. Andrew Thompson, who had labored five years, including the time of David Brainerd's labors, for the conversion of the Indians in New Jersey, having commenced his labors at Cape Coast Castle in 1751. Of the native youths sent by him to England for education, one, Philip Quaake, was his successor, and maintained a school for the education of his countrymen, the greater part of the time, till his death, in October, 1816. Here, the native population, living under British law, and in some degree civilized, is estimated at 10,000; and one of them has lately been appointed British Consul at Monrovia. But we must pass to a more particular examination of the several parts of the coast.

A glance at the map will show a sharp bend in this coast at Cape Palmas, from which it extends, on the one side, about 1,100 miles northwest and north, and on the other, about 1,200 or 1,300 almost directly east. In this bend is the Maryland Colony of Cape Palmas, with a jurisdiction extending nearly 100 miles eastward. This Colony is bounded on the northwest by the Republic of Liberia, which extends along the coast about 400 miles to Sherbro.

These two governments will ultimately be united in one Republic, and may be considered as one; for all the purposes of this inquiry. The extent of their united seacoast is about 520 miles. The jurisdiction of the Republic over the four hundred miles or more which it claims,

has been formally acknowledged by several of the leading powers of Europe, and is questioned by none. To almost the whole of it, the native title has been extinguished; the natives, however, still occupying, as citizens, such portions of it as they need.

The civilized population of these governments, judging from the census of 1843, and other information, is some 7,000 or 8,000. Of the heathen population, no census has ever been taken; but it probably exceeds 300,000.

The grade of Liberian civilization may be estimated from the fact, that the people have formed a republican government, and so administer it, as to secure the confidence of European governments in its stability. The native tribes who have merged themselves in the Republic, have all bound themselves to receive and encourage teachers; and some of them have insisted on the insertion, in their treaties of annexation, of pledges that teachers, and other means of civilization, shall be furnished.

Our accounts of churches, clergy, and schools are defective, but show the following significant facts:

The clergy of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Liberia are nearly all Liberian citizens, serving as missionaries of the Methodist Missionary Society in the United States. The last Report of that Society gives the names of fifteen missionaries, having in charge nine circuits, in which are 882 members in full communion, and 235 probationers; total, 1,117. They have 20 Sabbath schools, with 114 officers and teachers, 840 scholars, and 507 volumes in their libraries. They have a Manual Labor School and Female Academy. The number of day schools is not reported: but seven of the missionaries are reported as superintendents

of schools, and the same number have under their charge several "native towns," in some of which there are schools. The late superintendent of the missions writes:

"It appears plain to my mind, that nothing can now retard the progress of our missions in this land, unless it be the want of a good high school, in which to rear up an abundant supply of well-qualified teachers, to supply, as they shall rapidly increase in number, all your schools."

He had in view, the establishment of a Methodist High School on an extensive scale; but his plans "failed to secure the full approbation of the Board" of that Society.

The Baptists are next in number to the Methodists. The Northern Baptist Board, having its seat in Boston, has in Liberia one mission, two out-stations, one boarding-school, and two day schools, with about twenty scholars each, one native preacher, and four native assistants. The whole mission is in the hands of converted natives. The Southern Board operates more extensively. More than a year since, the Rev. John Day, its principal agent there, reported to the Rev. R. R. Gurley, United States Commissioner to Liberia, as follows:

"In our schools are taught, say, 330 children, 92 of whom are natives. To more than 10,000 natives, the Word of Life is stately preached; and in every settlement in these colonies, we have a church, to whom the means of grace are administered; and in every village we have an interesting Sunday school, where natives as well as colonists are taught the truths of God's word. Say, in our Sunday schools, are taught 400 colonists, and 200 natives. * * * We have this year baptized 18 natives and 7 colonists, besides what have been bap-

tized by Messrs. Murray and Drayton, from whom I have had no report."

The missionaries are all, or nearly all, Liberian citizens.

The Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States has five missionaries at four stations in Liberia. The first is at Monrovia, under the care of the Rev. Harrison W. Ellis, well known as "the Learned Black Blacksmith." While a slave in Alabama, and working at his trade as a blacksmith, he acquired all the education, in English, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and Theology, which is required for ordination as a Presbyterian minister. The Presbyterians of that region then bought him, and sent him out as a missionary. His assistant, Mr. B. V. R. James, a colored man, was for some years a printer in the service of the American Board at their mission at Cape Palmas and the Gaboon river. He first went to Liberia as a teacher, supported by a society of ladies in New York. In the Presbyterian church under the care of Mr. Ellis are 39 communicants. During the year, 24 had been added, and 8 had been dismissed to form a new church in another place. Mr. Ellis also has charge of the "Alexander High School," which is intended mainly for teaching the rudiments of a classical education. This institution has an excellent iron school-house, given by a wealthy citizen of New York, at the cost of one thousand dollars, and a library and philosophical apparatus, which cost six hundred dollars, given by a gentleman in one of the southern States. The library contains a supply of classical works, probably equal to the wants of the school for some years. The land needed for the accommodation of the school was given by the government of Liberia. The number of scholars appears to be be-

tween twenty and thirty, a part of whom support themselves by their daily labor. The English High School, under the care of Mr. James, had, according to the last Annual Report, 52 scholars. At a later date, the number in both schools was 78. Mr. James has also a large Sabbath school; but the number of pupils is not given.

The second station is at the new settlement of Kentucky, on the right or north bank of the St. Paul's, about fifteen miles from Monrovia, and six miles below Millsburgh. The missionary is a Liberian, Mr. H. W. Erskine. On a lot of ten acres, given by the Government, buildings on an economical scale have been erected, in which is a school of twenty scholars. A church was organized in November, 1849, with eight members from the church in Monrovia. They have since increased to fourteen. Here, too, is a flourishing Sabbath school. The citizens, and especially the poor natives in the neighborhood, are extremely anxious that a boarding school should be established. To this the committee having charge of this mission objects, as the expense for buildings and for the support of pupils would be great, and would absorb funds that can be more profitably expended on day schools.

The third station is on the Sinou river, 150 miles down the coast from Monrovia, where, at the mouth of the river, is the town of Greenville, and a few miles higher up, the newer settlements of Readville and Rossville. It is under the care of the Rev. James M. Priest. The number of communicants, at the latest date, was thirty, and the field of labor was rapidly enlarging by immigration. The station is new, and it does not appear that any mission school had yet been organized.

The fourth station is at Settra Kroo, where there are five or six miles of coast, to which the native title has not yet been extinguished. This station has been maintained for some years, at a lamentable expense of the lives and health of white missionaries. About 200 boys and a few girls have been taught to read. The station is now under the care of Washington McDonogh, formerly a slave of the late John McDonogh, of Louisiana, so well known for the immense estate which he has bequeathed to benevolent purposes. He was well educated, and with more than eighty others, sent out some years since at his master's expense. He has a school of fifteen scholars, with the prospect of a large increase.

The mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church is located in the Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas. Its last report specifies seven schools, and alludes to several others, in actual operation; all containing from 200 to 300 scholars, of whom about 100 are in one Sabbath school. Five other schools had been projected, and have probably gone into operation since that time. The greater part of the pupils are from native families. The Report states the number of communicants at sixty-seven, of whom forty are natives. A High School was opened January 1, 1850.

The laws of the Republic of Liberia provide for a common school in every town. It is supposed, however, that where there is a mission school, accessible to all children of suitable age, no other school exists; so that, in fact, nearly all the common schools in Liberia are connected with the different missions, the missionaries have the superintendence of their studies, and the Missionary Societies defray a large por-

tion of the expense. Yet it must be remembered that a large majority of the missionaries are citizens of the Republic, and some of them native Africans; so that the immediate control of the schools is not generally in foreign hands. A portion, also, of the missionary funds, is contributed in Liberia; and something is paid by parents for the tuition of their children. Yet the Republic evidently needs an educational system more independent of missionary aid and control; and for that purpose, needs a supply of teachers who are not raised up in mission schools. And we have it in testimony, that the missions themselves might be more efficient for good, if well supplied with teachers of higher qualifications.

Here, then, we have a Republic of some 300,000 inhabitants, of whom 7,000 or 8,000 may be regarded as civilized, and the remainder as having a right to expect, and a large part of them actually expecting and demanding, the means of civilization and Christianity. We have—supplying as well as we can by estimate, the numbers not definitely given—more than 2,000 communicants in Christian churches, and more than 1,500 children in Sabbath schools; some 40 day schools, containing, exclusive of the Methodist, who are the most numerous, and of whose numbers in school we have no report, about 635 scholars. The whole number in day schools, therefore, is probably not less than 1,200. We have the Alexander High School at Monrovia, where instruction is given to some extent in the classics; the English High School, at the same place, under Mr. James; the Methodist Manual Labor School and Female Academy at Millsburg; the Baptist Boarding School at Bexley; and the Protestant Episcopal High

School at Cape Palmas. These institutions must furnish some students for a higher seminary, such as we propose to establish; and such a population must need their labors when educated.

But we must take a brief survey of the neighboring regions, from which a good college in Liberia would be sure to attract students.

On the northern boundary of the Republic of Liberia, on the Jong river, which is the northern outlet of the Boom Kittam, at an estimated distance of fifty miles from its mouth, is Kaw-Mendi, where the American Missionary Association have one school, with from 80 to 100 scholars. This mission has lately been reinforced, with the intention of establishing several other schools, and extending its stations farther into the interior. The mission was first established in connection with the return of the Amistad captives to Africa. Whether its site is actually included in the last acquisition of territory by Liberia, does not appear. That acquisition, however, includes at least a part of the territory claimed by King Tucker within whose domains Kaw-Mendi is situated; and Sherbro Sound, into which the river empties, is the northern boundary of the purchase. The mission has been much impeded by wars, carried on for the supply of the slave trade; but since the suppression of the factories at Gallinas and the annexation of that whole region to the Republic, the missionary has been able to negotiate treaties of peace between several of the inland tribes.

About a hundred miles beyond the Jong River, is the British Colony of Sierra Leone, founded in 1787. Its first settlers had been slaves in America, and had served in the British army and navy during the war of the revolution; but far the

greater part of its population consists of Africans recaptured by British cruisers from slave ships. The territory is small; only about twenty-five miles by fifteen. Its inhabitants, according to the lowest estimates, number 50,000. British subjects, however, are scattered along the coast, almost to the Liberian boundary, and the intervening coast is virtually under British control.

Missions were attempted here in 1792, 1795, and 1797; but they all failed. In 1804, the English Church Missionary Society sent out its first missionaries, with orders to seek for stations out of the colony. No practicable stations were found till 1808. After that time, ten stations were commenced; but all of them were ultimately abandoned, and their labors were concentrated in the colony. There they have prospered. The whole territory has been laid out into parishes, and each has its pastor and its schools. The last Report gives 48 seminaries and schools, 5 European and 56 native teachers, and 6,184 scholars. The number of communicants in the churches is 2,061, and the attendants on public worship are 6,950. The schools demand a more particular notice.

Each village has its day school, where the children pay a penny a week for their instruction, which are all conducted by native teachers, under the superintendence of the missionaries. There are also several Government boarding schools for liberated children, containing several hundred pupils. The Grammar School at Freetown, commenced in 1845, gives instruction in "Latin and Greek and mathematics, as well as the usual branches of English learning." At the end of four years, it had received 94 young men and boys, of whom 43 had left, 15 being able to read the

New Testament in Greek. About half of the pupils pay for their tuition. The other half are supported by the Society, with a view to their becoming teachers. It had furnished 15 pupils to the Christian Institution at Fourah Bay. This latter institution was opened in its new building, November 1, 1848, with six students. In a year, the number increased to 21; the 15 from the Grammar School having been added. It "is designed for preparing young men for the native ministry, chiefly as missionaries to the interior of Africa, by a regular theological training, and the study of Hebrew and Arabic." To this, as we have seen, the Grammar School is preparatory. The last Report gives the number of students at both as 66.

The Wesleyan mission at Sierra Leone, though much younger, having commenced in 1817, reports 29 chapels, 16 day schools, with 37 teachers, and 2,022 pupils, and including Sabbath scholars, 2,958. The number of communicants is 4,712; on trial, 562; attendants on public worship, 8,514. This mission has also an institution for training native teachers.

There are, then, at Sierra Leone, in a population of 50,000, 64 schools, three of which are of higher grade, with 8,206 scholars; 6,773 communicants, and 14,464 attendants on public worship:

The religious and educational institutions of Sierra Leone must, from their proximity and the similarity of origin, be intimately connected with those of Liberia. An interesting circumstance promises to bind them still more closely.

Near the close of 1848, an officer in the British navy found that some of the Vey tribe of natives, at Cape Mount, had an alphabet and books

of their own, said to be brought from the interior. A missionary was sent from Sierra Leone to Cape Mount, to ascertain the facts. During his exploration of four months, he found the inventor of the alphabet. He is "a man about forty years of age, of great intelligence and much religious feeling, who lives about twenty miles in the interior, and when a child, had for a few weeks learned the Roman alphabet from an American missionary."—The missionary was doubtless a Liberian, the Rev. John Revey, who taught a school for heathen children at Cape Mount about the year 1825. He was afterwards well known as a Baptist preacher, and Colonial Secretary at Cape Palmas. About the year 1832, the thought occurred to the inventor, that all the sounds in his language could be easily represented by a syllabic alphabet.* This, with some assistance from his neighbors, he completed. Books were written, and schools opened; but the schools were broken up by war, and have not been resumed. Yet some of the adults in all their towns are able to read. As Cape Mount and the Vey country generally belong to Liberia, it was at first thought best, both at Sierra Leone and in London, that Liberian missionaries should avail themselves of this remarkable opening for the diffusion of the Gospel. But after the suppression of the slave trade at Gallinas, which also is in the Vey country, more than 1,000 liberated Africans were carried thence to Sierra Leone, and three sons of the chiefs were sent to the Grammar School at Freetown for their education. These events have induced the committee of the Church Missionary

Society to institute inquiries concerning the expediency of establishing a mission at Gallinas.

There is another British settlement of recaptured Africans some 450 miles north of Sierra Leone, at the mouth of the Gambia, and still another on Macarthy's Island, which is an island in the Gambia, said by some to be 300 miles from its mouth, but not more than half that distance in a straight line. Here the Wesleyans report five chapels, three day schools, with six teachers and five and twenty-one scholars, and including Sabbath scholars, seven hundred and fifty-one; communicants, four hundred and seventy-six; on trial, one hundred and thirty-six; attendants on public worship, one thousand two hundred and fifty. These settlements and this mission are offshoots from those at Sierra Leone, and closely connected with them in interest, feeling and operations.

Such are the influences at work, and such the progress made by them, northward from Cape Palmas. Those to the eastward of that Cape are closely connected with them. They began, as we have already seen, at Cape Coast Castle, in 1751; but no very extensive influence was exerted for eighty years. In 1831 one of the native converts, who had been at Sierra Leone, brought back some account of the missionary operations there. This excited among his countrymen a desire to enjoy similar privileges. They applied, through the Governor, to the Church Missionary Society, but in vain. In 1835, however, the Wesleyans entered this field. After the loss of many lives, their mission became firmly established about 1840, and since that time has rapidly spread

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

itself along the coast. Their line of stations commences at Dix Cove, about three hundred and twenty miles east of the eastern boundary of the Maryland Government, and extends about three hundred and fifty miles eastward to Badagry.— Their last Report gives the names of twenty-four stations and out-stations on the coast, and there are others not named. As many of the recaptured Africans at Sierra Leone are from this part of the continent, some of them, having acquired more or less of civilization, have returned to the region of their birth, landing, in greatest numbers, at Badagry.— From this point, some of them have carried the report of the white man's religion and arts to their friends in the interior, and have excited a desire, among their relatives and friends, to become acquainted with them. This has led to the establishment of missions at Abbeokuta, about sixty miles nearly north from Badagry. The Wesleyans have also a station at Kumasi, the capital of Ashanti, about one hundred and thirty miles north from Dix Cove.— Connected with these missions, the Wesleyans report ten chapels, thirteen other places for stated preaching, twenty-three day schools, with fifty-four teachers and one thousand and fourteen scholars; eight hundred and nine communicants, one hundred and two on trial, and four thousand seven hundred attendants on public worship.

The Church Missionary Society also has stations at Badagry and Abbeokuta, with 5 European and 1

native ordained missionaries, 9 native teachers, 6 schools, 418 scholars, and 122 communicants. The attendants on public worship are not formally reported; but in August, 1849, the "constant attendants" at Abbeokuta were estimated at 500, "at the lowest calculation." This is a mission of peculiar interest and hope. The native ordained missionary, the Rev. Samuel Crowther, was originally a slave from this vicinity; and one of the first converts baptized by him was his own mother.*

Abbeokuta is in the kingdom of Yoruba, formerly powerful, but for a few years past distracted and almost desolated by civil and foreign wars. From this point, the Church Missionary Society has hoped to reach Hausa and other populous nations on the Niger, and even to penetrate beyond, to Bournou, and other regions of Central Africa. Some of their missionaries have been studying the languages of those regions, by the aid of natives at Sierra Leone; but no favorable opening beyond Yoruba has yet been found.

There is also a German mission on this coast, near Accra; but it has exerted little influence, and little is known of it, beyond the fact of its existence.

We have, then, a line of coast of more than 1,800 miles, from the whole of which, as has been officially reported to the British Government within the past year, the slave trade has been exterminated. On this coast is a population, subject to British and Liberian law, of not less

* Later intelligence has invested Abbeokuta with new interest. It is stated, in testimony before a Committee of the British House of Lords, that the population of this town is "at least 50,000;" and that, since 1840, about 3,000 liberated Africans, of the Yoruba nation, have found their way there from Sierra Leone, at their own expense, in condemned slave vessels which they bought for the purpose. "A great proportion of these people are Christians, and they now wish, to the Gospel, to add the plough; in which object they are to receive some pecuniary assistance from a Society called 'The Native African Committee.'"

than 400,000, and probably much greater; and a heathen population, on the coast and inland, to whom Christian civilization must penetrate through them, of tens, and probably scores of millions. The regular attendants on public worship, counting those of the church mission on the Gold Coast at 500, and not counting any in Liberia, are 23,164. Counting Liberia, it will be a low estimate to place the whole number at 30,000, and the other members of their families at as many more, or 60,000 in all. The communicants, estimating those in Liberia at 2,000, are 10,280. The day schools, estimating those in Liberia at 40 and their scholars at 1,200, are 137, with 11,505 scholars. The teachers are nearly all native or Liberian. Of these schools, at least seven may be ranked as high schools; and at several of these, youths may be well fitted for college. All the parts of this system are intimately connected with each other by their history and circumstances, and easily accessible to each other by water. That part of the world, then, is ripe for the commencement of a college.

And this first college ought to be in Liberia, for many reasons; some of which may be mentioned.

1. Liberia is the most highly civilized and best educated part of the coast. Of this, their political standing is sufficient proof. In none of the other communities could the colored population, left to themselves, organize a republic so wisely, and carry it on so respectably. Nor is this any matter of surprise, or of reproach. If any where, we might expect to find this capacity at Sierra Leone. This colony, having been commenced in 1787, is now 64 years old. Its first colonists had been slaves in America; but they left America at the close of the war

of the Revolution, since which time the colored people of the United States, both bond and free, have made great progress in civilization, and especially, have seen much, and learned much, concerning republican government. Since their emigration, they have never been put to the task of governing themselves, and therefore have not felt the necessity of qualifying themselves for self government. The average civilization of the colony has been reduced, by the settlement among them of more than twenty times their number of recaptured Africans. Equal or greater disadvantages have attended all the other settlements. In all of them are some very intelligent and respectable men. In all, the progress in civilization has been quite as great as could be reasonably expected. But in none have circumstances been so favorable as in Liberia, and in none has such progress been made. This superior civilization is a good reason for locating the first college there.

2. Liberia, being an independent nation, has the greatest need of a college.

A colony, like Sierra Leone, may be well governed by the enlightened nation on which it is dependent.—The supreme government at home may provide all the intelligence necessary to the proper management of its public affairs. If the colonists are to share in the local administration, the government at home may take care that a sufficient number of them have the requisite qualifications. If pastors and teachers are wanted, the nation may furnish them, or see that they are furnished from among the colonists, as circumstances shall decide. But a nation, an independent political community, needs to have within itself, the means of supplying its own intel-

lectual and moral necessities. It cannot safely remain dependent on other nations for pastors and teachers, for legislators and magistrates. It must be able to fill those offices with its own citizens. Nor can it safely depend on citizens educated abroad, to fill all public offices. A nation, so dependent, must choose its officers from the few who have received a foreign education.— Thus, the choice of officers would be confined to the few families who might be able to send sons abroad, to be trained for office. Those sons would almost inevitably come back injured by knowing that they had been trained for office, and that their countrymen would be obliged to employ them. They would come back with a low esteem for the country that could not educate them, for its people, and for its institutions. They would bring back with them, habits of thought and feeling acquired from those acknowledged superiors, to whom they had been sent for education; habits of thought and feeling in harmony with the foreign institutions among which they had been educated, and not in harmony with the institutions of their own country. To place the political affairs, the religion and the education of a republic in the hands of the sons of a few rich families, thus educated, would not be safe. Ability to educate her own sons, at home, for all these departments, is indispensable to the welfare of every republic.

3. Liberia, for the same reason, offers the greatest inducements to obtain a liberal education.

In a dependent colony, the mother country may be expected to fill the highest, and some part of the subordinate posts, with her own citizens; leaving only a part of the lower offices, either of government

or instruction, to be filled by educated colonists. In an independent republic, all offices, even the highest, are to be filled by citizens who show themselves qualified.— The prizes to be won by mental and moral eminence are both greater and more numerous, and will therefore call forward more numerous and zealous competitors. Patriotism, too, for reasons mentioned under the last preceding head, will call more loudly upon the young to acquire a liberal education, and upon the old to encourage and sustain them in the attempt. Nor need we fear that these inducements will not be understood and felt by the Liberians themselves. They are felt already. The knowledge of their views on this subject was one of the inducements to the formation of this Board; and they have welcomed the news of its formation, as the pledge of great good to their country.

4. Liberia, of all these communities, is most rapidly advancing in numbers, wealth, influence, and all the elements of power and progress, and has the best prospect of continuing to advance.

The other communities being all colonial, a great part of the wealth acquired there goes home, as in all colonies, to the mother country, instead of remaining to enrich the place of its acquisition. The wealth acquired in Liberia is at home already and stays there, to increase the power of further acquisition.

Besides this general consideration, Liberia has peculiar advantages. Her territory, including that of the Maryland Colony, extends from the river San Pedro on the east to the Shebar or Sherbro River, the strait which separates Sherbro Island from Manna Point, on the northwest,—a distance, not reckoning the indentations of the coast, of

about 520 miles. Sherbro Island and the adjacent main land are so connected with Sierra Leone, that farther accessions in that quarter are not expected. On the east, the coast for some 220 miles, to the mouth of the Assinee, may not improbably be acquired when wanted. The territory to which the right of jurisdiction has already been acquired, contains, by the lowest estimates, more than 300,000 inhabitants. Its soil is capable of producing the necessaries of life for a population equal to the whole colored population of the United States, bond and free. The exports, before the acquisition of the last hundred miles of coast, and without reckoning the 120 miles or more of the Maryland jurisdiction, were estimated at half a million of dollars annually; the imports were about the same, and both were rapidly increasing. New forms of productive industry are developing resources not previously used. The progress of civilization, and of civilized labor, among the natives, is increasing both the amount of articles that may be exported, and the demand for those that must be imported. The question of the stability of the Republic, if ever doubtful, may now be considered settled; as the people have shown themselves capable of effecting any desirable change, through the ballot-box, without commotion. Great Britain, France, and other leading nations of Christendom, too, have felt the need of a civilized government, with which they can transact business nationally, in that part of the world. They have therefore entered into diplomatic relations with the Republic, and for their own convenience, as well as from higher motives, will give it all needed support. Here, in the land of his ancestors, in a country and climate

adapted to the constitution of his race, the civilized man of color may have a country of his own, where no predominance of another race can discourage his efforts, impair his self-respect, or in any way impede his elevation.

It is easy to see that such a country must attract colored immigrants from other parts of the world. Whatever may be the future action or inaction of the Colonization Society; whatever may happen concerning American slavery; it is plain that colored people will flock, in large numbers, to a country which offers them such inducements. The Republic of Liberia is but three years old, the first President having been inaugurated in January, 1848. A large part of its territory has been acquired, and of its openings for business created, still more recently. Yet the prospects offered by its independence and enlargement have arrested the attention of colored men in every section of the United States, and in the West Indies. The increased immigration of slaves emancipated for the purpose, might be referred to the will and influence of their masters. But there has already commenced an increasing emigration of the free; and still larger numbers of them are known to be preparing for their removal.—The movement in the West Indies may terminate, mainly, in planting a new British colony in Africa; but even if that should be done, many will seek a home in Liberia, preferring to be citizens in a republic rather than subjects in a colony. In the United States, this tendency to emigration will continue to be strengthened by the influx of white laborers from Europe, underbidding the colored American in the labor market; and thus compelling him to seek the means of subsistence elsewhere.

Beyond all question, then, the Republic of Liberia will stand, and will be strengthened by immigration, till it becomes populous, and if enlightened, rich and powerful. It must become, and long continue to be, the leading nation in that part of the world, and must derive important advantages from its leading position, both for its own growth, and for the diffusion of a beneficial influence around. It is an interesting fact, and may prove an important one, that its capital, Monrovia, is situated precisely on that part of the coast which is nearest to the great valley of the Niger; the distance, according to the best geographers, being less than 250 miles. That distance must at no distant day be overcome, opening a high road for commerce, civilization and Christianity into the populous heart of Central Africa, along a river, affording, as is believed, a steam navigation at least equal to that from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, through a country of equal resources and greater population. This attraction, when added to those now existing, must produce a strong current of migration to that Republic, and make it, in time, a mighty nation. Nowhere else in Africa can a college be planted, in the midst of so many encouraging facts,

5. Liberia is the place where a college will present the greatest attractions to students from other parts of Africa and of the world.

For students from all parts of Western Africa, Liberia is the most central, as may be seen by a single glance at the map, and is easily accessible by water from all other parts of the coast. It is at least equally accessible from all parts of the Western hemisphere. It has, therefore, a decided advantage in respect to position. But the chief advantage

is that in Liberia the students will not be under the control of another race. They will be in a country belonging, in every sense, to men of their own color; in a nation where color is not esteemed a mark of inferiority; a nation to which they may unite themselves, and with the citizens of which they may associate, on terms of perfect equality. Young men aspiring to distinction, and therefore seeking a liberal education, are the very class to whom this motive will most effectually appeal.

6. Liberia is the only place on that coast, where there is any prospect that a College will soon be established.

In none of the dependencies of Great Britain or France do the same inducements exist for such an attempt. In respect to none of them are any such plans entertained, either by the people themselves, or the nations on which they are dependent.

7. It is not safe to leave the whole work of education, and especially higher education, to missionary societies.

The labors of those societies have been, and will continue to be, invaluable. Liberia already owes them much, and the debt will doubtless be increased. But much needs to be done, which they cannot do; much that they ought not to attempt. Their object is, the promotion of Christian piety. To this they must confine themselves; and they may engage in education, only so far as is found necessary for their main object. They cannot, without perversion of their funds, attempt to educate men for every department of public life. They have never attempted it, and still less will they be disposed to attempt it hereafter. Formerly, much was hoped from

educating heathen youth in Christian countries; but the experiment has resulted in a complete failure. Heathen youth could be obtained and educated; but on their return to their homes, it was found that their foreign education had disqualified them for useful labors among their countrymen. But very few of them have ever rendered any valuable service, and of those few, none have been eminently useful. The Societies have learned that they must raise up native laborers, by educating them in their own country. At present, the managers of the largest and most successful Societies are convinced that even this work has been pushed too far. They find, not that they have educated too many, but that the training which their pupils have received in foreign learning generally, has rendered them incapable of that sympathy with their countrymen which is indispensable to their greatest success as religious teachers. For this reason, they will henceforth give their pupils less instruction in matters of literature and science not directly religious, and will be farther than heretofore from supplying all the literary and scientific wants of any nation. This tendency may be seen in the arrangements of the Church Missionary Society at Sierra Leone. The Grammar School at Freetown is mainly preparatory to the strictly Missionary College at Fourah Bay.

The work, then, may not be left to missionary societies. It must be carried on by a distinct organization. The Colonization Society might perhaps undertake it, without any very violent stretch of its powers under its charter; but there are important reasons for a different arrangement. The business of that Society is already sufficiently complex,—

It is liable to many casualties, to which the interests of education in Africa ought not to be exposed.— It encounters many objections, by which our enterprise need not and should not be impeded. The work should have an organization of its own.

And the necessary funds ought to be raised, invested and managed in this country. It is no reproach to Liberia to say, that they can neither be raised nor advantageously invested there. The Liberians, a large majority of whom were, when they emigrated, emancipated slaves, entirely destitute of property, and nearly all of whom were dependent on charity for their passage, have not had time to become able to found a college. They need help, as much as New England needed help to found Harvard, and Yale, and Dartmouth, and as New Jersey needed help to found a College at Princeton; more than our Western States need Eastern help to found their colleges.

With such views, the Board of Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia was formed. It was incorporated by an Act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, approved March 19, 1850. The Trustees named in the Act, met and accepted the Act of Incorporation, on the 27th of April. At the same meeting, the vacancies in the Board were filled by the election of four additional members. May 11, the Board was fully organized by the adoption of a code of by-laws and the election of officers.

Since that time, the labors of the Board have consisted, almost wholly, in collecting and diffusing information on matters connected with their enterprise. This has been done somewhat extensively through the press, and by the private correspondence of the several Trustees with

gentlemen who might be expected to appreciate its claims and aid in its execution. The current expenses of the Board, which are very slight, have been met by the silent liberality of some of its members.

The result, so far, has been highly encouraging. Every expression of public sentiment has been decidedly favorable. Pledges of pecuniary aid have already been received, to a gratifying amount, though not sufficient to sustain a seminary.—The endowment of a college is always a slow and laborious process; but in view of all the facts, the Trustees feel authorized to expect that it will be done, to such an extent as to warrant the engagement of teachers and the erection of buildings, much sooner than it is usually done for colleges in the United States.

The founding of Harvard College was an era in the history of the human race. It was the beginning of liberal education for a continent.—Without a first college, this continent could not have become what it is. The planting of the first college in Africa will form another era. It will be a work equally rich in beneficial results, and equally honorable to the philanthropy that secures its accomplishment.

The world has an interest in the civilization of Africa. The Christian, the philosopher, the statesman, the man of business, each has reasons to desire it. Each has reasons to desire the perfect exploration of its rivers, its lakes, its mountains, valleys and plains, its deserts, and its fertile regions; its geology, its botany, its natural history in all its branches; its tribes, nations and races of men; their number, character, government, laws and religion; their languages, and where they have any, their literature and

knowledge of useful arts; its actual and possible means, modes and channels of communication with each other and with the rest of mankind. No where else is there so rich a store of valuable information yet to be obtained. Of this, the world has long been aware; and hence the profuse expenditure of treasure and of life in attempts to explore Africa. A single college in Africa, endowed with one-tenth of the money that has been expended on a single expedition, would ensure its complete exploration. There, and in other institutions that would inevitably follow, would be raised up the men, instructed in every department of knowledge and born to the climate, who would make Africa as intelligible and as accessible as science has made America. Without a first college, this will never be.—By such an institution, and not without, can the science, literature and arts of civilization be naturalized in Africa. Thus only can they be made to take root there, and grow, and diffuse themselves through the continent, throwing it fully open to the enterprises of commerce, and the influences of a higher culture, a purer morality, and a holier faith.

In view of such considerations, the Trustees cannot doubt that the patrons of learning will sustain them in their attempt to plant the first college on the only continent which yet remains without one.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

An Act to incorporate the Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:*

SEC. 1. Simon Greenleaf, Geo.

N. Briggs, Joel Giles, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation, by the name of The Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia; with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties, restrictions and liabilities, set forth in the forty-fourth chapter of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may hold real and personal estate to the value of one hundred thousand dollars, the income whereof shall be applied to the promotion of collegiate education in Liberia, by the establishment and support of one or more seminaries of learning; and also, if necessary, to the training of proper instructors for the same, at the discretion of the Trustees.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
March 18, 1850.

Passed to be enacted.

ENSIGN H. KELLOGG,
Speaker.

IN SENATE, March 19, 1850.
Passed to be enacted.

MARSHALL P. WILDER,
President.

Approved,
GEORGE N. BRIGGS.
March 19, 1850.

*By-laws of the Trustees of Donations
for Education in Liberia.*

Article I.

The number of trustees shall not exceed seven.

Article II.

The officers of the Corporation shall be a President and Treasurer, to be selected from the Trustees, and a Secretary. They shall be chosen by ballot, at each annual meeting, and shall hold their offices till others are chosen in their stead. Any vacancies occurring during the year may be filled at any regular meeting.

Article III.

The President shall preside at all meetings of the Corporation, and he is authorized to direct special meetings to be called whenever he shall deem it expedient. In the absence of the President from any meeting, a President *pro tem.* shall be chosen.

Article IV.

The Treasurer shall give bond with sureties, to be approved by the corporation, to secure the faithful discharge of the duties of his office. He shall have the custody of the funds, deeds, contracts, and evidences of property belonging to the corporation. He shall expend the funds pursuant to votes of the corporation, or shall invest the same in such manner as they shall by vote authorize and direct; and any moneys which he may have on hand uninvested, shall be deposited in his name, as Treasurer, in some bank in the city of Boston.

Article V.

The Secretary shall attend all meetings of the Corporation, and keep a true record of all their votes and doings. He shall give notice of all meetings of the Corporation by a written or printed notice forwarded to each member, through the Post office, at least four days prior to the time of the meeting.

Article VI.

There shall be stated meetings of the Corporation held on the third Wednesday in January, April, July, and October in each year, and at each meeting the record of the preceding meeting shall be read. The Secretary, or in his absence, any member of the corporation shall call special meetings when thereto required in writing by the President or any two members of the corporation. The stated meeting to be held

in the month of January in each year, shall be deemed the annual meeting, at which the officers for the ensuing year shall be elected.

Article VII.

Any alterations or amendments of the by-laws proposed at any meeting shall not be acted upon at the same, but the consideration thereof shall be postponed to some subsequent meeting. And in the notifications for such subsequent meeting, notice shall be given, that a proposition for modifying the by-laws will then be acted on. And such modification shall not then be adopted unless a majority of all the members of the Corporation shall be in favor of the same.

Extract of a letter from His Excellency J. J. Roberts, President of the Republic of Liberia, to the Hon. S. Greenleaf, dated Sept. 30, 1850.

I assure you, sir, I am truly delighted at the prospect of having permanently established in Liberia the means of education—a collegiate education. This subject, more than any other, for many years, has given me great concern. I have looked forward to the time, which will surely come, and which is rapidly approaching, when, annually, thousands from the States will be thrown into Liberia, without education, or any experience in matters pertaining to Government. Such a mass of ignorance flowing in upon us, without some restraining power—which power can only be created by the education of the youth of Liberia—would in all probability

prove most disastrous to our future hopes. Without education, we have no security for the perpetuity of our Government or our free institutions. An intelligent community only, can maintain a republican form of Government.

Nor is this all, when applied to Liberia. Africa abounds with wealth. Her natural resources—those of Western Africa—I believe are equal to any in the world. But how are they to be developed, unless the people are educated?

These thoughts have constantly occupied my mind, and have weighed heavily upon me. And for relief my eyes have been long turned towards the United States—towards New England, and Massachusetts in particular. I thank God I have not looked in vain. I consider a new era has dawned upon Liberia.

Your reasons for investing the funds of your corporation in the United States are good, and the expediency of your course is fully understood by the people here.

The Legislature of Liberia will, without doubt, grant a liberal charter, and suitable ground for such buildings as may be required for the proposed college. With regard to pecuniary aid by the Government here, towards the erection of buildings, I cannot hold out any great encouragement. The Government, however, will aid to the extent of its ability.

No apology was necessary, sir, with respect to the course you have adopted. It was the only one to ensure success.

Liberia and Slavery.

Refutation of the charge of Lieutenant Forbes, of the British Navy.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Colo-

nization Society, at the rooms of said Society, on the 1st of May, 1851, the attention of the Committee was called to a publication in the

newspapers, from a work recently published by Lieutenant Forbes, of the British Navy, entitled "Dahomey and the Dahomans," in which he states that "domestic slavery" exists in the Republic of Liberia, that the citizens of that Republic are largely engaged in the "buying and selling" of slaves, and that the Republic of Liberia "is in reality a new name and form for slavery in enslaved Africa." Whereupon, the Rev. J. S. Bacon, D. D., of the Executive Committee, and Dr. J. W. Lugenbeel, Recording Secretary of the American Colonization Society, were appointed a committee to investigate the subject, and to report at the next meeting of the Committee.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, held on the 12th of May, 1851, the Rev. Dr. Bacon presented the following Report, which was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published under the signatures of the Executive Committee:

The committee to whom was referred the consideration of certain statements which have recently appeared in the public prints, respecting the existence of slavery in the Republic of Liberia—said statements purporting to be from a book lately written by Lieutenant Forbes, of the British Navy—have attended to the duty assigned them, and beg leave to offer the following Report:

That from all the evidence which they have been able to gather, from the abundant sources within their reach—

from public and private documents—from the statements, both verbal and written, of persons of the highest standing for intelligence, honor, and truthfulness, who have visited or resided in Liberia; and from the personal observations of one of the committee, (Dr. Lugenbeel,) who spent nearly six years in that country, in an official capacity, prior to 1850; during which time, he had the amplest opportunities for becoming fully acquainted with the condition of that Republic, and with the character and conduct of its citizens; they feel entire confidence in saying that the assertion of Lieutenant Forbes that slavery, or the buying and selling of slaves, exists in Liberia, is *utterly groundless*.

Whether the statements which he has made on this subject originated in ignorance, or prejudice, or in a willingness, from interested motives, to depreciate the Government and people of Liberia in the estimation of the British public, it is not for the Committee to determine: it is enough for them to be able to say—as they do from the fullest and most authentic information on the subject—that they are without the least foundation in truth.

If any formal refutation of this unjust and illiberal charge were needed, the Committee might refer to the fact, that all the slave factories or establishments which were formerly in full and successful operation within the territory now occupied by Liberia, have been broken up and destroyed. Previous to the settlement of the Colony at Cape Mesurado, the slave trade was extensively carried on in the immediate vicinity of the Cape, and at numerous other points along the coast now embraced within the limits of the Republic. At all of these places it has been utterly abolished:

not a vestige of it remains. This has been done through the agency, and by the efforts of the Liberians—in some instances by the force of arms, at the hazzard and expense of life—in others by the moral and social influence of the Liberian settlements in the neighborhood of the factories. It is true, that in some few cases, they have received important aid from the armed vessels on the coast, but the work has been mainly done by the Liberians themselves.

One of the fundamental principles of their constitution as a Colony—afterwards as a Commonwealth, and subsequently as a Republic—was, and now is, uncompromising hostility to the slave trade, both domestic and foreign. This they have always openly avowed; and the Committee feel authorized to say, there is abundant evidence to show that they have, at all times, and everywhere, carried out this principle to the fullest extent of their moral and physical power. Indeed, all the wars and skirmishes which they have had with the native tribes, have arisen from their determination to maintain this policy, at all hazzards, and to exterminate the traffic in slaves from every part of the territory over which they could claim jurisdiction. And in carrying out this determination, several of the citizens of Liberia have fallen, mortally wounded, in their contests with the natives: thus sealing with their blood their fidelity to this principle of their constitution.

The Committee would here remark, that, in breaking up these factories, many instances occurred in which considerable numbers of the miserable victims who had been destined for the slave ship, and the horrors of "the middle passage," were rescued by the Liberian autho-

rities, and placed under the protection of the Government of Liberia. They were treated with great kindness and hospitality by the people—were supplied with provisions, and received every attention which their necessities required. Those of adult age were immediately admitted to the rights of citizens, so far as they were capable of exercising them; and the children were committed to the care of respectable persons, under the customary legal forms of apprenticeship, until they should arrive at a suitable age for enjoying all the privileges of citizenship. Within four years from the time the colony was established, (in 1822,) more than two hundred of these captives were forcibly taken by the Liberians from the barracoons, near Monrovia. all of whom were liberated, and placed where they could enjoy the blessings of freedom. Some of these are still living, and with others of the same class, are occupying respectable positions in the Republic. Dr. Lugenbeel, while residing in Liberia, had personal knowledge of numbers of this class of persons; all of whom were enjoying the same privileges with emigrants from the United States—a large proportion of them members of Christian churches, or scholars in the Sabbath or day schools. During his residence there, about sixty captives were taken from slave factories at different places within recently purchased territory. One of these places was the famous New Cess, which had long been noted as one of the principal slave marts on the windward coast. With the aid generously afforded by the French war steamer *Espedon*, this establishment was taken by the Liberian forces, and entirely broken up. All the property belonging to the traders, who had prepared for the most determined resistance, was

destroyed, and forty slaves recaptured and set at liberty.

In forming treaties with the native tribes, the Liberian authorities have uniformly required a solemn written stipulation, prohibiting the parties from engaging in the slave trade, in any form, or under any circumstances whatever. More than forty such treaties have been made; and in this way, many of the tribes in the interior, who were formerly engaged in it, have been induced to abandon the trade altogether.

The groundlessness, as well as the reckless character, of the charge made by Lieutenant Forbes, will be apparent from a reference to the existing constitution and laws of the Republic of Liberia. The fourth section of the first article of the Constitution reads thus: "There shall be no slavery within this Republic. Nor shall any citizen of this Republic, or any person resident therein, deal in slaves, either within or without this Republic, directly or indirectly." And at the first session of the Legislature, after the adoption of the Constitution, an act was passed, declaring the slave trade equivalent to *piracy*, and providing that any person who shall engage in "building, fitting out, equipping, loading, or otherwise preparing or sending away any vessel, knowing, or intending that she shall be employed in such trade, or any way aiding or abetting therein, shall be deemed guilty of piracy, and shall suffer such pains and penalties as by law may be attached to the crime of piracy." The same act further provides that "No citizen of Liberia, or other person resident within the jurisdiction of the same, shall be permitted to act as agent, or enter into the employ or service of any person or persons engaged in the slave trade, or any person in the remotest

degree connected with them, under the penalty of indictment and being twelve months bound to hard labor in irons, or fined in the sum of not less than five hundred dollars."

Surely, in the face of such constitutional prohibitions and such penal laws, the Liberians must be possessed of uncommon hardihood to attempt to engage in the traffic, even if they had an inclination to do so, which the Committee feel the fullest confidence is not the fact; but, on the contrary, they are assured, from the most reliable sources, that such is the public sentiment universally prevailing among the citizens of the Republic, that the laws would be executed with rigor, wherever the crime was known to exist.

The Committee might protract this report by introducing testimony to almost any amount, both oral and written, from persons of the highest respectability, and of the amplest means for obtaining correct information, from having repeatedly visited or resided in Liberia, to establish the fact, that the citizens of that Republic are not only not engaged, either directly or indirectly, in the foreign slave trade, but that "domestic slavery", or "the buying and selling" of slaves among themselves, or for their own use, does not exist in Liberia; but they do not deem it necessary. They will content themselves with only two or three brief quotations; and, as this redoubtable charge came from across the water, they will confine their selections to officers of the British Navy, and those of higher rank, and of far better opportunities for obtaining correct information, than Lieutenant Forbes, who, as the committee are credibly informed, *was never at Monrovia*.

The first is from *Captain Irving*. In a letter to Dr. Hodgkin of Lon-

don, dated August 3, 1840, he says, "You ask me if they [the Liberians] aid in the slave trade? I assure you, no! and I am sure the colonists would feel themselves much hurt, should they know such a question could possibly arise in England. In my opinion, it is the best and safest plan for the extinction of the slave trade, and the civilization of Africa; for it is a well-known fact that wherever their flag flies, it is an eyesore to the slave dealers." The testimony of *Captain Herbert*, is as follows: "With regard to the present state of slave taking in the Colony of Liberia, I have never known one instance of a slave being owned or disposed of by a colonist. On the contrary, I have known them to render great facility to our cruisers there in taking vessels engaged in that nefarious traffic." *Captain Dunlop*, who had abundant opportunities for becoming acquainted with Liberia during the years 1848, '49 and '50, says: "I am perfectly satisfied no such thing as domestic slavery exists, in any shape, amongst the citizens of the Republic." The last which the committee propose to introduce, is from *Commodore Sir Charles Hotham*, Commander-in-chief of Her Britannic Majesty's squadron on the western coast of Africa, than whom the British pub-

lic certainly could ask no higher authority. In a letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty, dated April 7, 1847, and published in the Parliamentary Returns, he says: "On perusing the correspondence of my predecessors, I found a great difference of opinion existing as to the views and objects of the settlers; some even accusing the Governor of lending himself to the slave trade. After discussing the whole subject with officers and others best qualified to judge on the matter, I not only satisfied my own mind that there is no reasonable cause for such a suspicion, but further that this establishment merits all the support we can give it; for it is only through their means that we can hope to improve the African race." Subsequently, (in 1849,) the same officer gave his testimony before the House of Lords, in the following language: "There is no necessity for the squadron watching the coast between Sierra Leone and Cape Palmas, as the Liberian Territory intervenes, and *there the slave trade has been extinguished.*"

ELISHA WHITTLESEY,
MATTHEW ST. C. CLARKE,
HARVEY LINDSLY,
JOSEPH A. BRADLEY,
A. O. DAYTON,
J. S. BACON,
WILLIAM GUNTON,

} Com. of
Exec. Amer. Col. So. y.

Progress of Colonization in the South.

WE are much gratified to learn, from various public prints in Mississippi, Louisiana, and Alabama, as well as from the letters of our intelligent and indefatigable agent, *Rev. J. Morris Pease*, who has been laboring very successfully in different parts of those States during the last six months, that a much greater in-

terest in the cause of African Colonization has been aroused in that section of our country, chiefly through the instrumentality of Mr. Pease, whose eloquent addresses and stirring appeals have been listened to by thousands of persons, with marked attention and interest; many of whom probably heard from him, for

the first time, true and comprehensive statements of the real condition and relations of our enterprise; which, in some parts of the South, has been grossly misrepresented; but which, as the result of Mr. Pease's labors clearly shows, needs only to be fairly and justly exhibited, to elicit the decided approval and the hearty co-operation of all—both North and South—who desire the welfare of the African race.

To all the editors of newspapers in New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, and elsewhere, who have kindly noticed the labors of our Agent, and to all who have generously aided the cause by their contributions through the hands of Mr. Pease, or by their kind attentions to that gentleman, we offer our grateful acknowledgments.

List of Emigrants

Sent to Eberis by the New York Colonization Society, in the brig Sea Mew, which sailed from New York, March 13, 1851.

No.	Names.	Age.	Occupation	Education.	What Ch. member of	Born free or slave.	By whom emancipated.
<i>Williamsburg, N. Y.</i>							
1	Henry Williams,	46	Laborer,	read&write	Epis.,	free,	
2	Jane do.	39		do.	do.	do.	
3	Luther do.	17		do.		do.	
4	Samuel do.	15		do.		do.	
5	Peter do.	7		read.		do.	
6	Augustus do.	5				do.	
7	Eliza J. do. } twins.	3				do.	
8	Jane M. do. }	3				do.	
9	Priscilla H. do.	1				do.	
10	Sarah C. Kissam,	13				do.	
<i>Brooklyn, N. Y.</i>							
11	John Bostic,	45	Laborer,			slave,	Purchased himself.
12	Rosanna do.	45		read,		do.	Purchased herself.
13	Mary Jane do.	17		do.		free,	
14	Henry A. do.	15		read&write		do.	
15	Samuel do.	6				do.	

Letter of the Rev. John Seys.

THE following interesting letter from the Rev. Mr. Seys, first appeared in the Maryland Colonization Journal, in August last; and though we are late in giving it publicity in the Repository, yet in view of the important statements it contains—some of which have been copied in various newspapers, and all of which we believe to be true to the letter—

we doubt not it will be read with pleasure; and we feel satisfied that the statements contained in this letter, founded as they are on the personal observations of a gentleman who spent many years in Liberia, and who is entitled to the utmost confidence, as a careful, candid, impartial, and intelligent observer, may be relied on in every particular.

[From the Maryland Colonization Journal.]
THE LINE OF STEAMERS TO AFRICA.

To the HONORABLE FREDERICK P. STANTON,

Chairman of "the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the memorial of Joseph Bryan, of Alabama, for himself and his associates * * * * * praying the establishment of a line of Steamers from the United States to the coast of Africa."

Sir,—I had the honor to receive from you a copy of the "Report of Naval Committee on establishing a line of Mail Steamships to the Western coast of Africa * * * * * with an appendix added by the American Colonization Society," and I take this public method not only of acknowledging its receipt, but of expressing my sense of the favor conferred upon me. I also resort thus to the pages of the Maryland State Colonization Journal, to record my full and entire concurrence with the sentiments expressed in that able document, *first*, because it is a duty, an imperative duty binding on all who have been in Liberia, and labored for its welfare, to raise their voices, however feeble, in the support of so great and so noble an enterprise as is contemplated in that report, and *secondly*, because I would invite public attention through you, Sir, as the Chairman of the well se-

lected Committee to whom the constitutionality and expediency of this great work have been referred, to the singularly correct view taken of the several points of immense importance, connected with Africa herself and the benefits to accrue to her children.

And first, I take the liberty of commenting on your description of the interior of Africa, in the immediate rear of Liberia. These are the words of the Committee:

THE LAND GENERALLY BECOMES MORE ELEVATED TOWARDS THE INTERIOR; AND IN SOME PLACES, WITHIN FIFTY MILES OF THE COAST, IT IS QUITE MOUNTAINOUS. IT IS DESIRABLE FOR THE COLONY TO BECOME POSSESSED OF THIS BACK COUNTRY AS IT IS MUCH HEALTHIER THAN THE COAST, AND WHEN THE EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED STATES BECOMES EXTENSIVE, THE MOUNTAIN REGION WILL SOON BE OCCUPIED.

This is remarkably correct. It was my happiness to originate and supervise an exploring expedition in the months of February and March, 1844, which led me to penetrate at least, by careful admeasurement, to a distance of seventy-five miles from the coast. As the Superintendent at that time of the Missions of the M. E. Church in Western Africa, the object contemplated in the tour was, to explore the interior beyond the limits of the Colonial territory, and find out eligible spots for planting Mission stations among the natives.

This object was literally carried out, and during an absence of four weeks from Monrovia, and a circuitous route of 253 miles performed on foot, passing through some thirty native villages among the Goulahs, Deys, Queahs, and scattered Condoes, visiting towns where the face

of the white man had never been seen, and traversing an unoccupied and unbroken forest of 60 miles in extent, every opportunity was afforded of proving the correctness of your view.

Such a country as we passed through in that missionary tour, I have not seen surpassed in either of the fifteen West India Islands which I have visited, from Trinidad to Tortola and the Virgin Islands. *It is an elevated, mountainous Country.* Ranges of mountains running most generally parallel with the line of coast—from North West to South East—rise up before the delighted eye of the traveller, convincing him that he is no longer in the land of burning sands, and deleterious swamps, such as are encountered in proximity with the shores, but in quite another region. And such are the gradual undulations of its surface as would greatly facilitate the objects of agriculture. There are few, if any, very steep acclivities—nothing like the bold, precipitous, mountains of our Eastern States. Beautiful and extensive valleys lie at the base of these mountains which gently slope down to the level country lying between them.

It is a well watered country. During the eight hours travel which we were frequently obliged to perform in a day, we never walked more than two hours, or two and a half at any one time, without coming up to some beautiful stream of cool, and very pure water, either a tributary of the noble St. Paul's, or some other of the many smaller rivers which intersect that African Canaan. And here it may be proper to add that my attention was directed to an examination of the adaptation of these streams to the purposes of machinery, sites for mills, &c., and I hesitate not to affirm that within the

Goulah country especially, any number of the most eligible situations may be found, where at any time during the year, good water power may be obtained, for any of the purposes which an enterprising community of agriculturists and mechanics may require. My journey was performed in the very middle of the dry season, and yet we found a plenty of water in the different streams.

It is a well timbered land. Through an extensive forest of scores of miles which lay in our return route, I was so struck with the gigantic trees of immense height which reared their towering heads, and united their luxuriant foliage in forming above us, one dense and rich canopy, that I called the attention of the colored Ministers of the Liberia Annual Conference who accompanied me, to this evidence of the richness of the country which God had given to the Africans, and to which their exiled brethren were invited by so many powerful considerations. I measured several trees and my journal kept at the time with scrupulous exactness, records 23, 24, 25 feet, as the circumference of many of them within 6 feet of the ground. Let me remark that the variety and superior quality of the wood found in these forests, and indeed all along the borders and around the settlements of Liberia, from Grand Cape Mount to Cape Palmas, or Maryland, cannot be excelled any where within the Torrid Zone. From a species of Poplar, soft, and adapted to all the purposes for which the white pine is used in America, up to the Teak, a variety of Mahogany, a beautiful species of Hickory very abundant at Cape Palmas, the Iron Wood, the Brimstone, susceptible of a polish for furniture of surpassing beauty, and many others, an

almost endless supply may be found. I have in my possession a little set of drawers made of the Brimstone wood by the *native boys* of the Manual Labor School of the M. E. Church, at White Plains, during its successful operation in 1843 and 4, that would vie with any thing of the kind in any country.

It is an exceedingly fertile soil.—The immense undergrowth of shrub and vine interwoven around the giants of the forest, so thick, so impenetrable, without much effort, and through which a foot-path only conducts the traveler, is the best proof of this. But the grains, roots, fruits, vines of the tropics, all concentrate here, and may be raised with a degree of comparative ease, a rapidity of growth, and an abundance almost incredible. I have stood erect under the branches of a cotton-tree in a Goulah village, as they spread forth from the main trunk, laden with bolls, and supported by forked sticks to prevent their being broken by their own weight, and found on measuring that the tree covered a space of ten feet in diameter. On examining the staple, as the ripened bolls burst forth into maturity, it was found as good, and equal in the fineness of its fibre to the cotton of any country. As to coffee, I will only borrow the words of the Report as a comment on themselves: "*Coffee, of a quality superior to the best Java or Mocha is raised in Liberia, and can be cultivated with great ease to any extent.*" It is a country where *tobacco*, that great article of commerce, may be cultivated in any quantity and with great success.

But the Region in the Vicinity of Liberia is one of great Mineral Wealth.—This remains for science fully to develop, but we may confidently arrive at this conclusion from what has been discovered. Of the Gold Coast your Committee say

right when they assert that "*England has received altogether \$200,000,000 of gold from Africa. Liberia is adjacent to the Gold Coast.*" But what has America received? From my almost constant intercourse with a number of masters of American merchantmen, between the years 1834 and 1845 inclusive, I am personally acquainted with the fact that large amounts of gold dust have been brought to this country among their return cargoes. But I would speak of that which is better than gold—*iron*. And such is the purity of the iron ore obtained by the natives of Africa immediately in the vicinity of Liberia, and which they describe as being abundant, that they have no furnaces; they need none. All their rude agricultural and warlike instruments are made by them of ore, so pure, that when heated, it becomes at once sufficiently malleable to admit of being wrought into any shape or form. They make knives, bill-hooks, war-cutlasses, spears, axes, hoes, &c., out of this ore without the process of smelting. I have examined large specimens, and never saw any thing superior, not even in Salisbury, Connecticut.

But I dare not trust myself to *allude* merely, to *all* those points contained in the Report of your Committee bearing practically upon Africa. Should I do this I would detect myself in writing a review of the work, a matter uncalled for, and in me entirely unwarrantable; but I would take the liberty of adverting to one particular point in my estimation of incalculable advantage in the proposed scheme.

I will preface my remarks here by calling attention to the words of the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT in his letter to the Hon. SIMON GREENLEAF, dated May, 1849, and contained in the Appendix added by

the American Colonization Society to the Report of the Naval Committee. Mr. Everett says:

"It is unfortunate, for the cause of Colonization, that it has been considered mainly in direct connection with the condition of the descendants of Africa in this country. But great as this object is, it seems to me subordinate to a direct operation upon Africa itself; the regeneration of which, I cannot but think, is the path appointed by Providence for the elevation of the descendants of Africa THROUGHOUT THE WORLD."

Now, your committee say of the steamships: "ONE WILL LEAVE NEW ORLEANS EVERY THREE MONTHS WITH LIBERTY TO TOUCH AT ANY OF THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS." I am a native of the West Indies. With the whole subject of West India slavery, as it existed before the emancipation bill was passed in England, and with all its ramifications, I am sensitively familiar. With the condition of my native islands since the freedom of the blacks—the relative condition of the recently emancipated on the one hand—the residence among them of those who were once masters and owners on the other hand—and in the centre an intermediate class of free persons of color who were never slaves, very many of whom are of *mixed blood*, with all this I see, even there in the highly favored West Indies, a state of things so unpromising in its aspects, so tending to an issue, at once to be deprecated, that I feel in my heart, repeat with my lips, and would have engraven on every intelligent mind, in the most indelible characters, the words of the great statesman of Kentucky: NO OTHER SPOT ON THE FACE OF THE GLOBE COULD THE FREE COLORED PEOPLE BE SENT WITH SO MUCH PROPRIETY AS TO THE COAST OF AFRICA.

These steamers will bring Africa in contact with the West Indies. Men of color, of classical education, and there are very many such, will be led to go to see "this great thing which has come to pass in their day!" A Republic has grown up in 28 years, grown up since they were children—and a Republic of men of their own complexion. "THE PRESIDENT AND ALL THE OFFICIALS—COLORED MEN. FLOURISHING TOWNS—CHURCHES—SCHOOLS—PRINTING PRESSES." Not at St. Domingo with its civil wars, its demoralizing state of society, its vices—but LIBERIA—a band of brethren—where religion is the watchword, and vice and immorality are frowned away by the good and the pious. LIBERIA, where more than one-fifth of the entire population are members of the Christian church—trying to "live righteously, soberly, and godly in this present world."

These West Indians will return to their Island and say, "The half has never been told us," and the news will spread from Tobago to Jamaica, that a spot of earth had at last been found where the descendants of Ethiopia educated in all the arts and sciences, and possessing the refinements of the white man, can go, and carry with them the virtues, the intelligence of the white man, spreading civilization, science and Christianity all around them, and at the same time effectually escape from that "prejudice which is nature with us."

The West Indians will emigrate to Liberia. They will crowd your steamers. They will take with them intelligence, wealth, and a perfect knowledge at once of the agriculture of the country. They will clothe the hill-side and the vale with fields upon fields of the sugar-cane, a plant indigenous to Africa, and where from

my own experience, and that of the late Gov. Buchanan, President Roberts, and others, it grows most luxuriantly, and can be easily cultivated. Can we look at the probable result of introducing into Liberia, and settling throughout her territory, and in the beautiful country beyond it, thus increasing that territory, a thousand families of West Indians of color, emigrating from islands only two to eight degrees north of their fatherland, and thereby being exempted from that tedious process of acclimation which all others have to encounter—can we look at this picture without the most intense interest in its final completion? Can we not heartily endorse the words of a distinguished British Reviewer and say: "The Americans are successfully planting free negroes on the coast of Africa; a greater event, probably, in its consequences, than any that has occurred since Columbus set sail for the New World."

Such an emigration will wake up the drowsy senses of the thousands of our colored men in America who are content now with the situations they occupy. They will see that British, and French, and Danish subjects are availing themselves of American philanthropy to aid them cheaply, swiftly, and comfortably to go the land of their ancestors. And when they see this they will no longer need to be urged or coaxed to go. They will not wait to test the possibility of their being at last coerced to go. But in crowds will they rush to our Atlantic cities, and ask to be conveyed to the land of promise.

Every citizen of these United States should pray Congress to grant

the memorial of JUDGE BRYAN and his associates, and carry into effect the line of steamers. The language of Mr. Jefferson in 1811, has lost none of its truthfulness and force in 40 years: "NOTHING IS MORE TO BE WISHED THAN THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD THEMSELVES UNDERTAKE TO MAKE SUCH AN ESTABLISHMENT ON THE COAST OF AFRICA."

The colored race out of Africa are away from home. They must go to Liberia to see their fellows enjoying independence, to see the black man in his glory. *Here*, they must be continually exposed to an increasing, mighty, overwhelming flood. *There*, on every hand, a Mount Arrarat is seen on which they may rest and be happy. Let these steamers, like so many arks, be provided for them, and the God of Ham as well as of Japhet will shut them in, and guide them safely above all the waves of prejudice, and bear them to a better country. And from thence shall the sound of their voice be heard "in every land where they have been put to shame," crying, "*Arise—for we have seen the land, and, behold, it is very good: and are ye still? be not slothful to go, and to enter to possess the land. When ye go, ye shall come unto a people secure, and to a large land: For God hath given it unto your hands; a place where there is no want of anything that is in the earth.*"

With many apologies for the liberty I have taken, I have the honor to subscribe myself, your most obedient servant,

JOHN SEYS.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 15, 1850.

Items from the Liberia Herald.

IMPROVEMENTS.—We are pleased to witness the spirit of improvement among our fellow-citizens, which is

everywhere manifesting itself. During the past year several substantial buildings have been erected in this

town; others are now in the course of erection, and old buildings are being enlarged and repaired. The same may be said of the settlements in the interior. One would scarcely credit the animation observable along the banks of the St. Paul—the hum and bustle at the several brick-yards. The sound of the saw and hammer—and the chattering of the little urchins as they ply the hoe in their small patches of potatoes and casadas on the banks of the river. Go ahead, we are glad to see it.

ANNIVERSARY.—The anniversary of the Ladies L. Literary Institute, was held in the Senate Chamber last evening. At an early hour a highly respectable company assembled to witness the exercises. We had the good fortune to be present, and do, unhesitatingly say that the arrangements were most admirable. The music was good, the address by Rev. A. W. Hanson, was pronounced in his happiest style, and the rehearsal of several original pieces, by the members of the Institute was most excellent. During the evening, refreshments were served to the guests—this arrangement we liked particularly well.

Moved by a commendable spirit of benevolence, the members of the Institute determined to turn the anniversary to good account by charging a small admission fee; and, after

deducting the expenses of fitting up the room, &c., to pay over the balance of the proceeds to the committee in aid of the erection of the M. E. Church in this place—though many of them are not members of said church. In view of the liberality of the ladies—for they might have put the proceeds in their own treasury—we regret to learn that they feel somewhat aggrieved at the little interest manifested by some of the members of the conference, now in session, in furthering the object their effort.

We throw out this hint, in the hope that suitable explanations, if necessary, may be made to the ladies.

SLAVER AGAIN.—News reached here, a day or two ago, that a slave schooner ran in near the coast, a little above Gallinas, eight or ten days since, and communicated with the shore.

Rumor has it that an arrangement was made with some chief in that neighborhood, for a hundred slaves, and that in about two weeks hence, the vessel is to run in to receive them.

The authorities here are on the look out, and have also communicated with the British squadron on the subject.

Should the report be true—we predict that the fellow will be nabbed.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of April to the 20th of May, 1851.

MASSACHUSETTS.	
Boston—From T. S.	3 00
CONNECTICUT.	
By Rev. John Orcutt:—	
<i>Willimantic</i> —John Tracy, C. H.	
Danison, L. & M. Page, J. H.	
Work, each \$2; Rev. S. G.	
Willard, S. Lee, L. Chase,	
Gen. Baldwin, W. H. Hosmer,	

J. A. Watson, Miss M. D.
Hosmer, C. W. Tucker, M.
Harris, each \$1; A. Tarbox,
Mrs. James Hosmer, S. H.
Kimbel, W. R. Storrs, G. W.
Manahan, each 50 cents; Wm.
Buell, Mrs. Ann Taylor, Chas.
Lyon, Mrs. Mary Manahan,
W. Clark, Miss M. A. Bal-

come, R. Davison, each 25 cents..... 21 25
Thompsonville—Rev. Dr. Harvey, \$10; Rev. James Ely, H. Warner, J. S. Harvey, each \$3; J. Houston, D. Woodruff, H. B. Osgood, J. Wallace, J. McNary, Cash, G. W. Martin, Geo. Killam, each \$2; F. E. Ely, J. Berr, J. Alexander, J. Anderson, E. J. Scrimgeour, J. & R. Young, R. B. Morrison, G. M. Mosely, T. W. Pease, C. E. Chaffee, G. H. Carbutt, J. T. Taylor, Dr. Bagg, D. Brainard, W. C. Pease, J. F. Brainard, each \$1; J. Law, E. Olmsted, R. Davidson, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Jane Law, D. Pease, F. R. Pierce, D. Donald, T. Watson, each 50 cents; A. Wood, D. Doig, Mrs. M. Richmond, each 25 cts.; Cash, 12½ cents; to constitute Rev. James Ely a life member of the Am. Colonization Society. 56 37
Hartford—J. N. Murdock, W. H. Bradley, J. W. Pease, O. Parish, W. W. Roberts, each \$1, 5 00
East Hartford—Contribution in Rev. Samuel Spring's Church 35 02
Rockville—A. Bailey, Chauncey Mitchell, each \$30, to constitute themselves life members of the American Colonization Society; Mrs. N. T. Kingsbury, \$2 50; G. M. Paulk, Charles Bissell, S. Washburn, L. A. Hunt, R. Putnam, each 50 cents; C. H. Stebbins, C. White, L. E. Thompson, A. M. Dimock, C. Holt, E. W. Smith, E. Cotter, Mrs. M. Stickney, S. B. Gould, E. J. Smith, W. & L. Butler, E. Kingsbury, H. Vinton, Sears & Co., A. Truesdell, A. L. Tracy, C. L. Clark, L. J. Heath, J. H. Post, A. W. Tracy, W. T. Cogswell, A. Thomas, S. B. Little, each \$1, 88 00
New Hartford—D. P. Henderson, by Rev. J. Morris Pease..... 10 00

NEW YORK.

Newburgh—John W. Wells, Esq. 100 00

VIRGINIA.

Norfolk—Jas. D. Johnson, Esq., William Ward, Esq., each \$5, 10 00

NORTH CAROLINA.

By Rev. Jesse Rankin:—

Rowan county—*Salisbury*—B. B.

Roberts, \$5; Dr. J. J. Sumnerell, \$2..... 7 00
Third Creek Church—Rev. J. M. M. Adams, \$2; Mrs. Arabella Johnson, \$1..... 3 00
Lincoln county—Rev. J. D. Hall, \$2..... 2 00
Mecklenburgh county—*Sugar Creek Church*—Mrs. A. J. Alexander, *Orange co.*—*Hillsborough*—Dr. S. D. Schoofield, \$3..... 3 00
Guilford county—*Greensborough*—Wm. J. McElroy, \$5; Rev. J. Bethel, W. Wharton, each \$1, A Friend from a distance, \$10, 17 00
Moore county—Rev. J. R. McIntosh, \$2..... 2 90
Davidson county—*Lexington*—J. W. S. Crowson, \$2; B. Nooe, \$1..... 3 00
Alexander county—*Taylorsville*—Wm. P. Beall..... 50
Granville county—*Oxford*—Rev. Thos. U. Faucett, S. L. Venable, R. Kinsbury, each \$5; J. M. Wiggins, M. V. Lanier, R. P. Taylor, each \$3; Robert B. Gilliam, Esq., \$2 50; J. Osborne, Dr. Samuel Duty, Amos Gooch, D. A. Paschall, Cash, each \$2; Rev. R. I. Devin, L. A. Paschall, R. W. Lassiter, J. C. Cooper, J. J. Davis, A. Landis, John Blacknall, W. B. Parish, E. H. Hicks, T. T. Grandy, Rev. J. J. Ridley, Dr. J. Ridley, H. Hester, B. C. Cooke, W. W. Young, J. T. Littlejohn, D. S. Osborne, W. S. Paschall, Z. M. Paschall, A. F. Spencer, each \$1; R. J. Mitchell, D. C. Herndon, B. W. Fulford, S. B. Grice, W. H. Pledge, William Hunter, Thos. C. Hicks, each 50 cents, 60 00
Henderson—John S. Eaton, \$10; H. H. Burwell, D. E. Young, P. W. Wyche, each \$1; Cash, 90 cents; Jeremiah Solomon, Cash, each 50 cents..... 14 90
Franklin county—Isaac H. Davis, Mrs. M. E. Burwell, each \$1; Haywood Church, 75 cents.. 2 75
Louisburgh—Dr. A. S. Perry, \$10; A. H. Ray, \$5; T. M. Jones, \$3; Miss E. W. Curtis, Wm. P. Williams, D. W. C. Stone, J. G. King, Mrs. C. Fuller, Thos. B. Cook, each \$2; Rev. A. C. Allen, Mrs. L. Thomas, R. & A. M. Noble, Dr. W. R. King, E. Lawrence, J. H. Yarbrough, W. H. Strother, H.

Spencer, Cash, each \$1; Cash, 50 cents..... 39 50
*Warren county—Warrenton—Rev. C. F. McRae, \$10; Hon. W. N. Edwards, E. Hall, Esq.; Wm. Plummer, T. B. Hill, each \$5; D. Turner, \$4; Col. J. Goodrum, \$3; J. Wilcox, Dr. T. E. Wilson, Dr. B. Wilson, John White, Dr. John Arrington, Rev. T. S. Campbell, each \$2; M. Collins, H. L. Owen, H. G. Goodloe, Dr. J. T. Watson, E. W. Nichols, R. W. Hyman, Cash, each \$1; Cash, 50 cents..... 56 50
Tarborough—P. P. Lawrence, Esq..... 10 00
 222 15*

GEORGIA.

Athens—Rev. Dr. A. Church, \$5; Prof. C. F. McCay, \$5; Albon Chase, \$4 75; T. Bishop, \$5 25; Luther Clark, \$10, by T. Bishop, Esq..... 30 00

FLORIDA.

Talofa—Mrs. Ann B. Reid..... 10 00

TENNESSEE.

Memphis—Wm. B. Miller..... 50

MISSISSIPPI.

By Rev. J. Morris Pease:—

Oakland College—John Murdock, Rodney—William Young, S. E. Daniels, each \$50; David Harrison, \$20; Miss Susan McGill, \$10; E. H. Yoe, \$5..... 135 00

Natchez—R. S. Williams, to constitute himself a life member of the American Colonization Society..... 30 00

Port Gibson—John Harvie, Milford Hunter, each \$10; R. S. Fulkerson, Mrs. Grafton, Jas. H. Maury, A. H. Bobo, Gilford Torry, each \$5; J. C. Melchior, \$2 50; Wm. Beaty, \$1. 48 50

Fayette—J. H. Darden, to constitute himself a life member of the American Colonization Society, \$30; P. K. Montgomery, J. H. Duncan, jr.; J. M. Whitney, Charles West, Samuel Scott, each \$10; C. D. Hammett, J. A. B. Jones, J. B. Carpenter, Benj. F. Jones, C. D. Coffey, each \$5; Rev. H. B. Booth, Elizabeth O'Steen, C. C. Carpenter, E. G. Huston, Mr. Hall, each \$1; A Friend, 50 cents..... 110 50

Jackson—Rev. J. J. Henderson, Rev. A. Cleaver, Z. Dickson,

Samuel Pool, each \$5; Mrs. Rarrial, \$1 87; E. Picket, \$1 50; Rev. B. Walker, Mr. Lester, each \$1; From Friends to Liberia, \$7 50; Collection in Methodist Episcopal Church, \$6 45..... 39 32
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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXVII.]

WASHINGTON, JULY, 1851.

[No. 7.]

Colonization—Its true Position and Relations.

At the late Anniversary of the American Anti-slavery Society at Syracuse, New York, the following resolution was passed:—the same resolution, with an addition equally vindictive, was also unanimously adopted at the late New England Anti-slavery Convention at Boston:

Resolved, That the Colonization Society, in its origin, its principles, its objects, its pretences, and its diversified modes of operation, is one of the meanest, most oppressive, and most pro-slavery conspiracies ever formed to accomplish an inhuman and diabolical purpose.

That the doctrines and views avowed and promulgated by the American Colonization Society, are unnatural, profane, and blasphemous—at war with the principles of human nature, the facts of universal history, the declarations of Scripture and the spirit of Jesus Christ; and are a bold and atheistical denial of the goodness, impartiality, and power of God."

Surely, such language as that contained in this resolution, in connection with the wholesale denunciations of the American Colonization Society by several of the leaders of

the Anti-slavery Society, must be sufficient to convince those persons who have regarded the Colonization enterprise and the abolition movement as connected by ties of fraternal relationship, that that relationship cannot be of a very endearing character on the part of the leaders of the Anti-slavery Society; for while they denounce the principle and institution of slavery in the most violent terms, they are equally violent in their exhibitions and expressions of uncompromising hostility to the Colonization Society; an institution which, in some parts of the South, is considered as the "twin sister of abolitionism."

It is a fixed principle with us to refrain from any controversy with either the friends or enemies of slavery; and we would not publish the foregoing resolution, did we not think it necessary to correct the erroneous impression which prevails to a considerable extent in the South, relative to the connection of

Colonization and abolitionism; and to exhibit the Colonization enterprise in its true character—not as “a pro-slavery conspiracy,” nor as connected in any way with the abolition movement—but as an institution or enterprise, founded, we believe, in wisdom, under the direction of an overruling Providence, and designed by its founders, and by all who have subsequently united in sustaining it, “to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa”—to establish an asylum in their fatherland for all the *free* colored people of the United States, who may desire to emigrate, and to afford them the necessary facilities for so doing;—thus ameliorating their condition, and thus introducing the blessings of

civilization and the benign influences of our holy Christianity among the degraded aborigines of that benighted land. This is the sum and substance of the object of the American Colonization Society—an object, we believe, worthy of the hearty co-operation of every citizen of our highly-favored country; and which, if regarded in its true position and relations, cannot fail to command the approbation of all who, with unprejudiced minds and unbiassed feelings, desire the welfare of the African race.

We repeat, with the institution of slavery we have nothing to do—the operations of our Society having reference to *free* colored persons only; nor have we any sympathy with the wild fanaticism of ultra-abolitionists.

Mediation of the Liberian Government.

We copy from a late number of the Liberia Herald an extract from the Report of the Commissioners appointed by the Liberian Government to offer the mediation of that Government in the settlement of hostilities between certain native tribes; together with the notice of a deputation from the belligerent chiefs to the President of the Republic; from which our readers will perceive that the Liberian Government is determined, (by peaceable means if practicable,) to put an end to the mercenary wars among the

tribes occupying territory within its jurisdiction. Many of these cruel exhibitions of the avaricious and revengeful feelings of the benighted aborigines of Africa have been amicably settled by the friendly interposition of the Government of Liberia; and thousands of the native inhabitants of that land of superstition and degradation have thus been rescued from the agonies of a violent death, or the horrors of the nefarious slave-trade; which latter, in most cases, has given rise to these hostile engagements between

different tribes, and which the Liberians are determined, at all hazards, to abolish forever from all the territory over which they may, from time to time, acquire jurisdiction.

[From the Liberia Herald.]

Our readers are aware that not long since, Messrs. F. Payne and N. Brander were appointed Commissioners on the part of this Government, to visit Grand Cape Mount, Sugaree, Mannah river, and Soloma, to make payments to the chiefs for those territories ceded to this Government. The Commissioners were also charged with the duty of visiting the seat of war, in the Vey country, to offer the mediation of this Government, and, if possible, put an end to the mercenary and cruel war, which, for several years, has existed between the Vey, Golah and Boosay tribes. And we are happy to be able to state that the efforts of the Commissioners were crowned with gratifying success. The Commissioners deserve much credit for their promptness and skill in managing the negotiations, by which peace and tranquility are again restored to the Vey country. The following is an extract from the Report of the Commissioners:

December 19.—After settling with the chiefs, and obtaining title deeds for the whole of the Grand Cape Mount, Sugaree, Mannah river, and Soloma territories, we communicated to the chiefs present the wish of the Liberian Government to terminate the war in the Vey country; and informed them that we were commissioned and directed by our Government to visit the seat of war, and offer mediation to the contending parties. They expressed great satisfaction, and warmly approved the objects of our visit, and prom-

ised their hearty co-operation. The venerable old King Sandfish was delighted at the prospect of seeing peace restored to the country, and regretted that his infirmities would not allow him to accompany us—but that he would send his son to represent him in the Council of Chiefs, to assemble on the 22d inst., at the camp of the Veys.

On the morning of the 22d, accompanied by Captain Cooper and a small detachment from the Government schooner "Lark," and Messrs. McGill and Johnston, we proceeded in boats to the Vey camp. At about 10 A. M., we came in sight of a large barricaded town, which had been captured from the Veys, and garrisoned with 400 men, under the command of Dwaroe Bay, a Golah Chief. All the men of the town, upon its capture, had been put to the sword, and of its original inhabitants, only two hundred and forty captives, women and children, remained.

The town had been closely besieged, by the Veys, for more than two months, and was reduced to much distress. The Boosays, however, who are cannibals, principally composed the garrison, and had been living on human flesh. The garrison was daily expecting succor, and a sanguinary conflict was expected. On approaching the town we raised a white flag, which was recognized as an emblem of peace and friendship, and a large party of the besieged sallied out on the river side of the town, and saluted us with music on their rude instruments. After returning their friendly salutation, we passed on, and reached "Fally," the Vey camp, at noon, where we met King Freeman, Prince Cain, King Bumboe, Young Sandfish, and other Chiefs and Headmen, who received us kindly.

The usual preliminaries over, we presented our Commission, and proceeded to explain to them the object of our visit; and at the same time gave them distinctly to understand that the Liberian Government had determined to put an end to the cruel and inhuman war. After much discussion, an armistice was agreed on. Early on the morning of the 23d, we returned to the besieged town, and had an interview with Dwaroe Bay, whom we informed that our Government had sent us to the Vey country to negotiate a peace between the contending parties, and that the Veys had agreed to our propositions of peace, and that hostilities would cease until his determination was known. At first, he expressed himself rather unwilling to conclude a peace, as he felt that he was then in a position to enable him to conduct the war successfully, and especially as hitherto the Veys had been more successful than himself, and he wished to continue the war, at least for a month or two, that he might recover the military glory which he conceived had been lost. We assured him, however, that the Liberian Government had determined to put an end to further fighting, and would mediate, and settle amicably their disputes and difficulties. He finally agreed to the armistice; and after many ceremonies, and much talk, the accompanying document was signed, and formally exchanged.

The following are the principal stipulations, viz:

1st. The Liberia Government is pledged to maintain peace in the Vey country, and to protect the Veys in their lawful intercourse with other tribes for the purpose of trade.

2d. The captives taken by either party, during the war, to be delivered to the Liberian Commis-

sioners to be returned to their homes.

3rd. The Liberian Government shall pay to the Golah Chiefs \$300.

4th. The garrison shall have a safe conduct out of the Vey country.

5th. The Chiefs of the Veys, Golahs, and Boosays, are to assemble, on a day to be named, to meet the President, to arrange and settle a perpetual peace.

At noon, of the 24th, according to previous arrangement, we assembled at the Barricade, and received from Dwaroe Bay 203 captives—women and children—all that remained of the original inhabitants, numbering, according to the statement of the Veys, about 500 persons. The captives were in a most miserable condition; and the scene inside of the barricade was truly revolting. From every side issued the groans and wailings of the sick and dying; and the stench of putrified bodies, seen in every direction, was almost intolerable. At 4 o'clock P. M. the garrison—preceded a few yards by Mr. McIntosh and a detachment of our boats crew, with the Liberia flag flying—marched out of the Barricade, and was conducted safely across the Little Cape Mount river. Having so far succeeded, we paid to the Vey chiefs \$700, and to King Robbin \$760—as per accompanying document B.

Having received intelligence that the principal Golah and Boosay chiefs were assembled in the Little Cape Mount country, we determined to hasten thither to obtain their consent to a general peace, &c. &c.

December 27th—We arrived at Little Cape Mount, and found assembled, at Tom Gum's town, a number of chiefs. We communicated to them, with as little ceremony as possible, our business.

They informed us that nothing could be done without the consent of King Jarrah, and requested that we would remain a day or two, to allow them to communicate with him respecting the object of our mission. To this we consented, and in the meantime paid a visit to Bumboe's town, to confer with him respecting a general peace. He promised us his hearty co-operation. The second day we returned to Tom Gum's to know what message had been returned by that powerful King, Jerrah. We received the gratifying answer, through Tom Gum and Purkilla, that the King—though he had much yet against the Veys—at the instance of our government would consent to a perpetual peace; and that he would send a deputation to Monrovia, at once, to see the President about the murder of some of King Bootswain's men by Bumboe, and if that matter can be amicably arranged, "he would put his hand in cold water with the whole country for ever." It was agreed finally, that all hostilities should cease until the deputation had seen the President; and if the President will

meet the Kings and Chiefs of the whole country, at Little Cape Mount, to investigate and settle all the disputes in the country, they are all "ready and willing."

While at Little Cape Mount we saw several persons from Sarro, and learned from them that an effort, *just now*, on the part of our Government, might be successful in terminating the war in that quarter.

DEPUTATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

A few days ago the quiet of our little community was disturbed by the blast of war horns, the rattling of drums, and the discordant sounds of other native instruments.

It appears that Princes Tom Gum and Dwaroe Bay, with a numerous train of attendants, had arrived on a mission to the President, from the Golah King, and certain Boosay Chiefs, at present in the Gelah country. The mission, we learn, is in reference to settling the war in the Vey country. The President has agreed to meet the Chiefs, in grand council, at Little Cape Mount, in the course of a few weeks.

Anniversary of the New York State Colonization Society.

THE New York State Colonization Society held its Anniversary in Tripler Hall in New York City on Thursday evening, May 8th. The building was crowded in every part. ANSON G. PHELPS Esq., President of the Society, presided. From the Report of the Treasurer, it appears that the receipts of the Society for the past year have been \$26,051.71; showing an increase of about \$9,000

over the receipts of the preceding year.

An interesting letter from the *Hon. Edward Everett*, expressing his regret at not being able to attend the anniversary, was read; after which addresses were delivered by the *Rev. Dr. Tyng* of New York, the *Rev. Dr. Cox* of Brooklyn, and *J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq.*, of Baltimore.

Anniversary of the Massachusetts Colonization Society.

THE Massachusetts Colonization Society held its anniversary in the Tremont Temple, Boston, on Wednesday the 28th May. *Hon. Simon Greenkief* presided. An abstract of the Annual Report was read; from which it appeared that the receipts of the Society during the past year have been \$6,164.47.

The meeting was addressed by *B. C. Clarke, Esq.*, of Boston, *Rev. J. B. Pinney*, Secretary of the New York Colonization Society, *E. H. Derby, Esq.* of Boston, and *Rev. W. McLain*, Secretary and Treasurer of the American Colonization Society.

Missouri Colonization Society.

THE annual meeting of the Missouri Colonization Society was held at St. Louis on the 17th inst. From the report of the board of managers, it appears that the receipts of the society for the year were \$1,507.35. This amount has enabled the board to liquidate the debts which had been contracted in the dissemination of useful information on the subject of colonization, to print and circulate 1200 copies of "An address on the missionary aspect of African colonization," to make a remittance of

\$200 to aid the parent society at Washington, and to defray the entire expenses of the outfit and transportation of a family of four persons. It is mentioned that there is a general awakening among the free people of color, in behalf of a voluntary and self-supporting emigration. The prejudices which many of them formerly entertained against the society are giving way, and there are several families now willing and anxious to emigrate to Liberia.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Action of the Baltimore Conference of the M. E. Church, at its late session, with reference to Colonization.**AFRICAN COLONIZATION.**

THE Committee on the Colonization cause beg leave to submit for the action of the Conference the following *resolutions*; viz :

1. That in view of the existing circumstances of our common country, and of religious society at large, in relation to the colored population, and especially the free portion thereof, this Conference does most cordially approve the objects of the American Colonization Society, together with the correlative and sepa-

rate State societies which look for the accomplishment of the same general result.

2. That we regard the scheme of colonizing the African in the land of his fathers as not only the *best* but the *only* practicable scheme for the accomplishment of such sublime results, as, in the first place, a peaceable separation of races of men who cannot co-exist on the same soil in the enjoyment of equal civil, social, and domestic rights; and, secondly, the ultimate evangelization of an entire continent of sav-

age and barbarous men, comprising one hundred millions of souls.

3. That the interesting fact that several of the States of our glorious Union have recently, by legislative enactment, adopted measures promotive of the objects of colonization, gives us sincere and heartfelt pleasure; and more especially, also, do we feel high satisfaction that the recent Congress of the nation have given at their late session unerring indications of coming up at the proper time, to the aid of this the most glorious enterprise of private benevo-

lence of modern times, with a liberality and upon a scale of magnificence only worthy of so great a people, and the high importance of the cause of African colonization.

4. Therefore, that this Conference will continue to give a cordial and hearty co-operation, and support, by all prudent and Christian means, in aid of the noble objects of said society or societies as the case may be. All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. GRIFFITH, *Ch'm of Com.*
March 13, 1851.

Letter from H. Teage, Esq.

MONROVIA, *January 2, 1851.*

DEAR SIR: As the Edgar sails to-morrow, I sit down to drop you a line. From a letter I received by the Edgar, I learn that the steamship enterprise is likely to go into operation. The prospect fills me with a commingled emotion of hope and fear. We need help in the shape of an increased population.—The country asks it. There is room for all the sons and daughters of Africa. But Liberia is not yet prepared for them—or, more to the point, they are not all prepared for Liberia. You cannot give us too many *working* men—men of the hoe, plane, axe, &c., men who will content themselves to remain out of the presidential chair at least one month after their arrival. Men of such habits and moderate pretensions will be of some service; and you have plenty such in America: send them. We will receive them with open arms.

It is no disparagement to the colored race—I am of that race, and I hold it second to none in natural endowments—'tis no disparagement to that race, that they are not all prepared for Liberia. You know,

and all who have tried it know, that liberty is necessary to the perfecting of man. I do not despise education; on the contrary, I esteem and honor it, and only regret my want of it. But you may give a man Greek and Latin and Hebrew, and whatever else you please, still, unless he can breathe the pure air of liberty, he is wanting. He will be like the well-proportioned column—destitute of the entablature. I have tried England, America, and Africa; but I am free to confess that I breathed freely and saw clearly nowhere but in Africa.

As a general thing, the people in Liberia are about as happy, contented, and fat, as I ever saw them. We have plenty to eat; and are able to say to the captain of a trading vessel, when he asks an unreasonable price, keep your pork and flour; we have plenty rice, cassada, fish, fowls, sheep, and beef. We intend to be quite independent in the respect of eating.

To conclude: I am here, better pleased with Liberia every morning when I awake and find myself in it. I do not say every thing here is just what it should be. I do not say

Liberia is an Elysium—by no means : there is room for improvement.— But it is so much more pleasing to be voting for one's own representatives, than to be peeping 'round the corner at those who are voting—so much more pleasant to clean one's own farm, than to clean another's boots, especially when he is con-

scious that it is the *ne plus ultra* of his ascent. On these, and some other accounts, Liberia is now and always shall be preferred to all other places by

Your obedient servant,
H. TEAGE.

Rev. W. McLain.

Vote of thanks by the Liberia Legislature to S. Gurney, Esq., London.

WHEREAS, the people of Liberia are deeply sensible of the obligation they are under to Samuel Gurney, Esquire, London, for the interest he has manifested in the future welfare and prosperity of this infant Republic, by important services rendered this Government in London, and especially for the liberal donation of £1000 granted the Liberian Authorities to aid them in the purchase of the notorious Gallinas, as the most effectual means of extinguishing the nefarious Slave Trade at that place ; —Therefore,

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia, in Legislature assembled,— That we, the representatives of the people of Liberia, do, in behalf of said people, most respectfully tender

to Samuel Gurney, Esquire, London, the grateful thanks of this Government, for his philanthropic devotion to the interests of Liberia.

Resolved, That, as a memorial of the gratitude of the people of Liberia, to Samuel Gurney, Esquire, a settlement shall be formed at Gallinas, as soon as practicable, which shall bear the name of Gurney.

Resolved, That the President of the Republic be, and he is hereby requested to forward a copy of the above preamble and resolutions to Samuel Gurney, Esquire, London.

CHARLES HENRY,

Speaker H. R.

A. D. WILLIAMS,

President of the Senate, &c.

Approved, January 4th, 1851.

J. J. ROBERTS.

A Short Sermon.

COLONIZATION : THE GLORY OF AMERICA, THE REDEMPTION OF AFRICA.

By Rev. John Morris Pease.

I speak as to wise men ; judge ye what I say.—PAUL.

THE *Genius* of religion, civilization and the arts, arose in the East. And for the last 4,000 years its march has been steadily westward, leaving its ancient altars and primary temples in comparative desolation and ruin. For ages immemorial the eye and heart of the *Old World* have turned toward the setting sun, whence should rise the *Star of Em-*

pire, whose reflex mission and liberal influence should radiate and bless mankind.

The discovery of America, by the blessing of Providence, constitutes a grand epoch in the history of the children of earth—a sublime era, from whence a nobler, purer spirit of civil and religious liberty has diffused its blessings through the world: the birth-place of improvements and nursery of arts and sciences, which

justly characterize the nineteenth century as the most enterprising, commercial, far-reaching, utilitarian and important of any preceding age.

The United States of America, with her noble institutions, elements of power, facilities of improvement, promises of greatness, and high hopes of immortality, is to-day indebted to *that Genius*, through the medium of Colonization. Small, and dark, and doubtful was its commencement, as illustrated by the history of the May Flower, her immediate coadjutors, and subsequent successors; but the tide of emigration from the continent of Europe has swelled to an almost boundless ocean; and developments of character, enterprise, industry and prosperity, have made us one of the most effective nations of the world.

For years, the glorious *galaxy* of belted stars, which rose in this Western hemisphere, constituting the resplendent *Constellation* of the New World, has been casting its generous, grateful light over the social, moral and political darkness of the East; but to-day, the commanding tide of commerce is changing: from our Pacific shores the genius of American enterprise, industry, moral and civil aggression has opened a nearer highway to the Celestial Empire, and is now, by a more proximate interchange of fraternal relations, unbolting the massive doors and securing the commercial correspondence of China and Japan.

* * * * *

On the lap of American civilization and around the altars of our blessed christianity, have been born and nursed the moral elements of civil and christian power, *ordained* by Heaven for the redemption of Africa.

For the last *two thousand* years that wretched land of mystery and

crime has been abandoned to the cupidity of most cruel barbarism; surpassing in degradation, guilt and woe all other nations on earth! Preëminently high, on the page of Prophetic Scripture, is chronicled, in most unequivocal language, the *name and future redemption of Africa!* For the last *twelve* centuries, the problem "*By what instrumentality shall Africa be redeemed?*" has been urged, and at times its practical solution most earnestly sought by the civil and religious powers of European nations; but in every instance comparatively in vain. And the cloud of her wretchedness *blackened* after each failure.

Mysterious and inscrutable are the ways of Providence. To accomplish her restoration, lift her from the jaws of death, bind her as a ransomed jewel to the throne of righteousness, and give her a place once more among the civilized nations of mankind,—God, in pity, wisdom and goodness opened the way for a part of her crushed children, preëdoomed by bloody superstition to altars of death, to be delivered from immolation, and find an asylum under a form of ameliorated legal service in the bosom of this country. And here, their children have been born to them, elevated, blessed, and under redeeming auspices.

In the lapse of time, by the same benevolent Providence, many of this people have become free; and to such the voice of Heaven, most emphatically speaks, "*Arise and depart, for this is not your rest.*" From the constitution of society, in the very nature of things, they are intelligible to social and civil freedom in this country. And, as the benevolent designs of an all-wise Providence can only be accomplished by their return to their fatherland, so emancipation, generally, should be in

view of and connected with colonial emigration.

The American Colonization Society, as an institution of special providence, must be considered one of the noblest forms of philanthropy on earth. It has opened the long closed doors on the western coast of Africa. And her *free children*, under its supervision, are the only reliable instrumentality, returning with our prayers to the land of their fathers, bearing social and moral elements of civil and religious power, by which that *dead continent* is to be resuscitated, renovated, redeemed.

Thirty-one years ago this month, the first emigrant missionary ship that ever sailed *eastward*, went from these shores to Africa, under the direction of this society, conveying to that dark land a missionary family of about *one hundred souls*, her own returning children, enriched with the more enduring treasures of the Western World. Then, by their hand, on the borders of that continent, overshadowed with deepest gloom, were raised the first rude temples of civilization—the first halls of enlightened legislation—the first Christian altars to the worship of Almighty God, that have ever proved successful, or of any permanent practical utility. Then, and there, arose the long promised light, the STAR OF HOPE, to the benighted

MILLIONS of Africa! Since that day, the Star has risen higher, the light extended along the coast, and reaching far back towards the "Mountains of the Moon," radiating, elevating, purifying; and to-day we behold a *nation*, born on the western coast of Africa, respected, prosperous, happy.

Here, then, is practically and beautifully solved, on the true utilitarian principle of this wonder-working age, the mysterious problem, "*By whom is Africa to be redeemed?*" The answer comes back to us from the Republic of Liberia, "*By her own children.*" And Providence has imposed the obligation and conferred the honor on America to promote the redemption of Africa, by sending back, as the only eligible agency by which to effect it, her free children among us who are now prepared and anxious to go.

Such is the philanthropical work demanding our confidence and imploring our patronage, now bringing glory to this land and redemption to that. May God in mercy turn the heart and practical sympathy, not only of American citizens, but the American Government and the civilized world, into this sanctified and legitimate channel—thus facilitating this sublime and glorious work.

New Orleans, Feb. 28, 1851.

Another Public Benefactor.

THE late Thomas D. Merrill, Esq., whose decease in Concord, we noticed last week, in his will, made the following bequests:

The sum of \$1,000 to the First Congregational Church and Society, and \$1,000 to the South Congregational Church and Society in Con-

cord; \$1,000 to the Free Church in Manchester, \$1,500 to the Congregational Church and Society in Salem, N. H., his native place, \$1,000 to the Pittsfield Academy, and \$1,000 to the American Colonization Society.—*Cong. Journal.*

[From the Puritan Recorder.]

The College of Liberia.

<p>“ Let there be light^m—so spake the voice divine— Night fled, her sceptre fell, and chaos wild In wonder stood, to view heaven’s first- born shrine— Earth felt the vital ray, looked up and smiled.</p> <p>Dark Africa, how long, how deep the night, That o’er thy realms has spread its gloomy pall, What floods of tears have dimm’d thy aching sight, How hast thou drank the wormwood and the gall!</p> <p>How loud thy groans! what chains thy sons have worn, In foreign realms to hopeless bondage doomed, Mid stripes and blood forever left to mourn, With all their days in toil and grief con- sumed.</p> <p>Hark, sorrow’s daughter, on thy shores a voice In cheering accent sounds—“ Let there be light,”</p>	<p>“ Light, pure and free, to bid thy heart rejoice, In whose blest beams fair truth and love unite.”</p> <p>Thy tears are seen by him who reigns on high; Thy groans are heard, thy sighs, thy bitter wail; The day of thy redemption draweth nigh, When cruel men shall ne’er thy peace invade.</p> <p>Lo, o’er the Atlantic wave fair science comes To lift upon thy coast her beacon-blaze, To pour mild radiance o’er thy children’s homes, And cheer their minds with bright, im- mortal rays.</p> <p>Religion by her stands, in smiles arrayed, Points out her path, through thy wide, dark domains, Then speeds her wings to pierce each gloomy shade And loose sin’s captives from their gall- ing chains. J. L.</p>
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Letter from Liberia.

By the “Halcyon,” at New York, from the West Coast of Africa, intelligence to the 6th February has been received. Every thing was “moving on the full tide of successful experiment.” The emigrants recently sent had located themselves, and were highly delighted with their new homes. The following letter, *verbatim*, and complete, is from a young man of this city, who sailed in the “Edgar,” from New York, last October. He will no doubt be recollected by many as the keeper of a boot and shoe store in Pine Street, above Sixth. His testimony to the advantages presented by Liberia to the industrious and intelligent of our colored population is important at this moment, when unusual efforts are being made to

induce their emigration to the British West Indies.

BEXLEY, LIBERIA,

January 21, 1851.

DEAR SIR; Through and by the blessing of God, I am permitted to see and rove over this land of true liberty, without being mixed with an alloy of anything nominal. I left New York on the 2d day of October last, in the bark Edgar, and arrived at Monrovia on the 5th day of December, ult. I suppose you think the passage was quite long. It is true it was long and tedious, but what matters it now? I am now on shore, breathing the air of sweet liberty, such as I could not smell where I was one year ago. I would that more of my brethren would leave their nominal

state of freedom, and come where they can enjoy it in its pure unalloyed state. Liberia, in my opinion, will, in the course of a few years, be an ornament to the colored race. Here I think will be the colored man's only refuge. Those who now speak so disrespectfully of her will yet be glad to fly to her for succor. Liberia at present wants good, intelligent, enterprising and industrious men; she wants men from the North, who know how to act for

themselves, without the aid of a master. Bassa County I consider the best part of the Republic, so far as I have seen. Providing that my health and life is spared, it is to be my place of residence. By preserving and forwarding all letters which may come for me in your care, you will greatly oblige

Yours, respectfully,
HENRY M. WEST.

To WM. COPPINGER, Esq.,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

Free Negroes and Colonization.

A paragraph is going the rounds of the newspapers, that several years ago, Bishop Capers of South Carolina, surrendered his farm with all the implements thereon, to a hundred slaves, telling them that if they did well for three years, they should at the end of that time have their freedom, and all that they had made.

Of course the experiment failed, and our only wonder is, that any one should ever expect such an experiment to succeed. Many benevolent slave owners have tried similar experiments with their slaves, and for the most part, these experiments have turned out as badly as Bishop Capers'. There are some black settlements in Ohio and Indiana that do well, but as a general rule, such settlements do not succeed.

Now, it does not follow that the blacks cannot get along without the superintendence of the whites. The success, the glorious, unexampled success of the Liberian colonies, proves beyond all question that colored persons are fully competent to take care of themselves. The blacks in that colony are entirely independent; they rely on themselves; they are not under the superintendence of masters or friends, and the con-

sequence is, that they conduct the affairs of the Republic successfully, and have established social and educational systems that will favorably compare with those of any other people. We take it that the success of the colonies on the coast of Africa proves conclusively that the colored people are fully competent to take good care of themselves—separate the colored man from the white, place him where he will not feel that he is of an inferior and degraded race, and he will rapidly develop his qualifications for self-government. But so long as he is among those regarded as his superiors, and so long as he is forced to look up to others for that which should come from himself, just so long will he be a degraded man.

Had Bishop Capers took his hundred slaves, and prepared them for freedom, and then given them good and suitable homes in Africa, he would probably have found at the end of three years, instead of squandering their substance, they had added to it. It is altogether illogical to conclude that because free blacks do not thrive in the United States as well as white people do, free blacks cannot thrive anywhere. There is

no instance in ancient or modern times of two separate and distinct races of men living together, in which one or the other has not become inferior, and in no one case have the members of the inferior race been able to show themselves as capable as the superior race of getting along. But when the races have been separated, the inferior race has been able to display quite as much aptitude in all that is essential to the growth and support of society as any other race of men have done. Such was the experience of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers, and such has been the experience of all subject races.

Had any Anglo-Norman task-master, desirous of elevating the condition of his Anglo-Saxon serfs, undertaken seven centuries ago, precisely the same experiment that Bishop Capers made a few years ago in South Carolina, it would also have failed disastrously, and its failure would have been regarded by shallow thinkers of that day, as proof that Anglo-Saxons were utterly incapable of taking care of themselves. And yet the Anglo-Saxons are now at the head of the races of men, having surpassed all other races in those qualities that confer on nations eminent prosperity and undying glory.

There are many men holding slaves in the United States who would willingly rid themselves of this responsibility, but who almost despair of success, so frequent are the failures in attempts to benefit the blacks. But when the conscientious slaveholder turns his eyes to Africa, he sees much to fill him with hope; he there sees thousands of black men who have but lately been emancipated, enjoying all the comforts of life, and under the influence of benign institutions, developing

all those traits of character exhibited by the most civilized of the white races.

We heartily concur with Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, and other sagacious and enterprising slaveholders, that the establishment of a line of steamships from ports in the United States to the coast of Africa would not only yield rich fruits to commerce, but also give a wholesome stimulus to African Colonization, from which the happiest results might be expected.

The subject is one of vast importance. The operations connected with it are too large to be managed by individual enterprise. Let the Government in the rightful exercise of its constitutional power to extend commerce, incidentally prepare the means by which the free people of color may return to the land of their ancestors, bearing from the Western to the Eastern hemisphere all the elements of the highest civilization the world has ever known; at the same time it will benefit this country, and thus do more than has ever been accomplished by its legislation.

Of course we do not wish to be understood as asserting that all black men will, by transportation to the coast of Africa become decent, industrious, and efficient members of the community. We wish only to be understood as asserting that as a general rule the free blacks will in all respects become far more prosperous and happy in Africa where they will be thrown on their own energies than in the United States. Here they are in a degraded condition, to their own prejudice as well as to the disadvantage of the whites. The history of the world proves that the separation of two such races is indispensable to the success of the inferior race. The evils of a mixture

are so apparent that the separation of races so contradistinguished should be regarded as a most desirable consummation. For the accomplishment of such an end, the scheme of the American Colonization Society is by far the best that has been proposed. The results have triumphantly vindicated the wisdom of

those great and good men to whose benevolence the country is indebted for the origin and support of African Colonization. Carried on more extensively than it has yet been, the same good results will continue to follow the exhibition of national philanthropy.

Charles Yancey.

Testimonial of the character and conduct of Charles Yancey, one of the emigrants by the Barque Baltimore, in a letter from Lieutenant Abney, of the Palmetto Regiment of South Carolina volunteers, addressed to D. L. Adams, Esq., who emancipated Charles, and gave him permission to go to Liberia.

NATIONAL PALACE,
City of Mexico, Oct. 28, 1847.

It gives me great pleasure to state that *Charles Yancey*, who has been my servant through this war, has been uniformly faithful and kind to me. In my sickness, he has been attentive, and constantly at my bedside; and even in battle, he has not deserted his post of duty. His courage is as unquestionable as that of any man in the army. At the terrible battle of Cherubusco, when I was shot, and when his young master, Lieutenant David Adams, was killed, and when the very air was darkened with bullets, he was the first man to come to our relief. He was the only servant on the field of battle, during the engagement. His attentions to Lieutenant Adams, when he was killed, were as kind and constant as they could have been; and in that dreadful hour, when half the whole Palmetto regiment were bleeding to death, he lay, during a day and night, by the dead body of his master, and only left him to afford a few comforts to me, when I was unable to procure them myself.

When the regiment and the army were on their march from Puebla to the city of Mexico, the extreme rear guard, which was commanded by Corporal W. B. Brooks, was attacked by a body of Lancers or Guerrilleros, and had one of their number killed. Charles was, at the time the skirmish commenced, nearer the regiment than he was to the rear guard, but knowing that one of our mess was in danger, and would probably be killed, he snatched up a musket, and ran to him, and fought by his side, until the regiment went to their relief.

Charles has been in the battles of Vera Cruz, Amasoque, Contreras, and Cherubusco, and he was on the Alvarado march, which was more fatal to us than perhaps any one battle. He was the only servant that had the courage to go into all the battles, which he certainly did, either by the side of his master or myself.

I saw Charles at the battle of Contreras, when young Brooks had his musket broken by a shot, step up and hand him his own, and furnish himself with another that lay on the field. It was generally spoken of, that at the same battle, Charles, after exchanging shots with a single Mexican, took him prisoner. I may further add, that Charles was present during a portion of the operations in taking the Castle of Cha-

pultepec, and the gates of the city of Mexico.

If you will write to me, and give me information as to his wants, if he should really go to Liberia, I will not be slack in rendering him all the

aid in my power; for I sincerely feel that I owe Charles a debt of gratitude.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH ABNEY.

D. L. ADAMS, Esq.

Augusta, Georgia.

[From the Liberia Herald.]

A good mode of making a cheap, substantial, and permanent Fence.

THE subject of fencing or enclosing lots is one which necessarily interests every farmer. And as we have heard recently much speculation as to the kind of hedge which should be adopted, perhaps some of our readers may profit by the following, from our note book, with respect to the culture of lime hedge, which we some time since gathered from persons whose experience in such matters entitles them to credit.

Collect limes after the middle of August—those which ripen earlier have but few seeds—put them in barrels or hollows of the ground, keeping successive portions separate, so that those collected earliest may not have the seed injured by too strong fermentation. In the dry season they may be rotted in a damp cellar, where they should be kept wet with water, and covered with straw or grass. When all are partly rotten, put them in a tub—mash them with a pounder, and then wash the seed by pouring on water, and decanting them till they are nearly clean, and sow them in a nursery.

In October a bushel of limes will yield about a pint of seed, and three bushels will make a half mile of hedge. The soil of the nursery should be somewhat loose and sandy—not in a hollow where the rains will wash it, with little or no grass; and should be cleared, burned, and raked clean. Mark it out in drills about 18 inches apart, sow the seed, and if the weather be moist,

cover the seed as lightly as possible. The nursery must be kept clean with the hoe and rake, and this with the richness of the ground, causing a rank growth of the plants, will be the best preventive against the depredations of grass-hoppers and other insects.

Make a potatoe ridge around the farm in April or May, let it settle two or three days, stretch a line over the middle of it, and make deep holes six inches apart, with a stake—take the plants out of the nursery, cut off or bend up the bottom root, if too long, and set them an inch deeper than they were in the nursery. When vines or grass encroach upon the hedge, turn their ends away with a hoe, and clean the sides of the ridge. As soon as sprouts are sent up to the height of three feet, top the hedge down to half that height, with cutlass or scythe. After three or four topplings, town lot hedges may be trimmed perpendicularly on the sides to the breadth of four feet, and allowed to grow not more than five feet high. If the land is poor and hard, and the hedge requires manuring, have the grass cut—not hoed—on each side in the rainy season, and place it close to the hedge. If hoed up, the grass will not rot, but grow and make the hedge foul.

The following is the estimated expense of making half a mile of hedge, and attending it until it is a sufficient fence at the end of two

years from the time of planting the nursery—viz :		Four days making ridge -	\$3 00
Three bushels of limes - -	\$0 75	Six days transplanting - -	4 50
Two days work in cleaning limes, and preparing and planting nursery - - -	1 50	Three days cleaning hedge -	2 25
One day cleaning nursery through the season - -	75	Two days topping hedge twice - - - - -	1 50
		Total for half a mile - -	\$14 25

[From the Puritan Recorder.]

Benevolence to the African Race.

THE question as to what course of measures true benevolence to the African race in America requires, has now for a long course of years been one of absorbing interest, and earnest, not to say angry discussion in this country. And it is not easy to determine, whether much progress has been made towards the proper issue. But in the mean time, events have been in progress towards a crisis, which will soon press the question to a decision. Many of the free States have been making legal provisions to exclude the free blacks from their soil. Indeed, in the free States, there are conflicting elements of policy. There is on the one hand a sentiment of deep repugnance towards the execution of the fugitive slave-law, and a disposition to defend the liberty which the fugitive finds in our territory, and therein a tendency to invite in among us, to any extent, the black population of the South. Then on the other hand, there is in many of the free States, an alarm at the increase of the blacks, and a disposition to thrust them out, or fence them out by legal provisions. And these opposite policies are developed on the same ground.

Take for instance the State of Ohio. Perhaps no State has had a stronger repugnance to the fugitive-slave law, and the interests which that law was made to defend. And no State has gone further in legisla-

tion to break the practical force of that law. It has made a law, requiring the prosecuting officers of the State and counties to interfere in every case of the arrest of a fugitive, and through the *habeas corpus*, to secure to the fugitive a trial by jury. And yet in this same State, there is a wide-spread alarm, at the increase of the blacks, and a disposition for strong measures of legislative exclusion. The convention of Ohio in session the present year for amending the constitution of that State, have passed by a vote of ninety-four to forty, a provision that no negro or mulatto shall come into the State. Another provision, that all contracts made with such persons so coming in, shall be punishable by a fine of from ten to five hundred dollars, was passed by a vote of seventy-eight to fifty-nine.

Indiana, in her constitutional convention, has made provision excluding all negroes and mulattoes from settling within her limits, and making void all contracts made with them, and subjecting to a fine all persons who employ them, or encourage them to remain. Illinois, at an earlier period, has made effective provisions to prevent free blacks from finding a home in her. Iowa is legislating in the same direction.

If these measures are prompted by any necessity in the case—a question which we do not undertake

to settle—it is a cruel necessity. A man of true wisdom and benevolence would with great reluctance vote for such laws. But we see as a matter of fact, that such a policy is extending in the free States. And the inevitable result will be, that those States that have more of sympathy for the unfortunate race, and refuse to make such laws, will be filled, not with fugitive slaves, but with freemen fleeing from the lash of the law in free States. If many free States make such laws, and the few do not, those few will eventually come in exclusive possession of the blacks. For the remaining whites will emigrate to avoid the inconveniences of the preponderance of that race.

The present state of things is this. The slave States are legislating in every possible way to crowd out the free blacks into the free States. Foreseeing evils from this, many of the free States are imitating the legislation of the slave States; and the tendency of all this is, to concentrate the whole mass of the free blacks throughout the country, into

a few of the free States, that have too much benevolence to do the same. When this result shall be brought nearer home, the remaining States will have presented to them a fearful alternative. They must either do the same, or take a voyage to St. Domingo.

Now, it is easy to see that a crisis is here forming, which calls for the exercise of all the wisdom and benevolence that is available for this unfortunate race of people. Something more must be done than is now in progress for them, or great cruelties and disasters will come upon them, and great evils upon ourselves. We have seen the finger of Providence pointing to Colonization as the only way of escape. And we are glad to see, that in the same States, where the evils are most felt, Legislatures are beginning to look at the subject in earnest. When the State Governments and the National Government take up the work, then it may be done upon a scale proportioned to the necessities of the case.

[From the Nashville Union.]

The Colonization of Free Blacks.

STEAMSHIPS TO AFRICA.

THE subjects presented above are such as should receive the serious and earnest consideration of the southern people. What is to be done with our surplus black population is an important question, and the sooner we begin to inquire into this matter the better will it be for us and our children. In order to estimate correctly the magnitude of the evil which will come upon us, unless we take steps in time to arrest the danger, we need only consider the rapid increase of the black population in the United States

since 1800. The whole slave population in the United States in the year 1800 was 893,000: it now is 3,078,734, which shows an increase, in fifty years, of 2,185,734. If the same ratio of increase should continue, the slave population of the United States in fifty years from this time will be about 12,000,000; and in 100 years it will amount to forty millions. The free blacks are also increasing with fearful rapidity, especially in the Southern States. Their whole number, in the year 1800, was 108,398, and in 1840 it was

386,235, showing an increase, during that period, of 277,837. In Virginia, Delaware and Maryland the free blacks in 1800 amounted to 47,977, and in 1840 to 128,781. So it has been in all the other southern States. The increase has been much greater in Louisiana than in any other southern State. In 1810 the free blacks of Louisiana amounted to 7,585, and in 1840 the number was 25,502. Virginia alone has now a free black population of 53,757, and Maryland has a free colored population of 73,158, whilst in 1790 the whole free colored population of the United States amounted only to 59,460. These facts are startling, and show not only the rapid increase of slaves, but also of free blacks in the United States. It is to remedy this growing evil that the South must adopt wise and efficient means. We should not shut our eyes to the danger until it comes upon us in all its fearfulness, but with a wise foresight and manly resolution we should now take the necessary steps to avoid it. It is our duty, then, to commence an early, energetic, and systematic movement to prevent the apprehended danger. The Colonization scheme has met with the sanction of the wisest and best men of the South. Washington, Madison, Jefferson, Marshall, and other distinguished southern statesmen, were warm advocates of the policy of colonizing our free blacks upon the coast of Africa. The experiment has been tried, and has thus far been eminently successful, notwithstanding the violent opposition it met with, and the many obstacles to be overcome.

It being evident that we must devise some scheme to get clear of the free black population, which is becoming an incubus upon all the

States, but more especially upon the Southern and Western, the question presents itself, can any more reasonable plan be suggested than the one set forth in the Report of the Naval Committee of the last House of Representatives of Congress. The advantages which would result to this country from an increase of our steam navy, which is one of the principal objects of the bill reported by that Committee, it is unnecessary for me to point out, as they have been so elaborately and ably set forth in the Report of the Committee itself. The great object in the establishment of a line of steamers to the Western Coast of Africa is to increase our steam navy upon the most judicious and economical plan. The benefits which would result to the cause of colonization would be merely incidental. Mr. Jefferson believed that Congress had the power to colonize the free blacks, and he is known to have been extremely jealous of the assumption of power by the General Government. Chief Justice Marshall, Mr. Madison, and Mr. Monroe, as well as the leading statesmen and jurists of the present day, all concur with Mr. Jefferson in opinion on this subject. Our Government has, for a number of years, had a large squadron on the African coast, for the purpose of suppressing the African slave trade, and I am not aware that this was ever considered unconstitutional. Why, then, has Congress not the same power to aid the Colonization cause as it has to expend large sums of money annually to suppress the slave trade. In fact, it has been ascertained that the only effectual means of suppressing the slave trade is by Colonization. It therefore follows that if Congress has the power to appropriate money for the suppression of

the slave trade it has the same power to appropriate money in aid of the colonization of free blacks. If, however, it be admitted that Congress has no power to aid the Colonization cause by any direct grant of money, yet it will not be denied that Congress has the right to adopt the wisest and most efficient means to increase our steam navy, so as to make it adequate to the wants of our growing commerce, and if in so doing, the cause of Colonization can be incidentally aided there can be no possible objection. The commercial advantages resulting from the establishment of this line are not to be overlooked. Africa has a population of 150 millions, all of whom have to be clothed, and the very articles they need and must have for clothing are the coarse cotton goods, which can be manufactured more advantageously in the Southern States of this Union than any where else. We will receive in exchange for our fabrics, their camwood, ginger, pepper, arrowroot, indigo, coffee, and various other tropical productions which will form the basis of an extensive and lucrative commerce. Great Britain is aware of this, and she is already taking steps to secure the growing commerce of that immense country, which she knows must in the course of time become extremely valuable. She is anxious to monopolise it for the purpose of supplying herself with tropical productions, and of obtaining a market for her immense manufactures. She has established a line of steamers to Africa, hoping, thereby, to secure the entire commerce of those vast regions. If the bill reported by the Naval Com-

mittee, or a similar one, should be passed by Congress at an early day, and the subject of Colonization should receive that attention in the several States to which its importance entitles it, we can and will obtain the entire control of the Liberia trade. Having through the energy and munificence of our own citizens, established that colony, we should not now, through mere supineness, permit another nation to come in and reap all the benefits. This cause is one that appeals to our humanity, our philanthropy, and our interests. It has engaged the attention of the ablest statesmen, as well as of the most learned and pious divines.

Tennessee at this time, has not a very large free black population, and we can, if we will commence in time, get rid of them at but little expense, but if we defer the matter much longer the evil will grow upon us in a fearful manner. The free blacks in this State do not exceed 8,000 at this time, I presume, though I have no means of determining the exact number. If the African line of steamships should be established, it would require but a small sum to send these 8,000 to Liberia. A sufficient sum could, and I doubt not, would be raised by private contribution, without any aid from the State, though I know of no more advantageous method of disposing of the public money, since the presence of free negroes is often so injurious to our slave population. In conclusion I will say that I have never known *any measure more acceptable to the people generally than that of sending the free blacks to Liberia.*

African Geographical Discoveries.

DISCOVERIES of considerable magnitude have, according to the Cape

Town Mail, been shed over the geography of the interior of Africa.—

The substance of it is that the great lake before reported discovered in South Africa, although receiving the waters of several rivers, has no outlet to the ocean. About seven days' journey to the north of this lake a ridge of very high mountains crosses the continent, and beyond it a new "river system" commences, the streams all flowing to the north and ultimately to the ocean.

It is one of these streams, say the accounts, that Mareleskatre and his tribe have made a temporary resting place. This chief, some twenty-five years ago, was in subjection to a Zula tyrant named Chaka, residing near the Eastern Coast, south of the latitude of 28 degrees. Escaping from the domination of his merciless master, he fled with a large body of adherents over the mountains to the northwest, spreading devastation around him as he passed.

He was driven still further northward by the Boovers, who, in their turn, were pushed forward by the advancing civilization of the English. Thus Mareleskatre, with his ferocious legions, has been retiring continually towards the Equator, leaving behind them a deserted country, swept of inhabitants by his destroying march. He has now traversed at least a thousand miles from the point at which his wanderings commenced at least a quarter of a century ago.

Still his indefatigable pursuers dog the steps of the retreating lion, and have already begun to rout him from

his latest lair in the centre of the continent. The Cape Town Mail hazards the prediction, that before another quarter of a century shall have elapsed, the whole interior of South Africa to the Equator will be occupied by civilized communities of the European race, and probably under the dominion of Great Britain. Among the discoveries of the new land of promise are ivory in considerable quantities, and many other articles of commercial value.

Some travellers have arrived at the Cape of Good Hope from the Zula country. A party came to the kraal of one of the principal Zula chiefs, styled by the natives En Corzon. Corzon, the chief, rejoiced in the possession of twenty wives, all of whom were daily dismissed to the labors of the field, except one favorite dark beauty, who seemed exempt from this unfeminine occupation. A cup-bearer, too, figured at the festive board, reminding the travellers of Pharaoh and the kings of ancient times—a tall, stalwart native, whose head was bound with a large blue shawl, in Oriental style.

The natives use black earthenware cups. These cups were so beautifully glazed and of such curious workmanship, that they were surprised to find that they were manufactured by the natives. The kraal or hut of the chief was surrounded for miles with those of his relatives. Large crops of mealies, sweet potatoes and Caffricorn were seen, as well as immense quantities of sugar cane.

[Correspondence of the Central Christian Herald.]

Letter from West Africa.

DEAR BROTHER MILLS,—While many of your readers are mingling their prayers in unison with the Church generally, in behalf of the

heathen world, on this first Monday of the month, I will spend a part of the day in writing you some particulars respecting that portion of dark

Africa which borders on the Bight of Biafra, the southern part of the Gulf of Guinea.

A few days since, I left Gaboon, and have been coasting down to this placé, near the mouth of the Cammeroons river, where we came to anchor Saturday evening last.—Yesterday was quite a pleasant Sabbath. All work was suspended, and, at the request of the captain, I preached to those on board. I had made arrangements to go on shore to-day, and preach to the people, who have never been visited by a missionary; but the copious rains will prevent me from going.

The Bight of Biafra extends from the Gaboon on the south, north to the mouth of the Niger. Numerous rivers, draining vast regions to central Africa, empty their waters into this bight, the largest of which are the Gaboon, Mooney, Cammeroons, Bonny, Calabar, and the famed Niger.

The coast from Gaboon to this place is generally high and thickly wooded, and, in the interior, high hills and mountains can be seen in a clear day. This afternoon, a most magnificent view is spread out before me. The rivers Cammeroons, Bimbia, and Barea roll their muddy waters into the bay in such quantities as to color it, and render it fresh, several miles from the shore. To the westward fifty miles distant, the island of Fernando Po raises its mountainous peak 10,000 feet above the ocean. To the northwest, forty-five miles distant, the Cammeroons mountains, 13,000 feet high, are visible; and several distinct ranges can be seen to the eastward, in the interior. O, when will the voice of prayer, and songs of praise to God, be heard upon these mountain-tops, and resound through these vallies of heathen darkness?

Until recently, this part of the coast of Africa was little known, having been but seldom visited by Europeans, except slave-traders.—It was long one of the principal and most advantageous regions for the prosecution of the slave-trade; and vast multitudes have been exported from all these rivers. Human sacrifices have also been practised here on a larger scale than elsewhere on the coast. But a brighter day is dawning upon these dark shores.

The course of the Niger has been traced into the heart of Africa, and most of the other rivers have been explored. The slave-trade has been nearly, or quite, suppressed, by the vigilance of English cruisers, and in consequence of treaties formed with the native kings: and now the palm oil and ivory trade is fast being substituted for that nefarious traffic, which has, for centuries, rendered all of this region a scene of lamentation and woe.

A few years since, no missionary had ever visited this part of the coast; but now four Protestant missions have been established: one at Gaboon, one on Corisco island, one on Fernando Po, with stations at Bimbia and Cammeroons, and one also on the Calabar river. Five or six of the native languages have been acquired and reduced to writing, into which portions of the Bible have been translated. Hundreds of youth have learned to read.—Thousands of the people have heard the Gospel, and a few have been hopefully converted to God. When I contrast these facts with what was the condition of this coast a few years since, I feel that there is hope for Africa; and thank God and take courage. Yes, the days of Africa's mourning are numbered.—Her wrongs will be redressed.—Her midnight darkness will recede

before the Gospel light, and her long-shackled and benighted sons will stretch forth their hands to God, rejoicing in the light and liberty wherewith he makes his people free.

Truly and affectionately yours, in Gospel bonds.

A. BUSHNELL.

Bight of Biafra, W. A., Oct. 7, 1850.

Shape of Africa.

"AFRICA," says the learned Arnold Guyot, "is the most singular in its form, of all the continents. Its mass, nearly round or ellipsoidal, is concentrated upon itself. It projects into the ocean no important peninsula, nor any where lets into its bosom the waters of the ocean. It seems to close itself against every influence from without. Thus the extension of the line of its coasts is only fourteen thousand geographical miles, of sixty to the degree, for a surface of eight millions seven hundred and twenty thousand square miles; so that Africa has only one mile of coast for six hundred and twenty-three miles of surface!"

But when we glance at the map of Europe, we perceive the very reverse to be true. "Of all the continents, Europe is the one whose forms of contour are most varied.

Its principal mass is deeply cut in all parts, by the ocean, and by inland seas; and seems almost on the point of resolving itself into peninsulas." "The inland seas and the portions of the ocean which its outer limits enclose, form nearly half of its surface. The line of its shores is thus carried to the extent of seventeen thousand two hundred miles, an enormous proportion, compared with its small size: for it is three thousand two hundred miles more than Africa, which is nevertheless three times greater! Europe enjoys one mile of coast for every one hundred and fifty-six square miles of surface. It is thus the continent most open to the sea for foreign connections, at the same time that it is the most individualized in local and independent districts."

Letter from Thomas Rutherford, Esq.

RICHMOND, April 2, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR: Will you permit me, after the lapse of time, which has taken place, since I did myself the pleasure of addressing you in the months of September, October, and December last, to recall your attention to those letters. From their contents, you will find, that though as ardent as ever in my desires for the success of the schemes of the Colonization Society, I did not then anticipate much good from the project of the steamships to Africa. On this subject it is needless to enter into details, as the scheme never did please me in any respect.

I doubted whether the plan could be embraced under the provisions of our Constitution, and if it could, I thought it would be much more fit, that it should be managed by the Government, for the benefit of the nation, than by any company, who might be stimulated thereunto by such advantages or monopolies, as I thought it

would be impolitic in our Government to grant. Seeing, however, that you entertained more favorable views than I did, I thought it my duty to wait the issue of the different projects which might be brought forward in Congress, before I would trouble you farther on the subject. Hence my silence until now. So far nothing has been done, and I am left to entertain the opinions which I did at the outset.

The agitation which has of late taken place on the slave question, has of course, occupied the minds of all who feel an interest in the welfare and quiet of mankind, and deeply it must be regretted by the friends of our Union, however strongly we may feel ourselves entrenched in the right, under the laws of God and man, that we should see a party professing themselves to be lovers of God, and to hold in highest veneration the laws enacted by God himself, but who pretend conscientiously to believe that they have a right

to scoff at all law, except such as they believe to be deducible from the word of God alone.

I say it is lamentable to think that such a party should prevail, as has been evinced in Massachusetts and elsewhere, as it may tend to keep up the inflamed spirits of our infatuated abolitionists, and prevent a peaceful settlement, perhaps for a long period to come, of this agitating question.

While, however, under the guidance of a gracious Providence, trusting in the uprightness of our intentions, we hold on our course, believing that all will finally be conducted to that end, which is dictated by Supreme Wisdom, it is in the mean time very consolatory to find that the affairs of the American Colonization Society have been carried on through the past year with a greater degree of success than usual. Its receipts and disbursements have both been larger than usual, and the conduct of the Government of Liberia seems to promise all, and even more than all, which could reasonably have been expected from a Government so lately organized.

Already has the independence of Liberia been acknowledged by France and England. Does it not then follow, that as these two wise Governments have seen it their interest to acknowledge the independence of Liberia, and to enter into treaties of amity and commerce with her, that we ought to do the same. Indeed it may be asked why this has been so long delayed: as it generally happens, that in forming treaties of commerce, the greatest advantages are obtained by those who enter first into such treaties.

Some regard to the share of health and strength, which by the blessing of God, I am still permitted, now in my 86th year, to enjoy, admonishes me that I must be more brief in the remainder of my letter, than it was my intention when I took up my pen to address you.

I will therefore now only say, that the Colonization Society has my warmest prayers for its success, proceeding from a conscientious belief I now entertain, that nothing has ever yet been manifested, as more likely to bring down upon human action the favor of God. It is, therefore, with regret, I now acknowledge, how long it was ere I took any part in the proceedings of this Society, but if it will be any amends, that I should now endeavor by future diligence, when my candle is almost extinct, to make up for past neglect, I would suggest the propriety of giving our utmost attention to the following particulars, with the least possible delay.

Let all due diligence be used to procure such an increase of pecuniary resources, as may be wanted for the accomplishment of its purposes, and with this, let all possible economy be used in the administration of its means, as will secure the confidence of contributors, that they are bestowing their means wisely, and for the most beneficent ends.

According to my mind, Liberia stands more in need of assistance in the following particulars at present, than of an enlarged emigration, which might prove rather injurious than otherwise, if without having made timely preparation for the reception of an increased emigration, a sudden increase was to be thrown upon her shores.

I have seen that some discussion has taken place on the subject of education: surely nothing can be of more importance than to give primary attention to this subject, it being of the first necessity to the educated, that their instructors shall have been well qualified to teach.

We find amongst the various classes of men, some inspired by the glory alone of doing good, and others actuated by a desire to transmit their names with honor to future generations, and for that cause, in the mean time, willing to submit to all the privations which a rigid fate may impose.

I am, therefore, disposed to believe that Liberia has many zealous friends amongst the whites, willing to encounter all hazards in the prosecution of so glorious a cause; neither can I doubt, under present circumstances, when it is seen that several of the Legislatures of the different States of the Union are about adopting such measures, as must tend more and more to cramp the energies of those of the colored race, who still remain free amongst us, and must render their stay still more and more uncomfortable, but that a portion of them, who may have had a better education than common, will be stimulated by a desire to render themselves illustrious in the eyes of their fellows, by devoting themselves to the glorious object of giving intellectual light and life to the blind and dead.

When in addition, I see it stated, that after having left the sea-shore for a distance of from fifty to sixty miles inland, situations may be found, not unpropitious to the health of the white man, I am filled with the idea that the time is not far distant, when that most difficult problem will be solved, and that it will no longer be a question, how education is to be communicated to the people of Africa.

If with the troublous time we have experienced during the agitations which have

prevailed, we yet see cause to place our reliance on the Almighty, let us not despare of the issue, but trust in his inscrutable wisdom to bring all to a favorable end.

After seeing that due care has been taken for the promoting of the great cause of education, so necessary to secure well-founded institutions for the government of our infant Republic, it appears to me of the next importance, that we should turn our attention to the procuring of such territory, as may be necessary to secure us against the recurrence of that abominable trade, the slave trade.

If we have not already succeeded in this, I think no time ought to be lost in procuring *whatever farther territory may be wanted* to effect this object, *whatever may be the cost*, and that everything ought to be done in the most effectual manner to guard against any irruptions which may be attempted from any of the barracoons on the coast, if any there may be still remaining.

I do not enter into any inquiries as to the probability of a termination of slavery at any given period, believing that inscrutable Wisdom reserves that knowledge to Himself, though I incline to the opinion with Mr. Clay, that when this country is filled up, as in all probability it soon will be, with emigrants from different parts of the world, we may then look for an extinction of slavery, as no longer can it be profitable for slave owners to keep them, when their support would in all probability amount to as much as the value of the produce of their labor.

Having already mentioned that I intended to make my further observations brief, I will only add that I would gladly hear that all possible diligence was used in preparing suitable buildings for the accommodation of emigrants during their acclimating season, as even a knowledge of this would doubtless have a tendency to relieve the minds of many, who may be apprehensive of the dangers attending the acclimating season, and may therefore be disposed to delay the entering upon an enterprise, which otherwise might appear so desirable to them.

Conscious of my inability to throw much light on the subject, or to promote the cause by any use I could make of my pen, I have hitherto rather desired that my name should not be used in any correspondence I might have with you on the subject; but as I consider it my duty not to withhold my testimony at this late day, when my tongue must soon be for ever sealed, I leave you to make such use of this letter as you may think proper, in which I now enclose you herewith my check on the Bank of Virginia for one hundred dollars, as my contribution for the present year to the funds of the Society.

I pray you to present my respects to Mrs. McLain, who had the goodness to send me an orange, the growth of Liberia, which I preserved on my mantle-piece as long as it could well be kept, and to believe me, with sentiments of affectionate regard, your very sincere friend,

THOS. RUTHERFORD.

To the Rev. Wm. McLAIN, Sec. A. C. S.

Letter from Capt. Andrew H. Foote, of the U. S. Navy.

THE following copy of a letter from Capt. Foote, of the United States Brig Perry, now cruising on the coast of Africa, to a gentleman of New Haven, was sent to us from Monrovia by President Roberts, with the approbation of the writer. It was received in the month of February, but was unavoidably crowded out of the subsequent numbers of the Repository.

U. S. BRIG PERRY,
Monrovia Roads, Liberia,
Dec. 18, 1850.

MY DEAR SIR: In this letter I propose giving an account of the political, religious, and social condition of Liberia. Its natural history and geology, its agricultural character and general resources, are not yet sufficiently developed, or at least I am not

sufficiently familiar with them to express an opinion.

Liberia has an extent of three hundred miles of seacoast, with a prospect of soon extending it to Sierra Leone, an additional distance of two hundred miles, and an average of fifty miles in the interior, with a population at this moment of one hundred and fifty thousand souls. When we consider that the colony has been established but a quarter of a century, and that the number of emigrants from the United States have not exceeded seven thousand, we see that the annexation spirit has been rife to a degree beyond that prevailing among the *Anglo-Saxon* race in the United States, impelling them towards the fulfilment of *their manifest destiny*.

In 1847, Liberia declared its independence, and has been acknowledged by Great Britain, France, and Belgium. The Government is moddled upon that of the Uni-

ted States. No white person is eligible to any office; in fact, cannot become a citizen of the Republic.

You are familiar with the history of Colonization, and the causes leading Liberia to become an independent nation. So far as Colonization has been regarded in reference to abolishing slavery in our country, I leave it still an open question. My object in this letter is to show that Christendom must look mainly to Liberia for the suppression of the slave trade, and the evangelization of Africa. I shall attempt to establish these positions by the testimony of those who have derived their knowledge and views from a residence in the country, or from personal intercourse with the people.

Sir Charles Hotham, Commanding Her Majesty's Naval Forces on the coast of Africa, in speaking of Liberia, says: "So long as they observe their present system of government, both humanity and civilization are deeply interested in their progress. It is only through their means we can hope to improve the African race."

A letter dated London, May, 1849, is so pertinent to this subject, that I will transcribe it entire. "In my last, I told you that the Rev. Mr. Miller was to be examined by a committee of the House of Lords on Liberia. That examination came off on Monday, the 30th ultimo; and the result, I hope, will be of the most important consequences to the welfare and good reputation of this most interesting young Republic. Mr. Miller went before the committee perfectly well prepared. He wrote out a series of questions, the answers to which he was fully prepared for. He handed in the questions to the Bishop of Oxford, the chairman of the committee, and the result is the most complete and interesting body of evidence respecting this Republic that could be collected. Mr. P. Vaughan, Rev. Mr. Hanson, and others, assembled at Mr. Miller's on Wednesday evening last, and examined the whole document, which amounts to ninety-two pages of a large manuscript book, (taken down by a stenographer,) say twenty inches long by eight broad. This testimony is what Mr. Miller gave orally, and from documents which he furnished, and is independent of a large quantity of matter, which he is privileged to furnish for the appendix.

The testimony relates to the origin and cause of settlement on the coast of Africa, the persons composing it, how it has been supported, its influence on the slave trade, its present condition, and future prospects.

Why does Liberia exercise such a wonderful influence in suppressing the slave trade in its neighborhood, whilst the British, French, Dutch, Portuguese, and Spanish colonies exercise none whatever? Because Liberia is inhabited by a class of intelligent, christianized American negroes, who have a mortal hatred of the accursed slave traffic, whilst the colony of Sierra Leone is inhabited by recaptured Africans, who are little removed from the state of barbarism and savageness in which they were found when taken out of the slavers by the British cruisers.

Why does Liberia present the most successful example of a black settlement prosperous beyond measure, and likely to become a great empire, on which, during its existence of twenty-five years, only 250,000*l.* have been expended, whilst the Colony of Sierra Leone, on which millions of pounds have been lavished for more than fifty years, shows no signs of improvement, and little prospect of future prosperity? The reason is, that in the first, the blacks govern themselves, and are consequently stimulated to every kind of improvement, whilst in the latter the whites are the rulers, between whom and the colored people there is no sympathy or cordiality of feeling—the whites sicken and die, and those that live are glad to get back to England as soon as possible.

The above will give you some idea of the kind of testimony elicited by Mr. Miller's examination, the publication of which, by the House of Lords, will be spread before the British public, information calculated to do the Republic a vast deal of good. This committee of the House of Lords is intended to inquire into the best method of suppressing the slave trade; and Mr. Miller's evidence goes to show that Liberia, and similar establishments, is the most effectual plan for doing it. The committee of the House of Commons is for the purpose of inquiring into the state of the slave trade. Mr. Miller has not been examined by this committee, and I fear will not be. I assure you I was delighted with the full and satisfactory manner in which Mr. Miller gave his testimony to the Lord's committee. Mr. Miller wishes to get up a society here, for the purpose of furthering the interests of Liberia. To promote this society, it is a matter of immense consequence that President Roberts should send from Liberia as good a man as himself, if such can be found in the Republic, which I doubt, to represent the Liberian commerce, government, and all its interests; indeed, to be the minister of the

Republic of Liberia, near the Court of St. James. If the President send here a good Liberian, and Mr. Hanson go to Liberia as British consul—of which appointment he tells me he thinks there is every prospect—then the interests will be well attended to, as far as regards this country, and most important results may be expected for the good of Liberia. If President Roberts had stopped here two or three months longer, and represented more generally the state of things in Liberia, he would have effected much good; because wherever he went he gained golden opinions by the display he made of good sense, sound judgment, discretion, and most pleasing and quiet manners."

President Roberts, in his appeal to the Government and people of the United States, after acknowledging the timely assistance rendered by the English and French Governments, in aiding the Liberian forces to extirpate the slave factories, says: "If this Republic should be enabled to add Gallinas to its territory, the line of coast from Sierra Leone to Cape Palmas would be under its jurisdiction; and with one or two small vessels and boats this line of coast could easily be kept free from the withering influence of the slave trade."

The Liberia Herald says: "It is now universally admitted that settlements such as Liberia present the most effectual barrier to the slave trade—that so far as their influence extends, the trade is wholly destroyed. In proportion, therefore, as the Republic of Liberia increases in strength and influence, in proportion as it extends its territory, and acquires strength to protect and suppress illicit traffic, in the same proportion will slavery be suppressed, and the necessity of keeping cruisers in the vicinity of the settlements be decreased."

Such is Liberia now: what was Liberia twenty-five years ago? The population and country were divided into petty tribes and districts, making continual war on each other, for the purpose of catching slaves, while the individuals of each tribe were at the mercy of the barbarous despot at its head. I trust that enough has been said to establish the fact in all candid minds, that Christendom must look mainly to Liberia for the suppression of the slave trade, and must sustain her accordingly.

I have alluded to the destruction of slave stations by the Liberians, assisted by the English and French cruisers. Our own men-of-war were at hand, and most gladly would have participated in such service, but our Government does not feel autho-

rized to permit her cruisers to act against any but her own citizens when engaged in this traffic. For, while Congress has declared the slave trade to be piracy, it is in the sense of a municipal law, and not that of the law of nations. We, therefore, are not only prevented from breaking up slave stations, but cannot capture a vessel, even with slaves on board, unless she be *bona fide* American, of which there are very few, as they are sold really or nominally, and run up Portuguese, Spanish, or Brazilian colors, before taking their slaves on board, while the English in treaty with other powers, capture not only those bearing their own flag, but those bearing the flags of other nations—that of the United States, and France excepted. This with more than quadruple the number of English cruisers to our own, and many of which are steamers, will satisfactorily account for the disparity of captured slaves by the American and English men-of-war on the coast. It is no reason, however, why our force should not be maintained on the coast, as its moral effect is most happy in sustaining Liberia—protecting our commerce, and suppressing the slave trade—at least the participation of American citizens in it.

Still this vessel, the "Perry," has within seven months captured two slavers, which is a full proportion of captures made by the British squadron with their steamers and sailing vessels. These captures, however, were made on the southern coast of Africa, which is beyond the limits of our regular cruising ground, but where it is believed that the protection of our legal commerce, as well as the abuse of the American flag in the slave trade, alike call for the constant presence of two or three American cruisers.

I will now take up the second proposition: The prospective evangelization of Africa through the instrumentality of Liberia: The climate of Africa renders it, humanly speaking, impossible for white missionaries to sustain the institutions of the Christian religion—a country whose deadly fevers have prevented its exploration by whites, will effectually bar Christianity from its centre, unless introduced by colored people, whom Providence has adapted to the climate. In this view of the case, if Liberia fails, it involves for generations to come, the extinction of hope for the civilization and evangelization of Africa. How, then, can the Christian escape from rendering Liberia all assistance in his power towards accomplishing the great mission which Providence no doubt has destined her?

In pursuance of the plan of introducing the testimony of persons who are, or have been in Africa, I commence with making extracts from letters of the Rev. J. Payne, Protestant Episcopal Missionary at Cape Palmas. "During the twelve years of this mission's existence, twenty white laborers, male and female, have been connected with it. Of these, there remain in the field, at the present moment, myself, the only clergyman, with my wife, and Dr. Perkins, making three in all! Some have died, and others have withdrawn on account of ill health, or different reasons. But as the causes are likely to be permanent, it is proper to judge of the future by the past, which fully sustains the opinion just expressed, that the wants of the mission are not to be supplied from the church at home.

"There appears to me to be quite as little prospect of an immediate supply of suitable native agents. There remains but one other source to which we can look for suitable instruments to sustain the mission. And this, in the Providence of God, is immediately at hand. It is the American colony, within whose bounds our operations are confined. To some it may appear unaccountable that the same advantage should not raise to a like standard, the heathen and the Christian child. But not so to those who have carefully observed the gradual steps by which barbarous nations advance to Christian civilization. The process resembles that by which infancy attains to the maturity of manhood. It has its childhood and its youth, with all attending imperfections; and it is only men who are qualified to be guides and instructors; so it is found that heathen nations, even after they have been converted must pass through their childhood and youth, before they furnish characters of sufficient maturity to be entrusted with their spiritual care. Now, the American African Colonists having been long living under the influence of Christian civilization have passed through stages of childhood and youth. They are struggling rapidly into manhood. With all the disadvantages to which their social condition subjected them in the United States, they are, to say the least, a century in advance of their heathen neighbors. Moreover, by constitution they are adapted to the climate, and of what is still greater consequence, here is their and their children's home. The latter will grow up here, and by constant intercourse with the natives, become perfectly familiar with their languages and customs. Now, it is from

amongst these children that I would have the church train up her teachers and ministers for Africa, Colonists already fill every civil office in Liberia, the higher ones, most ably; why should they not also, in time, fill all in the church?"

It is becoming the policy of foreign missions to educate native children, with the view of supplying their own country with a Gospel ministry, as a foreign supply can never be sustained to occupy the present stations, when there shall be a call for the administration of Christian ordinances to the same extent as in Christendom. This will not only hold good in Africa, but as has been seen by the letter of the Rev. Mr. Payne, even the planting of missionary stations in the interior, can never, as in other countries, be effected by the whites, in consequence of the deleterious effect of climate. To Liberia, then, the Church must look for the performance of this great work. To the Christian, then, who is bound in obedience to his Saviour's injunction, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature," if not in person, through his prayers and possessions, sustaining others in this work, Liberia comes with the double claim to sustain her in carrying the Gospel into Africa, and in destroying the slave trade.

What is the religious character of the Liberians? is a question naturally arising in connection with the points under consideration. I ascertained from the President, that a greater proportion of the people were members of the Church than are to be found in any section of our country. I attended Church myself, and heard sound, practical discourses from two colored preachers, which as intellectual efforts, and for soundness of doctrine, would have done no discredit to the Churches in our country. It is true that some of the lower forms of a high spiritual conception of things characterize the people, but far preferable is this, to the tendency of the age in attempting to bring within the scope of human reason the higher mysteries of faith.

We often hear exaggerated accounts, on the one hand, of the prosperity and happiness of the emigrants; and on the other, they are represented as sunk into abject poverty—fast relapsing into a state of barbarism. I went to Monrovia, determined to see and examine for myself—free from all prejudices against Colonization, and equally free from all prejudgment in its favor.

Iron ore exists in large masses, associated with the igneous rock of which

Cape Messurado is composed. The President informed me, that twenty miles in the interior, ore is found which can be beaten out into malleable iron without the process of smelting. The soil is extremely fertile, adapted to the culture of almost every tropical production: such as sugar-cane, coffee, cassada, which yields tapioca, ginger, ground nuts, pepper, arrow-root, and in the interior, rice, which are or may be articles of export. The fruits I have seen are oranges, bananas, limes, pine-apple, citrons, sour-sop, paw-paws, mangos, plantains, guavas. In addition to these, may be produced the garden vegetables of a tropical climate. With half the labor required in the United States, one can live here far better; but where the spontaneous productions of the soil are so varied and abundant, and the climate so enervating as here, the tendency is to slothfulness of mind and body. As oxen, horses, mules, or plows have not yet been introduced to any considerable extent in agricultural operations, you may imagine it is no easy task to clear fifty acres of land, and prepare it for cultivation. Horses will not live on the seaboard, though they do well in the interior; but I have no doubt that their places might be well supplied by the elephant, if the people had energy enough to catch and train him. Now we must, in justice to the Liberians, remember that all new settlements have their difficulties—want of saw and flour mills, and a host of things which we deem indispensable. Besides, many of these people are ignorant, being dependant on the will and direction of others before coming to Liberia, and hence are rendered incapable of that self-reliance which secures early success in an enterprise of this kind. But while many of the Colonists are poor in body, mind, and estate, compared with white people in the United States, on the other hand are to be seen many intelligent, enterprising persons, far superior in character and intellect to those whose lot is cast among whites. The Colonists generally prefer their present position to that which they held in the United States. There are exceptions, however, as might have been expected, for there always will be associations clinging around one's home, that will, in a distant land, cause a yearning towards the scenes of childhood.

The climate has been regarded as an objection to Liberia. It would be valid against the whites making a lodgment here, but it is the great safeguard of the colored man against the encroachment of

the white. The statistics show that the number of deaths are three per cent. less than in Baltimore, and less than in New York and Philadelphia, notwithstanding all, on their arrival, have to go through the process of acclimation; which, of late years, has become so mild as scarcely to excite any apprehension.

I have not yet visited Cape Palmas, Bassa Cove, and other places which the Colonists have settled, but have reason to believe that Monrovia is a fair type of these places.

Is it for the interest of colored people to emigrate from the United States? To all who are able and disposed to work, who can maintain themselves and families in the United States, I say unhesitatingly yes, go to Liberia. The reason is obvious: you can never rise to that position among whites that God and Nature intended every man should occupy among his fellows; for supposing even that the wishes of philanthropists toward the slave and the free colored man to be obtained—suppose his destitution of political rights were removed, and he unfettered in body and intellect, and cultivated in taste; yet, while free, he is still a bondsman; he is still held in social inferiority; for if freedom is alike the prerogative of the white and black, the white must be left free to choose his most intimate social relations, and he never will unite himself with a caste marked by such a broad distinction as in the two races. Such is the condition in which the colored man is placed in the United States.

The effect of this pressure upon the colored man has led us to regard him as far inferior to the white in his physical and mental condition. Now, without stopping to discuss the correctness of this impression, I would say to the colored man, go to Liberia, where every avenue to distinction is open, where you will find a degree of intelligence and character far beyond that among your brethren in the United States or elsewhere, and where, if you are gifted with mind and intelligence, you may rise to posts of distinction and wealth. Or, if you have a still nobler ambition of employing the talent given you of God in the ministry of Christ, you may exercise that liberty in all its fullness. In short, you may there become not only a freeman in name, but a freeman in deed and in truth.

I am, sir, respectfully,

And very truly, yours,
ANDREW H. FOOTE.

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FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE.—By Captain George Barker: *Saco*—Josiah Calef, to May, 1854, \$3. *Bangor*—Abner Taylor, for 1851, \$1. 4 00
NEW HAMPSHIRE.—By E. B. Cleghorn, agent: *Nashua*—Hon. Daniel Abbot, M. W. Merrill, each \$5, to June, 1856, Judge C. F. Gove, \$1, to June, 1852, M. A. Herrick, Thomas Chase, each \$3, to June, 1854, John H. Gage, \$2 50, to Jan. 1854, Dr. E. Spalding, \$2, to June, 1853, John Crombia, \$5, to Dec. 1857, Josephus Baldwin, \$3, to Sept. 1856, John A. Baldwin, \$2, to Sept. 1853. *Portsmouth*—Richard Jenness, \$6, to June, 1857, Robt. Rice, Esq., \$10, to June, 1861, Dea. J. W. Foster \$2, to June, 1853, Rev. Charles Burroughs, D. D. \$10, to June, 1861, Com. Geo. W. Storer, Dea. John Knowlton, each \$5, to June, 1856, H. H. Ladd, Esq. \$2, to June, 1853, H. A. Bigelow, Peter Jenness, O. Robins, Jr., Col. J. Dimick, R. C. Cutter, Edwin Stearns, H. D. Walker, J. K. Pickering, E. A. Stevens, Wells & Titton, Charles

W. C. Leighton, each \$1, to June, 1852. <i>Manchester</i> —David Gillis \$5, to June, 1856, Daniel Balch, Nathaniel M. Smith, each \$1, to May, 1852. <i>Chester</i> —Abel Quigg, \$5, to June, 1856, J. W. Noyes, \$3, to June, 1854, Wm. Tenney, \$1, to June, 1852. <i>Franklin</i> —George W. Nesmith, \$5, to June, 1856, Dea. Chester Stone, K. O. Peabody, each \$1, to June, 1852. <i>Salsbury</i> —Moses Greely, Esq. \$2, to June, 1853, Peter Whittemore, F. B. Sawyer, N. Sawyer, each \$1, to June, 1852.....	110 50		
MASSACHUSETTS. —By Capt. Geo. Barker; <i>Newburyport</i> —Eben Stone, to June, 1856, \$5, Wm. Gunnison for 1851, \$1, Wm. Stone, \$10, to May, 1859, Wm. Cushing, \$10, to June, 1861, Mrs. Mary Nelson, \$2, to June, 1853, Robert Robinson, \$1, for 1851. <i>Haverhill</i> —Mrs. Mary Duncan, \$2, for 1851 and 1852, Leonard Whittier, \$1, for 1851, Rev. A. S. Train, for 1852, \$1, Josiah Brown, to June, 1852, \$1, Dr. Nichols, J. J. Marsh, each \$1, to June, 1852, G. K. Montgomery, \$2, to June, 1853, Mrs. C. B. Lebosquet, \$1, for 1851, Mrs. M. E. Kittridge, \$1, for 1851, M. D. George, Dea. Samuel Chase, each \$1, to June, 1852. <i>Bradford</i> —Leonard Johnson, to Nov. 1852, \$1. <i>North Andover</i> —Mrs. Osgood, \$5, and Hon. G. P. Osgood, \$3, \$8, to June, 1859, Dea. Jedediah Farnham, \$3, to June, 1854. <i>Lowell</i> —H. F. Corless, for 1851, \$1, G. W. Carlton, \$1, for 1851, James G. Carney, for 1851, \$1, S. W. Stickney, \$3, to Sept. 1856. <i>Westborough</i> —S. M. Griggs, to May, 1851, \$3.....	63 00		
CONNECTICUT. —By Rev. John Orcutt: <i>Waterbury</i> —H. H. Hayden, C. J. Godfrey, J. G. Eaton, Abram Ives, G. W. Cooke, Wm. R. Hitchcock, L. L. Trumbull, each \$1, to June, 1852.....	7 00		
MARYLAND. — <i>Frederick</i> —Major Daniel Hughes to July, 1852.	1 00		
NORTH CAROLINA. —By Rev. Jesse Rankin: <i>Kinston</i> —Bryan C. Murphy, to June, 1853.....	1 00		
GEORGIA. — <i>Augusta</i> —J. T. Turpin for 1851, \$1. <i>Savannah</i> —Henry Carril, J. C. Broughton, \$1 each, to 1st June, 1852, Charles Middleton, to 1st April, 1852, \$1.....	4 00		
ALABAMA. — <i>Demopolis</i> —Casey Long, for 1851.....	1 00		
KENTUCKY. — <i>Russelville</i> —Dr. J. R. Bailey, J. P. Freeman, each \$1, for the Repository for 1851. <i>Louisville</i> —Rev. Benjamin M. Hobson to July, 1853, \$3. By C. W. James, Esq: <i>Covington</i> —P. S. Bush, to Jan. 1852, \$7 50. <i>Maysville</i> —E. C. Phis-ton, to Oct., 1851, \$2. <i>Louisville</i> —Wm. Richardson, to March, 1852, \$3.....	17 50		
TENNESSEE. — <i>Columbia</i> —William J. Sykes, Esq. to 1st Jan. 1852.....	3 00		
OHIO. — <i>Cedarville</i> —Abram Reid for 1851, \$1. By C. W. James, Esq: <i>Cincinnati</i> —J. Dillingham, to Jan. 1852, \$4 50, G. H. Hill, to Jan. 1852, \$5, Henry Rockey, to Jan. 1851, \$4 50, Augustus Moore, to Jan. 1853, \$3, J. W. Sheppard, to Jan. 1852, \$4 50. <i>Columbus</i> —Joseph Ridgway, to Jan. 1852, \$4 50, R. Neil, to Dec. 1851, \$4 50. <i>Chillicothe</i> —W. B. Franklin, to Jan. 1849, \$1 50, Hon. Wm. Creighton, to Jan. 1852, \$4 50. <i>Elyria</i> —H. Ely, to Dec. 1850, \$3. <i>Ohio City</i> —Richard Lord, Esq. for 1850 and 1851, \$2.....	42 50		
INDIANA. —By C. W. James, Esq. <i>Indianapolis</i> —Dr. Isaac Coe, to Jan. 1852, \$2, John Wilkins, to Jan. 1852, \$7.....	9 00		
ILLINOIS. —By C. W. James, Esq. <i>Jacksonville</i> —James Berden, Dr. English, each \$4 50, to Jan. 1852. <i>Galena</i> —C. S. Hempstead, to Jan. 1852, \$4 50.	13 50		
MISSOURI. —By C. W. James, Esq. <i>Saint Louis</i> —Wyman Crow, to 1st Jan. 1851, \$6 50, Josiah Spalding, W. Renshaw, Dr. F. Knox, each \$4 50, to the 1st Jan. 1852, W. Glasgow, to Dec. 1851, \$4 50.....	24 50		
Total Repository.....	301 00		
Total Contributions.....	1,468 82		
Aggregate Amount.....	\$1,769 82		

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXVII.]

WASHINGTON, AUGUST, 1851.

[No. 8.

Late from Liberia.

By the Liberia Packet, which arrived at Baltimore on the 29th June, we have intelligence from Liberia as late as the 20th of May last. Our letters all afford cheering evidence of the continued prosperity of the Republic, under the judicious administration of President Roberts, who was, for the third time, elected to the highest office in the gift of the people, at the regular biennial election, on the 6th day of May. A strong effort was made by a respectable minority to effect a change in the Administration—Chief Justice Benedict being the opponent of President R. in the campaign; but as a majority of the people were satisfied with the course and qualifications of President Roberts, who has occupied the highest position in Liberia, for the last ten years, they were unwilling to try the experiment of a change in the administration of the Government, which has evidently been conducted with great dignity, good judgment, sound policy, and increasing prosperity: accord-

ingly, *Joseph J. Roberts* was again elevated to the Presidency, for two years longer; and *Anthony D. Williams* was elected Vice-President. James B. McGill, of Monserrado county, John Hanson, of Grand Bassa county, and Edward Morris, of Sinou county, were elected to fill vacancies in the Senate. A much deeper interest than usual was manifested in the results of the election, and much greater excitement prevailed among the voters than on any former occasion. Everything, however, was conducted in an orderly and becoming manner.

The emigrants by the barque *Edgar*, who reached Liberia in the early part of December last, and those by the *Liberia Packet*, who arrived in January, were getting along comfortably. None of these two companies had died, except a very aged woman.

The brig *Alida*, which left New Orleans about the middle of February, with 139 emigrants, arrived at Greenville in the early part of April;

at which place eighty-nine of the emigrants were landed; and on the 25th of the same month, she reached Monrovia with the remaining forty-seven emigrants—three of the company having died on the passage, from the small pox, which broke out among the emigrants while at sea. We have not yet been able to learn the names, ages, and former places of residence of these three. All the rest of the fifty-seven emigrants, who were attacked with the disease, recovered previous to the arrival of the vessel; and the 136 remaining members of the company were landed in good health.

The barque Baltimore, which sailed from Savannah, with 126 emigrants, and the steam saw-mill, on the 10th of April, arrived on the coast after a passage of thirty-three days—the emigrants all in good health and spirits. The Baltimore passed Monrovia, on her way to Greenville, a few days previous to the sailing of the Liberia Packet for the United States.

The most cheering intelligence that we have, is the satisfactory assurance of the *agricultural prosperity* of the Republic. Since the establishment of the present form of government—since the citizens of Liberia assumed and published to the world their present position as a sovereign and independent nation, they have appeared to be more fully aroused to the consideration of the

superlative importance of agricultural operations; and we have received frequent evidences of the increasing attention which is given to the cultivation of the soil. And while we regret that Liberia is not further advanced in this department of her independent existence—that the husbandmen of that highly productive country have not given as extensive practical exhibitions of the fruits of their labor as we think they might have given—have not yet exported their coffee, cotton, sugar, ginger, arrow-root, pepper, and other exportable articles, in as large quantities as we think they ought to have exported; yet we are gratified to learn, from various sources, that the Liberians generally have become fully convinced that the prosperity of their country depends chiefly on the steady and persevering efforts of industrious agriculturists—on the proper cultivation of the soil; which certainly presents the safest and surest, if not always the most speedy road to wealth and independence. And we trust that the time is not very distant, when the most incredulous will be fully satisfied, not only that Liberia is one of the richest parts of the world, but that her citizens are able to furnish abundant evidence of her internal resources.

Our readers will doubtless be interested in the perusal of the letters from Liberians, and the extracts from the Liberia Herald, which we publish in our present number.

Letter from the Rev. J. Rambo,

OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION, NEAR CAPE PALMAS.

MONROVIA, *April 10, 1851.*

Rev. Wm. McLain:

DEAR SIR:—Being on a visit here of some days, I write you a few lines. Last Friday I took my first trip up the St. Pauls. I was agreeably impressed with the appearance of things as I found them. The river itself was more beautiful than I had imagined it, and the settlers were doing as well in their comfortable homes as I anticipated.

Having passed the Stockton creek, and entered the St. Pauls, we saw no more mangrove marsh. The banks of the stream at this point were perhaps six or eight feet high; but as we ascended it in its winding course, these rose higher and higher, until, in some places, they were at least twenty feet above the level of the river.

The scenery was not grand, but beautiful. The banks had been generally cleared—farms laid out and planted, and comfortable cottages erected—not exhibiting nature in her primitive wildness, but blended with cultivation.

Some of the settlements were so thickly populated as to give the appearance of a continued village on either side of the river. Most of these dwellings were small, and were of wood, but some were either built, or being put up, of brick, and were about 50 or 75 yards from the water's edge.

We passed a brick building in Virginia some 60 to 80 feet in length, and a story and a half high. This is the receptacle for immigrants from the United States. We passed several frame houses of worship, and others were being rebuilt—one of brick.

We ascended the river to the upper settlement (Millsburg) on Fri-

day. Some of our company spent the night at White Plains, on the east side, and myself at M., which is on the west side.

We were all entertained with a hospitality in keeping with the interesting scenery before us. Having, at 10 A. M., taken leave of our friends, our company re-embarked in our boat, and descended the noble stream—stopping at several settlements to visit farms, and to see the operations of their industrious managers. We saw Mr. Blackleges' sugar cane growing, examined his mill and boilers, and tasted some of his well made sugar. He had made and sold 3,000 pounds of it to his fellow-citizens during the previous two months. This cane was the growth of the previous year. He thinks he can make as much more from cane still growing.

Can't some Colonization friends raise a good sum of money (say \$25,000) which might be loaned out to different enterprising farmers here to aid them in their operations? Such a person as Mr. B. deserves to be much encouraged and assisted in his enterprise. His mill is a simple one, and is moved by hand power. This might be improved upon.

There are several horses in Caldwell, and two or three yoke of oxen; also some milch cows, and quantities of goats and sheep. These are not so generally raised as I expected to find them, though they are yearly becoming more and more so.

During a subsequent visit to Caldwell, I crossed the river to Virginia, and passed over Zion Harris' farm, at his own request. I found all the African fruits and vegetables growing upon his 40 acres now under

cultivation. This enterprising farmer is likely to be rewarded this year with an income of \$1200, in the aggregate, or the nett sum of \$800 as the proceeds of these forty acres.

Marshall H. Hooper, who came out two years ago, with Mr. Hoffman and myself, is doing as every enterprising and industrious man will do—*well*. He wishes me to say that he will try to come home as soon as he can—if not in this packet—and that he will gladly travel for your Society. I doubt not he would be a good person to do so, for he is well satisfied now with Liberia.

Improvements are going on here, and enterprise and industry, I think, are more than ever apparent. Religion, too, has its wholesome effects upon the citizens of the Republic. Piety is encouraged and vice punished. The places of worship are numerous and well attended. There

is a great lack, I fear, of *first-rate* common schools,—it is true, for I know of but three or four in this county,—so regular and efficient as they ought to be; yet we may hope to see this lack; I think, gradually supplied.

But few native youths, comparatively, (perhaps some forty or fifty,) are under regular instruction in this county, though many of the Congoes and others are adopting civilized habits, and are settled among the Liberians, and worship with them in the same houses of God.

This visit, my dear sir, is being profitable to me, and I have thus endeavored to give you an impartial account of matters here; at least as they have impressed me. If any part of these remarks shall be of any value to you, or the cause, they are at your disposal.

Yours truly, in the Gospel,

J. RAMBO.

From J. S. Smith, M. D.

BEXLEY, GRAND BASSA Co.,

LIBERIA, *April 28th*, 1851.

MY DEAR FRIEND:—Your esteemed favor, bearing date December 14th, 1850, was duly received by the arrival of the Liberia Packet, and I was highly pleased to learn that your health was improving. It is, indeed, a source of great satisfaction to us to be assured that we have acquitted ourselves so creditably, that you are “proud of us.” Of course, I must enjoy a peculiar pleasure in knowing that I have not disgraced my worthy preceptor, learned professors, and distinguished institutions—that I have not despised golden opportunities, but have so improved them, that they redound to the honor of my instructors, my country, and myself. I hope that my future career shall secure to me

the lasting confidence of those who have been enlisted in my welfare. Suffice it to say, that I shall spare no pains to merit the approbation of the learned and wise, and to prepare myself for respectability and usefulness.

I feel sensibly the need of a kind and faithful monitor to discover to me my imperfections, and thus prevent me from contracting inelegant habits of style, diction, or manners, and to assist me to shape my course. It appears to me that one of the greatest advantages with which a young man can be favored, when he “starts out in the world,” is to enjoy the superintending care of a faithful tutor. Young men require, no matter what their qualifications may be, directors.

As regards friends, I have no

right to complain—Heaven having blessed me with a goodly number; but whether from delicacy, or from a misconceived notion of offending me, or from fear of checking my aspirings, I cannot divine, but they are prone to load me with adulations, and withhold from me my faults, or flatter me that I have no important defects. This I cannot flatter myself to be correct. Judging from the majority of mankind, I must believe that some imperfections have insinuated themselves upon me, and I have often wished “that I could see myself as others see me,” or had a faithful monitor. And whenever I think of the subject, I think of you, and wish that I could enjoy your society.

The state of my affairs are pretty much as when you left; except that instead of owing the Society, the Society is indebted to me—having refunded the amounts advanced me for the prosecution of my medical education, by my services as emigrant physician. Owing to my frequent and protracted absence from Monrovia, my private practice has not afforded me much income, though I suppose that my kind of-

fices, professionally, open before me a wide door to an extensive and lucrative current practice in days to come, should I be blessed with life and strength to enjoy it; and should I be called hence before those days arrive, I shall enjoy the satisfaction of knowing that I have not lived nor enjoyed advantages in vain.

The company of emigrants by the barque Edgar, that arrived in the early part of December last, and the company by the Packet, which reached the coast in January, are doing well; (each numbered thirty persons.) They are all yet alive, except one matron who had long blossomed for the grave; the days of her pilgrimage having been not only three score and ten years, but hard on a generation of the present day in addition.

Our friend, Mrs. Day, departed this life on the 8th of January last, with bright prospects of a glorious immortality beyond the grave. The Judge's health is feeble.

Remember me to your loved ones. Judge Day sends his compliments.

I am, dear sir, yours truly,

J. S. SMITH.

J. W. LUGENBEEL, M. D.

From Rev. B. J. Drayton.

OLIVE BRANCH, CAPE PALMAS,
WEST AFRICA, Feb. 12, 1851.
Rev'd and Dear Sir:

In the midst of my much business as a missionary, I have concluded to spend a few late hours to-night, to drop you through this medium a few friendly but imperfect lines; with the hope, that they may find yourself and family in the enjoyment of health.

I am thankful to my heavenly Parent for the inestimable blessing of casting my lot in a pleasant place;

and that I can now say, my “heritage” is a good one. As far as I have been permitted to go, and to experience the result of Providence, I have but to say, with me all things are well. When I look back to my native home—the quiet and peaceful fireside—the pomp and splendor, the gayety and refined manners of the Charlestonians, I do not covet them; nor is there a loadstone so strong as to attract a particle of Liberia's precious steel from me. The year 1845 shall always be memora-

ble to me as long as I live; for it ushered on my vision, almost in the twinkling of an eye, a world of wonders. When the noble and gallant ship Roanoke, stood direct for Montserado's green and shady heights; and when I was told that there stood my home, the emotion has ever been inexpressible. No tongue can express my numerous thoughts, and no painter could pencil the pleasant features of my mind. The gospel was to be preached—laws were to be made—the land was to be cultivated, and many other things; but none impressed me with so much weight as the former, which is now the sphere of my movement in this delightful and salubrious clime. It is the only sure guarantee which we have (if it is preached in its purity, and lived up to sincerely,) against the annihilation of this noble structure of freedom on this coast. I have always enjoyed the best of feeling in all the affairs of the country. Having the great and invaluable privilege of praising God under our vine and fig tree, (or palm tree if you please,) is to me the highest honor I crave. God is exalted in the founding of these colonies by his own arrangement. No one who has watched the march of colonization from 1820 to the grand termination of 1847, will, for a moment, cavil at its *divine* origin. It had pleasant and prosperous gales at first. Then followed its storms and mighty battles—in the fiery furnace but not scorched; in the lion's den, but not devoured. All these were refining processes to enable it to meet its present position among the nations of the earth. Yes, to-day, Liberia stands "self poised" on this benighted shore, as a morning star, a token of Africa's entire glory; with despised and persecuted colonization as her basis, our

holy religion as a strong golden band around her, and God, its only author, as a wall of fire. Spires are lifting up their tall heads in every direction; and the praises of God are pouring forth like a cool and refreshing stream. Many have drank and are healed; and are enjoying the rights of citizenship. Colonization, we owe it to thee! What will its opposers say now?

Cape Palmas is where I reside. It is noted for its pleasant situation, and the productiveness of its soil. It is also remarkable for its hilly face—very often the eye falls on fertile hills, and pleasant and shady valleys. Trade in both rice and palm oil is good.

The government is uniform and decided in its administration. J. B. Russwurm, Esq., its excellent, able, and conscientious governor, is calm and decided in his authority; he cares for the welfare of the people, and is worthy of all the praise he has won for the dignified and well-matured manner by which he has conducted the affairs of the government.

We are thinking about annexing to the Republic of Liberia. We judge that it will prove beneficial to us in many ways. I am in favor of it, and shall not feel fully satisfied until it is done. It will in the first place, bind our common interests together. Secondly, it will keep down a growing and ignorant prejudice which will find a place here, if these colonies are kept asunder much longer. In colonizing our people here, with little or no education to inform the mind upon national principles, due care should be observed to have them to move under one and the same common *Law*; then, common interest will be instilled among all and in all alike.

I hope, in conclusion, that you

will continue to urge the colored people of the "Palmetto State" to come here to *Liberia*. I can recommend the country. Come; he that will sow, shall reap; and he

that will try to live, shall live. The Lord hath said it. Yours, &c.,

B. J. DRAYTON.

REV. W. McLAIN,
Washington.

From Samuel Dabney Harris.

BEXLEY, LIBERIA,
April 5th, 1851.

DEAR SIR:—I take my pen in hand to write to you, to say something about *Liberia*. I want to inform you that none of my family is dead, but all is living. I came to *Liberia*, with my wife and five children, in the first trip that the *Liberia Packet* made. We left Baltimore on the 3d of December, 1846, in company with other emigrants. Through the mercy of God, I have no right to complain of this country. It is a fine country to those who wish to have liberty, and enjoy the benefits of freemen. If a man is industrious he can live here as well as he can in the States; but if he is lazy, he cannot live nowhere in peace. When I came to *Liberia*, I came here to be a man amongst men. I have drawn my land, and built me a house twenty by sixteen feet, and cleared eight acres of land. I have it in arrow-root, ginger, coffee, rice, potatoes, and cassada, and are doing well. Mrs. Harris raises chickens and ducks to the amount sometimes over a hundred. I am raising sheep and goats, and carrying

on my carpenter's shop too. I get a plenty of work, making boxes for the natives and carpenter's work for the citizens. Every person here that will work may do well. The emigrants that came to Bexley have done well. Those that came from New York last year, in the *Edgar*, is all living and doing tolerably well. Those that came in the *Packet* is doing the same. One old lady died, but I believe it was old age—her time had come. I have traveled back in the country where I crossed the *St. John's River* four times in one day, forty or fifty miles back to the mountains. The land is beautiful, and the higher you go up the healthier it is.

I know death is everywhere, in the States as well as in *Liberia*; but there is one thing I know, that God is everywhere, all over the world, and He will be a merciful God to them that believe in Him, in Africa as well as in the States. Tell them to come on: this is their land; that they can enjoy liberty, and nowhere else.

SAMUEL D. HARRIS.
REV. MR. McLAIN.

From Robert F. Hill.

BEXLEY, GRAND BASSA Co.,
Liberia, May 2d 1851.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—As the *Liberia Packet* is expected to sail in a few days, for the United States, I hasten to drop you a few lines, as I have intended for some time, to give you my views of *Liberia*; but

circumstances which were beyond my control would not allow it.

I am aware that you will not expect any very graphic accounts of *Liberia* from me; however, I shall give only such as may be interesting to you and others who may wish to know something of this country.

Liberia is, in my estimation, pre-eminently congenial both to the physical and mental constitution of the colored man;—physical, because it is the land of our forefathers; and for that reason the climate ought and must inevitably be conducive to the health of its own production. The penalty annexed to the law of acclimation, that once seemed to have doomed to an untimely grave a third part of every family which returned home from their long and painful captivity, has been greatly mitigated by felling down the dense forest, turning loose the stagnated waters, and discharging of those unhealthy vapors, which arose from the marshes, by means of ditches.

It is not necessary, I presume, to enlarge on this subject, as every considerate man must and will admit its truth. As to the mental advantages that the colored man enjoys here, will not be questioned; as the past and present fully demonstrates this fact. It is certainly pleasing to retrospect the past and

see what has been performed. The present is also a period of interest and delight to all the friends of Liberia.

Liberia indeed seems to have a transforming influence upon the minds of those who return to her shores, by rousing up those latent powers of the mind which slavery has kept inert. Here then is the home of our race. Here we find ourselves no longer doomed to look upon men of every grade and complexion as our superiors. Here we daily see ignorance, superstition, and vice, disappear before us like the mist which rolls up the mountain side before the rising glory of the morning sun. Here talent can attain the summit of perfection. If this be the true state of Liberia, who would not say, let the man of color go to his native clime, where he will be free from oppression, the bane of human happiness.

I am, sir, yours with respect,

ROBERT F. HILL.

REV. W. McLAIN.

From Abram Blackledge.

CALDWELL, *May 18th*, 1851.

SIR:—By the Packet I concluded to write, and give you some information of my prospects of sugar making.

I have already made five thousand seven hundred pounds; and of that quantity, I have sold four thousand pounds. My prospects this year will be of making ten

thousand pounds of sugar, and between eight and nine hundred gallons of syrup. Thus you perceive that I have not been living an entirely idle life. I hope you and family are well; mine are in tolerable health.

Yours, &c.,

A. BLACKLEDGE.

DR. J. W. LUGENBEEL.

An Act of the Legislature of Liberia.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE 17TH SECTION OF THE 4TH ARTICLE OF THE ACT ENTITLED
AN ACT REGULATING NAVIGATION, COMMERCE, AND REVENUE.

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia, in Legislature as-

sembled.—That from and after the passage of this Act, foreigners shall be admitted to trade coastwise with-

in the jurisdiction of this Republic, under the following regulations, viz :

Sec. 1st. The master, supercargo, or agent of any foreign vessel arriving on the Liberia coast, and wishing to trade at points beyond the limits of Ports of Entry, in this Republic, shall upon the entry of his vessel at the Custom House, and before he commences to unlade any part of his cargo, furnish the Collector of the Port, at which he enters his vessel, a written declaration of his intention to trade coastwise, containing the names of the places at which he intends so to trade; and the master, supercargo, or agent, shall present to said Collector, the invoice or invoices of the entire cargo consigned to him on board his vessel, which shall be entered at the Custom House as a direct consignment, according to the forms and stipulations of the 2d Section of the 5th Article of the Act regulating Navigation, Commerce and Revenue: and the tariff duties thereon shall be assessed accordingly; one-third of which assessment shall be paid down; the remaining two-thirds shall be secured to the Government by bonds with good and sufficient securities, payable in equal instalments, at sixty and ninety days after date. The master, supercargo, or agent, aforesaid, shall pay in manner and form, the same annual tax, per ton, for said vessel, as is, by the 1st section of the 1st Article of said Navigation, Commerce, and Revenue law, required for Liberian vessels; and he shall also obtain from the Government a license for each trading station, for which he shall pay annually, to expire on the 30th of September, in each year, the sum of fifty dollars. When these provisions shall have been complied

with, the Collector shall grant to the said master, supercargo, or agent, a general permit from under his hand and seal of office, naming the points for which trading licenses have been obtained, and at which the said master, supercargo, or agent, is permitted to land the whole or any part of the cargo of his vessel. For each general permit, and for each license so granted, the Collector shall receive a fee of one dollar, to be paid by said master, supercargo, or agent.

Sec. 2d. It shall be the duty of the Collector, within three days after the granting of a general permit, and license for trading stations, according to the above provisions, to forward to the Secretary of the Treasury a written report, enclosing the declaration, and copies of the permit and licenses, thereon by him granted, containing the name of the vessel, the master's name, tonnage of the vessel, and the nation to which she belongs; upon the receipt of which, the Secretary of the Treasury shall furnish the Commanding Officer of the Revenue service with copies of the above mentioned papers and documents.

Sec. 3d. The master, supercargo, or agent, of any vessel entered, as above, to trade coastwise, and who has landed any part of said cargo beyond the jurisdiction of the Republic, shall, on the presentation of a certificate to the Secretary of the Treasury, signed by the master and first mate of such vessel, from which said goods or merchandise have been landed, and by them sworn to, stating the articles, quantity of each, where, when, and to whom landed; and said certificate also signed by two merchants, if any there be, residing at the place or places where said goods or merchandise were landed and sold; and also present

a correct account or accounts of all goods or merchandise landed within the jurisdiction of this Republic, stating the different articles, and quantity of each, so landed, and to whom delivered at the different places along the coast, receive from the Public Treasury, on warrant from the President, a drawback of the amount of duties arising upon the goods or merchandise thus landed beyond the jurisdiction of the Republic, less $12\frac{1}{2}$ per centum.

Sec. 4th. It is further enacted, that all laws and regulations, at present existent in this Republic, repugnant to this act, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

CHARLES HENRY,

S. H. R. R. Liberia.

A. D. WILLIAMS,

Vice President, R. L.

Approved, Dec. 30th, 1850,

J. J. ROBERTS.

First Annual Report,

(SINCE ITS RE-ORGANIZATION,) OF THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA.

SINCE the receipt of the highly interesting Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the Colonization Society of Virginia, we have not been able to appropriate sufficient space for it in our little monthly; and not wishing to mar the Report by simply making extracts from it, we have deferred any notice of it until we could give it a place in our columns without abbreviation; which we are pleased to be able to do in our present number. To all who feel interested in the progress of our cause, especially to our friends in the Old Dominion—the birth-place of the colonization idea, (if we may be allowed the expression,) as well as of the immortal Washington, and many other brilliant stars of our national constellation—we heartily commend this interesting document.

Second Annual Meeting of the Colonization Society of Virginia.

THE second annual meeting, since its re-organization, of the

Colonization Society of Virginia, was held on Thursday evening, February 13th, in the Hall of the House of Delegates.

Governor Floyd, President, took the chair at half past seven o'clock, and called for the Annual Report, which was then presented and read by the Recording Secretary.

Mr. Robert G. Scott, after expressing the deep and general regret at the absence of the Hon. R. W. Thompson, who had promised and was expected to address the meeting, moved the adoption of the Report, and a vote of thanks to the Rev. Mr. Slaughter, for his efficient services as general agent of the Society. Mr. Scott having based some well-timed and forcible views upon his resolution, it was put and unanimously adopted.

Mr. Tazewell Taylor then moved and enforced the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the scheme of colonization, originating in the Legislature of 1776, and sustained by six succeeding Legislatures, and by the authority of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Marshall, is entitled to be regarded as a measure of Virginia policy having high claims to the confidence of all Virginians.

Mr. J. B. Dorman then moved and briefly enforced the following resolution—unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That considering the principle of African Colonization as best responding to the demands of Southern patriotism and benevolence, and as offering to the temperate wisdom of all parties and every section a common ground of resistance against the mischievous and reckless enterprises of Abolitionists, we regard it as eminently entitled to the support of all parties in Virginia.

Mr. Janney, for fear that silence would be construed into indifference to the objects of the Society, after an invitation that had been just given him, made a few earnest and appropriate remarks, concluding with this resolution, which was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the colonization of the free people of color in Virginia, on the coast of Africa, or elsewhere, is a political and social necessity.

Mr. R. C. L. Moncure, in response to an invitation, warmly advocated the cause of colonization, and demonstrated it to be the cause of policy, patriotism, and philanthropy.

Mr. Robert G. Scott offered the following :

Resolved, That the Board of Managers are hereby requested to address a circular to the ministers of the gospel throughout the State, soliciting them to explain and commend, in one or more addresses in the year, the purposes and objects of the Colonization Society.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Chilton, who proposed to amend it by recommending that a collection, not general, but special, by persons appointed to apply to each individual present, be taken up for the benefit of the Society, when

they bring the claims of the Society before their congregations. After a few further remarks by Mr. Chilton, in reference to the future commercial prospects of Liberia, the resolution as amended was adopted.

Mr. Tazewell Taylor, referring to the ignorance and prejudice of the free colored people in regard to Liberia, alluded to in the Annual Report as one of the greatest obstacles to colonization, moved "that the friends of this Society be *earnestly* solicited to use all *prudent* efforts in their power to inform the free colored population of the great benefits which emigration to Liberia offers them."

On motion of P. V. Daniel, Jr., it was

Resolved, That we earnestly invoke the constant and efficient assistance of the conductors of the public press of Virginia, to the cause of the Virginia Colonization Society, by publishing facts connected with its history and merits, as well as by their own recommendations of its objects and plans.

On motion of Mr. B. B. Minor, who resigned the office of Recording Secretary, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year.

OFFICERS.

HIS EX. JOHN B. FLOYD,
President.

Vice-Presidents.

WM. H. MACFARLAND,
S. S. BAXTER,
JOHN H. COCKE,
JOHN JANNEY,
WM. M. BLACKFORD,
TAZEWELL TAYLOR,
JOHN RUTHERFORD,
RO. G. SCOTT,
JAS. C. BRUCE,
R. C. L. MONCURE,
RO. B. BOLLING,
WM. MAXWELL.

FREDERICK BRANSFORD,
Recording Secretary.
 PETER V. DANIEL, JR.,
Corresponding Secretary.
 THOMAS H. ELLIS,
Treasurer.

Other Managers.—Samuel Reeve, John S. Caskie, Fleming James, John O. Steger, W. H. Haxall, James O. Crane, Samuel Putney, Michael Gretter, Richard Whitfield, H. A. Claiborne, Thomas Samson, and John Howard.

The Annual Report and the proceedings of the meeting were referred to the Board of Managers for publication; and then the Society adjourned.

JOHN B. FLOYD,
President.

B. B. MINOR, *Secretary.*

ANNUAL REPORT

*Of the Board of Managers of the
 Colonization Society of Virginia,
 for the year 1850.*

If there is any scheme of national policy which is eminently Virginian, it is the scheme of African Colonization. The idea was first suggested by a Virginian, and every modification of that idea until its full development in the American Colonization Society, bears the impress of the ablest statesmen of Virginia. It should endear this institution to Virginians and strengthen their confidence in its wisdom, to be reminded, that it comes commended to this generation by the authority of our own most patriotic statesmen, and the deliberate successive acts of our own legislature.

In 1776, Thos. Jefferson, Edmund Pendleton, Geo. Wythe, Geo. Mason, and Thos. Ludwell Lee, were appointed a committee to revise the laws of the State. This committee devised a comprehensive plan of

Colonization, which was not acted upon until 1785, when Jefferson was in France, Pendleton and Wythe upon the bench, and Lee had departed this life. On account of the absence of its chief champions, or for some reason which is not known, this policy was not carried out. The subject for a few years disappeared from the public eye, but was anxiously pondered by many minds until 1787, when Dr. Thornton (a Virginian) proposed his plan for colonizing the free negroes upon the coast of Africa. On the 31st December, 1800, the General Assembly passed a resolution requesting the Governor to correspond with the President of the United States upon the subject of purchasing lands without the limits of the State, whither persons obnoxious to the laws and dangerous to the peace of society might be removed. Governor Monroe, in his correspondence with President Jefferson, gives the history of this resolution, and after expressing the opinion that the subject of it involved the future peace and happiness of this Commonwealth, concludes with asking if a tract of land in our western territory could not be procured for the purpose.

In November, 1801, Mr. Jefferson replied, suggesting obstacles to having such a colony on this continent, which, he said, is destined at no distant day to be covered with a white population speaking our language and governed by our laws, and proposing the West Indies or Africa as countries insulated from other descriptions of men, and inhabited by a people of their own race, and having a climate congenial with their constitution. In November of the same year, Governor Munroe communicated the correspondence to the General Assembly,

and asked for a more full description of the persons to be transported and of the place to which it was disposed to give the preference. On the 16th of June, 1802, the General Assembly responded, designating free negroes and such negroes and mulattoes as may be emancipated, as the persons referred to, and Africa, or the Spanish Settlements in South America, as the place to which they should be sent.

Our difficulties with France now supervened and arrested at this point these initiatory proceedings. But Mr. Jefferson still anxiously pondered the subject, and in 1811 he said, "I have long ago made up my mind upon this subject and have no hesitation in saying that I have ever thought it the most desirable measure for draining off this population. Going from a country possessing all the useful arts, they might be the means of transporting to Africa what would render their sojourning here a blessing to that country. Nothing is more to be wished than that the United States would themselves make such an establishment on the coast of Africa. Exclusive of motives of humanity, the commercial advantages to be derived from it might defray all its expenses. It may be doubted," he adds, "whether many of these people would be willing to go, but that should not discourage the experiment."

When a treaty of peace had been concluded with Great Britain, the public mind reverted with increased interest to the subject of colonization.

In December, 1816, with only seven dissenting voices in the House of Delegates, and one in the Senate, the General Assembly passed the following resolution,—

"Whereas the General Assembly

of Virginia have repeatedly sought to obtain an asylum beyond the limits of the United States for such colored persons as have been or may hereafter be emancipated under the laws of this Commonwealth, but have hitherto found all their efforts frustrated, either by the disturbed state of other nations, or by domestic causes equally unpropitious to its success, they now avail themselves of a time when peace has healed the wounds of humanity and the principal nations of Europe have agreed with the United States in abolishing the African slave trade, (a practice which this Commonwealth both before and after the revolution zealously sought to extirpate,) to renew this effort, therefore,

Resolved, That the Executive be requested to correspond with the President of the United States, to obtain territory upon the coast of Africa for this purpose."

On the 21st December of the same year, Dr. Finley, Bishop Meade, and other eminent men, assembled in Washington to form the American Colonization Society. Mr. Clay was Chairman of the meeting, and stirring addresses were made by him and John Randolph of Roanoke. The Society was organized on the 17th of January following by the election of Judge Bushrod Washington, a Virginian, President; and thirteen Vice Presidents, among whom were General Jackson, William H. Crawford, Henry Clay, and John Taylor, of Virginia.

In 1819, Congress authorized the President to make arrangements for the removal out of the United States of such persons of color as might be brought into any of the States under the act abolishing the slave trade, and to appoint agents upon the coasts of Africa for receiving such persons. Commodore

Stockton, on the part of the United States in co-operation with the Society, made the purchase in 1822, and the colony was established, and has grown gradually through evil and good report until it has taken its place, in the 30th year of its age, among the independent nations of the earth, under the denomination of the Republic of Liberia.

The Colonization Society of Virginia, was founded in 1823, at the head of which was placed the Hon. John Marshall, who continued to preside over its deliberations and to guide it by his wise counsels, until the day of his lamented death. He was succeeded by Governor Tyler: he, by Governor McDowell, and he, by the present Governor of Virginia. The State Society, by its reports, its agencies and stirring appeals, has been instrumental in diffusing information and procuring contributions to the parent society. It also obtained from the legislatures of 1823 and 1828, donations in clothing and implements of agriculture, which supplied very opportunely pressing wants of the Society. During its operation it has received the countenance and support, in some way, of nearly every respectable leading man in the Commonwealth, and particularly of James Madison and John Marshall, whose agreement upon a question of constitutional law and State policy would with most modest men be conclusive.

The tragedy of Southampton, which rung an alarm through the Commonwealth, again aroused the public attention and convinced the legislature, in the language of Gen. Brodnax, "that something must be done." Accordingly in March, 1833, an act passed the legislature appropriating \$18,000. This appropriation was encumbered with so many restrictions that it was ren-

dered unavailable. In 1837, at the petition of this Society, the act of '33 was amended by the House of Delegates, but for want of time, it did not become a law. In 1850, Mr. Dorman's bill, founded upon the Governor's recommendation, was passed, appropriating \$30,000 per annum, with nearly the identical restrictions which had made the act of 1833 unavailable. According to the terms of this act, only \$25 can be applied to the transportation of an adult, and only \$15 to an infant of and under ten years of age.— Now, the actual average expense of transporting and subsisting for six months each emigrant, adult and infant, is \$50. So that the State pays only half the expense of removing an adult, and less than one-third of the expense of infants of the above age, and not one cent of the expense incidental to the finding and embarking of emigrants, &c. The act also contains a provision limiting the appropriation to negroes free at the time of its passage. A provision which seems to us impolitic, because its only effect is, not only to prevent emancipations, as was intended, but to leave the emancipated to remain in the State contrary to law. Now the effect of these provisions is such, that although we removed from this State in 1850, one hundred and seven free negroes at the cost of \$5,350, yet we have only used about \$675 of the State fund, the remaining sum of \$4,675 being supplied by private donations.

Our State Society which had been suspended for several years, was re-organized in 1849, when the present agent entered upon his duties. One of his first acts was to move the Board of Managers to publish the following declaration of the principles, policy and objects of the Society.

"Whereas, in the present excited state of the public mind, we are of opinion that the people of Virginia ought to insist upon a distinct explanation of the views and purposes of every man or association of men, who propose action in reference to the colored people of the State, we deem it our duty to make a candid exposition of our principles and policy, and do for that purpose,

"*Resolve*, That we adhere with unshaken fidelity to that article of our constitution which declares it to be the purpose of our society to remove, with their own consent, the free colored people of this country to the coast of Africa.

"We believe that the American Colonization Society has faithfully acted upon this principle, and we pledge ourselves to watch with sleepless vigilance its operations, and give warning of its first departure from its original aim, as a breach of faith and a signal of our withdrawal from all co-operation with it. We further declare the purpose of this association to be the removal of the free blacks of this State to Liberia, and will apply its funds to the accomplishment of that object." This exposition was circulated through the newspapers.

The agent also prepared and printed an address to the Legislature, reciting the successive acts of our General Assembly upon the subject of Colonization, and the opinion of our most eminent statesmen in its favor. This address was republished at Washington, with the annual report of the Parent Society, and again published with the documents accompanying the report of the Naval Committee in Congress, upon the subject of establishing a line of steamships to the coast of Africa. The agent then entered upon the more active duties of his mission,

visiting in the course of the season, the cities of Richmond, Petersburg, Norfolk, Alexandria, and the towns of Fredericksburg, Leesburg, and Winchester, making public addresses and private appeals. He also travelled through the counties intervening, between the above cities and towns, delivering public speeches at the most prominent points, exhibiting the subject of Colonization in its missionary aspect to many churches, and discussing it with individuals at their fire-sides. He also attended a large association of Baptist ministers at Hampton, in June; the Episcopal Convention, at Alexandria, in May, and the Presbyterian Synod at Winchester, presenting the subject at each of these religious bodies, and moving in each of them resolutions commending the subject to the churches under their several jurisdictions, which were passed unanimously. As the result of his observations and intercourse with the people, he is of opinion that there are few subjects upon which there is so much unanimity as upon the subject of Colonization, and that the people of all political parties and religious creeds in Virginia, with few exceptions, regard it as the only wise solution of the problem which perplexes so many minds. In all his travels, he has made it a capital point to ascertain the disposition of the free blacks towards the colony of Liberia. He found them, with some highly honorable exceptions, very ignorant upon the subject—nay, prejudiced, and generally averse to emigrate. In those cities in which they are congregated in largest masses, such as Petersburg, Richmond, and Norfolk, he made a special effort to inform them upon the subject of his mission. For this purpose he induced Dr. Lugenbeel, who had re-

sided for six years in Liberia, as the colonial physician, and who is well acquainted with most of the colonists, and better acquainted with the climate, the diseases, the character and resources of the country generally, than any other man in the United States, to accompany him. The Doctor and himself visited a large number of free blacks in the cities, and conversed with them earnestly and repeatedly. Dr. Lugenbeel placed the whole subject before them with fullness and apparent candor, patiently listening to and kindly answering all their questions. Many of them seemed to be deeply interested and convinced, and professed their intention to go at some more convenient season. To many, that convenient season never comes; others are hindered by the unwillingness of a wife or child to accompany them; and some are delayed by that want of energy and decision which is so characteristic of the race. The number that have actually migrated from Virginia to Liberia in 1850, is 107. One went from Richmond, one from Petersburg, one from Portsmouth, twenty-four from Norfolk, thirty-six from Lexington, ten from Augusta, five from Jefferson, nine from Randolph, twelve from Fredericksburg, four from Montgomery and three from Harrisonburg. Total 107.

The money collected in Virginia amounts to about \$7,000, of this sum \$4,681 have been appropriated to the removal of emigrants, and about \$1,200 to agencies and incidental expenses. The above sum includes a legacy of \$2,800, by Mrs. Roszel, of Loudon, whose will was contested by the heirs at law, and decided in favor of the Colonization Society by the Court of Appeals, reversing the judgment of the Court below. This legacy was paid to

the American Colonization Society, which, being incorporated, was competent to take it. About \$1,200 were transmitted from this State, directly to the Society at Washington. By a resolution of the Board of Managers of the Parent Society at Washington, at their last annual meeting, all sums given by Virginians, to the purposes of Colonization, are to be credited to the State Societies. It is very much to be desired, however, that every Virginian would make his contributions directly to the State Society at Richmond, as well because our funds are pledged to be appropriated first for the free blacks of Virginia, as for other reasons not necessary to be enumerated. Besides this, thirty-three persons have agreed to give \$100 each, if one hundred persons in the State would do the same to constitute a fund of \$10,000. It is hoped that this sum will be made up during the present year. This report does not include the labors of the Rev. Mr. Baily, who is acting as agent for the Society at Washington. The theatre of his labors is the valley of Virginia, and particularly the counties of Augusta and Rockbridge. He has been addressing himself particularly to the task of removing the free blacks from Augusta and Rockbridge, and some of the neighboring counties, and about fifty of those who have emigrated during the past year, were procured by him. The twenty-four emigrants from Norfolk were from the congregation of the Rev. Mr. Starr of that city, whose gratuitous labors in preparing them for Liberia, deserve our highest commendation. These results should not be taken as fair tests of the disposition of the people to contribute to this object—even in that point of view they are encouraging. The operations of the past year are rather

to be regarded as an experiment, and as indication of what could be done if the State were thoroughly explored. Almost the only objection to pecuniary contributions is founded upon the fact of the unwillingness of the colored people to migrate. The agent is of opinion that any requisite amount of money would be subscribed, if the people could be induced to emigrate in corresponding numbers. From these facts, it results that the most important work which this society has to do, is to bring to bear additional and more persuasive agencies upon the free negroes themselves. It is physically impossible for the general agent to perform all these offices in addition to his ordinary duties of discussing the subject before the people, and collecting the money necessary to keep the society in operation.

It is possible that the operation of existing laws upon the free negroes may be to put in motion a large number of free blacks, who are remaining in the State contrary to law. But to give this movement a direction towards Liberia, it is indispensable that the free blacks should be seen in person—that the necessary information about Liberia should be communicated to them, and inducements offered them to go. The Society has no agencies in the field competent to the successful prosecution of such a work.

Having given a history of Colonization as a measure of Virginia policy, and a brief outline of the doings of our State Society, during the past year, it remains to congratulate our friends upon the eminent success which has so far attended the experiment of African Colonization. But thirty years have elapsed since the first little band of emigrants pitched their tents in the

wilds of Africa, and now there stands in the very central region of African barbarism, a republic of free blacks, organized after the American model, presided over by a free colored man from Virginia, and administered in all its departments by the same class of persons from the United States. There are schools, and churches, and printing-presses, and all the institutions of Christian civilization. It is daily extending its dominion by fair negotiation among the native tribes of the interior, 80,000 of whom are already subject to its jurisdiction, and 200,000 more have made treaties stipulating the abolition of the slave trade, and the abandonment of their grossest superstitions. It has extended its frontier along the coast, from the southern boundary of Sierra Leone to Cape Palmas, having absolutely extinguished the slave trade within those limits—a conquest which the Eagle of America and the Lion of Great Britain, have hitherto failed to achieve, notwithstanding the expenditure of millions of treasure upon their African squadrons. This Republic has been recognized by Great Britain and France, whose sagacious statesmen foresee the value of its increasing commerce.

The Government of the United States, in the fall of 1849, sent out a special agent to explore the condition and resources of the Liberia Republic. The report of Mr. Gurley, containing an elaborate account of the condition and resources of Liberia, has just been printed by the Senate of the United States. According to a statement just made at the Treasury Department of the United States, the exports from this country to the whole western coast of Africa, have averaged \$705,639 annually, for the last six years; and the imports from the same country,

have averaged \$536,262. The exports of Great Britain to western Africa, excepting the Cape of Good Hope, amounted in 1847, to more than \$1,500,000. Some idea may be formed from these details of the field which will be opened for the commercial enterprise of our citizens, by increasing the facilities of intercourse with Africa, and extending the system of Colonization.

The growth of Liberia is unparalleled in the annals of Colonization, and contrasts most favorably with the colonization of our own State. The first two expeditions to our own shores, were complete failures; both having been overwhelmed with disaster at sea. The third effected a settlement in 1586, and in five years was extinct. The fourth was successful after a series of disasters, the recital of which fills one with horror. "In 1609, Capt. Smith left at Jamestown more than 490 persons, with abundant supplies. Soon plots thickened around them. Indian ambuscades were in every hedge. The settlers dared not wander forth in search of food or recreation. Their provisions either failed entirely, or were rendered unwholesome by decay. Diseases spread rapidly among them, and death commenced his race. Famine, in all its horrors, was among them. They subsisted upon the skins of horses, upon dogs, vermin—the body of an Indian who had been slain. Of 490 persons left by Smith, 60 only survived, and these maintained a feeble existence upon roots and berries, until they were relieved by supplies from home." This fact in our history seems to be forgotten by persons who are so discouraged at the mortality attending some of the first expeditions to Liberia. The truth is, that 40 years had elapsed after

the first settlement at Roanoke, before the united colonies of England, on this coast, equalled the growth of Liberia, and centuries passed away before civil and religious rights were so well understood. There is not a Spanish colony at this day, nor even an old established country of Europe, which is prepared for such a constitution as that which the Liberians have voluntarily adopted. We have but little doubt that Liberia has passed the critical period of her infancy, and will soon become capable of receiving a large accession of our population, and safely assimilating them with her own.

We are aware that there are those who regard the pictures of Liberia, drawn by its partial friends, as being overwrought. To some extent this is probably true; but if any reliance is to be placed on human testimony, we cannot be deceived as to the main facts, attested as they are by so large a number of disinterested and unimpeachable witnesses. Take the report of Mr. Gurley, for example. Grant that his enthusiasm has painted too flattering a portrait of the young Republic; yet the facts disclosed as to the soil, climate, the schools and churches, the general character, habits and opinions of the people, the agriculture and commerce of the country, all warrant the conclusion, that differing statements are to be taken with allowance coming as they generally do from those who had not half his opportunities of forming an opinion. Again, take the statements of Dr. Lugenbeel, who resided in Liberia for six years as colonial physician. His testimony fully confirms Mr. Gurley's, as may be seen in his *Sketches of Liberia* just published, which contain much valuable information upon the geography, pro-

ductions, climate and diseases of the country. Of the same import is the testimony of our Missionaries who went to Africa with strong prejudices against the colony, and now state as the result of their personal observations, that they regard the colonies as destined to be, in the Providence of God, the great instruments of African regeneration. But there are other witnesses whose testimony in our judgment settles the question. There are the colonists themselves, who keep up a regular correspondence with their friends in this country. Most of these say they are content and happy, and many of them delighted with their home and the bright prospects which the future discloses for them, their children and their race. There are some exceptions to this general remark. There are some colonists who are discontented and would gladly return to this country, even to a state of bondage. Such persons are seen at the sea-ports, by our naval officers, basking idly in the sun, and are disappointed that they did not find the land flowing with milk and honey, where they could dwell in castles of indolence and feed, like birds of the air, without the toil of sowing and reaping and gathering into barns.

As to the mortality following emigration to Liberia, a comparison will show that with the exception of one or two expeditions which were badly managed, it has been far less than that which attended the settlement at Jamestown, or even at Plymouth, and still less than that which has marked the emigration to California, the disasters attending which have been more appalling than ever befel any benevolent enterprise, and yet they do not arrest or even check the tide of emigration. If similar disasters had attended African Col-

onization, which have signalized the emigration to California, a cry of horror would have gone up from all our borders, and our enterprise been overwhelmed with the curses of philanthropists, who have no tears to shed over the young, the beautiful and the brave, whose bones bleach the prairies of the west, and the shores of the gulf of Mexico, and of the Pacific ocean.

In view of these facts, we think it clear that Liberia possesses all the elements of a stable government and offers the best asylum for our colored people. According to the census, we have, in Virginia, 53,751 free blacks. In 1790, there were only 12,000. In 1800, these had increased to 20,124; in 1810 there were 30,570. In 1820, 36,875. In 1830, 47,349. In 1840, 49,641. In 1850, 53,751. From 1790 to 1840, the ratio of increase of these people was double that of the white population. If this rate of increase should continue, we shall have in the next fifty years, a free black population of 250,000, and during the natural life of our grand children, they will amount to four millions. Now when we reflect upon the general character of this class, (with some honorable exceptions,) as developed in our police reports, no reflecting mind can contemplate this swarm of free blacks, without the most serious apprehensions of their evil influence upon the character of our slaves, and upon the general prosperity of the country. Governor Giles, by a calculation based upon the average number of convictions in the State, as disclosed by the Penitentiary reports up to 1829, shews that crimes among the free blacks are more than three times as numerous as among the whites, and one-half more numerous than among the slaves, and the subsequent statis-

tics rather deepen than brighten the picture, which still has not tints so black as those of the free States, whose statistics of crime among this class of people, are absolutely frightful.

Do not our feelings of humanity, to say nothing of considerations of State policy, constrain us to do something for the improvement of this class of our fellow creatures, of whom Providence has in some sort constituted us the guardians? But what can be done? We answer nothing—absolutely nothing, in this country. Between us and them a great gulf is fixed: no power but that which can change the Ethiopian's skin, can ever bridge that gulf, so that they can come to us and stand upon the same social and political platform. Can they find refuge in the north? Let the fate of John Randolph's negroes answer. The recent legislation of Illinois and Indiana indicate very clearly that that door of egress will soon be closed in their faces. But if they were as welcome as our fugitive slaves—the uncongenial climate of the north, and the pressure of the white emigration from the old world, would soon turn back the tide. The statistics of the country demonstrate that the tide of black population since 1800, has been setting steadily from north to south, in a current as irresistible as the flow of the Mississippi. It may be arrested or diverted for a few years from its course, by legal enactments, but it will surmount them all and dig new channels along which it will flow, until it finds in the tropics the destined home of the race. Shall we let our free blacks float along this tide? For a century, perhaps, we shall be met by legal barriers, which even the southern States have thrown around themselves for protection. In the mean time this tide will be

rising in our State, and weakening and washing away the foundations of our domestic and civil institutions, until the mind refuses to contemplate the end.

Under such circumstances, the scheme of Colonization affords us a channel by which we may gradually drain off this superfluous population and give it a new direction to the tropics, bearing on its bosom the ark of God, and all the institutions of Christian civilization and republican government. The statesman who would stop this movement, seems to us to be guilty of a madness like that of those rash steamboat captains upon our western waters, who, to outstrip some rival in a race, rashly close the safety valve at the hazard of blowing the ship into fragments. The free blacks of Virginia, amount to 53,000; we may assume that it will hereafter be the policy of this State to execute, stringently, those laws which discourage emancipation, and forbid emancipated slaves to remain in the State. In calculating the future increase of this class, we may subtract the element of emancipation which has contributed largely to swell the sum of our free black people. There remains then a natural increase, which is found by calculation for a long series of years, and over a large surface of territory, to be two per cent., which upon 53,000, is 1,060. By another calculation, we find that one dollar a head, for the whole free colored population, is \$50 a head for the natural increase, from which it follows that \$53,000, a sum equal to the whole number of free blacks, would transport to Liberia the natural increase of this people—the cost of transporting each individual being \$50. If, however, a judicious discrimination could be made between the old and infirm and the

young and enterprising, leaving the former to spend the barren remainder of their days amongst us, and the latter could be induced to emigrate, it is easy to perceive that the entire free colored population, leaving but a small and inoffensive remnant, might be removed without a material addition to our annual expenditures.

But the indications are, that in a very few years, the facilities of intercourse between the United States and Liberia will be so multiplied that the expense of transportation will be reduced to a sum so small as to render the operation perfectly easy. And should the project of a line of mail steamers to Africa be

consummated—the more intelligent and enterprising will emigrate at their own expense, and then the tendency of our free blacks to the land of their fathers, will become as general and irresistible as that of the pauper population of Europe to our own shores, which in a few years has increased to a roaring flood, which threatens to overwhelm us.

Then will the shores of Africa be covered with a cluster of little republics, shining like light-houses along the coast, and the Mountains of the Moon reflecting the Sun of Righteousness, will light up the midnight of African barbarism.

Sailing of the Liberia Packet.

THE Liberia Packet sailed from Baltimore on the 19th July, 1851, on her tenth voyage, having on board *fifty-four* emigrants; a large proportion of whom were free colored persons from the city of Baltimore. This company was not so large as we expected, in consequence of a considerable number on whom we calculated, from the Valley of Virginia, not being fully ready to go at that time.

In our next number we shall give a complete list of the emigrants.

Mr. Eli Jones and his wife, of the Society of Friends, from the State of Maine, took passage in the Packet, on a missionary visit to Liberia,

intending to visit various parts of the African coast previous to their return to this country. We trust that their lives may be spared; and that their visit to Africa may result in much good to the citizens of Liberia, as well as to the natives of that country.

Among the emigrants were two from the Eastern Shore of Maryland, *Thos. Fuller* and *Benj. Jennifer*, who go out under the auspices of the Md. State Col. Society, to view the goodly land, and to return with intelligence to their brethren in that part of the State; a large number of whom intend to emigrate, if the report of these delegates shall be satisfactory.

[For the African Repository.]

Swedish project of a Colony on the Western coast of Africa.

Mr. Hugh Murray, F. R. S. E., in his account of Western Africa, informs us that in the year 1787, certain philanthropists of Sweden formed the design of establishing a colony in Africa, which, by its original organization, was to exclude every political, financial, and mer-

cantile principle that appeared inconsistent with the happiness of mankind. At first, their idea was to establish, in some part of Europe, a community which might have the privilege of enacting its own laws, coining its own money, and exempting its members from imprison-

ment for debt. But the disturbed state of Europe rendering the execution of such a plan impracticable, the company turned their attention to Western Africa, as affording the most eligible site for such a community. The greatest obstacle was anticipated from the slave trade. A charter, however, was obtained from Government, empowering forty families to settle on the western coast of Africa, under the protection of Sweden, to organize their own government, to enact their own laws, and to establish a society entirely independent of Europe.

It was judged expedient, as a preparatory step, to explore Western Africa. The company, therefore, entered into an engagement with Mr. Charwell, of Havre de Grace, to conduct the expedition of discovery. Wadstrom, an enthusiast in colonization, together with Sparrman and Arrhenius, enthusiasts in natural science, accompanied the expedition. These adventurers left Sweden in 1787, passed through Paris, and sailed from Havre de Grace to Goree, where they were courteously received by the Chevalier de Baufflours. But they were much disappointed at not receiving from the Senegal Company such articles as were requisite for intercourse with the native tribes. This, and the existence of war among the tribes, induced Wadstrom and his company to return to Europe.

It is a very remarkable coincidence, that the very part of the coast which they selected as the proper location of such a community, is precisely the one now occupied by the *Republic of Liberia*, established on the very same principles as those which they had adopted for their society, but without the least knowledge that such a plan

had been previously conceived by any nation. Their first choice was Cape Verd, but this was claimed by the French. "After Cape Verd, the most proper situation seemed to be *Cape Monte* and *Cape Mesurado*. *Cape Monte* [Mount] is represented as the paradise of Guinea, watered with rivulets and springs, spreading into vast meadows and plains, interrupted by groves perpetually green; the leaves of which resemble laurel. Rice, millet, and maize, are produced in greater abundance than in any other part of Guinea; and orange, lemon, almond, and palm trees, are the spontaneous productions of the soil. *Cape Mesurado*, which lies at the distance of sixteen leagues from *Cape Monte*, is a detached mountain, steep, and elevated towards the sea, with a gentle declivity on the land side. The summit forms a level plain. The adjacent country is extremely fertile, producing sugar cane, indigo, and cotton, without cultivation; with red-wood [cam-wood] of the best quality. The natives are of a large-size, strong, and well-proportioned; their mein is bold and martial; their courage intrepid; and they are tenacious and jealous of their liberty, &c."* The narrative of Wadstrom goes on with a laudatory description of the manners and habits of the natives, which is not found by after experience to be correct. That which is truly remarkable is that the country described is the identical territory of the Republic of *Liberia*. At the close the narrative says, "The length of the River *Mesurado* is unknown, but it originates in a rich country, which the negroes term *Alam*, the country of God." The Danes, on hearing of this enterprise, also determined to make a settle-

* Western Africa, by Hugh Murray, Esq., vol. II, 233—236.

ment on the west of Africa; and this they effected, but the part of the coast selected by them was Aquambre. The Swedes, however, seem never to have prosecuted their philanthropic plan after the return of their exploring expedition. But what they failed to accomplish has been gloriously effected by the American Colonization Society, on the very same ground. But it is probable that no member of this Society ever heard of the Swedish project of colonization; for the account of it, by Murray, was not published in England until the year after the organization of the American Colonization Society. It is

gratifying, however, to find that the identical territory fixed on as the best attainable, by the benevolent Wadstrom, for a colony, is the country selected by the agents of the Colonization Society, for their colony, which has already risen to be an independent nation. In one respect, however, the American plan has an immense advantage over the Swedish: the colonists sent out by them are of the African race; whereas the Swedish colony—if it had been accomplished—would have consisted of Europeans, who cannot endure the climate of Western Africa.

A. A.

[From the Boston Traveler.]

From Liberia.

THE arrival of the Liberia Packet, at Baltimore, was announced yesterday by telegraphic despatch. We have to-day received our files of Liberia newspapers. The Packet sailed from Monrovia on the 16th of May.

The news from the Republic of Liberia is all of an encouraging nature. Business generally was good, with indications of increasing commercial prosperity, and the country was healthy. The Packet has returned with a full cargo of the products of Liberia.

The Presidential election, full returns of which had not been received at Monrovia at the time of the sailing of the Packet, had resulted in the re-election by a large majority, of the present able and popular incumbent, Joseph J. Roberts. Judge Samuel Benedict was his opponent. The candidates for Vice President were A. D. Williams and Stephen A. Benson. The former had undoubtedly been elected. James B. McGill was elected

Senator from Montserrado, Edward Morris from Sinoe, John Hanson for Grand Bassa.

Two representatives from Montserrado, elected, would not be entitled to their seats, having been discovered not to possess the constitutional property qualification. Party feeling is said to have run high during the election; and the people manifested a deep interest in public affairs.

At the last session of the Legislature, an act was passed authorizing the Chief Magistrate to form a settlement with volunteers, at Bassa Cove Proper, near Fishman Grando's town. President Roberts, in compliance with the act, visited Grand Bassa, in the Government schooner, to superintend the movements for a settlement. He found there the British steamship Centaur, Comm. Fanshawe. Mr. Grando, it seems, was opposed to the settlement, and applied to Comm. Fanshawe to assist him in resisting the President's purpose. The Commo-

dore informed him that the British exercised no dominion in Liberia, and advised his lordship to submit cheerfully to the laws of the Republic.

At the instance of President Roberts, Grando was invited on board the Centaur by Comm. Fanshawe, where he was taken all aback on being introduced to the presence of the President himself. "Ah Grando," exclaimed President Roberts, "I hear that you are going to make war with my people that are going to set down close to your town." "I no say so," rejoined Grando, "he be lie palaver, I no say so, I go fight your people who say so." President Roberts told him of the vain attempts he had made to incite the "country people" to join in a league with him to oppose the establishment of a settlement near his town. The President then assured him of his intentions, and Grando, after avering repeatedly that he had never intended to oppose his settlement, retired.

President Roberts, a year before, had visited Grando—who, by the way, has no rightful claim to any territory in the Bassa country—and expressed to him his desire to settle the Cove, but not to disturb the fishermen. He requested Grando to designate a spot that would be most agreeable to himself and people. Grando pointed out a capital site for a city, or rather started to do so,

but pretending himself sick on the way, returned to his town, and directed Jack Massa, a subordinate head fishman, to carry the President to the spot; and expressed himself as being greatly pleased at having "Merica man at his back"—i. e. that he enjoyed the protection of the Liberian Government.

After the interview with Grando on board the Centaur, as mentioned above, President Roberts landed his company of volunteers, which consisted of 36 men, under command of Colonel Weaver, and a company of 12 marines from the Government schooner, who took peaceable possession of Grando's town, and proceeded to fortify it, the fishermen having deserted it, and carried away every moveable thing with them.

The bushes were levelled, and intrenchments thrown up, enclosing an area of a hundred yards square, at two angles of which stockades were constructed for the ordnance. Grando afterwards proposed to visit the encampment, and sent his "head woman" to obtain assurance that he should not be injured or retained. The assurance was given, but Grando was afraid to face His Excellency, and finally did not go. Their highnesses, Nine-toed Jack and Prince Jumbo, afterwards visited the camp, exchanging civilities with President Roberts, and promised to be faithful adherents to the Republic.

Extract from an Oration,

DELIVERED BY THE HON. J. W. MILLER OF THE U. S. SENATE, ON THE 4TH OF JULY, 1851, at MORRISTOWN, N. J.

DURING the last year, there has been organized and established upon the Western Coast of Africa, a republican Government modelled after our own constitution. The free citizens of this new Republic, are

the manumitted slaves of America restored to their native land by the philanthropy of their masters.

Africa! the forsaken and the accursed! The land of gloomy forests and barren deserts! Her inhabi-

tants the most degraded of mankind ; her commerce with the civilized world confined to a traffic in the flesh and blood of her enslaved children, on this dark continent and over this degraded people, is now established a Government, whose benignant sway is founded upon *liberty, law, and religion*. The Republic of Liberia is the child of America's philanthropy, begotten, not in the lust of dominion, nor in pride of empire, but in the humble and Christian spirit of charity, which loosens the captive's bonds, rescues the hopeless and forsaken, and points out a highway of deliverance to a nation of slaves.

While we glory in the extent of our conquests, and "sing far sounding peans" to heroes who on the sea have borne our victorious flag from clime to clime, from ocean to ocean, let us not overlook this more quiet and peaceful, yet grand and more blessed achievement of the Colonization Society. To have been the grand battle field of the revolution, and to have suggested the first idea of a national and constitutional Union, may seem enough of glory for one small State ; but there is yet a wreath of olive to add to the laurel which encircles the brow of New Jersey. Here, within ten miles of the spot on which we are assembled, stands the humble mansion of him to whose pure and penetrating mind the idea first presented itself of erecting upon the African shore a refuge for the slave, a safety-valve for his master. We should look upon this event, not only in reference to the influence of such a Government over Africa, but also in regard to its effect upon ourselves. Not alone will it shed its blessings upon the continent on which it is established, but it will also reflect light and hope to the only dark spot

in our own free institutions. That peculiar institution, to call it by no harsher name, which exists in this country by State authority, and not forbidden by the Constitution, is, and has ever been surrounded by dangers and difficulties, which have filled the hearts of our wisest and best statesmen with forebodings of evil. With the slave under the legal control of his master, it is neither our duty nor our *right* to interfere ; but there is an aspect of slavery, to which we may look without exciting the jealousy or disturbing the rights of any one. I refer to that portion of the African race in this country, which has been or may be emancipated from bondage. Born upon the soil and subject to our laws, yet denied all the privileges of citizenship, degraded without crime, and associated for centuries with servility, his emancipation only advances him to a position where he can more clearly see and more keenly feel his degradation. When and how this unfortunate race was to be exalted to the enjoyment of those civil and political rights which we accorded to all men, whether by violence, or by law, was one of those fearful mysteries which clouded the future peace of this country. That cloud is dissipated ! And Liberia, namesake of freedom, shines over the sea as a beacon of hope to guide her children to the harbor of refuge, prepared for them in their own native land. That dark and bloody stream, which for a century has flowed from Africa to America's shore, bringing shame, slavery, and crime, now cleared and purified, flows back again to Africa, bearing upon its bright waters civilization, liberty, and religion.

At the last session of Congress it was proposed by the friends of African Colonization that our Gov-

ernment should aid in establishing a line of steamers to Liberia for the joint purpose of increasing the commerce with and emigration to that country. I trust that another session will not pass without the liberal and noble measure receiving the approbation of the nation. How mysterious are the ways of Providence! Bringing good out of evil, liberty out of slavery, religion out of barbarism! Behold the same people, who, in years gone by, employed the power and wealth of commerce in crowding the sea with pestilen-

tial slave-ships, now using their increased commercial advantages and improved means of navigation, in sending back to the land of their fathers, the descendants of those kidnapped slaves, upon the broad, clear deck of an American steamer, and under the protection of our nation's flag. What child of America would not feel prouder of his country for a deed such as this? Where is the Christian whose heart would not swell with gratitude to God, for such a work of justice and humanity.

An Interesting Case of Self-Emancipation.

OUR readers will peruse the subjoined extract from a letter written by Rev. J. M. Pease, an agent of the American Colonization Society, with deep interest:—

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, *June 4,* 1851.

Yesterday, John Ballows, an African, called on me, to see when another vessel is going to Liberia. He gave me the following information, which I have since been assured is strictly true.

He came from Congo, Africa, to one of the French Islands in the West Indies, when thirteen years old. He finally came with his master and family to Charleston; there his master died, and his mistress came to this city. In 1818 he purchased himself, paying \$550; a few years ago he purchased his wife for \$500; and this season he has finished paying for his son, \$703. Himself, wife and son, now desire to go to Liberia, by the first opportunity from this port. He is a fine-looking man, with strong marks of sterling character, both moral and physical. He is well known as a most virtuous and industrious man. Himself and wife are members of the Christian Church.

All three heard me on Sabbath night, and he came to me, blessing God for the happiness he felt. He said that he was a witness that all I said respecting Africa was true. He thanked God, with tears streaming from his eyes, that a merciful hand of Providence had brought him in his childhood from Africa, and in his youth planted his feet in America; that here, in Savannah, he became a Christian; and that now he was ready to go back to his native land and preach Christ, in his old age, to his heathen brethren.

This moment, the noble old Christian has come to see me, and give me a letter to his friends at Greenville, Sinoe, Liberia. He says, "Oh, sir, God bless you, and help you to do much good in his holy cause. Me and my wife would have gone years ago, but for this boy; we could not leave him. And now I have just paid \$703 for him. He is nineteen years old; and should I die in *two days* after reaching there, I would go, for this boy will live, and do good there, when I am dead."

The colored people who go to Liberia from the South, are among the very best part of the race

in America—the most intelligent and enterprising. These are those who are doing and will do a great work in behalf of Liberia and the redemption of Africa. The deep and abiding impression on the minds of hundreds and thousands of *free colored persons* in these States, is that of a moral obligation to return to their fatherland, as social, civil, and Christian missionaries. God is writing his own law in their hearts,

and giving them the high commission, as instruments of his wise and merciful providence, of redeeming the continent and the race.

There are scores and hundreds of most thrilling cases, that have come under my own observation. I view Colonization as one of the noblest mission forms of philanthropy on earth, and of vital interest to America. Yours truly,

JOHN MORRIS PEASE.

Connecticut State Colonization Society.

AT a meeting of this Society in Hartford on the 7th inst., the following officers were chosen.

President.—Professor BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, M. D., LL. D.

Vice Presidents.—Rt. Rev. Thos. C. Brownell, D. D., Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudet, Hartford Co.; Hon. Thomas W. Williams, New London Co.; Hon. Ralph I. Ingersoll, Jas. Brewster, Esq., New Haven Co.; Rev. Stephen Olin, D. D., Samuel Russell, Esq., Middlesex Co.; Hon. John H. Brockway, Tolland Co.

Managers.—James B. Hosmer, Gurdon Robbins, Nathaniel S. Wheaton, Austin Dunham, Hezekiah Huntington, William T. Lee, Ebenezer Flower, Lawson C. Ives, John H. Goodwin, Abner Bidwell, Hartford Co.; Henry White, New Haven Co.; Thomas B. Osborn, Fairfield Co.; Seth P. Beers, Litchfield Co.; Henry S. Ward, Ebenezer Jackson, Middlesex Co.

Secretary.—William W. Turner.

Treasurer.—Charles Seymour, Jr.
From the statement made at the

meeting by Rev. Mr. Orcutt, agent of the Society for this State, it appears that the people of Connecticut are regarding the operations of the Colonization Society with much more favor than formerly. Wherever he has presented the subject he has found interested hearers, and liberal givers. He has collected a larger sum in the five months of his agency than was contributed within the twelve previous months. The friends of the African race have special reasons for encouragement resulting from the prosperity of the Republic of Liberia, and the growing interest manifested in the cause of African Colonization in this country. Nothing more is needed than an honest presentation of the facts and arguments in the case to our own citizens, and a judicious application of the means afforded by them, to ensure, with the blessing of Providence, all the beneficial results which the most ardent friends of the enterprise have ever anticipated.

[From the Holston Christian Advocate.]

American Colonization Society.

THE objects contemplated in the formation of the American Coloni-

zation Society, having been examined, proven, and tested, during

the history of almost a generation, are now taking stronger hold on the American people than ever before. Not, indeed, that they expect the Society to interfere with the institution of slavery, as it exists in these States, otherwise than by its agency in opening a door for such as may desire it, to rid themselves of an incumbrance. But, attention is directed to the Society as the only anchor of hope for the removal of free people of color from our midst; and—what is of still greater consequence in the judgment of some of its friends—the organization of a civilized and Christian community in Africa itself, and in immediate contiguity to the race, as it exists in native barbarity and heathenism.

The Colonization Society, in every aspect of its operations, commends itself to the Christian, the patriot, and the philanthropist. Individual enterprise, almost unaided, has heretofore borne the burden of its labors and expenses; but the prospect of a brighter day is dawning on its pathway. The Legislature of Virginia, in 1850, appropriated \$30,000 annually, for five years, to the objects of the Society; yet, in such manner as to lay individual enterprise under the necessity of raising an equal sum, in order to realise the benefits of the appropriation. This, perhaps, is as it should not have been, but it evinces an increasing conviction of the importance of the Society's objects.

Colonization Movement.

THE colored people of Indiana have called a State convention, to be held in Indianapolis on the first day of August, to take into consideration some scheme of general emigration to Liberia, or some other country. Among this class of population, the *Journal* states, are to be found men

of character and intelligence, who are determined to seek new homes in a country where they will be regarded as equals in every relation in life, which they know can never be the case here; and they believe it is the part of wisdom on their part to adopt the course contemplated.

Items from the Liberia Herald.

CAPE MOUNT.—We learn that there is a possibility of Grand Cape Mount becoming a great mart for palm oil. All who have any acquaintance with that district of country need not be told, that its forests are well studded with palm-trees.—The free natives, however, have the utmost repugnance to labor. The slaves do all the work—make the rice-farms and perform all the drudgery. The free people spend their time in wars, gambling, and in petty trafficking. Hitherto their principle support has been drawn from the slave-trade,—that traffic no longer existing, they have commenced a trade in camwood and rice. Camwood, owing to the disturbances in the interior, is not obtained in any quantity. If a stop could be put to those disturbances hundreds of tons of camwood could be obtained there annually. But they must have their supply of merchandise—and in the absence of camwood it is supposed they will make palm oil. Al-

ready they have turned their attention to this article, and we have very little doubt but in a few years, our trade in oil will be considerably augmented by the supply which may be drawn from that country.

We recommend our merchants to hold out such inducements to the natives as will encourage them to strive energetically in the work; and let oil be their principal article of trade.

Cape Mount is an inviting country; the natives are far ahead of the Bassa tribes in intelligence, and in following the forms of civilized life. They readily adapt themselves to the customs of civilization. Why not form a settlement there? Let a score of men go there—build their houses and send for their families; they can live cheaper there than here, and they will be making a foundation for a large settlement. We invite the consideration of the industrious to this subject.

WE hope the day is near at hand, when a settlement will be made in the interior of our sea board. It is well understood that the settler would realize many advantages in the upper regions, that those on the sea board cannot possibly enjoy. No country presents a more beautiful and rich prospect than ours; and a small portion of enterprise will make it one of the most desirable countries "in all creation." Six hours traveling from Millsburgh will bring you to a region of country, well watered and timbered, and in every other respect beautiful to behold.

It is conceded by all, that the upper regions are far more healthy and salubrious than the sea coast; and the newly arrived emigrant would not experience half the disadvantages, he would if he remained on the seacoast. The formation of settlements in the interior should now claim the immediate attention of Government. Very little has been done to bring the people acquainted with the tribes of the interior; and the longer we remain in ignorance of the true condition of the upper regions, so long will the Government and people be deprived of the rich benefits, a free and unrestrained intercourse would give.

We will refer to this subject again; and in the meanwhile, we hope others will give some attention to it.

At last there is something in appearance like respect to our laws by the few British traders who have hitherto made it their boast, that laws regulating commerce and revenue on the "Liberia coast" could not in the least effect them. For more than two years, these unprincipled men have been secretly attempting to undermine the authority of the Government by instigating the natives to throw off their allegiance to the Government; and to violate treaties which they have solemnly made with the Liberian authorities. In the meantime they have violated the laws of the Republic by carrying on a clandestine commerce with the natives, and instigating them to insubordination. The authorities have not been blind to the many aggres-

sions of these men, though they have refrained from arresting and bringing them to punishment. The forbearance of this Government is to be attributed to an earnest desire to avoid giving the least appearance of an unfriendly disposition towards the subjects of Great Britain. To that Government the people of Liberia are under many obligations, and it is hoped that a question will never arise between the two Governments of an unpleasant character.

AGRICULTURAL.—It is with pleasure we write it, that there can be found in Liberia persons *completely* independent in their circumstances. One has only to visit the flourishing farms of Messrs. Harris, Jamison, or Blackledge, to agree fully with us in opinion. Their farms yield them all that are required for their food, raiment, and the luxuries of life. Beautiful fields of sugar-cane and coffee arrest the attention of the traveler as he plods his quiet way on the upper banks of the St. Pauls. Their yards are well filled with stock of every description; their barns are stored with rice, and the out-houses contain scores of barrels of sugar and syrup. This is really an encouraging prospect; every man in Liberia, if he will devote half of his time to active labor, may reach the same state of independence. We earnestly advise the vagrants, and houseless politicians of Monrovia to cease their prating, go up the river and make farms, they will then be doing themselves and their country some service.

BASSA COVE.—We are informed that on the return of the President from the windward, he will commence arrangements for carrying out the law passed by the Legislature for the settling of Bassa Cove. A permanent settlement at that place will add greatly to the commercial interests of that county. We hesitate not to say, that in a year's time from the planting of a settlement at that place, the county will have increased in interest at least one hundred per cent. We heartily wish a speedy attention may be given to this business.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of June to the 20th of Ju'y, 1851.

MAINE.

By Rev. C. Soule:—
Portland—Isaac Ilsley, Eliphalet
Greeley, N. O. and C. H.
Crem, each \$5; H. J. Libby.

Abner Shaw, each \$3; Ed-
ward Gould, A. Conant, O.
L. Sanborn, William H.
Wood, each \$2; Mrs. W.,
Mrs. N. D. M., Walter Cory,

O. E. Dargin, John Chute, each \$1.....	34 00
<i>Saco</i> —J. M. Hayes, J. W. Leland, each \$1, John Sekeele, 50 cents.....	2 50
By E. B. Cleghorn :	
<i>Gardiner</i> —Collection in Methodist Church.....	2 09
<i>Augusta</i> —Collection in _____ Hall.....	1 30
<i>Brunswick</i> —Prof. Upham.....	2 00
	<hr/>
	41 89

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

By Capt. George Barker :	
<i>Nashua</i> —Thomas W. Gillis.....	5 00
<i>New Ipswich</i> —Mr. Brown, \$2; Mrs. Everett, \$5; Mrs. Clary, 50 cts.; Miss Parker, 25 cts.; Mr. Barrett, Mr. Isaac, each \$1.....	9 75
<i>Keene</i> —Rev. T. S. Barstow, D. D., \$1, Zabin Newell, \$2, Mrs. L. P. Wood, \$2; Wm. Lamson, \$1.....	6 00
<i>Walpole</i> —Captain John Cole.....	10 00
<i>Acworth</i> —Rev. S. S. Arnold, second instalment on his life membership of the American Colonization Society.....	10 00
By E. B. Cleghorn :	
<i>Portsmouth</i> —Mrs. H. Ladd and Daughters.....	10 00
<i>Concord</i> —Judge Upham.....	5 00
	<hr/>
	55 75

VERMONT.

<i>Encsburgh</i> —Dea. George Adams, \$3; S. Dow, Esq., S. Platt, Esq., H. N. Borrher, Esq., Dea. E. Nichols, J. Boutwell, each 1; S. K. Adams, Widow E. Nichols, each 50 cents, by Dea. George Adams.....	9 00
Vermont Colonization Society—by Capt. George Barker :	
<i>Thetford</i> —John Longer, 50 cts.; Rev. T. F. Clary, \$1; Capt. Latham, \$1; George Gary, 50 cts; E. Frost, 50 cents.....	3 50
<i>Saxton's River</i> —Rev. T. Hayden, Springfield—Dea. Oleman, 50 cts. Rev. L. Taylor, 50 cents.....	2 00
<i>Hartland</i> —Levi Gove.....	1 00
<i>Woodstock</i> —L. A. Marsh, Mrs. Swan, each \$1.....	50
<i>Brattleboro.</i> —N. B. Williston... 10 00	2 00
<i>Windsor</i> —Cash, 50 cents; Rev. E. C. Tracy, \$1; George B. B. Green, \$3.....	4 50
	<hr/>
	32 50

MASSACHUSETTS.

<i>Stockbridge</i> —From the estate of Frances Wells to constitute her mother, Mrs. Alma C. Wells a life member of the American Colonization Soc., by Thomas Wells, Esq.....	50 00
<i>Hyannis</i> —From the Baptist Ch. and Society, by Rev. D. C. Haynes, Pastor.....	7 00
<i>Falmouth</i> —Collection in Rev. H. B. Hooker's Society, Falmouth.....	10 00
	<hr/>
	67 00

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt :	
<i>Stamford</i> —J. Ferguson, \$5; E. Mosewood, \$4; Mrs. George Brown, R. Swartwout, each \$3; J. W. Leeds, Mrs. Jas. Burgess, Dr. S. Lockwood, each \$2; A Friend, \$2 50; Mrs. M. E. Rogers, Mrs. Corlies, two Friends, each \$1; J. A. Ingraham, Mrs. H. D. Jarvis, each 50 cents; Adelaide Ingraham, Mary C. Ingraham, Mrs. M. C. Webb, Mrs. Stanton, each 25 cents; Charles W. Ingraham, 12½ cents., Rev. A. S. Todd, \$1 37½—\$30; to constitute Rev. Ambrose S. Todd, D. D., a life member of the Am. Col. Soc. Rev. Isaac Jennings, \$5; Miss Sims, \$1 10; contribution in Rev. Mr. Jennings's church, \$46 14—\$52 24; to constitute Dea. Theodore Davenport a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.....	82 24
<i>Wallingsford</i> —Roderick Curtis, \$30; to constitute himself a life member of the American Col. Society; Israel Harrison, \$3; contribution in Rev. Mr. Gilbert's church, \$13 21; Almer Hall, \$5; Rev. Mr. Brewster's parish, (Episcopal,) J. P. Whiteley, \$10; Dr. J. Andrews, Rev. J. Brewster, each \$5; E. H. Ives, Esq., \$3; E. M. Pomeroy, Dr. J. B. Pomeroy, Cash, each \$2; Samuel Simpson, \$1; to constitute Rev. Joseph Brewster a life member of the American Col. Society.....	81 21
<i>Berlin</i> —Norman Porter, \$10, two Friends, \$4; F. Roys, T. Boardman, E. A. Deming, each \$1; Charles Blair, Cash, each 50 cents.....	18 00

Greenwich—Miss Sarah Lewis, \$20 in full, to constitute her a life member of the American Col. Society; Miss Sarah Mead, Augustus Mead, Cash, each \$10; Mrs. Mary E. Mason, Zenas Mead, Col. Thomas A. Meade, L. and D. Meade, each \$5; Zacheus Meade, two Friends, S. M. Brush, Solomon Mead, S. W. Meade, each \$2; A Friend, \$1 50; P. Button, Jared Reynolds, Mrs. Edward Mead, Joseph Brush, Dr. D. Mead, Captain Lyon, Oliver Mead, each \$1; Mrs. Job Husted, C. Husted, each 50 cents—\$89 50; 1st Church and Society, Rev. S. B. S. Bissell, J. W. Parrott, each \$5; W. A. Ferris, Esq., G. P. Titus, each \$2; Joshua Ferris, \$3; William H. Keeler, B. B. Lockwood, M. Whiting, Mrs. Esther Ferris, S. K. Ferris, Miss H. Ferris, B. M. Whiting, F. A. Lockwood, George A. Peck, S. Ferris, Jr., William Quintard, Miss M. Rose, each \$1; A Lady, 50 cents; Cash, Cash, each 25 cents—\$30; to constitute J. W. Parrott, Esq., a life member of the American Col. Society..... 119 50

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Milford—H. R. Beach..... 2 00

Wethersfield—W. Buck, Miss E. Hanmer, C. Robbins, each \$1; Cash 50 cents..... 3 50

311 45

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Washington City—James Moore, Esq., annual contribution.... 5 00

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1,205 50

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Dayton—From Henry Stoddard, Esq..... 1,000 00

1,328 00

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Total Contributions..... 3,160 09

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MAINE—By E. B. Cleghorn:—**Portland**—J. Huse, \$5; Wm. H. Purinton, \$1. **Phipsburg**—J. Drummond, \$1. **Bath**—S. Watson, John Shaw, William N. Rogers, Charles Clapp, Jr., David N. Magoun, S. S. Shaw, Augustus Arnold, William Ledyard, E. K. Harding, Samuel Swanton, R. Nutter, John Patten, each \$1. **Hallowell**—S. Gordon, \$1; Gov. John Hubbard, \$1; John Merrick, \$5. **Gardiner**—R. H. Gardiner, \$5; F. Richards, \$2; Phineas Pratt, \$4; John Plaistead, \$2; Robert Thompson, W. S. Grant, Freeman Trott, each \$1. **Richmond Village**—Rev. P. F. Barnard, Cox and Darrah, B. Bowman, each \$1; L. L. Bateman, Henry Wilkins, each 50 cents... 46 00

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Cleghorn: <i>Portsmouth</i> —Mrs. H. Ladd and Daughters, \$10; D. H. Treadwell, John Smith, Willis Barnabee, each \$1. <i>Concord</i> —Gen. Frank Pierce, \$3; John L. Hadley, Geo. Hutchins, Richard Bradley, Francis Fish, E. H. Parker, H. A. Bellows, Gen. Joseph Low, each \$1. <i>West Springfield</i> —D. N. Adams, \$1. <i>Gilmanton Iron Works</i> —John S. Shannon, \$1. <i>Bridgewater</i> —A. P. Hoyt, \$1. <i>Manchester</i> —David Hill, \$1. <i>Bedford</i> —P. P. Woodbury, \$1. <i>Dover</i> —Joseph H. Smith, \$1. <i>Whitefield</i> —Simeon Warner, \$1.	47 25	
VERMONT.— <i>Chelsea</i> —Amplius Blake, Esq., to January, 1852, \$3. <i>Newbury</i> —David Johnson, Esq., to May, 1852, \$1. <i>Snow's Store</i> —Nathan Snow, to August, 1851, \$1. By Captain George Barker:— <i>Bellows Falls</i> —Nathaniel Tucker, Esq., to January, 1854, \$5. <i>Windsor</i> —George Warden, to June, 1852, \$1; Allen Warden, \$2, to January, 1855. <i>Hartland</i> —Hon. D. H. Sumner, to June, 1854. <i>Enosburgh</i> —Dea. George Adams, for 1851, \$1. <i>Union Village</i> —J. Lord and Son, \$1; John Hall, \$3. <i>North Thetford</i> —Uriel Hosford, \$1; Dea. D. W. Classon, \$2. <i>Thetford</i> —Orcutt Seminary, \$1. Enoch Slade, \$1; Mrs. R. C. Felt, \$5; Dr. E. C. Worcester, \$2; Mrs. Almira Conant, \$2; Miss Mary Pike, \$1; Miss Eunice White, \$2; Miss Mary White, \$1; Judge Short, \$1; Rev. Stephen Moore, \$2; A. Howard, \$1. <i>Norwich</i> —Hon. A. Loveland, Samuel Hunt, Dr. Ira Davis, each \$1. <i>Saxton's River</i> —Hon. Daniel Kellog, \$2. <i>Springfield</i> —Mr. Rice, \$1. <i>Windsor</i> —Jason Steel, \$2; J. W. Hubbard, Rev. E. Hutchinson, Shubal Wardner, Israel Hall, Natha. Moulton, J. Mansfield, W. Currier, B. L. Lawrence, Oliver Hall, each \$1; Hiram Harlow, \$2. <i>Burlington</i> —Hon. U. H. Pennimon, \$2. <i>Hartland</i> —George E. West, Hon. H. Cutts, each \$1. <i>Quechee</i> —Mr. Tinkham, \$1. <i>Woodstock</i> —Charles Danna, Norman Williams, each \$1; Hon. D. Pierce,		
Hon. J. Collamer, Dr. B. R. Palmer, each \$2; Solomon Woodward, \$5. <i>Taftsville</i> —Daniel Taft, \$1. <i>Brattleboro'</i> —E. Kirkland, \$2; R. Tyler, \$1; G. C. Hall, \$3; R. W. Clark, \$2; Hon. Asa Keyes, \$3; Postmaster, \$1; A. Van Doren, \$3; Lieutenant F. P. Green, D. B. Thompson, Dr. Rockwell, Samuel Root, Wells Goodhue, each \$1.		101 00
MASSACHUSETTS.— <i>Truro</i> —Mr. John Train, to June, 1852, \$1. <i>Winchendon</i> —Deacon Reuben Hyde, to June, 1852, \$1. <i>Lee</i> —Eli Bradley, \$2. <i>Newburyport</i> —John N. Pike in full, for Repository to his father, J. S. Pike, deceased, \$8.		12 00
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NEW YORK.— <i>Ripley</i> —Rev. S. G. Orkton, to July, 1851, \$5. <i>Blink Bonny</i> —Wm. H. Cleghorn, by E. B. Cleghorn, \$1.		6 00
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IOWA.—By E. B. Cleghorn:— <i>Keokuk</i> —John W. Cleghorn.		1 00
Total Repository.		235 25
Total Contributions.		3,160 09
Aggregate Amount.		<u>\$3,395 34</u>

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. XXVII.]

WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER, 1851.

[No. 9.

The Free People of Color in the United States.

HOWEVER enthusiastically the advocates of the political and social equality of the colored people with the whites, in this country, may talk and write, yet it must be admitted by every candid observer, that, even in those parts of the country most favorable to such equality, in consequence of the absence of slavery, there still exists, and doubtless there always will exist, a clearly recognised distinction between the positions of the two classes—a distinction which cannot be eradicated by the operation of any agency that has yet been brought to bear upon it. Education—the cultivation of those powers of mind which tend to elevate man to a station so far superior in dignity to the rest of the animal creation—the development of those capacities which belong alike, in nature if not in degree, to all classes of the human family—may do much, has done much, in some instances, towards the elevation of the colored race; but the most brilliant exhibitions of talent, the most vivid cor-

ruscations of educated genius, which have yet been displayed by colored men in this country, have tended only to show what the man of color might be under different and more favorable circumstances—not what he is,—have illustrated the practicability of vast improvement in the intellectual condition of the African race, rather than the probability of such improvement tending to exalt them, in this country, to positions of social and political equality with the dominant inheritors of a fairer complexion.

While we fully recognise the truth of the inspired declaration, that “God hath made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on all the face of the earth,” we believe that He designs that different portions of the earth shall be occupied as the permanent place of residence of the different classes of the great family of mankind. And we think that the history of the colonizing of the American continent, clearly shows that the introduction of individuals

of the African race into this part of the world, was far from being the result of their own election:—though permitted by Divine Providence, for wise purposes in his own inscrutable plans for the evangelization of the world, yet we believe it is His will and pleasure that Africa shall be the home of the colored race. And to that land must we look for the full elevation of that race, and for the successful operation of those principles which will present to the world a practical exhibition of the capacity of that race for the full exercise of all the duties and responsibilities of self-government. There, if anywhere on the face of the earth, must the great drama of their independent political existence be performed; and in that land, if anywhere, must be developed those powers which, in the impartial judgment of the world, will enable them to occupy stations of equality with the most respectable and the most highly honored of other lands. The first act of that drama, we think, has already been performed in the Republic of Liberia: and the judgment of the world has already accorded to the occupants of some of the positions of political responsibility in that Republic, the meed of praise as the reward of merit.

In view of these facts, we think that every candid and impartial person must be convinced that the interest and happiness of the free peo-

ple of color in this country, can be best secured by their voluntary emigration to a land in which no barriers to political exaltation exist, and no impediments to the free exercise of all the privileges of social equality—a land in which the mind can act without restraint, and in which incentives to a laudable ambition may operate without the trammeling influences of conventional rules, or the curbing agency of a recognised social inequality. And we are gratified at the evidences of the fact, that the free colored people in this country are becoming aroused to a consciousness of their real position, their prospects, and their manifest destiny—are beginning seriously to ponder the subject, and are becoming convinced of the hopelessness of ever occupying stations in any part of this country, in which they can enjoy all the privileges and blessings of freedom.

The letter which we publish in our present number, from the pen of an intelligent man of color of Hartford, shows conclusively what must be the result of inquiries and investigations made in a spirit of candor, and with a sincere desire to promote the best interests of the free colored people in this country. We hope that the length of this letter will not deter any of our readers from giving it a careful perusal; for we believe that it presents, in an in-

telligent and comprehensive manner, reasonings and conclusions which cannot fail to interest every true friend of the African race.

We also invite the attention of our readers to several interesting letters lately received from Liberia, and first published in the July number of the *New York Colonization Journal*; one of which letters is from George L. Seymour, who has long been an enterprising citizen of Liberia; but who, previous to his emigration from this country, had his prejudices, as he expresses it, against the Colonization enterprise;

and now, from the home of his forefathers—the land of his adoption—he sends back the Macedonian cry to his brethren in this country, “Come over and help us,”—help us “to collect the fading laurels of our forefathers, which have for ages been intermingled with the rubbish of time;” to teach the untutored heathen the principles of the Christian Religion; and to establish for our children and our children’s children a name, a country, and a home:—a work, we think, worthy the attention of the free people of color of the United States.

[From the *N. Y. Tribune.*]

African Colonization.

BY A MAN OF COLOR.

As the infant Republic of Liberia is now attracting the attention of the enlightened nations, and the press of both England and America, I may hope that a communication in regard to that country, and the Afric-Americans in this, may not be deemed a subject intrusive nor foreign to the public interest. And I am encouraged by the just and liberal course you have taken in favor of the proposed line of steamers to the Western Coast of Africa, and also the boldness with which you have lately urged the propriety and interest of some of the colored people emigrating from our crowded cities to less populous parts of this country, as the great West, or to Africa, or any other place where they may secure an equality of rights and liberty, with a mind unfettered and space to rise. Besides, as your paper is generally read by the progressive and more liberal portion of white Americans and some of the most intelligent of the colored, I may also hope to be confirmed in my present sentiments and measures, or driven to new and better convictions. I do not wish to be thought extravagant, when I affirm what I believe to be true, that I have seen no act in your public career as an editor, statesman and philanthropist, more noble and praiseworthy than that of turning your pen and influence to African colonization and civiliza-

tion, after finding that you could not secure for the black man in America those inalienable rights to which he, with other oppressed nations, is entitled, and for which you have heretofore labored. Though the colored people may not appreciate your kind efforts, and those of many other good and true men who pursue your course, we trust you will not on account of present opposition be weary in well-doing. Though dark the day, and fearful as is the tide oppression is rolling over us, we are certain that it is but the presage of a more glorious morrow. We do not despair. We thank God that notwithstanding all the powerful combinations to crush us to the earth, as long as the Bible with its religion endures, there will ever be a large number of the American people whose prayers, sympathies and influence will defend us here, and assist and encourage our brethren who have sought, or may in future seek liberty on a foreign shore. If these no other reward awaits, the time is not distant when they shall receive at least the thanks and benedictions of a grateful people, “redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled by the genius of universal emancipation.” Ever since the annexation of Texas, and the success and triumph of American arms on the plains of Mexico, I have been looking in vain for some home for Afric-Americans more con-

genial for their feelings and prejudice than Liberia. The Canadas, the West Indies, Mexico, British Guiana, and other parts of South America, have all been brought under review. And yet I have been unable to get rid of a conviction long since entertained and often expressed, that if the colored people of this country ever find a home on earth for the development of their manhood and intellect, it will first be in Liberia or some other part of Africa. A continent larger than North America is lying waste for want of the hand of science and industry. A land whose bowels are filled with mineral and agricultural wealth, and on whose bosom reposes in exuberance and wild extravagance all the fruits and productions of a tropical clime. The providence of God will not permit a land so rich in all the elements of wealth and greatness to remain much longer without civilized inhabitants. Every one who has traced the history of missions in Africa, and watched the progress of that little Republic of African-Americans on the western coast, must be convinced that the colored men are more peculiarly adapted, and must eventually be the means of civilizing, redeeming, and saving that continent, if ever it is done at all. Encouraged and supported by American benevolence and philanthropy, I know no people better suited to this great work—none whose duty more it is. Our servile and degraded condition in this country, the history of the past, and the light that is pouring in upon me from every source, fully convinces me that this is our true, our highest and happiest destiny, and the sooner we commence this glorious work, the sooner will "light spring up in darkness, and the wilderness and the solitary place be glad, and the desert rejoice and blossom as the rose."

I am aware that nothing except the Fugitive Slave Law can be more startling to the free colored citizens of the Northern States, than the fact that any man among them, whom they have regarded as intelligent and sound in faith, should declare his convictions and influence in favor of African Colonization. But the novelty of the thing does not prove it false, nor that he who dare reject a bad education and break loose from long-established prejudices, may not have the most conclusive reasons for such a course.

I am aware, too, of the solemn responsibility of my present position. It must result in some good or great evil. I maintain that, clinging to long-cherished prejudices, and fostering hopes that can never be realized, the leaders of the colored peo-

ple in this country have failed to discharge a great and important duty to their race. Seeing this, though a mere private business man, with a trembling pen, I come forward alone, joining with friend and foe in moving the wheel of a great enterprise, which, though unpopular with those it designs to benefit, must result eventually in the redemption and enfranchisement of the African race.

With the conviction of a purpose so noble, and an end so beneficent, I cannot notice the misrepresentations, slander, and anathemas, which I must, for a while, endure; even from those whose approbation and good will I would gladly retain. It was no difficult task to have seen, that unless they could force emancipation, and then the perfect, social, and political equality of the races, human nature, human pride and passions, would not allow the Americans to acknowledge the equality and inalienable rights of those who had been their slaves. One or the other must be dominant. For this reason: seven years ago, while a student, I advocated the plan of a separate State for colored Americans—not as a choice, but as a necessity, believing it would be better for our manhood and intellect to be freemen by ourselves, than political slaves with our oppressors. I enlisted at once the aid of a few colored young men, of superior talent and ability; and we were earnestly taking measures to negotiate for a tract of land in Mexico, when the war and its consequences blasted our hopes, and drove us from our purpose. About five years ago I told my excellent friend, George L. Seymour, of Liberia, (who, after a residence of some years there, had returned to this city to take out his family,) that I knew only one way to develop the faculties of our people in this country, and that by their entire separation from oppression and its influences; and that if I was compelled to abandon my plan of a separate State in America, I would devote my voice, my pen, my heart, and soul, to the cause of Liberia. I have since written to him that he has my heart in Africa now, and in two or three years, if we live, I will shake hands with him on the banks of the St. John.

Ever since a lad of fifteen, it has been my constant study to learn how I might best contribute to elevate the social and political position of the oppressed and unfortunate people with whom I am identified; and while I have endeavored, in my humble way, to plead the cause of three millions of my enslaved countrymen, I have,

at the same time, thought it no inconsistency to plead also for the hundred and fifty millions of the native sons of Africa. But every word uttered in her behalf subjects us to the imputation of being a Colonizationist, and covers us with the odium our people attach to such a name; as if something unjust and wicked was naturally associated with the term, when in fact that odium, if such I may call it for the sake of argument, can exist only with those who have forgotten the history of Plymouth Rock and Jamestown, or who are determined not to know the truth, in spite of facts and the evidence of the most enlightened reason. What is Colonization? For the benefit of those who treat it with contempt, and think that no good can come out of it, I may merely remark that the thirteen original States, previous to the Declaration of Independence, were called the Colonies of Great Britain, the inhabitants colonists. The companies and individuals in England that assisted in planting these colonies were called Colonizationists. These colonists came from the land of their birth, and forsook their homes, their firesides, their former altars, and the graves of their fathers, to seek civil and religious liberty among the wild beasts and Indians on a foreign, bleak, and desolate shore. Oppressed at home, they emigrated to Holland, and after remaining there twelve years, returned to England, and found not the hope of rest until they came to America. That very persecution and oppression of the mother country planted in America the purest civil and religious institutions the world had ever seen. And now this powerful Republic, by her oppression and injustice to one class of this people, will plant in Africa a religion and morality more pure, and liberty more universal, than it has yet been the lot of my people to enjoy. I never have been of that class who repudiate every thing American. While I shall never make any compromise with slavery, nor feel indifferent to its blighting, withering effects on the human intellect and human happiness, I cannot be so blind as not to see and believe that, in spite of all its corrupting influences on national character, there is yet piety, virtue, philanthropy, and disinterested benevolence among the American people; and when, by the progress of free thought and the full development of her free institutions, our country shall have removed from her national escutcheon that plague-spot of the nation, she will do more than all others in sending the light of liberty and everlasting love into every por-

tion of the habitable globe. In our enthusiasm and devotion to any great benevolent cause, we are generally unwilling to make the best use of men as we find them, until we have wasted our energies in accomplishing nothing, or a calmer reflection convinces us of our error. It is well for those to whom this reflection comes not too late. We have been an unfortunate people. For 400 years the avarice, fraud, and oppression of Europeans and their descendants have been preying upon the children of Africa and her descendants in America. Says my eloquent correspondent, in writing upon this subject: "I know this was the soil on which I was born; but I have nothing to glorify this as my country. I have no pride of ancestry to point back to. Our forefathers did not come here as did the Pilgrim fathers, in search of a place where they could enjoy civil and religious liberty. No; they were cowardly enough to allow themselves to be brought manacled and fettered as slaves, rather than die on their native shores resisting their oppressors." In the language of Dr. Todd: "If the marks of humanity are not blotted out from this race of miserable men, it is not because oppression has not been sufficiently legalized, and avarice been allowed to pursue its victims till the grave became a sweet asylum."

During the past thirty years, two influential and respectable associations have arisen in our behalf, each claiming to be the most benevolent, and each seemingly opposed to the intentions and purposes of the other.

The American Colonization Society, on the one hand, proposed to benefit us by the indirect means of planting a colony on the western coast of Africa, as an asylum for the free colored people and manumitted slaves of the United States; and by this means also to send the blessings of civilization and religion to the benighted sons of that continent. The principal obstacle in the way of their success has been, that the free colored people, as a body, everywhere, have denounced the whole scheme as wicked and mischievous, and resolved not to leave this country; while those who have gone to that colony, from a state of slavery, as the condition of freedom, have been least able to contribute to the knowledge and greatness of a new country, and impart civilization and the arts and sciences to its heathen inhabitants. This Society was one of the few that are popular in their very beginning. But that which made it most popular with the American public furnished the cause of the opposition of the color-

ed people. They erected a platform so broad, that the worst enemies of the race could stand upon it with the same grace, and undistinguished from the honest and true philanthropist. It could at the same time appeal for support to the piety and benevolence of the North, and to the prejudices and sordid interest of the South. I state this simply as a fact, not for the purpose of finding fault. It is always easier to show one plan faulty than to produce a better one.

Notwithstanding the different and adverse motives that have prompted the friends of Colonization, they certainly have labored perseveringly and unitedly for the accomplishment of one great purpose. And in spite of all our former distrust, we must give them the credit at least of producing as yet the only great practical scheme for the amelioration of the condition of the free colored man and the manumitted slave. They did not profess nor promise to do more. Instead of engaging in clamorous agitations about principles and measures, they turned what men and means they had to the best purpose, and engaged industriously in founding and nurturing a colony for the free colored people, where they have an opportunity of demonstrating their equality with the white race, by seizing upon, combining, and developing all the elements of national greatness by which they are surrounded. Thus far the end is good; we need not stop now to scan their motives.

The Abolitionists, on the other hand, proposed by moral means the immediate emancipation of the slave, and the elevation of the free colored people in the land of their birth. And this they did at a time which tried men's souls. Theirs were a platform on which none dare stand who were not willing to endure scorn, reproach, disgrace, lynch law, and even death for the sake of oppressed Americans. At first, interest, reputation, office nor profit, but the reverse, were the reward of an Abolitionist. Now that Anti-Slavery has become popular with many of the American people, it assumes another name, and is converted into political capital. Even Free-Soilism was not so much designed to make room for our liberties, as to preserve unimpaired the liberties of the whites. The Abolitionists have not yet accomplished any thing which we can see to be so definite and practical. Yet they have divested themselves of personal prejudices, aroused the nation to a sense of its injustice and wrongs toward the colored people, encouraged them in improving and obtain-

ing education here, broken down many arbitrary and proscriptive usages in their treatment, and convinced this nation and England that they are a people capable of moral, social, and political elevation, and entitled to equal rights with any other community. Both of these benevolent societies might perhaps have accomplished more good, if they had wasted less ammunition in firing at each other. While one has formally declared a moral and intellectual inferiority of our race, with an incapacity ever to enjoy the rights and prerogatives of freemen in the land of our birth, the other has declared that hatred to the race and love of slavery were the only motives that prompted the Colonizationists to action. In taking a liberal and more comprehensive view of the whole matter, we believe that whatever may have been the faults, inconsistencies and seeming opposition of either, both have been instrumental in doing much good in their own way; and under the guidance of an all-wise Providence, the labors, devotion and sacrifices of both will work together for good, and tend toward a grander and more sublime result than either association at present contemplates.

For our own part, under the existing state of things, we cannot see why any hostility should exist between those who are true Abolitionists and that class of Colonizationists who are such from just and benevolent motives. Nor can we see a reason why a man of pure and enlarged philanthropy may not be in favor of both, unless his devotion to one should cause him to neglect the other. Extremes in any case are always wrong. It is rare to find that all the members of any association, untrammelled by interest, act solely from high moral principle and disinterested benevolence. The history of the world, civil, sacred and profane, shows that some men have, in all ages, espoused popular and benevolent causes, more or less influenced by prejudice or selfishness. Human nature, with its imperfections, remains the same.

Ever since the adoption of the Constitution, the government and people of this country, as a body, have pursued but one policy toward our race. In every contest between the great political parties we have been the losers. But this result it is reasonable to expect in a Republic whose Constitution guarantees protection alike to our peculiar and our free institutions—thus securing the rights and liberties of one class at the expense of the liberties of another. Besides this, Texas and all the States that

have since come into the Union, have surrounded us with political embarrassments. Every State that has lately revised or altered her Constitution, has been more liberal in extending rights to the white and less so to the colored man. In view of these facts, I assume as a fixed principle that it is impossible for us to develop our moral and intellectual capacities as a distinct people, under our present social and political disabilities; and, judging by the past and present state of things, there is no reason to hope that we can do it in this country in future.

Let us look a moment at some of the consequences of this social and political distinction on the entire mass. They are shut out from all the offices of profit and honor, and from the most honorable and lucrative pursuits of industry, and confined as a class to the most menial and servile positions in society. And, what is worse than all, they are so educated from infancy, and become so accustomed to this degraded condition, that many of them seem to love it.

They are excluded in most of the States from all participation in the government; taxed without their consent, and compelled to submit to unrighteous laws, strong as the nation that enacts them, and cruel as the grave.

They are also excluded from every branch of mechanical industry; the workshop, the factory, the counting-room, and every avenue to wealth and respectability, is closed against them.

Colleges and academies slowly open their doors to them, when they possess no means to avail themselves of their advantages, and when their social condition has so degraded and demoralized them as to destroy all motive or desire to do so.

They are by necessity constant consumers, while they produce comparatively nothing, nor derive profit from the production of others. Shut out from all these advantages, and trained to fill the lowest condition in society, their teachers and ministers as a class educate them only for the situation to which the American people have assigned them. And hence too many of them aspire no higher than the gratification of their passions and appetites, and cling with deadly tenacity to a country that hates them and offers them nothing but chains, degradation and slavery.

Since things are so, it is impossible for them while in this country to prove to the world the moral and intellectual equality of the Africans and their descendants. Before such an experiment can be fairly tested, our colored youth from childhood

must be admitted to a full participation in all the privileges of our schools, academies and colleges, and to all the immunities and rights of citizenship, free from every distinction on account of color, and the degrading influences that ignorance, prejudice and slavery have heretofore thrown around them.

The same inducements as to white Americans should engage them in agriculture, commerce, manufactures, the mechanic arts, and all the pursuits of civilized and enlightened communities. Every man of common intelligence knows this has not been done; knows, too, it cannot be done, for the first time, in the United States. In the face of these facts, we are compelled to admit that the Afric-Americans, in their present state, cannot compete with the superior energy and cultivated intellect of long-civilized and Christian Saxons.

And, hence, we are driven to the conclusion that the friendly and mutual separation of the two races is not only necessary to the peace, happiness and prosperity of both, but indispensable to the preservation of the one and the glory of the other. While we would thus promote the interests of two great continents, and build up another powerful Republic, as an asylum for the oppressed, we would, at the same time, gratify national prejudices. We should be the last to admit that the colored man here, by nature and birth, is inferior in intellect, but by education and circumstances he may be. We could name many moral and intelligent colored young men in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, whose talents and genius far excel our own, and those of a majority of the hundreds of Saxon students with whom we have at different times been associated; men who, if liberally educated, would operate like leaven on our whole people, waken responses in the unexplored regions of Africa, and pour new light on the republic of letters; but who, for the want of means and an unchained intellect, will probably live and die "unknown, unhonored and unsung."

" Full many a gem of purest ray serene,
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

This may appear ridiculous to those who know the colored man only as a domestic slave in the South or a political cypher in the North. But the generations living sixty years hence will regard him in a very different light. Before that time shall have arrived, American Christians,

as an expiation for the past, have a great duty to discharge to a prostrate nation, pleading in silent agony to God,

"With tears more eloquent than learned tongue
Or lyre of purest note."

We too have a great work to perform. To the Anglo and Afric-American is committed the redemption and salvation of a numerous people, for ages sunk in the lowest depth of superstition and barbarism. Who but educated and pious colored men are to lead on the van of the "sacramental host of God's elect" to conquer by love, and bring Africa, with her tractless regions, under the dominion of our Savior; to baptize her sons at the font of science and religion, and teach them to chant the praises of liberty and God, until

"One song employs all nations; and all cry,
Worthy the Lamb, for he was slain for us!
The dwellers in the vales and on the rocks
Shout to each other, and the mountain tops
From distant mountains catch the flying joy,
Till, nation after nation taught the strain,
Earth rolls the rapturous hosanna round."

Whatever may have been the objections to Colonization in former times, I call upon colored people of this country to investigate the subject now under its present auspices. When I consider the kind of treatment they have received from their professed friends in America, I do not blame them in the past for exclaiming, "God deliver us from our friends, and we will take care of our enemies." I can never forget the round of applause that rang through an audience when a talented colored man of New York, in an earnest harangue against Colonization, said: "Mr. President, the Colonizationists want us to go to Liberia if we will; if we won't go there, we may go to hell." It seemed to indicate that they felt there was too much truth in the remark. Their principal objection has been, that men who professed the greatest love for them in Africa, did the most to exclude them here from the means of education, improvement, and every respectable pursuit of industry. And their personal treatment was such as colored men only are made to feel, but none can describe. When the temperance men treated the inebriate as an outcast—a wretch debased and lost—they accomplished nothing, but repelled him from their kind influences; now, when they recognise him as a man and a brother, their efforts are crowned with great success. In keeping with other reforms, I think that colonizationists have become more liberal and kind than formerly. Whether this be true or not, if I can dispose of a

single objection, I shall be confident that Afric-Americans are to be benefited more by the cause they advocate and sustain, than by any other practical scheme philanthropy has yet devised. I should have been glad if this Society, consistent with its leading purpose, had done something for the improvement and education of colored youth. And this would have been a great auxiliary to their main object. They have thought that, if they encouraged their education here, they would not go to Africa. This is a mistake! If they would aid and encourage them in obtaining such education as white men receive, they could not keep them in this country. They would entirely unfit them for the debased position they must here occupy. Give me but educated intellect to operate upon, and I can send Liberia more useful men in three months, than I can in five years' labor with society as I find it. I speak only from my own experience, when I say that, during a life of constant struggle and effort, I never have received any sympathy or encouragement in obtaining an education, nor in aspirations to usefulness, from any of the advocates of Colonization, except my noble friend, J. C. Potts, Esq., of Trenton, N. J. Yet from some little acquaintance with many others, I believe they are good and true friends, ready to do any thing for colored Americans that they would for white men in similar circumstances. I have never doubted the good motives and true benevolence of such gentlemen as Benjamin Coates, Theodore Frelinghuysen, A. G. Phelps, J. B. Pinney, John McDonogh, and a host of others, whose sentiments and efforts in our behalf I know only by reading. But slavery and its consequent degradation, together with our social position, have kept us farther apart than if separated by the waters of the Atlantic. However good the men and worthy their cause, it cannot flourish without the co-operation of Afric-Americans here. Our brethren across the Atlantic have been struggling thirty years, and in tears and joy have laid the foundations of a free Republic with civil and religious institutions. They now call on us to assist in sustaining them and participate in their blessings; to aid them to civilize its inhabitants and extend the rising glory of the Lone Star of Africa. We should examine their cause, and if it is just, we should no longer withhold our aid; and especially when, in benefiting them, we must benefit ourselves. If, by my feeble efforts, I shall ever be able to do any thing that shall tell in future blessings

on that injured country, it will be very much owing to the sympathy and encouragement received, in the course of my education, from S. H. Cox, D. D., of 1844, and Lewis Tappan, Esq., that unchanging and unflinching advocate of the slave.

But we have never been pledged to any men or set of measures. We must mark out an independent course, and become the architects of our own fortunes, when neither Colonizationists nor Abolitionists have the power or the will to admit us to any honorable or profitable means of subsistence in this country. I only regret that I come to the aid of Africa at a time when I possess less ability to speak or write in her behalf than I did five years since. Strange as it may appear, whatever may be a colored man's natural capacity and literary attainments, I believe that, as soon as he leaves the academic halls to mingle in the only society he can find in the United States, unless he be a minister or lecturer, he must and will retrograde. And for the same reason, just in proportion as he increases in knowledge, will he become the more miserable.

"If ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise."

He who would not rather live anywhere on earth in freedom than in this country in social and political degradation, has not attained half the dignity of his manhood. I hope our Government will justly recognise the independence of Liberia, establish that line of steamers, and thus give Africa a reinforcement of ten thousand men per annum instead of four hundred.

Pardon my prolixity. The subject and the occasion have compelled me to write more than I expected to. In attempting to be just to three classes, I expect to please none. While the press and our whole country is vexed and agitated on subjects pertaining to us, if I can do nothing more than provoke an inquiry among Afric-Americans, I shall have the satisfaction of hoping, at least, that I have contributed something to the interest and happiness of the citizens of the United States and the people of Africa.

AUGUSTUS WASHINGTON.

Hartford, July 3, 1851.

[From the N. Y. Colonization Journal.]

Extracts of Letters from Liberia.

BEXLEY, LIBERIA, Feb. 27, 1851.

Rev. John B. Pinney:

DEAR SIR: I was exceedingly gratified to learn from Mr. Edward Blyden, who is staying at my house, that you were well, and still engaged in the Colonization enterprise. I came out here about sixteen years ago, from the State of Virginia, in the "good ship Ninus," the first expedition that sailed for Liberia under the auspices of the "Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania." The Ninus left Norfolk on the 24th of October, 1834. I arrived at Bassa Cove. While at Monrovia, I took an excursion up the river to Millsburg. It was there that I first saw you. I subsequently saw you at Bassa Cove, after my return there. Mr. Erskine was with you at that time. I made a gun rod for you then. You may recollect an old settler. I have at present a small farm, on which I raise ginger, arrow-root, pepper, coffee, cassadas, potatoes, plantains, bananas, &c. With the exception of the diseases incident to old age, I am very comfortable.

Yours, very respectfully,
CHARLES GRAY.

P. S. If it is convenient to you, sir, will you send me a few numbers of the Colo-

nization Journal, and also other newspapers? as it is ever delightful to me to hear of the progress of Colonization.

Yours, C. G.

Rev. J. B. Pinney:

DEAR SIR: This is to inform you of my safe arrival in Liberia, after a passage of thirty-five days from Baltimore. We left Baltimore on Saturday, December 21, 1850. We did not, however, get without the Capes of the Chesapeake Bay until Tuesday evening, the 24th, on account of head winds. But no sooner were we out than we met very fair wind, which took us on our course at the rate of twelve miles an hour, which continued for several days. On Sunday, the 29th, we encountered a severe storm in 37° 7' N. lat., 53° 38' W. long. Towards evening, the storm increased fearfully, insomuch that we renounced all hopes of seeing daylight. But, through the merciful interposition of Divine Providence, the storm abated towards morning, and once more we gazed upon the beautiful sun. On New-Year's day, we had another severe storm, which lasted all day; this also passed away, through the mercy of God. On January 15, we made St. Antonio, one of the Cape Verde Islands,

which the Captain supposed to be thirty miles long, and its elevation from the sea, in some parts, 7,000 feet. Next day, 16th, we saw Brava, another of the islands. On the 17th, 18th, and 19th, we had very calm weather. On the 20th, a little breeze sprung up which lasted until the 22d, when another calm ensued. On the 23d, we had rain and head winds in the morning. About two o'clock in the morning of the 25th, Cape Mount was visible. About 8 o'clock, we saw Cape Mesurado, on which stands the town of Monrovia. No sooner was it in sight, than we saw the natives coming off in their canoes to meet the ship. In a few minutes the deck was thronged by natives—large, robust, intelligent-looking men, with no other clothing than a rag tied around their waist. Many of them had a tolerable smattering of the English language. About twelve o'clock, we were riding safely at anchor opposite the "beautiful bluff" that screens the town of Monrovia. You can easily imagine the delight with which I gazed upon the land of Cyprian and Tertullian, ancient fathers in the Christian Church; of Hannibal and Henry Diaz, renowned generals; yes, and the land of my forefathers. On the top of the elevation that intercepted the town from our view, was seen, "waving gloriously," the "lone star." In the harbor lay the Librarian Government schooner "Lark," also, two merchant vessels, a Liberian and an English. In a few days, the port of Monrovia presented quite an interesting sight. At one time, while we were there, six merchant vessels were seen lying at anchor, accompanied by two of Her Britannic Majesty's brigs, "Ranger" and "Cygnet." On the 26th, which was Sunday, I landed on African shore. It was now my privilege to gaze upon a delightful country—nay, to tread upon the land of my forefathers. Everything appeared with a delightful verdure. As I proceeded up the "heights of Monrovia," everything I saw inspired admiration. When we are on the other side of the Atlantic, we cannot conceive of African scenery, without associating with our ideas a plentiful supply of burning sand, with here and there a "fery serpent." But how pleasingly disappointed are we, when, for the first time, we witness the reality! The dryness and aridity which we conceived, are exchanged for an ever-verdant scenery—"all nature charming the beholder with her ever-varying, yet ever-beautiful and living riches." The land here actually teems with everything necessary for the subsistence of man. "Here," said a young man to me, "a man cannot

starve. I have been here." said he, "about three years, and if I could get nothing to eat but palm oil and cassada, I would not return to America." I have myself witnessed the fertility of the place, and can safely say that I did not hear of the half. As to snakes, &c., the fact is, that they are not so common here as in some parts of the United States, on account of a species of ant, called drivers, that prevail here. These insects travel in large troops, destroying every species of reptiles with which they come in contact. I am told that they are even troublesome to the famous boa constrictor. When this huge snake has taken and eaten a prey of any considerable bulk, he is unable to remove from the spot. On such occasions they are often attacked by the drivers, to escape from which they assume all postures, and so fatigue themselves as to render their death inevitable. Were it otherwise—were it not for these drivers, I believe it would be dangerous to live here. There is one remarkable fact, Mr. Pinney, to which I would call your attention, and that is, that I seldom see any child here with a low, narrow forehead; almost every one has a large and high brow, probably indicative of the strength of mind that is to characterize the rising generation. While at Monrovia, I visited Judge Benedict's farm; he has, I believe, near seven thousand coffee trees; most of them are bearing, and his men were planting more. He said, he drank coffee of his own raising, and was in hopes soon to have enough for exportation. I know that "truth is stranger than fiction," therefore I advise all those colored persons in the United States who do not credit my assertion in reference to the fertility of this country, to come and see for themselves.

I remain, sir, very respectfully, yours,
EDWARD BLYDEN.
BEXLEY, LIBERIA, February, 1851.

BEXLEY, March 21, 1851.

DEAR SIR: It is with great pleasure that I see our people from the North emigrating for Liberia, for it is such that we want in the Republic, with a few exceptions. Yet, if every man of them can be inspired with a spirit of nationality, they will at once depart from a land of darkness to them, as to the prospects of such enjoyments; as every reasonable man will admit the colored man in the United States is a citizen as much as a white man here, and he will even stand the same in political relations with a people of the American model; therefore I would have them feel as I

now do about our prosperity as a people ; for I am persuaded that there was never in the world, since time commenced its revolutions, a nation whose situation excited such general sympathy as the African, and likely none for whom so much has been done ; and yet they, with all the advantages of a delightful country, will not enjoy the blessings of men ; their prejudices will not allow them to investigate the merits of the Colonization scheme in general, but now and then one. I had my prejudices, also, and wished to and did regard the Colonization plan as a compromise with slavery ; but I am convinced to the contrary, for it is in accordance with emancipation principles ; for the Republic of Liberia, a monument of the expediency of Colonization, affords protection to some 100,000 helpless natives, who, under other circumstances, would be, in part or whole, a prey for the slave-dealer. Wherefore, it will appear that Colonization has struck at the root of the tree, by which the whole must finally decay at the fountain head, and all the streams will eventually dry up ; so that whatsoever may be said of this noble Society, it is the best in the known world for the colored man ; for it appears to coincide with prophecy to carry out the designs of Providence in the return of the exiled sons and daughters of Africa ; and it is an absurd idea to remain in the United States for the benefit of two or three millions of persons who, from these very circumstances, will be obliged to flee from the house of bondage, while at the same time there are ninety to one hundred millions of heathen to be instructed and taught the rudiments of the Christian Religion, to be redeemed and saved ; and yet, such is the prejudice of my more enlightened brethren in America, that they will look with a pitiless eye upon the many millions in Africa, while at the same time they affect to have a sympathy for the three millions in America, who are in tolerable circumstances, their bonds excepted. Their views are circumscribed, but here a boundless field opens to their fancy ; there their prospects are gloomy, but here bright and charming ; not as the merchant in a distant country, who is glad of the general prosperity, as he will sooner effect his purpose and return to his native land, but as a part and parcel, yea, members of a Republican Government, destined to assert his rights among the nations of the world. If they should but return home to Africa, they would be enabled to help the Black African Lion to throw off his chains, and rise and shake his mane, and roar that all

the nations might hear and give audience, and be disposed to help redress his grievances. But, alas ! my people have no national spirit, no desire to be great, no wish to collect the fading laurels of their forefathers, which have for ages been intermingled with the rubbish of time ; no desire to have a city or town ; yea, no wish to rise above the common of the land of oppression ; while, at the same time, here they can have an opportunity of helping man a city and build a railroad, subdue the forest, tame the elephant, conquer the buffalo, and drive back the ravenous beast, and introduce the domestic of all kinds for their comfort, and have deer-parks for their pleasure. This, sir, I say, is possible ; and some inducement must be held out to invite them to return. But you know none other can be than has been, and I am compelled with you to admit the fact, while at the same time I am willing to say and do all that I can for the purpose of encouraging my brother in all parts of the United States to return to his fatherland ; and I hope the time is not far distant when a general return will be witnessed by every bystander who wishes the good of Africa.

You will please pardon me for my blunders and boldness, and believe me your humble and obedient servant,

GEO. L. SEYMOUR.

To Rev. J. B. PINNEY,
Agent of N. Y. Col. Society.

The two following letters from H. W. Foster and Susan Ann Johnson, two intelligent emigrants from Hartford, Connecticut, who were aided by the New York State Colonization Society, were addressed to their personal friends (colored persons) in Hartford, and have by them been kindly furnished for insertion in the *Journal*. Surely, testimony such as is furnished by this number of our paper, from sources so impartial and intelligent, will work conviction in the minds of honest inquirers.—*Editor Journal.*

BEXLEY, April 18, 1851.

DEAR SIR :—In accordance with the promise I made you to write, I would simply say that you must not expect much, as I have not been as yet able to observe much. The passage occupied thirty-five days, and was part of the time very tempestuous. I was a little sea-sick, but, upon the whole, I very much enjoyed myself. Upon my arrival at Monrovia, I delivered the letters, and was very favorably received by Dr. H. Roberts. He inquired very particularly about yourself, and also Mrs. Washington. He showed me every

attention, and the impression he has left upon my mind of himself, is that of an old friend; and you would be, I think, as much surprised as myself at the kindness and hospitality shown by the people of this country to the stranger when he lands upon their shores. The impression I have received of Monrovia is not very favorable; it seems as if it had got so far and wished to go no farther. There is a great want of energy among the inhabitants; you hear none of the sounds usual in a New-England village of fifteen hundred denizens, but it is as quiet as the site of ancient Troy. I also met with Mr. Hanson, who invited me to dine at the house where he boarded. During my stay in Monrovia, he paid an official visit on board one of H. B. M. brigs of war, and was received with the usual salute and honors paid to a Consul-General. The President receives all visitors, and he has a quiet, easy way of doing so, that completely removes any feeling of diffidence that some feel when visiting the great. I have seen him here, in Bexley, and was still better pleased with the man. Bassa Cove, is a small place, and there is Edina across the river, both of which are prosperous settlements; and since I have been here, they have commenced a settlement some six miles farther down the coast, which is to become the New York of Africa. Bexley is some seven miles up the St. John's River, and is a fine, healthy place. The people are all farmers, and are men who have had to start with nothing and work their way upwards, and most nobly have some of them done so; and farming here is different from what it is in the United States. Every thing here has to be done by man; no animal labor to assist; though now there is a better prospect, as Seymour has broken a pair of oxen, and there will soon be more. The people here want about twenty barrels of Yankeeism stirred into them, and they might beat the world, with as good soil and the finest facilities for raising all kinds of live stock, all that you have in the States, and some others. Nearly all the vegetables that grow there will here, and what won't, we have some others that are better. What more can men ask for? As for health: I see as healthy as I did in the United States; and, above all, they are free; can say, who shall rule them? No law can be passed to exclude their children from a high school, and on the Sabbath they have not to pass stately temples reared to the Most High, and feel the truth pierce to the soul, that, though brethren, they cannot enter

into full fellowship. All these, Heaven's best blessings, do we enjoy; and now we say, come and swell the throng who are bringing about Africa's redemption from the night of darkness that has so long o'erspread her. With reference to the Colonization Society, I think that there is too much promised by them, or else their agents are not honest. The provision is altogether inadequate, and not of the best kind either; however, we must count (as St. Paul, I believe, says; I have forgotten the quotation; never mind) these things as nothing in comparison to what we may derive. I did not think I should be able to write to you this time; but the Packet not coming as soon as I thought and having some leisure moments, I thought I would keep my word. The next time I will try and do better. You must excuse the writing, as my hand shakes badly, the result of the fever, not being entirely well. Excuse the want of an envelope, as I have none, and can get none short of Bassa. I must now close. Write to me, and give my respects to Mrs. W. I hope you are well. I have said in my letter to mother, what an emigrant requires to come to this country.

Yours,
H. W. FOSTER.

EDINA, April 29th, 1851.

DEAR MADAM:—I am happy to write in order to tell you something of this country. It is beautiful. Some of the products are as follows:—Rice, cassada, yams, potatoes, sugar-cane, arrow-root, cocoa-nut, chocolate-nut, coffee, palm oil, camwood, and ivory. Dr. Moore has ten thousand coffee trees on his farm. Here we live in the peaceable enjoyment of perfect freedom. I have had several dishes of oysters. Dr. Moore's boys will go out to-morrow to catch more; the oyster-bank is near his farm. We have various kinds of fish; such as mullets, black perch, white-perch, &c., &c. I have had several dishes myself. The thirty emigrants who came out with me are all doing well, as it respects the "fever." Some of them have their farms planted. We have such animals as chickens, pigs, cows, goats, &c. I find that all Dr. Moore has told you is true. I am not deceived in any thing, save the "fever." We have all had a better time than we expected. The "African Fever" is no more than any other fever.

Give my love to Mrs. Foster. Tell her Henry, her son, is here, living with Mr. Seymour. Give my love to Catharine Parker and her husband, and to Matilda Leisson, and all inquiring friends, and particularly Mrs. Carter.

I had one attack of the African Fever. I do not expect any more, as I am thoroughly out of danger. I like my new home very much. I am with Dr. Moore's family, at Edina, Grand Bassa county. I am perfectly well satisfied with my home. We had a long passage of sixty-six days. Hoping this may find you and yours well, I remain, yours, very truly,
 SUSAN ANN JOHNSON.
 To MRS. ROBERT BROWN.

BEXLEY, *April 27th*, 1851.

MR. PINNEY :—
 * * * * * I made last year one hundred dollars' worth of arrow root, and sold the same. I now make my own sugar and coffee, and have sold some sugar. I am happy in Liberia. And now I will tell you who I am. I was manumitted by Joseph H. Wilson, of Kentucky, in A. D. 1844, from Shelby county.

I remain yours in Christ,
 ISAAC JACKSON.

MONROVIA, *Liberia, May 17*, 1851.

REV. J. B. PINNEY :—
 * * * * * Our little Republic is decidedly advancing. Our people are improving in all the different branches of industry to which they have attained, and they are entering new and wider fields of labor. To sum up the whole in a few words, our course is onward. Give us two or three industrious, intelligent immigrations; let them have a little money—for you know, however combustible the fuel, a little heat is necessary to create combustion, or raise to incandescence—let them have a little heap of money, and we will soon astonish you. I now close, by soliciting an interest in your prayers.

Yours, in affliction,
 H. TEAGE.

We insert two letters addressed to Rev. Robert S. Finley, relative to the proposed New Jersey colony, up the St. John's River. The exploring party has not yet gone as far as is intended, and by next autumn we may hope for a full report from them. Meantime it will gratify our readers to learn that there is every encouragement to try the experiment. To our friends in New York, the fact stated by Dr. James Moore, relative to the health of the emigrants per barque Edgar, is very gratifying.

Of the thirty-two, after a residence of six months, he writes: "All the people who came with me are well. None have died. I have seven emigrants under my

charge; all are doing well; they are in Edina. Those who came out with me were from Boston, New York, and Philadelphia."

DEAR BRO. PINNEY :—Enclosed you have copies of the letters of Dr. Moore and S. A. Benson, in reference to the interior settlement. You perceive they are all that could be desired.

According to these letters, the formation of an interior settlement is an easy matter.

You can make what use of these letters you see proper.

Your Brother in Christ Jesus,
 ROBERT S. FINLEY.

EDINA, GRAND BASSA CO.,
April 29th, 1851.

Rev. Robert Finley :

VERY DEAR SIR :—We have not been able to make the excursion required in order to the establishment of the settlement in the interior, on account of the moving of the expedition to settle Port Cresson; and at this time Mr. Benson is at Trade Town making efforts to settle some difficulties between some native tribes; therefore, we shall not be in time for the Packet, but I will endeavor to come over in the vessel that goes to America previous to June; should an opportunity not offer in time, I shall be in next summer. You may order any captain to take me over, if convenient. Give me the means, and you shall see me again in America; for my life shall be devoted to the furtherance of your cause, both here and in America, for it is a praiseworthy and glorious undertaking; it was begun by your father, and let us do all that we can while we are alive to continue it.

You need not entertain the least doubts relative to the practicability of forming a settlement near the mountains, for I assure you the natives are quite favorable to it.

All the people who came out with me are well; none have died. Only one by the Packet has died—an old woman about eighty years of age. I have seven emigrants under my charge; all are doing well; they are in Edina. The others, at Bexley, are under the care of Dr. Smith. Those who came out with me were from Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. Remember me to Mr. Reid and his son. I find that the people from the North thrive well here. Hoping this may find you well,

I remain yours truly,
 JAMES MOORE.

To REV. ROBERT FINLEY.

BASSA COVE, *May 7, 1851.*

VERY DEAR SIR :—Perhaps my letter to you, per Edgar, has long since come to hand. In it I informed you that so soon as the new settlement at Fishtown was formed, and matters there measurably subsided, (which I thought would be in a few weeks,) I would proceed immediately for the interior, to carry out the request of your Society with reference to the selection of and negotiation for a suitable site for the formation of an interior settlement at or near the healthy mountain region. Though the Legislature passed an act early in January, making provision for the settlement of the Cove (Fishtown) by volunteers, granting each a town and farm lot and appropriating two thousand dollars for contingencies; yet all action was unavoidably delayed until the 22d of March, when the volunteers proceeded down and commenced garrisoning themselves.

I was necessarily required to be with them, most of the first month; and having now finished a survey of a part of the new towns and assigned the men their lots, am ready and expect to proceed on your mission, in a week from this.

Anticipating the impossibility of my leaving for the interior as soon as I intended, I procured the efficient services of two of our most assiduous and respectable citizens, to precede me as early as February, whose business was to ascend and explore the St. John's River, to stop and hold an interview with chiefs inhabiting the nearest mountain region, to inform them of the design to form a settlement there with their consent, and to ascertain if they were favorable to the enterprise, and if they would sell a sufficient tract of land for that purpose. They reached the Sugar-loaf Mountain, the country so far as their short time would allow; ascended the mountains, from which they had a view of the sea, distant about twenty or twenty-five miles; found the land most excellent, the crops in advance of those nearer the sea-board; the natives are very friendly and anxious for the formation of a settlement out there, and are only awaiting with a degree of impatience our arrival to select and negotiate for a proper site. Fortunately, there are many natives living in that region, who have been trained in the families of colonists, have acquired pretty good ideas of civilized habits. They speak the English language as plainly as the natives nearer sea-board; in fact, you come across one now and then who can read the Bible. These better informed ones exert a good influence over their brethren, in the pro-

motion of our cause, by explaining to them the advantages of living contiguous to a civilized community; so that if there be any opposition at all, it will arise from a few persons connected with the tribes nearer the beach, who may suppose that a settlement beyond them will prevent their future speculation on the more interior people, upon which they have mostly depended hitherto for a livelihood. However, these oppositions will amount to nothing.

In view of the location, as well as the very friendly and teachable disposition of the natives near the mountain region, I think it at present the most inviting field for missionary enterprise now occupied in Liberia. A sufficient number of old settlers (enterprising men) are ready to go out at the proper time on conditions suggested in your letter.

Dr. Moore will not take passage in Liberia Packet. He will, of course, accompany me to the mountain region, so that he may be able to relate facts within his own observation and knowledge. But, as I am informed that an expedition for Bassa Cove may be soon expected, his design is to take passage in that vessel on her return. I will do my best to get him off, and assist him pecuniarily. The Doctor will write you by this packet perhaps to more purpose than I can, for want of time. When he goes to the United States, I trust to be able to send full reports, which, with the Doctor's own statements, will serve to assist you in your future action in the premises.

I am, very dear sir,

Your most obedient servant.

STEPHEN A. BENSON.

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from President Roberts, of Liberia, to Anson G. Phelps, Esq., of this city :—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA.

May 15, 1851.

I am pleased to find that our cause continues to find favor in the United States. With respect, however, to the acknowledgment of the independence of Liberia, at any very early period, by your Government, I confess, sir, at present I have but very little hope. Still I do hope that the United States may be induced to extend to us, in some way, some little assistance.

I observe by a newspaper paragraph, that a deputation from the Board of Directors—you doubtless, were of the number—waited on President Fillmore and Secretary

Webster, and received from those gentlemen assurances of kind feelings towards Liberia, and deep interest in the Colonization enterprise; and that they would aid the cause in every way consistent with their duties and obligations to their own Government. I am also pleased to notice that Judge Bryan's propositions for a line of steam-vessels between the United States and Liberia is extensively advocated by the American press, and favored by many of the State Legislatures. I trust it may go into operation.

I am happy to inform you that the blessings of Heaven continue to rest upon our efforts on this side the water. Our commercial and agricultural prospects are decidedly encouraging. The people are giving more and more attention to agriculture, and are becoming in consequence more and more independent. No year has produced more extensive improvements in the Republic than the present, and the Gov-

ernment has been exceedingly fortunate in settling the wars and disputes among the neighboring tribes, and the result is that our commerce has very much increased, and is daily increasing.

With reference to general news, I must beg to refer you, sir, to the "Liberian Herald." You will notice that, a week or two ago, a slaver vessel was captured off the bar by Her Majesty's brig "Penguin." The slaver had been knocking about there for some time, endeavoring to induce the chiefs to supply him a cargo, delivered on board the vessel. But it could not be effected. The fact is, it is impossible for them to revive the slave-trade on this part of the coast, without establishing slave-barracoons on shore; and as we now have the political jurisdiction of nearly the whole coast to the bar, this will not be allowed, though we have good reason to believe that attempts will be made on this part of the coast to supply the Cuban market.

College in Liberia.

THE August number of the *New Englander* contains a brief review of the First Annual Report of the Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia; which report was published in full in our June number.

After noticing various parts of the Report, the *New Englander* concludes its review in the following language:

"We think this last statement, which is founded on a careful induction of facts, will settle the question of the necessity of a College, in the mind of every intelligent man.

"Two questions remain. The first is, whether the establishment of the College should be undertaken by any one of the Missionary Societies, or by a body independent of

them all. We think, both on general principles, and for reasons peculiar to this case, it will be much better to have the College an independent institution. The second question is, whether Liberia is the best place for the College, and upon this, too, we think there can be no doubt. The fact that that is an independent Republic, that it is the most highly civilized and best educated part of the coast, that it is advancing also the most rapidly in numbers, wealth, and influence, and that it is the most central point for Western Africa—is sufficient to settle the question.

"We welcome this new enterprise, as one of the most important movements of the age, for the benefit of Africa."

Premium offered for the best Tract on Emigration to Liberia.

A colored man, who was for many years wrongfully held as a slave in Cuba, and afterwards liberated through the intervention of Mr. Buchanan, while Secretary of State, and Gen. Campbell, our consul at Havana, and paid the wages of his service during his captivity, has placed \$150 in the hands of a gentleman of New York, to be disposed of for the benefit of the colored people.

He proposes to apply one hundred dollars of the money as a prize for the best tract which shall be offered, composed with a view to counteract the prejudices entertained by the colored people against Liberia, and to persuade them to emigrate to that country.

At the request of the writer, the editors of the *New York Evening Post* have consented to receive any manuscripts which may be prepared with a design of obtaining the compensation in question, and to hand them over to him for his decision.

We trust that some of our friends will respond to the invitation contained in the foregoing notice—not simply in view of the premium offered, which, however, is not to be despised; but in view especially of the good that may result from the extensive circulation of such a tract.

[From the Baptist Home and Foreign Journal.]

Liberia Missions.

THESE missions are much needing reinforcement: But where are the men? Positions the most interesting, and giving promise of success, in the exercise of suitable instrumentality, are presented to the consideration of the Board, and yet they find not the proper persons to engage in this work. In regard to this subject, the Board, in their last annual report, say:

“At several points connected with our African missions, there is urgent necessity for more laborers. Besides, it would be wise to occupy two or three new stations contiguous to those we now have on the coast. With reference to this subject brother Bowen remarks: ‘During the dry season the Golah missionaries could preach far and wide, and during the rains they could teach school and conduct a farm to sustain the mission. Abundance of native laborers can be employed on very easy terms. Natives perform most of the labor on the farms of the American settlers.

“Another important station is Grand Cape Mount, as all agree. The natives here are Veyes, who have invented an imperfect mode of writing their own language. From this extraordinary circumstance, I think a good system of writing would meet great favor.

“Six days journey inland from Cape Mount, is Godery, a town composed chiefly of emigrant Mandingoes, who have married Vey women. The Vey language is spoken by almost all the inhabitants of the place. If the written Vey were introduced here, it might lead the Mandingoes to cultivate their own language, which is altogether the most important in Western Africa. They have many schools in which they teach Arabic, which it requires them about seven years to learn; whereas their young men could learn to read their own language in two or three.’”

This subject deserves the serious consideration of our brethren at the

South. The men qualified to preach the gospel to the African, in his own land, are doubtless among us. Should they not be sought out? Have we not the colored men who, if put under judicious training, would be eminently adapted to this field? Great care is, indeed, needed in selecting the proper instruments. None but intelligent, prudent, industrious, godly men, should be employed—are not such to be found in our churches?

This article is closed by calling the notice of our readers to the language of Dr. Fuller, chairman of the committee on African missions, at the recent meeting of the Convention.

“We cannot too strongly recommend a reinforcement of this arm of our operations. If Africa was better known, all Christians would feel that it is a most inviting field. In these Southern States, we have the African under our observation, and

we know the gladness with which he everywhere welcomes the gospel. The same spirit is manifested wherever the missionary approaches the negro on his native soil. The tribes are accessible to the truth, their minds are neither enslaved by priestcraft, nor entrenched behind any prejudices which repel the doctrines of salvation. In all the land large audiences gather to listen to the preaching of the word, and the children (among them those of chiefs) are sent readily to the schools.

“Add to all this the advantages we have to operate on this continent, and your committee regard this enterprise as peculiarly entitled to your attention. In the providence of God natives have been brought to our shores and prepared for the work, and already some of these have evinced peculiar qualifications of the highest order.”

[From the Mobile Daily Advertiser.]

The American Colonization Society—Its objects.

EVERY man should be able to give a reason for the hope that is in him. It is not without good reason that in early life we embraced this institution as one of the most glorious forms of philanthropy on earth. And as years have passed, the increasing force of that reason, from practical developments of its vast utility to the country, and the only hope of good to Africa, has commanded and inspired the influence and devotion of our life. Its object is:

1st. The removal of the free people of color from this country to the shores of their own fatherland, thereby relieving us from a class of population whose otherwise accumulating existence is just cause of anxiety and apprehension to every reflecting and judicious citizen; while, at the same time, it places them in a

social and civil condition of freedom, usefulness, and happiness, which, in the very philosophy of things, they can never enjoy in this country. Thus securing a great blessing to us, but a still greater blessing to them.

2d. Through them the introduction of civilization and Christianity to the long-degraded millions of Africa; thereby promoting the social, civil, religious, and commercial redemption of that most benighted and wretched continent.

3d. The gradual, peaceful, permanent extinction of the African slave trade, by planting and extending civil and Christian colonies on the entire coast of Africa; thereby destroying that terrible system of piracy and war, by which five hundred thousand Africans have annually

perished, to one hundred and forty thousand exported into the foreign slave mart.

4th. To open the medium whereby the great benevolent ends of an all-wise Providence may be legitimately accomplished, which first introduced the children of Africa into an ameliorated condition of legal service in this country; delivering them from altars of death, to which they were predoomed by most cruel superstition; placing them in the lap of American civilization and within the influence of our holy religion, where they have become civilized, Christianized, and their children born to them under redeeming auspices; and where, in the lapse of time, by the same benevolent Providence, numbers of this people having become free, from the constitution of society, in the nature of things, they being ineligible to social and civil freedom among us, the Providence of God, accomplished with their mission here, points them to the land of their fathers, where they may be useful and happy. And, as the wise and far reaching purposes of Providence can only be realized by their return and consequent reflex mission—and as all contravention of that Providence must be fraught with unhappiness to them and evils to the country, so emancipation generally should be connected most wisely with colonial emigration.

Remarks :—1st. In no sense whatever does the genius of this institution interfere with the legal relation of master and servant—it recognises the constitutionality of that relation, and the providential arrangement by which it subsists—but confines itself wholly to those whom Providence has made free, and thus rendered eligible to emigration. Such are among us, and who does not feel

the anomaly of their presence, and desire, for their sakes as well as ours, their removal? And this is the only medium by which their removal can be justly effected, in accordance with their well being, and the plain indications of Providence.

2d. And who does not see the hand of God and rejoice in the developments of good and promises of final redemption to Africa, through this instrumentality? Such monuments of social, civil, Christian grandeur, have not been built on any heathen shore in the last century, by all the united energies of Christian and civil philanthropy, as have risen upon the coast of Africa within the last thirty-one years, through the labors of this society. About eight hundred miles of coast, extending some fifty miles into the country, have been purchased; an independent Republican Government established; a treaty of amity formed with forty-five heathen nations; public schools provided; churches built; a well organized state of social society secured; agriculture introduced and prosecuted with industry and success; the resources of commerce being developed and rendered available, particularly to this country. Besides, the healthful influence of some sixty devoted clergymen, laboring in the schools and preaching the gospel both in their own country and far beyond, extending their efforts into the heart of heathen Africa—while on the territory of Liberia, and under the influence of her civil and religious institutions, are being educated and blessed, over *two hundred thousand native Africans*—and the most that is wanted among them to-day, is an increase of emigrant population of free colored persons from this country. Will we aid in sending them? And all this has been accomplished by

benevolence and the instrumentality of these colonial emigrants within the last thirty-one years.

3d. And what have the *three* most civilized nations on earth accomplished by their united naval powers for the last fifty years, in destroying the African slave trade?

England has expended in this work over two hundred millions of dollars, and from three to five millions a year for the last twenty years, besides the loss of some of the flower of her navy. France has expended her proportion of money and life, while the United States has expended over six hundred and thirteen thousand dollars a year to sustain her squadron on the African coast, and all comparatively to little advantage. Up to the last three years the slave trade had steadily increased from seventy-six thousand exported in a year, to over one hundred and forty-six thousand in 1848.

Within the last *two years*, the Republic of Liberia has done more to break up and forever extirpate this horrible traffic from the western coast of Africa, than all the united powers of England, France, and the United States, in the last half century! And that without the loss of life, specific expenditure of money, or shedding of blood, but by the only efficient means—the extension of her territory, the redeeming and protecting influence of her civil, social, and Christian institutions.

4th. And now surveying the whole subject—the primary introduction of legal African service among us—the comparative civil, social, and

Christian blessings derived to those who sustain it—the voluntary and benevolent considerations inducing the legal freedom of any—the force of circumstances rendering their condition unhappy to themselves and mischievous to others—the universal desire for their removal, together with the organization of this institution—the wide door opened on the coast of their own fatherland—the eligible relations and redeeming aspects inviting their return—the unexampled peace and prosperity attending their residence and labors in Liberia—and the sublime and commanding influence of their character and government on the native tribes, &c.; if we do not behold the hand of an all-wise Providence, mysteriously but mercifully overruling and co-operating with human agency in the fulfilment of ancient prophetic Scripture, by promoting the redemption of that mysterious land of silence, and crime, and wretchedness, long overshadowed with deepest gloom—then are we blind, indeed! And in our blindness, may interfere with the developments of Providence, to our own hurt and confusion. Rather, we will hope, that all the good people of this entire Union will look discriminately on this subject, and act in cheerful, grateful, benevolent subservience to the openings of Providence, thus promoting the peace, safety, and honor of this nation, and the salvation of Africa.

JOHN MORRIS PEASE.

MOBILE, 1851.

[From the Boston Traveler.]

Interior of Africa.

It is deeply interesting to see the steady movement of Christian missionary enterprise into the deep gloom that covers that great continent. From the Western Coast, a missionary, in making progress to—

ward the interior, having caught a glimpse of a beautiful range of distant mountains, says:—"I have a great desire to reach these high lands, still believing that a healthier climate will be found there. But from various causes our progress must necessarily be slow, as we advance toward those unexplored regions."

After farther progress, he thus writes: "I have preached in three of these towns, those lying along my path, to large and attentive audiences. In one of them, at the close of the services, the chief speaker came forward, and in an animated manner assented to what I had said. He said he had long had a name for God, but knew nothing about him. They desired to learn about him and his worship; for he it was who preserved them and kept them alive. He exhibited genuine native eloquence in his address, and I trust was sincere in what he said."

It is pleasant to reflect that Western Africa is beginning to be dotted with missionary stations, and every year witnesses an increase of those moral influences which tend to lift the people from their degradation. At the mouth of the Gambia, at Ma-

carthy's Island, at Sierra Leone, at the numerous points occupied by the Colony of Liberia, from that region for many hundred miles to the kingdom of Yowroba, Badagry, Accra, &c., there are numerous mission stations, sustained by English and American friends of the African. More than eighteen hundred miles of that coast is now under British or Liberian law. Churches have been gathered at the mission stations, portions of the Gospel translated into the native tongues, and flourishing schools are in active operation. Since 1840, more than 3,000 liberated Africans from Sierra Leone have found their way to Abbeokuta, a town referred to in a recent Traveller as the scene of a battle. "A great portion of that people are enlightened by the Gospel, and they carry with them the habits and acts of civilized life." From all these points excursions are made by missionary enterprise into the interior, and more and more information is gained of the vast regions of Central Africa. From these points rays of Gospel light are penetrating those realms of darkness, and bringing on the day when Ethiopia shall stretch out her hands unto God.

[From the New Bedford "Mercury" of July 28.]

Liberia.

It is now a well-authenticated fact that a flourishing Republic exists on the coast of Africa which will test the capacity of the black race for self-government. This Republic has been founded by American philanthropists, and its leading citizens are people of color who have emigrated from the United States. There, in the native home of the black race, will perhaps arise a powerful empire *which will give the law to all Africa,*

and ultimately christianize and civilize the whole of that benighted continent. It is a mighty and noble work which lies before Liberia, and a work in which every descendant of African ancestors should delight to take part in. If the Republic succeeds, it must be mainly through the influence of emigration—through a constant accession of civilized artisans from America. Without a large and constant emi-

gration the Republic will be likely to fail and relapse into barbarism. It cannot flourish unless it gets a fair start—it cannot get that start unless those of African blood who, enjoying the blessings of civilization and christianity, are willing to share the responsibility and the glory of forwarding the new Republic. Now we see no reason whatever why a large part of the free black and colored population of the United States should not emigrate to Liberia. Indeed we do not see why it is not the best thing for themselves and their children. They will leave a land in which they are looked upon as an inferior race, and will go to a country where they will be regarded as free and independent citizens, equal in all respects with the best of their fellow-citizens. They will take part in the formation of laws, in the institution of religion, in the dissemination of learning and enlightenment. They will be the pioneers in

the grandest vocation upon which a man can enter—namely, the subjugation of barbarism and the installation of civilization. The whole continent will be before them, and their whole career will be one grand march towards the regeneration of a large and important part of God's earth.

To them will be due the immortal honor of extinguishing savage warfare, of destroying the horrible slave-trade, of uprooting the horrors of domestic slavery in Africa itself. In going thither they will leave behind menial employments and doubtful means of living, and will find a land flowing with milk and honey—a goodly land, rich in the fruits of the field, and easily subdued by the art of agriculture. They will find food in abundance, and will gradually build up a mighty commerce, and take rank among the merchant princes of the earth.

[From the New York Spectator.

The Colored Races.

NUMEROUS treaties have recently been concluded with the Indian tribes, and this feature in the Indian character seems to be observed by all the commissioners—undying attachment to the homes and haunts of their progenitors. We confess to some feeling of melancholy in reflecting upon this feature of the red man's character, in itself noble and elevating, but combined with the actual condition and almost certain doom of the race on this continent, painful and saddening. The red man loves the haunts of his sires and of his own youthful days; but with that love is mingled the consciousness that the days of his people are numbered, and that the In-

dians now occupy their limited territories by the sufferance of a superior race. The humbling spectacle is ever before them of their own inferiority to the "pale faces" whom they once despised. They cannot compete with the Anglo-Saxon; they see decay and death awaiting themselves; but nothing seems to afflict them so severely as any attempt to remove them from the lands over which their progenitors have hunted, or from the haunts they have frequented.

We are not sure that this feeling on the part of the Indian rises to the elevation of pure patriotism, but in any view it is laudable and interesting, and in all treaties hereafter

made will, we trust, be duly regarded and honored by our Government. It is one of many good though not unmixed elements in the character of the "poor Indian," and is no doubt a very intense feeling on his part. He would rather lie down and die where his fathers died, than be removed even to better hunting grounds or more productive territory, and put in possession of opportunities for cultivating those very arts by which, partly, his Anglo-Saxon neighbors have acquired their superiority. To such change in his pursuits and habits he seems with rare exceptions to have an insuperable dislike. It is true that some of them—those on the reservation in this state for instance—have become practical farmers, and have adopted European costumes. But intermarriage with white blood has followed, and that alone will in time annihilate the Indian; and by the way, it is worthy of remark that even the Indians of this state, more civilized perhaps than almost any other, on gala days, don their characteristic costume and "paint," to perfection.

The black race among us have also a characteristic feature—a preference of poverty, degradation and most marked contempt over freedom and independence and admitted nationality on their own continent. This is scarcely to be attributed to a lack of constitutional energy, though many suppose the secret lies there. Many of the African race in our midst have risen to competence by their own efforts, and even among those who remain poor and wretched and degraded, there is no lack of energy and nerve. They can perform almost any amount of labor if driven to it by necessity, and in crime they can evince nerve enough. But servitude extending through generations naturally destroys na-

tionality and patriotism, and we cannot expect that the present generation of Africans can feel or evince any strong attachment to the "homes and haunts of *their* progenitors." But it is remarkable that when facilities are afforded them to emigrate to Africa, their true *home*, where they can be not nominally "free" but substantially so, and each the equal of his fellow, they manifest indifference to the subject.

Now there are in this city nearly 14,000 free negroes, according to the last census, and in the state, including these, nearly 48,000. Take those of the city. Out of the fourteen thousand are there four thousand whose temporal condition approaches comfort? Or one thousand having substantial wealth? Or a hundred, or ten, or one, whose social condition is pleasant and enviable? Everywhere the negro, whatever his wealth, or education, or talents, is excluded from social equality and social freedom. In some parts of the state perhaps this is less felt than in the city, but everywhere *it is felt*. And the same may be said of every state in the Union. The African may be free, in the restricted or technical sense of the word, but his freedom is simply a physical fact, bringing with it no social comfort or elevation. With them life is physical existence, not intellectual and social enjoyment. They live among us unmolested, but they are not of us, and never can be. Equality is out of the question, in practice, whatever theorists may contend for, and however just and conclusive they may deem their arguments.

Over the interests and welfare of the Indian the Government deems itself bound to watch. To the negro race no such protection is afforded. Without the practical advantages of citizenship, they are left to grapple

unaided with grave disadvantages. What the Government has done for the red man, private and associated benevolence has done and is still doing for the black. The colonization movement offers to a liberal extent to place the negro upon the same vantage ground with the Indian. It proffers to remove him from associations which necessarily humble and degrade, and put him upon "reserved lands" in his own country. This is the object of the colonization movement. Great indeed have been the achievements of the Society since it was originally formed, and perhaps never more than at this day, was there a general inclination to supply it with funds,

equal to almost any demands legitimately resulting from enlarged operations. The real difficulty lies with the African people themselves. They seem to prefer the ills they suffer to the labor of a retreat from them. Yet we by no means despair. As the character of the Republic of Liberia becomes better known, and as its prosperity advances, a desire will be awakened like that which, under a different phase, prompts the Indian to cling to the "homes and haunts of his progenitors," and the poor tattooed African will be eager to reach his own shore, and participate in the independence of his race.

Exploration of the African Rivers.

OUR readers will doubtless be pleased to know, that, in addition to the project for the establishment of a line of steamers between this country and the Western Coast of Africa, another highly important enterprise has been projected, having reference to the ultimate development of the vast resources of that country,—a plan for the exploration of the rivers of Western Africa, which has been laid before the Secretary of the Navy, and to which special reference is made in the two following articles. Such a proposition cannot, we think, fail to meet with a favorable response from every citizen of the United States who is not obstinately opposed to every scheme that can be devised for the melioration of the condition of the ignorant and de-

graded aborigines of Africa. And we are glad to perceive that such a man as Lieutenant Watkins has volunteered his services to carry into operation such a scheme,—a man as well qualified, we believe, to have the management of such an expedition as any other officer in our Navy. We have known him for several years. We have seen him in the performance of his toilsome duties as an active and efficient officer, under a variety of circumstances, while on the coast of Africa; and even when prostrated by fever on that coast, we still found him bold, cheerful, and undaunted—ready to labor and willing to suffer for the glory of his country. We heartily wish him abundant success in this praise-worthy and important enterprise.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, 1851.

The subject of the establishment of a line of steamers to Africa now engages public attention to a greater extent than ever. The friends of southern commerce, as well as of African colonization, are called upon by the *Richmond Republican*, and many other papers, to "keep their eyes steadily fixed upon the plan of establishing steam communication with Africa." These steamers shall sail from southern ports, to which the African line will open rich commercial relations, while it will afford means for the removal of the free people of color from southern cities and States. The provisions in respect to the emancipation of slaves which are embraced in the plan of a constitution just proposed in Virginia, settle one point—to wit, that colonization must hereafter keep pace with emancipation. The slaves hereafter emancipated cannot remain within the State, and they have no inducement to emigrate to any of the free States.

The repugnance of the free people of color to colonization in Africa arises from the dread of a long, tedious, and dangerous passage. When they shall have means for making a passage in twenty days, by steam, vast numbers will be eager to go.

There is little doubt, as is now believed, that Congress will, at the next session, pass the bill for the encouragement of the Ebony line of steamers. It is known that many members, of different parties and sections, are now strongly in favor of it. This line would, at first, need the same aid from the Government which has been given to other *steam lines*; put, ultimately, by

opening new and rich channels of commerce, it will afford inducements for private enterprise. The Government will receive ample return for the original expenditure in increased revenue, consequent upon the increase of commerce, and, besides, it will thereby have at its command, in time of war, three or four of the most powerful ships of war that ever floated.

Africa is still almost a *terra incognita* to the world, though we have no reason to believe that it is destitute of resources, and of vast capacities for civilization and commerce. Beyond the coast the country is believed to be salubrious and beautiful, as well as rich in products that must ultimately invite the commerce of the world.

With great satisfaction, therefore, it will be noticed that an intelligent and enterprising officer of our navy, who has had an experience of six years service on the coast of Africa, has projected a plan for the exploration of the interior of Africa. I refer to the proposition recently made to the Government by Lieut. M. C. Watkins. I learn that Lieut. Watkins has asked leave of absence, on present pay, for himself and one officer and five or six men from the naval service, and for an outfit consisting of a small iron steamboat, &c., not costing in the whole more than ten thousand dollars, for the purpose of exploring the most important rivers in Africa. He proposes to begin with the river St. Pauls, which, as there is reason to believe, has a course of several hundred miles through a rich, beautiful and healthful country, teeming with commercial products. This river is destined to afford facilities to Liberia for a vast commerce, and therefore it is of great importance to the success of colonization, and

of the contemplated line of steamers to Africa, and it should be explored. The establishment of interior colonies, and the opening of an inland trade, would be the result.

Lieutenant Watkins intends next to follow in the career of discovery and exploration that was commenced by Park, Clapperton, Landers, Trotter, and many others, who, though they perished in their attempts, still effected something for the object in view. The Americans, with improved facilities and better adaptation of means, will, I have no doubt, meet with some success. If officers of our navy once take up this subject, I will undertake to say that they will not abandon it till they can show the world a *map of Africa* which is not three-fourths a blank, and a part of the remainder mere guess work. Lieutenant Watkins is confident in his belief that he will find ample coal-fields on the St. Pauls, and this alone would be a discovery of vast importance to the future commerce and civilization of Africa. ION.

EXPLORATION OF THE INTERIOR OF AFRICA.—The Washington correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* states that Lieut. M. C. Watkins, of the navy, has laid a plan for the exploration of Africa before the Secretary of the Navy. He simply asks leave of absence, on present pay for himself, one midshipman, one engineer, and six mechanics

now belonging to the naval service. He asks also for the use of a small iron steamer, which he will take out to Africa in one of the Government store-ships. He does not even ask for rations for his party, as he expects to procure supplies very cheaply by traffic with the natives. Ten thousand dollars will cover all the expenses of the expedition, which the Government is called upon to pay. Mr. Watkins will take with him a draughtsman, a naturalist, and a physician. Suitable men, who are already acclimated, will volunteer for the enterprise. Six or eight colored men from Liberia, who are accustomed to the natives, and have been engaged in former explorations, will complete the party. They will first explore the St. Paul's river, and trace it to its source, and afterwards the Niger and Congo rivers. Mr. Watkins is confident, from information received when in Africa, that he can find coal fields on the St. Paul's, and if so, one of the chief obstacles to the establishment of a line of steamers between this country and Africa, will be removed. The expedition will also promote the colonization and civilization of Africa, by ascertaining and making known its resources and geography. It will open to the native tribes of Africa new subjects for commerce, and widen the boundaries of modern science and knowledge.

Christian Statesman.

THIS is the title of a new paper, to be issued weekly in this city, under the editorial management of *Rev. R. R. Gurley* and *Daniel R. Goodloe*, dedicated to African Colonization and Civilization, to Literature and

General Intelligence. The first or specimen number presents a very handsome appearance—not surpassed in typographical neatness by any other paper in the country. We trust that this new advocate of colo-

nization may meet with encouraging success—sufficient at least to enable the enterprising Editors and Proprietors to continue its publication. Though the publication of the *Christian Statesman* is a private enterprise—not under the auspices of the American Colonization Society, which Society, consequently, is not responsible for any article that may

appear in its columns,—yet, in view of the ability of the Editors, and of their devotion to the cause of African Colonization, the Executive Committee of our Society do not hesitate cordially and earnestly to recommend the *Christian Statesman* to the patronage of the friends of colonization.

[From the *National Intelligencer*.]

Emancipation.

STEPHEN, a negro slave of considerable intelligence, who, according to the will of his late master, Dr. Croghan, is shortly to be emancipated and sent to Liberia, is one of the guides at the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky; and had formed a portion of the exploring expedition which discovered the echo river there. He has a good voice, and, as we crossed the echo river, he sang a song which was exquisitely reverberated, and which gradually faded away like some of the notes of Jenny Lind. I asked him if he should, when in Africa, often think of the Mammoth Cave. He answered, in a voice of much feeling, “often.”

Suggested by these incidents, the following lines are written as “Stephen’s adieu to the echo of the Mammoth Cave.”

The silent darkness of the grave
Had held thee, Echo, ages bound,
When first I waked thee in thy cave
And taught thee love-notes, sound for sound.

Now I must seek far Afric’s land,
Across the broad Atlantic sea;
Yet ’neath her palm, or on her sand,
Sweet songstress! I will think of thee.

But thou, thou sportive light coquette,
Wilt answer each gay passing rover,
With voice as sweet as ever yet
Thou breathedst on thy first fond love.

W. E. SURTEES.

Western Africa.

THERE are a few philanthropic Americans on that coast earnestly endeavoring to change its moral gloom into the blessed light of Christianity. Their communications to their friends in this country contain, from time to time, interesting facts, giving us light on various points which we could get nowhere else. One of these writers, says: “I suppose this island, Koning, twenty miles up the Gaboon river, was once the centre of the slave-trade for all this region, as there are some relics left. Upon

the summit of this island, about two hundred feet above the river, are still remaining four old cannon, that were probably placed here two hundred years ago to defend the slave factory against the natives. Standing upon this commanding eminence I could not but reflect with sadness upon the cruelty and bloodshed that had probably been perpetrated here. No wonder that the population is now sparse, since this trade has been exhausting, for two centuries or more, tribe after tribe, as they have

migrated from the interior to the coast."

The same writer remarks: "On leaving a town, 'in the bush,' which I had never visited before, at the close of a preaching service, one of the natives picked my pocket with as much skill as a more civilized thief could have done. I detected him however, and recovered my property."

On the subject of African women, another intelligent writer in a late letter says: "Their condition is beyond description deplorable. No one can appreciate it without seeing it. The women are bought and sold, whipped, worked and de-

spised. Unquestionably they become surly, malicious and perverse; and under the detestable system of polygamy that prevails every where, they are faithless to their husbands; whom they torment with their perversity, while they stay with them, and often desert without very good cause. They are our most bitter enemies, bearing a great dislike to religion; and this they communicate to their children. Early in life they fill the young mind with the most foolish debasing superstitions, and foster, by daily example, the worst passions." What worthy objects of pity to the highly favored daughters of America.—*Boston Traveller.*

List of Emigrants

By the Liberia Packet, from Baltimore July 20, 1851, for Monrovia.

No.	Names.	Ages.	Occupation	Education.	Religion.	Born Free or Slave.	Remarks.
<i>Baltimore, Md.</i>							
1	Jacob M. Moore	39	Preacher	liberal	Meth.	Free	
2	Comfort " wife,	35		read	do.	Slave	Em. by T. M.
3	Mathias G. " son,	18	Brick-maker	liberal		do.	Moore.
4	Jacob M. " "	16		do.		do.	do.
5	James H. " "	11		do.		do.	do.
6	Daniel W. " "	9		read		Free	
7	Maj. T. Decousey,	32	Laborer	liberal	Meth.	Slave	Em. by Col. J. G. Harrison.
8	Caroline " wife	24	Seamstress	do.	do.	Free	
9	John H. Fisher,	37	Ship Carp'r.	read		do.	
10	Margaret " wife	32			Meth.	do.	
11	Nicholas Nugent,	49	Huckster			Slave	Pur. himself.
12	Eliza " wife	28			Meth.	do.	Pur. herself.
13	Rachel " dtr.	14				Free	
14	Arabella " "	12				do.	
15	Frances " "	10				do.	
16	Jacob " son	6				do.	
17	Basil " "	4				do.	
18	Eleanor Fields,	52			Meth.	Slave	Pur. herself.
19	Charity Miles,	36			do.	Free	
20	Frances A. " dtr.	15				do.	
21	Malachi " son	14				do.	
22	Martha " dtr.	2				do.	
23	Geo. H. Harrison	11				do.	
24	Thos. Lockman,	46				do.	
25	Jane " wife	40				do.	
26	Mary " dtr.	11				do.	
27	Susan " "	6				do.	
28	Robert " son	3				do.	
29	John M. Bowie,	45	Laborer	read	Meth.	do.	

No.	Names.	Ages.	Occupation.	Education.	Religion.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
30	Eliza Bowie wife	32		read	Meth.	Free	
31	Charles " son	11				do.	
32	John " "	6				do.	
33	David Beems, ---	32	Shoemaker	liberal		do.	
34	Ann " wife	30				do.	
35	W. F. " son	13				do.	
36	Ann E. " dtr.	9				do.	
37	Susannah " "	3				do.	
	<i>Snow Hill, Md.</i>						
38	Henry Dennis, ---	34				Free	
39	Caroline P. " wife	40				do.	
40	James W. " son	6				do.	
	<i>Murfreesboro, N. C.</i>						
41	Jacob Capehart, ---	55				Slave	Em. by T. Capehart.
42	Rosa Capehart, ---	56				do.	do.
43	Nelson Capehart,	18				do.	do.
	<i>Columbia, Pa.</i>						
44	— Williams, ---	41				Free	
45	" wife	30				do.	
	<i>Lynchburg, Va.</i>						
46	Anaca Miller, ---	24		read		Slave	Em. by Samuel Miller.
47	Betsy Miller, ---	17				do.	
	<i>Portsmouth, Va.</i>						
48	Thomas Amboy, ---	55	Seaman			Free	
49	Lydia " wife	25		read	Meth.	Slave	Em. by Mrs. Hunter.
50	Alexander " son	6				Free	
51	Moses " "	3 wks.				do.	
	<i>Antigua, W. I.</i>						
52	Andrew Brown, ---	26				Free	

Note—These 52 added to the number previously sent, (6,396,) make 6,448 emigrants sent to Liberia by the Am. Col. Society and its auxiliaries.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of July to the 20th of August, 1851.

MAINE.

By Rev. C. Soule :—
Portland—Hon. J. B. Cahoon, \$2; J. B. Brown, Esq., \$5; Hon. Nathan Clifford, \$5; From Ladies of Free street Baptist Society, to constitute their Pastor, the Rev. J. S. Eaton, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., \$30; From Ladies of the Universalist Society, to constitute their Pastor, the Rev. Russell Streeter, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., \$32.25; From Ladies of the First Parish, to constitute the Rev. Ichabod Nichols, D. D., a life member of the Am. Col. Soc. \$41; *Nathan Blanchard*, \$5..... 120 25

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

By E. B. Cleghorn :—
Bath—A Friend, \$1; J. S. Ross, 25 cents..... 1 25
Claremont—Col. in Rev. Mr. Lawrence's church..... 4 37
 By Rev. J. Orcutt :—
Keene—Timothy Twitchell, \$5; Mrs. A. Kingman, A. Kingsbury, William Torrence, each \$1; Mrs. M. W. Towns, 50cts. 8 50
 14 12

VERMONT.

By Capt. George Barker :—
Putney—Mrs. Judge White..... 1 00
Castleton—Cash, Cash, Cash, each 25 cents, Cash, \$1; Rev. J. Steele, \$1; C. Griswold, \$1;

Dr. Joseph Perkins, \$2; Hon. Zimri Howe, \$2..... 7 75
 Pittsford—Andrew Leach, \$5; Mrs. Hammond, \$1; Rev. C. Walker, \$1; Mrs. H. and little children, 29 cts..... 7 29
 Brattleborough—From Vermont Col. Soc., by Daniel Baldwin, Esq., Treas., Hon. Samuel Clark, to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.. 30 00
 West Brattleborough—Congregational Church and Society.... 12 75
 Montpelier—Charles Dewey.... 2 00

60 79

MASSACHUSETTS.

North Chester—John P. Cook, to constitute the Rev. Hiram Bingham, of Chester, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.. 30 00
 Worcester—Charles G. Prentiss, Esq., to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.. 30 00
 Pittsfield—Rev. H. Humphrey, D.D. By Rev. J. M. Pease. 5 00
 Boston—Albert Fearing, Moses Grant, each \$100; A. L. Frothingham, Mrs. A. Abbe, each \$30; C. H. Cartwright, \$20; James Read, A Lady, A Friend to Liberia, Dodge, Tucker & Co., each \$10; Blodget, E. H. Pierce & Co., each \$5; Blanchard, Converse & Co., Nathan Jones, Seth Bryant, each \$10; Edward Locke, E. Cochran, B. F. May, Whitney & Fenno, M. H. Simpson, W. M. Nassaw, Mansfield & Kemp, each \$5; A Lady, \$3; T. Bacheller, A Friend, — Townsend, each \$2; Collection by the Hanover St. Meth. E. Church, to make their Pastor, Rev. Joseph Cummings, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc. \$50; Donations from friends in the Church St. Meth. Epis. Church, to make their Pastor, Rev. L. Crowell, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., to wit: W. B. Morrill, Elijah Brigham, Joseph E. Brown, James S. Marble, each \$5; W. Campbell, \$2; Dea. Willett, Isaiah Stoddard, W. Jenness, each \$1; Nathan Brown, \$5; A Lady, \$1; John Barrowscale, \$30..... 515 00
 Roxbury—Samuel Edgerly..... 5 00

Charlestown—Charles Stowell... 5 00
 590 00

CONNECTICUT.

Fairfield—Legacy left to the Am. Col. Society by the late Mrs. Elizabeth Sherman of Fairfield, by Charles Bennett, Esq., one of the Exrs..... 4,000 00
 By Rev. J. Orcutt:
 Bridgeport—R. Tomlinson, S. Tomlinson, F. Wood, each \$5; Mrs. Peet, S. B. Ferguson, each \$2; C. M. Booth, R. Ives, Mrs. Henry Hubbell, L. P. Bradley, Cash, R. W. Rogers, C. M. Hatch, L. C. Shepherd, J. Wakelle, each \$1; J. S. Smith, \$1.50; Miss Sarah De Forrest, 50 cents—\$30 to constitute the Rev. J. Howard Smith, Rector of Christ's Church, a life member of the American Col. Society; Mrs. Roswell B. Mason, Mrs. Sylvanus Sterling, H. Lyon, W. P. Burrall, each \$5; Dea. George Sterling \$4; H. R. Harrall, E. J. Staples, H. W. Chatfield, T. C. Wordin, Rev. H. Jones, each \$3; Dr. F. J. Judson, Mrs. Daniel Day, each \$2; E. Thompson, A. Burroughs, Cash, J. C. Peck, Cash, Capt. Hand, Mrs. Ferris Bishop, N. Beardsley, Miss F. Julia Jones, each \$1; Mrs. Chas. Hawley, 50 cts; Col. in Rev. Dr. Hewet's church, \$44.25. 127 75
 Fairfield—Collection in Rev. Dr. Atwater's church..... 37 60
 Southport—Frederick Marquand, \$30, to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Society; "Four other Friends" \$16.50; Mrs. M. D. Steenberger, \$5; M. Buckley, \$4.83; Mrs. Charles Buckley, A. Buckley, Mrs. Lot Buckley, Mrs. James B. Thompson, each \$2; T. A. Buckley, A. Jennings, Dr. Ten Broeck, each \$1; Mrs. Susan Sturgis, 50 cents..... 67 83
 West Killingly—O. M. Capron, \$4; Mrs. Sarah Danielson, F. M. Peck, each \$3; H. L. Danielson, George Danielson, T. Buckus, each \$2; W. James, J. D. Bates, W. C. Bacon, Dea. A. B. Danielson, J. W. Dan-

ielson, Capt. Reynolds, each \$1; E. S. Young, D. E. Day, J. Danielson, Dea. W. Stearns, each 50 cents.....	24 00
Wallingford—Dea. Joshua Atwater.....	3 00
Stratford—Mrs. Sophia B. Linsley.....	1 00
Greenwich—Collection in M. E. Church.....	2 00
Lebanon—Mrs. Mary Huntington, to constitute Miss Mary M. Peabody, of Buffalo, N. Y. a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., through Rev. John B. Pinney.....	30 00
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	4,293 18

NEW YORK.

Cazenovia—Donation from the First Presbyterian Church and Society of Cazenovia, by S. C. Hitchcock.....	61 00
Waterliet—Church collection, by Rev. William Pitcher.....	4 00
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	65 00

NEW JERSEY.

Trenton—Miss Mary Hunt, \$2; Mrs. C. B. Cooley, \$1; Rev. E. F. Cooley, \$1; "A few individuals," \$2; by Rev. E. F. Cooley.....	6 00
Woodbridge—Collection in First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Wm. B. Barton.....	10 00
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	16 00

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia—William Goodhart, Hollidaysburg—Collection in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday, July 13, by Rev. D. McKinney.....	14 00
Danville—Donation from the Presbyterian Con. in Danville, by Rev. J. W. Yeomans, D. D....	50 00
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	68 00

MARYLAND.

By Rev. James Williamson : Taneytown—From the Pres. Congregation of Taneytown.....	17 88
New Windsor—From the Pres. Congregation of New Windsor,	2 12
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	20 00

VIRGINIA.

Millwood—Collection in Christ Church, Millwood, by R. C. Randolph, M. D.....	43 00
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Pine View—Miss Mary J. Skinner, by Rev. J. J. Royal.....	7 00
Clarksburg—Collection in Pres. Church, by Rev. E. Quillin..	5 00
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	55 00

NORTH CAROLINA.

By Rev. Jesse Rankin : Jamestown—J. C. Lamb.....	1 00
Warrenton—Rev. N. Z. Graves, L. C. Graves, each \$4; Rev. William Hooper, \$2.....	10 00
Yanceyville—Owen C. Fowler, \$5; N. M. Roane, \$3; Rev. S. W. Watkins, B. F. Gould, each \$1,	10 00
Red House—Richard S. Smith...	10 00
Milton—S. Watkins, John Wilson, each \$5; N. M. Lewis, \$3; Mrs. L. M. Walker, Thos. Stumps, each \$2; B. Hines, W. A. Hill, J. R. Callum, Cash, Cash, each \$1; George Thomson, 50 cents.....	22 50
Harmony—William Baird, \$10; John Bailey, \$3; John Baird, \$2; B. Bailey, A. Walker, Hugh Wood, each \$1.....	18 00
Roxborough—N. H. Baird, E. G. Reade, each \$2; George D. Laterfield, S. M. Dickens, C. S. Winston, William R. Reade, each \$1.....	8 00
Goshen—Dr. J. L. Wortham, \$5; S. W. Smith, \$2.50; George Wortham, \$1; H. A. Taylor, 50 cents.....	9 00
Oxford—John C. Taylor.....	2 00
Nutbush Congregation—John Bullock, \$10; Richard Bullock, \$5; John D. Fain, \$3; C. R. Eaton, \$2.60; Mrs. Mary Lewis, \$2.50; R. V. Eaton, \$2; Cash, \$1.50; W. A. Burwell, J. M. Williams, J. Hargrove, W. W. White, J. W. Hargrove, Miss S. C. Hargrove, Cash, each, \$1.....	33 60
Grassy Creek—W. O. Gregory, \$5; James D. Daniel, Dr. W. Lewis, each \$2.50; J. Downey, \$2; Jas. S. Amis, \$1; Mrs. Jane R. Hicks, \$1.85.....	14 85
Shiloh Congregation—J. J. Speed, \$3; James Young, M. D., M. D. Royster, each \$1.....	5 00
Spring Grove—Mrs. A. W. Smith and sons, \$6; R. Thorp, \$4; Miss S. Webb, \$2; B. Thorp, Mrs. A. B. Webb, Cash, each \$1; Miss M. Webb, Cash, each 50 cents.....	16 00
Greensborough—Jesse H. Lindsay	

Esq., to complete life membership Am. Col. Soc., \$20; Rev. John A. Gretter, \$10,..... 30 00

189 95

GEORGIA.

Savannah—Part of a legacy of \$500 left to the Am. Col. Soc., by the late Rev. William McWhir, D. D., of Savannah, by Thomas H. Harden, Esq., Executor..... 437 50

TENNESSEE.

Knoxville—Part of the residuary bequest of the Rev. John Bowman of the Holston Conference of the M. E. Church, South, to the Am. Col. Society, by Rev. S. Patton..... 400 00

OHIO.

Newark—From First Presbyterian Church of Newark, by Rev. Dr. Wylie..... 16 00

"*Aberdeen Circuit*"—Collections in several churches, by Rev. E. H. Field..... 6 00

New Concord—Collections at Norwich and Pleasant Hill, by Rev. S. Willson..... 10 00

32 00

INDIANA.

Princeton—Mrs. Jane Kell..... 5 00

LOUISIANA.

Louisiana—William Austin, by Rev. J. M. Pease..... 10 00

MISSISSIPPI.

Woodville—Dr. James Angel, by Rev. J. M. Pease, balance of donation reported incorrectly in the April Repository..... 2 50

Natchez—Annual collection in the Pine Ridge Pres. Church, by Rev. B. H. Williams..... 100 00

102 50

ARKANSAS.

Doakesville, Choctaw Nation—From Capt. Robert Jones, by Rev. C. Kingsbury..... 25 00

Total Contributions..... 6,504 29

FOR REPOSITORY.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—By E. B. Cleghorn: *Claremont*—Simeon Ide, Dr. Luther Browne, Nathaniel Cole, Rev. R. F. Lawrence, each \$1, to Aug., '52;

E. L. Goddard, \$2, to Aug., '53, *West Lebanon*—Rev. Rufus Case, to Aug., '52, \$1.—*Charlestown*—Brooks Kimball, S. J. Blake, Henry Hubbard, Jr., each \$1, to Aug., '52; Geo. Orcutt, \$2, to Nov. '57, Mrs. J. J. Gilchrist, 50 cents, to June, '53, *Lyme*—D. C. Churchill, Jr., \$1, to August, '52, B. Latham, \$2, to August, '53, *Haverhill*—J. V. Bean, \$2, to Jan., '52, N. B. Felton, \$1.50, to Jan., '52, C. R. Morrison, Samuel Swasey, Rev. E. H. Greeley, Phineas Spalding, each \$1, to Aug., '52; Hon. John Page, \$4, to January, '52. *Bath*—Dr. John French, \$1, to January, '51, Ira Goodall, \$5, to Jan., '51, Judge A. S. Woods, \$2, to July, '51, C. C. Hutchins, \$9, to Jan., '56, John M. Pratt, John H. French, Alonzo Andrews, Hon. H. Hibbard, each \$1, to Aug. '52..... 48 00

VERMONT.—By Capt. George

Barker: *Putney*—Dea. David Crawford, to July, '52, \$1, Isaac Grout, to July '56, \$5, James Keys, Morgan Hutchins, each 50 cents; to Jan. '52, \$7. *Westminster*—Dr. P. Safford, to July, '52, \$1. *Windsor*—Ambrose Arnold, to July, '52, \$1. *Grafton*—John Barrett, Dea. J. S. Pettegill, John Devinell, each \$1, to Aug., '52; Rev. Moses Bradford, \$2, to Aug., '53, J. Sherwick, 50 cents, to Feb., '52, \$5.50. *Townsend*—John Blandin, to Aug., '52, \$1. *West Townsend*—Hon. James H. Phelps, Thomas Cook, each \$1, to Aug., '52; Nathan Pierce, 50 cents, to Feb., '52, \$2 50. *Rutland*—Mrs. Cynthia Page and daughter, to Aug., '56, \$5, O. Z. Robbins, Alvan Tenney, J. Barrett, Dr. James Porter, each \$1 to Aug., '52; Luther Daniels, to Nov., '54, \$3, Hon. R. Pierpont, to Nov., '55, \$3, Mr. Dorrance to Feb., '52, 50 cents, Hon. George T. Hodges, Dea. S. H. Hodges, each \$2, to Aug., '53; \$19 50. *Rutland Centre*—Wait Chatterton, to July, '53, \$1, James M. Chatterton, to Nov., '52, \$1.

Clarendon Springs—Postmaster, to Aug., '52, \$1. *West Rutland*—Abner Mead, to Jan., '65, \$5, Mrs. E. J. Pratt, to April, '54, \$1, Benjamin Blanchard, to Nov., '52, \$1, Mrs. Gilmore, to May, '52, 50 cents, M. P. Humphrey, Dea. Zind Johnson, Nahum Johnson, each \$1, to Aug., '52; Wm. Humphrey, to Aug., '53, \$2, Mrs. Betsy and Horatio Mead, \$4 50, to Feb., '56, Hon. Erastus Ward, 50 cents, to Feb., '52, David Morgan, to Aug. '53, \$2, Joel M. Mead, to Aug., '52, \$1. *Castleton*—Smith Sherman, Dr. J. W. Northorp, Dea. William Ward, each \$1, to Aug., '52, James Adams, Dea. E. Merrill & Son, each \$1, to Nov., '52, Dea. E. & H. Higby, to Sept., '53, \$1.50, B. F. Adams, to Aug., '56, \$5, Hiram Ainsworth, to Nov., '54, \$2, William Moulton, Root & Tomlinson, each \$2, to Aug., '53, Silas Hawkins, A. Loveland, each \$1, to Aug., '52; H. & M. Ware, \$1, to Aug., '52, Babbett & Gage, Woodman & Spaulding, James Gaines, Amos Spring, each \$1, to Aug., '52; Harry Armstrong, to Feb., '52, 50 cents, T. W. Rice, to Feb., '52, 50 cents, Chester Spencer, \$1.50, to April, '54. *Orwell*—Dea. Nathaniel Bacon, \$2, and J. W. Bacon, \$1, to August, 1854, Rev. Job Hall, to Aug., '53, \$2. *Benson*—Dea. Simeon Goodrich, to Aug., '56, \$5, Timothy Watson, to Feb., '52, 50 cents. *Pittsford*—B. F. Winslow, for '51 and '52, \$2, J. & J. B. Tottingham, to Sept., '53, \$1.50, Thomas F. Bogue, to July, '51, \$1.50 Hon. S. H. Kellogg, for '50 and '51, \$2, Chapman Hitchcock, to Aug., '53, \$2, Mrs. Lucy Manly, 50 cents, to Feb., '52, Isaac Leonard, Thomas H. Palmer, Captain Amos Crepper, Warren Barnard, Gen. A. C. Kellogg, Robert Loveland, Damond Gorham, Ashur Burdett, Esq., Asa Nourse, K. Winstow, M. D., each \$1, to August, '52. *Brandon*—Dea.

D. Davenport, for '50 and '51, \$2, Hon. E. June, to Feb., '52, 50 cents, A. G. Dana, M. D., S. B. Spaulding, each \$1, to Aug., '52. *Springfield*—Daniel Davis, \$1, to Aug., '52, by E. B. Cleghorn..... 123 50

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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. XXVII.]

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER, 1851.

[No. 10.

The Prospect.

In our last number, we gave our views relative to the condition of the free people of color in the United States, as a class of people living among us, but not recognised as a part and parcel of this great Republic, socially and politically considered—not permitted by the established conventional rules of society to occupy positions of equality with the whites; a fact which is clearly exhibited in every State and in almost every county throughout these United States. A few isolated cases may be observed, (and we rejoice that such cases are presented among the free colored people in this country,) in which educated mind, towering above the untutored mass, commands, as it always will command, admiration and respect; but the man of color who possesses such a mind, and who may conduct himself with becoming propriety, still presents the acknowledged mark of his race, (though that mark, in some cases, may be so faint as scarcely to

be recognised,) which will forever exclude him from an equal participation with the white in the socialities of life, in a country in which his ancestors, if not himself, were held in bondage. And all the elevating and leveling influences that have yet been brought to bear upon the question of the political and social equality of the colored and the white inhabitants of this land, cannot destroy the palpable verity of the clearly-recognised inequality of the former with the latter.

This state of things may be the effect of prejudice; but be it what it may, it cannot be subdued by the reiterated declamations of those persons who theoretically discard all distinction on account of color: nor will it yield to the deductions of reason, however plausible those deductions may appear when based upon the acknowledged fact of a common origin and a common destiny. It may be wrong; but right or wrong, it exists; and judging

from the signs of the times, we think there is no prospect of any change favorable to the generally recognised equality of the colored race. On the contrary, we think the events of the past and the present clearly show that there is less probability of the present generation of free colored people, or of their children, being permitted to occupy the platform of social and political equality with the whites, than there was of their fathers occupying such a platform half a century ago. The recent decision of the voters of the free State of Indiana with reference to the prevention of further immigration into that State of free persons of color, and the recent action of the constitutional conventions and Legislatures of other free States, show that the condition of the free colored people is becoming more humiliating, and less encouraging to them, in view of their continual sojourn in this country. How far these proceedings may be consistent with the dictates of humanity, or the principles of right government, we pretend not to determine. We apprehend, however, that similar proceedings will be adopted in the majority of the free States—perhaps in all—in case the tide of emigration among the free colored people of the slave States should flow very strongly in a northern and *eastern direction*. In view, there-

fore, of the probability of the adoption of such measures in most if not all of the free States, and of the increasing stringency of the laws in the slave States, we must conclude that the prospect of the free people of color in this country, with reference to making this their home and the home of their children, is by no means encouraging. And were it not for the fact, that, in the order of a wise overruling Providence, an asylum has been provided to which they can resort, without fear of molestation from the encroachments of the white race, we should regard their condition and prospects as sad and gloomy indeed.

Although at present there seems to be considerable opposition among the free colored people to emigration; yet they are evidently becoming more fully aroused to a consciousness of their condition and prospects in this country; and are beginning to direct their attention more generally than hitherto to the disadvantages under which they labor here, and to the privileges and blessings enjoyed by their brethren who have already emigrated to the land of their fathers; and who are now living in a government established by themselves, and under laws enacted by their own representatives. And in view of the clearly recognised interposition of Divine Providence in the colonization enterprise, as well

as of the increasing favor which it is gaining throughout this country, we doubt not that this is destined to be the great agency, under the guidance of the Almighty, and by the efforts of those who are willing to be "laborers together with him," in alleviating the condition of the free colored people of this country, and in presenting to them more cheering prospects with reference to their future prosperity.

Since writing the foregoing, we have received the New York Tribune of September 9th, which contains some editorial remarks with reference to the contents of a communication respecting the "Indiana vote," and the "power of majorities;" from which remarks we make the following quotation, containing sentiments which appear to have been fully matured by the independent and unbiassed Editor of the Tribune, who is a native of a free State, and who is certainly entitled to the credit of candor and impartiality in his observations of men and things.

"The vital question to be determined is this—'Has the Caucasian or White Race 'an essential repugnance to associating on terms of equality and intimacy with the Ethiopian or Black Race?' Protracted observation and an earnest desire to know the truth have led us to the conviction that such a repugnance *does* exist, quite apart from and independent of any question of Slavery or Anti-Slavery, African equality or inferiority to Europeans in intellec-

tual and moral elevation. There are exceptions, but they only serve to establish the general rule. We believe that, if there never had been a slave in America, this repugnance would nevertheless have existed. We find it quite as strong among the immigrants of last year, who never saw a slave and never till recently a black person, as among our citizens who remember when New-York was a slave State. We believe the time never will come when blacks will be generally invited to the balls, soirees, and entertainments of their white neighbors of like fortune and general culture—that the intermarriage of whites with blacks will always be repulsive to the feelings and tastes of a preponderantly white community; and that the association of blacks with whites on juries, in military or fire companies, as judges on the bench or counsel at the Bar, though it may in some cases be effected, will never become general nor permanent, because it goes against the grain.

All this affords no reason for denying to fellow-citizens, no matter of what color, those political franchises and civil immunities which are the natural rights of all citizens. Our own State's refusal of the Right of Suffrage to poor colored men is a palpable violation of the fundamental basis of our Declaration of Independence. But while it is clear that all citizens should be equal before the law, it does not follow that it is best that Blacks and Whites, Malays and Choctaws, Moors and Chinese, should be mixed up in the same community. We think it is *not* best, but conducive to many social and moral evils; the majority of our people still more decidedly think so. They sometimes evince a willingness to pursue the end by

means to our mind unjustifiable and revolting. Hence (as we understand them) such votes as that just thrown in Indiana—votes harsh in their character and sometimes oppressive in their effects, yet impelled by an instinct which cannot be successfully resisted. The great mass of the free white people of this country, however they may condemn and detest slavery, and even though they may ardently desire to see the African Race enlightened, ennobled

and elevated, do not wish blacks for their neighbors and associates, but would have the Caucasian and African Races separated into distinct and independent communities as God placed them at some period anterior to the date of Profane History. And if this *be* an instinct, as we believe, it were idle to hope that it can be permanently defeated by any dexterous manœuvring or stern resolution of numerically feeble minorities.

A Handsome Donation.

In the August number of the Repository, we acknowledged the receipt of a donation of *one thousand dollars* from HENRY STODDARD, Esq., of Dayton, Ohio. We now have the pleasure of presenting our readers with the letter of Mr. Stoddard which accompanied the donation, addressed to Elisha Whittlesey, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, to whom we are indebted for a copy of it for publication. We beg leave, through this medium, to renew the expression of our most grateful acknowledgments to the benevolent donor; on whom, we trust, may rest the favor and blessing of Him who "loveth a cheerful giver."

DAYTON, July 9th, 1851.

DEAR SIR:

Please hand the inclosed to Mr. McLain.

I have been a subscriber for, and a reader of, the African Repository since the fourth or fifth year of its publication, and have never enter-

tained a doubt of the ultimate success of the Colonization cause, and have long regarded it as amongst the Great Benevolent objects of the age, embracing in the scope of its operations, the Missionary, the Bible, the Tract, and indeed (as I think) all the other Philanthropic organizations of this onward-moving century.

It may well be a source of satisfaction to you and the many others who, through evil and through good report, for many years, have conducted the business of the Society until its avowed opponents and enemies have ceased to "Bray" against it, that you have so signally succeeded.

I have for several years been desirous of contributing to the funds of the Society, but have not until now felt myself in condition to contribute more than a small sum annually.

Believing that the Executive Committee will make a wiser disposition of my donation than I can, I do not take upon myself to prescribe its application. Trusting to our long-continued acquaintance and friendship, I send the enclosed through you to the Treasurer.

Truly yours,
H. STODDARD.

Liberia—from London and Edinburg.

WE have the pleasure of presenting our readers with two excellent articles from two of the most prominent publications in Great Britain—one from *Chambers' Edinburg Journal*, June, 1851, the other from a late number of the *London Watchman*; both of which present very comprehensive and truthful views of the past progress and the present condition of the Republic of Liberia; which, though yet in its infancy, and yet comprising but a very small portion of the vast peninsula of Africa, is regarded as "one of the notable features of our singularly progressive age"—not only so regarded in this country, but in other and distant parts of the world.

We deem it necessary to refer to two or three unimportant errors in these articles:—The first party of colonists were landed at Sherbro in the early part of 1820, not in 1819:—President Roberts was not "originally a Virginian slave"—he was born of free parents in the city of Petersburg in that State:—"a line of regular packets" has not yet been established between Liberia and the United States; though it is confidently expected that within a few years a line of the first class of steamships will ply regularly between this country and Liberia—the "Ebony Line;" the establish-

ment of which will mark a new epoch in the history of colonization and in the progress of Liberia, worthy of the age in which we live.

[From *Chambers' Edinburg Journal*, June, 1851.]

LIBERIA.

THE new Republic of Liberia is one of the notable features of our singularly progressive age. It is one of the things which the people of the eighteenth could have least expected to be produced by the nineteenth century. Yet it is probable enough that many not unintelligent persons in England never even heard of its name.

Liberia is a free negro Christian State, enjoying republican institutions, on the coast of Africa. Situated between the fourth and eighth degrees of north latitude, it occupies about 500 miles of what is called the Guinea coast—a country wonderfully rich in natural productions, but heretofore blighted by the accursed slave-trade. The proper citizens of Liberia are said to be little over 7,000; but they have a quarter of a million of the native population under their protection. They are distributed through a chain of well-built towns, surrounded by well-cultivated fields; they have ports and shipping, custom-houses, a president, and a national flag. Churches and schools every where give pleasing token of civilization. The people in general seem to be animated by a good spirit. On the whole, Liberia is a thriving settlement, and its destiny appears to be one of no mean character.

The efforts to put down the African slave-trade by a blockade have, it is well known, been signally unsuccessful. Britain's share in it costs about three-quarters of a million per annum; and the money is spent not merely in vain, but to the increase of the inhumanities meant to be extinguished. Under the powerful temptations held out by the sugar-trade of Brazil, more slaves are now exported from Africa than ever—the only effect of the blockade being to cause the trade to be conducted under much more cruel circumstances than formerly. While this costly and mischievous mockery has been going on, a humble and almost unnoticed association of emancipated negroes from the United States has been doing *real work*, by quietly planting itself along the African coast, and causing, wherever it set its foot, the slave-trade to disappear. Strange to say, it has done this, not as a primary object, but as one only secondary and incidental to a process of colonization, the prompting causes of which were of a different, and, as some might think, partly inconsistent nature.

The situation of the free negroes of the United States is well known to be an unpleasant one. They have neither the political nor social privileges of other citizens; and though matters were put formally to rights in this respect, it is to all appearance hopeless that the colored should ever be admitted to a true fellowship with the white people. In these circumstances the man of African blood is like a small tree under the shade of a great one. His whole nature is dwarfed; his best aspirations are checked. The results are not over-comfortable for the white man either. Some American citizens, seeing and deploring these evils, were induced, about five-and-

thirty years ago, to form themselves into a society, which should promote the return of emancipated negroes to their own quarter of the globe, where it was thought they might be able, to some extent, to introduce the intelligence, religion, and usages of civilized communities among their benighted brethren, and form the most effective of battalions for the repression of the slave-trade, their constitutions being able to endure climatic influences, under which the whites are sure to sink. The result has been this Republic of Liberia. The whole movement has, we believe, from first to last, been regarded with jealousy, if not hostility, by the Abolition party, who saw in it only the dislike of white for black, and shut their eyes to the religious and philanthropic objects, which were in reality alone capable of being promoted to any considerable extent; for of course a serious diminution of the colored population of America by such means is not to be expected. We do not profess to know how far this was a reasonable feeling on the part of the worthy men who are standing up for negro rights in America; but assuredly, whatever were the motives of the Colonization Society, the consequences of their acts are such as to give them no small ground for triumph. For any thing that we can see, their settling of Liberia has been the most unexceptionably good movement against slavery that has ever taken place. Perhaps it has not been the worse, but rather the better, for that infusion of the wisdom of this world, which has discommended it so much to the Abolitionists.

It occurs to us that the Colonization Society needs no other defence for its policy than to point to the spirit which has all along animated

the black people who emigrated to Africa. One sentiment, that it was worth while to encounter all the possible hardships and dangers on a foreign strand for the sake of *perfect freedom*, appears in the whole conduct of these men. They appear to have been generally persons of decided piety, and the missionary spirit is conspicuous at every stage of their proceeding. Not less important as a testimony to the same effect has been the energetic contention which the colonists have kept up against the slave-dealing propensities of the native princes. These men felt from the first that the Liberians were enemies to that traffic which gave them their most valued luxuries, and here lay the greatest difficulty which the settlers had to encounter. Their early history is a series of martyrdoms visited upon them by the slave-trade.

The first party of colonists landed in 1819 at Sherbro, and almost immediately were afflicted to a grievous extent by the diseases incident to the climate. Several white gentlemen, who acted as leaders, sunk in succession under the effects of fever. It was not till the spring of 1822, and after undergoing an immense amount of hardship, that the colonists obtained their first certain footing at Cape Mesurado, where they forthwith planted a village and fort. Almost immediately after having sold them the land, the barbarian King Peter resolved to extirpate them, being afraid of their interferences with his slave-dealing arrangements. Behold, then, thirty-five liberated negroes from Pennsylvania and Maryland perched on an African promontory, with their wives and children about them, and oblig-

ed to defend their position against a whole horde of savages! Sickness added to the terrors of their situation, yet they never felt in the least disheartened. They had fortunately an excellent commander in Mr. Jehudi Ashmun; and two blacks of extraordinary intelligence, Lott Cary and Elijah Johnson, were of their number. To quote a small work of recent date:* "Mr. Ashmun, after taking a turn around the works, and reviewing his little force in the evening, thus addressed them with all the solemnity and impressiveness which their circumstances were calculated to inspire: 'War is now inevitable,' he said; 'the safety of our property, our settlement, our families, our lives, depends under God upon your courage and firmness. Let every post and every individual be able to confide in the firm support of every other. Let every man act as if the whole defense depended upon his own single arm. May no coward disgrace our ranks! The cause is God's and our country's, and we may rely upon the blessing of Almighty God to succeed in our efforts. We are weak; He is strong. Trust in him.' A stern silence pervaded the little band; the men were marched to their posts, where they lay on their arms, with matches lighted, during the long watches of that anxious night. It wore away, and no enemy appeared.

"The next morning Mr. Ashmun aroused himself from a languor of sickness to make a more thorough inspection of the fortifications. It was with deep anxiety as well as regret that he perceived the western quarter of the settlement could be easily approached by a narrow path-

* Africa Redeemed; or the Means of her Relief illustrated by the Growth and Progress of Liberia. London: Nisbet, 1851. 18mo, pp. 300.

way, where was only a nine-pounder, and no stockade to defend it from assault. The eastern quarter was also exposed, but the station was well guarded, and a steep ledge of rocks made the approach both difficult and dangerous. From bed Mr. Ashmun issued his orders with thoughtful vigilance. He commanded all the houses in the outskirts to be abandoned, and every family to sleep in the centre of the village. Guards of four men were posted one hundred yards in advance of each station during the night, and no man was to leave his post *until sunrise*. Another night passed, and another day arose on the anxious few. It was the Sabbath. A few hours' sleep were hastily snatched by the weary men, while earnest prayers went up from many a brave heart to the God of all mercy for his protecting providence. Divine service was holden at noon, and Lott Cary addressed his little church under the most affecting circumstances. Perhaps it was the last Sabbath on earth; death in its most cruel form was hovering around them; another Sabbath's sun might witness their little colony given over to butchery and plunder, and every vestige of industry and Christianity for ever blotted out.

"At this moment one of the scouts came running in, with the news that the hostile army were crossing the Mesurado River, only a few miles above the settlement. By evening the whole body had encamped to the west, little less than half a mile distant. Silently and sternly did each man march to his post, and you could read on every face, 'Give me victory, or give me death.' Another night went by, and no war-yell broke the stillness of the forest. The day dawns. The western guard, owing to *misapprehension, or inadvertence,*

or neglect of duty, left their posts at day-dawning instead of sun-rising, as the order ran, and consequently before the fresh guards were in readiness to take their places. At this unguarded moment the savages, who had stolen with silent step to the very verge of the clearing, and were watching with fiendish anxiety every movement of the little band, were now stirring for action. An immense body suddenly issued from the forest, fired, and then rushed forward with horrid yells upon the post. Taken by surprise, several of the men were killed, while the rest, driven from their cannon without time to discharge it, fell back in haste and confusion. It is a fearful moment! If the savages press on, there is no time to rally, and all is lost! Instead of following up their advantages they pause, and surround some houses in that direction, to plunder and destroy. Several women and children, who, in spite of orders to leave, remained in their houses, are now shrieking in the hands of a savage foe. Mr. Ashmun rushed to the scene of action, and assisted by the determined boldness of Lott Cary, rallied the broken forces of the settlers. Two cannons were instantly brought into action, double-shotted with ball and grape. They did a rapid and fearful execution. The enemy began to recoil. Fear seized their ranks. The settlers, seeing their advantage, pushed forward, and regained the lost post. Directing their cannon to rake the whole enemy's line, every shot took effect; while Elijah Johnson, at the head of a few musketeers, passed around the enemy's flank, and increased their consternation. A savage yell echoed through the forest, filling every soul with horror. As it died away, the horde fell back, and rapidly disap-

peared among the gloomy wilds. In thirty minutes the day is won! God be praised! At nine o'clock orders were issued to contract the lines, leaving out a fourth part of the houses, and surrounding the rest by a musket-proof stockade. As there was no safety until it was completed, the work was urged on with the utmost rapidity; for no one could tell when or where another attack might be made, and it was not until the next day that an hour could be spared for the burial of the dead."

Such were the terrible struggles through which Liberia had to pass in order to obtain a footing in Africa. On the 2d of December the colonists experienced another and severer attack, which, however, they repelled after an hour and a half of hard fighting. The Anniversary of this conflict is to this day the great holiday of Liberia, as the 4th of July is with the people of the United States. The troubles of the infant State were not yet ended; but from this time they gradually abated. Fresh colonists poured in; additional lands were bought; the native tribes were in time won over, to see that industry and Christianity were things favorable to the happiness of mankind. In 1827 the early difficulties were past and nearly forgotten, and from that time there has been an almost unflinching course of prosperity. It should be mentioned, that associated with Liberia was an agency of the United States government, similar to the British establishment at Sierra Leone—namely, for the reception of blacks rescued by blockading vessels from the slavers. Such redeemed captives formed no small accession of strength to the colony.

In 1839, when the various settlements were consolidated under one

government, Monrovia and Bassa Cove were two neat towns, with churches, schools and libraries; there were other seven small towns. The people were in general well-behaved, temperance principles having great sway over them. They appreciated the freedom they enjoyed, and no inclination was felt to return to the United States. They owned five hundred thousand acres of rich land, where the finest vegetables and the most delicious fruit could be cultivated to any extent. There were four printing-presses and two newspapers. The colonists had after this period a war with a powerful chief called Gotamba—all on account of the slave-trade, the suppression of which was the object of their unceasing efforts. At length they succeeded in utterly overthrowing the power of this savage monarch, who was thenceforth an outcast in the region once ruled by the terror of his name. The feeling, we are told, began extensively to prevail, that in Liberia, and in Liberia alone, were the people secure from the liability of being seized and sold into slavery. "The idea cannot be more touchingly expressed than in the reply of a poor fellow, from the river Congo, on being asked if he did not wish to return to his own country: 'No, no,' said he; 'if I go back to my country, they make me slave. I am here free; no one dare trouble me. I got my wife—my lands—my children learn book—all free—I am here a *white man*—me no go back.'"

In 1847 Liberia announced itself to the world as a free and independent republic, in which character it has been recognised by the governments of Great Britain, France, and others—just reward for the unspeakable amount of service it has rendered to humanity in its efforts

for the suppression of the slave-trade. Its President, Joseph J. Roberts, originally a Virginian slave, visited England in the ensuing year, and received many marks of respect from the worthy of the human species. Since then we have continued to hear good accounts of the country. The people are said to be turning their attention more to cultivation than formerly—there being some ground of hope that Liberia

may yet be called upon to take a prominent part in supplying sugar, coffee, and cotton to the civilized nations which so largely demand them. Viewing it as the *point of the wedge* by which a Christian civilization, if ever, is to be introduced into Central Africa, we accord it our sincerest good wishes, and most earnestly trust that its career of prosperity will meet with no further interruption.

[From the London Watchman.]

The Republic of Liberia.

“We may live,” said Mr. PITT, in his celebrated speech on the slave-trade, “to behold the natives of Africa engaged in the calm occupation of industry, in the pursuits of just and legitimate commerce. We may behold the beams of science and philosophy breaking in upon that land, which, at some happy period, in still later times, may blaze with full lustre, and, joining their influence to that of pure religion, may illuminate and invigorate the most distant extremity of that immense continent.” That period has arrived—those anticipations are being realized in the Republic of Liberia, the germ of which was planted in 1822, when a colony, consisting of *ninety-free negro emigrants*, under the direction of the American Colonization Society, sat down at Cape Mesurado, in the centre of barbarism and slavery. Exposed to the influences of an unhealthy climate and the attacks of powerful hostile tribes who sought their destruction, they braved every difficulty, persevered in their great undertaking, and, receiving from time to time accessions to their number, formed settlements in dif-

ferent parts of the country, and, within a short period, became firmly established on the soil. The leaders in this noble enterprise were men of most generous and exalted principles—pre-eminently distinguished by a spirit of self-sacrifice. Dangers and death, public and pecuniary interests, the endearments of friends and the privileges of a Christian country, were all disregarded, or cheerfully given up, at the supplicating voice of injured Africa, and the hope of enlightening her dark habitations with the light of civil freedom and Christian institutions.

Under the guidance of such leaders the colony steadily progressed. In 1827, their trade was considerable, carried on in the productions of the country, consisting of rice, palm oil, ivory, tortoise-shell, dye-woods, gold, hides, and wax, which brought them in return the products and manufactures of the four quarters of the world. They had, at this period a large public library, meeting house school-houses, and fortifications.—The cheerful abodes of civilization and happiness were scattered over Mount Mesurado, and flourishing settlements were spreading around.

Tribes along the coast were desirous of holding friendly and commercial intercourse with a people so powerful, and withal so peaceable. A few years subsequently, about 10,000 of the neighboring nations, who had proved the most hostile and troublesome, put themselves, more or less under the protection and jurisdiction of the Liberian government. And a considerable number of the children of chiefs who had been placed under the personal care of the principal colonists, and instructed in the English language, the Christian religion, and the arts, on returning to their homes, produced such a favorable impression on their countrymen regarding the Liberians, that, in several instances, negotiations relating to territory were attended with express stipulations, on the part of the native princes, that settlements or schools, or both, should be established on the soil, in which they might have the benefit of placing their children under the care of competent teachers.

During the last few years, the progress of Liberia has been great. Her territory, at the present time, extends along the coast from Sherbro to San Pedro, a distance of 500 miles. The population amounts to about 250,000, of whom between 6,000 and 7,000 are of American negro origin, and now restored to the aboriginal abode of the race; the rest consist of various African tribes, who have incorporated themselves with the Liberians. They have a considerable number of vessels engaged in trading along the coast; and a line of regular packets, manned by colored seaman, has been established between Liberia and the United States, which greatly facilitates emigration. European and American merchantmen frequently consign large portions of their car-

goes to commission agents, and, in return, receive the various products of the country. According to official returns, the imports for a single quarter exceeded 40,000 dollars, and the exports were to about the same amount. Agriculture and commerce are so well established that a retrograde movement is little to be apprehended; and the onward advancement, it is believed, must be in a ratio of incalculable progression. The country possesses immense resources, and only requires industry and perseverance to develop them. For this purpose, machinery is greatly needed, which, we trust, may shortly be supplied. The soil is one of the finest in the world.—Peas and beans are fit for the table in four weeks—fresh vegetables can be grown in nine months of the year; and the produce of half an acre of cotton trees will clothe a whole family. The Liberians carry on a profitable trade with the natives whom they furnish with the various products of America and Europe, for which they receive rice and other articles of food for their own use, and a variety of other African products for exportation.—The desire to possess the commodities supplied by the commerce of civilized nations is much greater among the inhabitants of Africa than among other barbarous people. This desire has been produced by the slave-trade, and is the principal obstacle to its suppression. Having no fruits of agricultural labor to offer for the articles they desire, slave-hunts are made the means of procuring the equivalent to be given in exchange. Such is the strength of this desire for traffic with foreigners and their unwillingness to be deprived of it, that, in the late purchase of the Gallinas territory by the government of Liberia, the chiefs,

knowing that the slave-trade must cease from that moment, expressly stipulated for the establishment of commerce upon a permanent basis. When Liberia is supplied with a sufficient number of industrious, intelligent, and moral emigrants to enable her to extend her settlements and laws around the coast and into the interior, the natives will experience an increase of their wants, and a spirit of industry be awakened as far and as rapidly as the colonization of the country shall be accomplished. In short, the prospect of Africa's civilization is daily brightening, and the probability of exciting its inhabitants to industry becoming more certain.

The treaties which have been formed by the Liberian government with different tribes, have always been productive of beneficial results. There seems to be an increasing conviction that the restraints it exercises over them are for their own good. They perceive that there are advantages in Christian civilization, greatly superior to any thing they possess, accompanied with a power which it is not wise to withstand.— They see that, under the protection of the Republic, they may find peace and safety, and that beyond her shadow are dangers, perils, and fears, which seem more insupportable in contrast with the peaceful security of the Liberians. There are, moreover, many pleasing instances of the confidence reposed by even distant tribes, who have submitted their disputes to the arbitration of the Liberian government. Viewing her past history, and the present aspects of Providence regarding her, it appears as if Liberia were destined to hold the balance of power among the nations of Africa —to become an extensive and powerful empire, the means of shed-

ding the blessings of religion, civilization, and peace, over a vast portion of that great continent, whose population is estimated at 160,000,000 of human beings.

The Liberian settlers are extensively engaged in instructing the natives. They have common schools containing upwards of 2,000 scholars; and others of a higher character. In a very few years, they will require colleges. There are about *thirty* places of worship, and as many Sabbath-schools. The means of education and religious instruction, however, are insufficient to supply the wants of the Liberians, and very inadequate to meet those of the natives, who manifest an ardent desire to participate in these blessings. What is particularly wanted is the established of a Literary and Theological Institution, for the purpose of qualifying the sons of Africa to occupy professions and eminent stations, which are fast opening in this prosperous and rapidly increasing commonwealth. Bishop SMITH, of the Episcopal Church of Kentucky, in an address to the bishops and clergy of the Church of England, says:—"The hopes of Africa and the prospects of the REDEEMER'S kingdom would brighten in that day which saw the hearts of Christians in Great Britain kindling in holy fervor for the establishment of a Literary and Theological Institution in Liberia, worthy of the patronage of her own illustrious sons." Thus, the breezes which bore the cries of the captured, are now melodious with the songs of grateful worshippers; the watery expanse, across which the slave boats darkly hurried, now bears on its bosom the ships of the enterprising natives. Amid the palms, cities are rising,—the asylums of the oppressed, sacred to

liberty, humanity, and the truths of religion.

The most competent witnesses have borne ample testimony to the efforts of the Liberians in resisting slavery; have declared that, as far as their influence has extended, it has been exerted to suppress the slave-trade; and that their efforts have been eminently successful.— We have looked into the constitution of Liberia, and find that section 4th declares, "That there shall be no slavery within this Republic; nor shall any citizen or any person resident therein deal in slaves, either within or without its bounds, either directly or indirectly." In strict accordance with which, we feel convinced, the Liberians have acted; and that there is no just ground for the accusation supposed to be brought against them by Commander FORBES in his "Dahomey and the Dahomans." Liberia, moreover, has also had a considerable reflex influence on slavery in America, —has excited discussion on the subject, and produced a change in public opinion favorable to emancipation. The Maryland State Colonization Society established a colony on the west coast of Africa, in the year 1835; and declared it to be their object to extirpate slavery from the State, and restore to the land of their fathers the whole of its colored

population. Other slave-holding States have also shown a desire to rid themselves of the hateful incubus.

According to the recently published Census of the United States for 1850, it appears that the slave population increased during the decade, 1840-50, from 2,487,113 to 3,179,589, that is 692,476, making the ratio of increase 22 per cent. In 1840, the *free colored* population was 386,293; in 1850, it was 419,173, being an increase of *only* 32,880 or 7.84 per cent. Hence it has been inferred, that to emancipate the slaves,—to cease from making the "raising" of slaves an article of demand,—would be to weaken and quietly to get rid of the negro race in the States. The slow rate of increase of the free colored population of America may, however, be sufficiently accounted for by the misery, harass, degradation, and frequent persecution, which they suffer there, without supposing such a physical inferiority of their race as this ratio alone has been taken to imply. The natural increase of a free negro population, in the climate most adapted, to their constitution, is a problem yet unascertained, for the investigation of which we must look to the future census returns of the Republic of Liberia.

Tract on Colonization.

In our last number, we published a brief notice of the premium offered for the best Tract on Colonization, written with special reference to counteracting the opposition of the colored people to emigrating to Liberia. We now present a more detailed notice from the Sabbath Re-

order; hoping that much good may result from this enterprise.

A colored man residing in the city of New York has offered a premium of \$150 for the best tract on Colonization, written with reference to counteracting the opposition of his brethren to the scheme of colonization in Liberia. With a

view to interest the community in the subject, the gentleman who holds the money has published a statement of the circumstances from which the offer of a premium arose. It seems that this colored man was once the cook of a vessel which was shipwrecked on the coast of Africa, in the neighborhood of a slave-trading station. The traffickers in human flesh offered him a free passage to Cuba, but on his arrival there they sold him as a slave with the rest of their cargo. An American in Cuba became acquainted with his case, and appealed to our Government to procure his release. Through the agency of Mr. Buchanan, as Secretary of State, and General Campbell, our late Consul at Havana, this was accomplished, and his captors were obliged to pay him wages for the whole time of his detention, amounting to \$2,400. On his arrival in New York, he placed this money in the hands of three trustees, until he should learn how to sustain himself in a land of freedom, and employ his capital with advantage. But a residence in New York did not operate favorably on his habits; he yielded to the temptations which beset his race, became dissipated, improvident, and sunk to the low condition of his associates. At last "he came to himself," renewed his early resolutions, became owner of a colored boarding-house in the vicinity of the city, part owner of a coasting schooner, and the husband of a wife. A short time ago, on the settlement of his

trust, there remained to him \$502, of which he appropriated \$100 to the Colored Asylum, and \$150 for the production of a tract on emigration to Liberia.

The gentleman, to whom this money was committed, to be applied at his discretion, has offered \$100 of it as a prize for the best tract on the subject, and reserved \$50 to be applied to the stereotyping and distribution of the tract when prepared. He says, "The tract must be plain and practical; free from fine writing and from all superfluity of words. Facts must be its only eloquence. It is desirable that it should not exceed eight duodecimo pages in length." "If the best should proceed from the pen of a colored writer, so much the more satisfactory. If no one should be deemed singly all that is desired, and it should be thought proper to make a compilation from the contents of two or more, the amount shall be fairly apportioned accordingly." "It is hoped that persons interested in the subject, and qualified by special information in regard to it, will respond to this invitation within the next three months. The amount of compensation offered is, indeed, no great inducement, but that compensation is not proposed as the chief incentive to the exertion required; and it was for the purpose of suggesting reasons for a more particular and higher interest in the task, that mention has been made of the singular circumstances out of which this invitation has grown."

[From the Christian Observer.]

Condition of the Colored People.

THE condition of the colored people in this country, especially of those held in servitude, has occupied the attention of thousands for many years. The obligation to do them good, to promote their temporal and

spiritual well being, is felt extensively. The question is, How can the boon desired be conferred on them? *How* can we promote the moral and social elevation of the black man, his true interests, both for this life and that which is to come?

Theories and opinions in answer to questions of this kind are of very little account, when they are directly opposed to facts. Some have supposed that if the deed of manumission were sealed, and the three millions were scattered all through the middle and northern States, the great obstacle to their advancement would be removed; but others, who have surveyed their condition, are decidedly of the opinion that such a deed would be highly injurious to them and their children, for an age to come: that it would in fact sink them lower in the scale of humanity, and in subjecting them to the crushing influences of a marked caste, would eventually blot out their existence. The results gathered from the late census, do not seem to warrant the hope of blessing the colored race, by an experiment of this kind.—Many have supposed that the Anglo Saxon and African races may live together, side by side, in equal numbers, both free, and so far as social rights are concerned, on terms of equality. This opinion is almost universally regarded by anti-slavery men at the South as chimerical, and utterly impracticable. Such they affirm is human nature, and such the peculiarities of the negro, that the two races placed in the same community on the conditions just named, would create an intolerable state of society. A war of extermination would be the probable result. The experience of our country, in its relations to the Indian tribes, the former possessors of its wide domain, illustrates some

of the difficulties which must encompass any experiment of this sort with the African race.

The question returns—*How* can the Christian people of our country promote the true interests of the colored race? The Providence of God seems to point out the way.—It is to send them with their own consent to plant the arts of life, and diffuse the knowledge of the gospel in the land of their fathers. True, they are not all free to choose.—But there are more who are already nominally free, than can be sent in five or ten years. There are more than a hundred thousand FREE colored people in the two States of New York and Virginia, and many thousands more in other States—and before one-half of them can be instructed and prepared to act the part of freemen, or even so far elevated as to appreciate the blessing, many thousands now in a course of training under the care of Christian masters, will no doubt have the privilege of choosing, if they desire it, a home in the Republic of Liberia. To this desired haven, the eyes of thousands are turning. Their history as a free people in this country, their social relations and position in the community, the insuperable obstacles in the way of their advancement in the face of the withering, crushing power of caste, seem to constrain them to look to the land of their fathers as the only place on earth where they can share the blessings of liberty, in the true import of the word, and at the same time confer the blessings of the noblest freedom on their benighted brethren.

We subjoin the statement to which we have referred, touching the *Increase of the Free Colored People in the United States.*

We give the statistics that follow, as we find them in our exchange

papers. If there is a mistake in them, we will thank any reader who can do so, to send us a correction of it.

The whole population of the United States, of all colors, including 200,000 for California, and 112,824 for the four territories, was:

In 1850,	-	-	23,263,498
In 1840,	-	-	17,063,666

Increase in ten years, 6,194,832

The aggregate white population of the United States has increased in the last ten years, 39½ per cent.; the slave population has increased 28 per cent.; while the free colored population has increased only 8½ per cent.

Notwithstanding the steady current of emigration flowing West and South from New England, the population of those six Eastern States has increased 65 per cent., during the last thirty years: But with a constant influx of fugitives and other colored persons, going into those States, *their* increase during the last thirty years, has been only 6½ per cent.!

In the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin, the increase of the white population for the past ten years, has been 37½ per cent.; while the colored population in the same States, and for the same period, has increased less than eight per cent.

In New York, there has been an actual *decrease* of the colored population in the last ten years, of 2,583, or 5 per cent.; and in Indiana for the same period, the decrease has been 2,068, or about 30 per cent. In all the above-mentioned States, the accession to the population by fugitives, could not have exceeded 5,000.

The same phenomenon in regard

to free colored people is seen in the slaveholding as in the non-slaveholding States. In the fifteen slaveholding States and the District of Columbia, the number of free people of color was:

In 1850,	-	-	234,290
In 1840,	-	-	215,510

Increase in ten years, - 18,780
Or less than 9 per cent.

The number of slaves in the same States and district was:

In 1850,	-	-	3,177,470
In 1840,	-	-	2,485,084

Increase in ten years, 691,386
Or 28 per cent.

Taking the aggregate colored population of the slaveholding States and district, bond and free, the increase is 26 per cent. and a fraction.

The white population in the same States and district was:

In 1850,	-	-	6,207,467
In 1840,	-	-	4,632,043

Increase in ten years, 1,575,043
Or 34 per cent.

The increase of free colored population in the nation at large, during the past ten years, averages 8½ per cent.; of the slave population, 28 per cent.

In view of the results presented in these statistics, it becomes the friends of the African race to examine the question—whether they are conferring a blessing by their efforts to plant them as a free people in this country? Does not their history, during the last fifty years, indicate that they cannot rise and prosper in the presence of the race providentially placed in more favorable circumstances? After all that can be done for the colored man in this land, will he not feel the infelicity of the social exclusion of which

Mr. Foster speaks in the closing paragraph of his letter which we subjoin?—The more he is enlightened and cultivated, the more painful will be his social position in our northern States—until like the native Indian he dwindles away and becomes extinct under the killing influences of caste.

[For the African Repository.]

“Cape Mesurado.”

THIS, by almost universal consent, is the name of the Cape on which Monrovia is built. It is so called in all maps, charts, and public documents of the nations of Europe and America. See, for example, the “Sailing Directions” of the British Admiralty, appended to Mr. Gurley’s Report of February, 1850. So it is called every where except in publications of the Colonization Society, and in Liberian publications, both of which commonly, but not always, write the name *Montserado*. Have you any good reason for this orthographical revolt against general usage? Let us consider the question in the light of history, philology, and good taste.

The Cape was originally called, by Europeans, *Cape Cortese*, and the river which enters the ocean there was called *Rio Duro*, that is, Cruel River, because of the ferocity of the inhabitants. At least, these are the oldest names of which we have any account. They were used during some part, at least, of the period of Portuguese ascendancy, which continued from the discovery of that part of the coast by Pedro de Cintra in 1462, to the expulsion of the Portuguese in 1604. Writers of other nations never mention them, except as antiquated names, used by the Portuguese.

All old writers, not Portuguese, agree in calling the river *Mesurado*, or as the the oldest of them more frequently write it *Miserado*. They say that the name was derived from

the cries of the crew of a French vessel, which entered the river, where they were murdered. Most English writers seem to have supposed that Frenchmen would beg for their lives in French, by crying *miséricorde*; and therefore wrote *miserado*. The name, however, is evidently Spanish, and its explanation is to be sought for in that language.

Mesurado, according to Gattel’s Spanish Dictionary, means “modest, grave, courteous.” According to Neuman and Baretti, it also means, “moderate, circumspect, regular, temperate, regulated.” It is derived from *mesura*, which according to the same authorities, means “modesty, courtesy, politeness, civility, moderation.” It is a word which Frenchmen, endeavoring to speak a language better understood on the coast than their own, might have used in deprecating violence; or which Spanish might have used in translating the Frenchmen’s entreaties. Or, the name may have been applied to the river from some other circumstances, and its derivation from the French crew’s cries may have been imagined afterwards.

It is important to observe that the name, as all the old writers agree, was first given to the river, and not to the Cape. As applied to the latter, therefore, it had no reference to its form, appearance or any other quality, but only to its position near the river; meaning only *the Cape at the mouth of the river Mesurado*.

However it may have originated, the name is a very good name; a very gentlemanly name, of which some at least, of the present inhabitants are eminently worthy. May they all deserve it, more and more, so long as the Cape endures!

This name gradually supplanted *Miserado*, and has long been established by general usage, as the name both of the River and Cape. The Cape was purchased in December, 1821, and possession was taken early the next year. The agents of the Society and the U. S. Government returned, and announced that Cape *Mesurado* had been purchased, and a settlement commenced on it. The Annual Report for the Society for 1822 reported the announcement still calling the Cape *Mesurado*. August 9, 1822, Mr. Ashmun arrived, and in September wrote a letter which he dated at Cape *Montserado*. This, from that time forward, was his usual spelling; though he occasionally wrote *Mesurado*, at least as late as 1825. The Society in its Report for 1823, adopted the new name *Montserado*. In making an abstract of the Report for the *Missionary Herald*, the remarkably well informed and accurate editor, Mr. Evarts, copied the new name; but, lest it should not be understood, added in parenthesis, (*Mesurado*.)

This new name, invented so far as appears, by Mr. Ashmun in 1822, has a meaning. The first syllable is a rather harsh abbreviation, such as a well-educated Spaniard would scarcely tolerate, of the Spanish word *monte*, which means *mountain*; a very inappropriate meaning for the name of a river. *Serado* cannot be defined by a single English word; but by the help of our dictionaries, it may be made intelligible. Gattel gives us the following:

“*Sera*, a basket, or frail.”

“*Serado*, see *Serage*.”

“*Serage*, many frails full of coal.”

Neuman and Baretti say nearly the same, viz:

“*Sera*, a large pannier or basket.”

“*Serado*, a parcel of panniers or baskets.”

“*Serage*, panniers or baskets of charcoal.”

Montserado, therefore, must signify *Mount-parcel-of-baskets*, or perhaps, *Mount-baskets-full-of-charcoal*, or for shortness, *Mount-charcoal-baskets*.

Mr. Ashmun certainly did not intend to give his new residence such a name. *Montserado* was doubtless a blunder for *Monteserrado*, which he supposed, as others have done since, to mean *rough* or *jagged mountain*. But this supposition is a mistake. *Serrado* does not mean *rough* or *jagged*, but *serrated*. Neuman and Baretti define it “*dentated, toothed like a saw*.” *Monteserrado* means, therefore, a *mountain range*, having a row of peaks, which stand up *like the teeth of a saw*. The Cape in question is not such a mountain range; nor has it that appearance from any point of view. And besides no philologist can be made to believe that *Monteserrado* was ever corrupted into *Mesurado*; leaving out the most radical and significant parts, both of *monte* and *serrado*, and inserting in the second syllable, the characteristic vowel of another family of words.

Mr. Ashmun was doubtless ignorant of the meaning of *Mesurado*. He supposed it to be a corruption, which he was not bound to adopt. *Montserado*, meaning, as he erroneously supposed, *rough mountain*, would make a good impression in respect to salubrity. He may be pardoned for yielding in his ignorance of the language to this temptation. The Society may well be

pardoned for following his orthography, and might well rejoice had it fallen into no worse errors. And the Liberians are not at all to be blamed for adopting the orthography of their illustrious benefactor, when it had been sanctioned by the Society.

But it is time to correct this error. *Mesurado* is certainly the true name, and altogether the best name. It is firmly established by general usage; and it is of no use to contend against that usage, in defence of a ludicrous blunder.

EDITORIAL REMARKS.—We are much obliged to our friend and co-

laborer, Rev. Joseph Tracy of Boston, for the foregoing communication; and we would respectfully suggest to the citizens of Liberia the propriety of uniformity in the name of the Cape, River, and County—let the name *Mesurado* entirely supercede the less appropriate, and we think less elegant name *Montserado*, which, though not frequently now given to the river and cape, is universally, though improperly, given to the *county*.

The Brazilian Slave Trade.

ENGLISH philanthropists and Christians were thrown into ecstasy by the recent announcement in Parliament of Lord Palmerston, of the great decline and probable extinction of the slave trade in Brazil. As this country has been one of the two or three last refuges of this detestable traffic, where its characteristic cruelties have assumed the most revolting forms, there is in this announcement a reason for rejoicing, in which Christians and philanthropists in all lands will unite. The event occurs in time to confirm the wise policy of the British Government in suppressing the slave trade, against the complaints which were getting quite too common. There is a suggestive force in this example which we cannot but hope will have its effect upon this country. Lord Palmerston's statement was to this effect.

“There had been, no doubt, a great change produced in the public opinion of Brazil. Perhaps it was not that the change in public opinion had been so great, as that the expression of that opinion, which had long prevailed in Brazil

on the subject, was more freely given. The party in Brazil who supported the slave trade, and who practiced it, were chiefly foreigners, the greater part being Portuguese, while the real Brazilians had long felt that the slave-trade was not only a disgrace but a curse to the country.”

His Lordship went on to say that—

“There had been in the course of the last few years a powerful, active, intelligent anti-slavery party growing up in Brazil, acknowledged by the Government, supported by newspapers, and having representatives in the Parliament of Brazil. The result of all this was that the Brazilian Government had lately employed several cruisers to co-operate with the British in seizing slave-traders on the coast, and destroying barracoons there. It had further released a number of slaves who been carried inland, and dispersed among the plantations, and several persons engaged in the slave-trade there, whom as foreigners, that Government had not been able efficiently to deal with

any other way, had been banished. He had heard from very good authority that a great number of Portuguese hitherto engaged in the Brazilian slave-trade had retired from their business; no fewer than 140 such previously settled in Brazil, and engaged in that trade, had been named to him by our consuls in Portugal as having returned, and invested their capital in legitimate traffic, utterly despairing of the further success of the slave-trade. A British naval officer lately from Brazil had informed him that one slave-merchant alone—a member of the Fonseca family—had lost, in consequence of the late active operations, no fewer than eighty-one vessels,

each estimated at about £2,500.—It might at once be judged how severe a blow the combined squadrons had inflicted upon the trade, when one individual engaged in it had alone lost nearly £200,000. He had been credibly informed that £1,000,000 floating capital in Brazil, previously engaged in the slave-trade, had been lately withdrawn from that pursuit and invested in a bank in Lisbon. The other day the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs—the Baron Olinda—declared in the Brazilian Parliament that he considered the slave-trade as practically at an end, as extinguished by the universal voice of all civilized nations.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

Next Expedition to Liberia.

OUR next expedition will be from Baltimore about the 25th instant, (October.) The vessel will *certainly* sail about that time; and we desire all persons who wish to emi-

grate at that time, to give us *immediate notice*. It is probable that we shall not send another vessel from Baltimore before next spring.

The Slave Trade.

In the British Parliament, recently, while a vote of £60,000 for expenses under the acts for the abolition of the slave trade was under consideration, Lord Palmerston made the following very gratifying statements, from which it appears that there is good reason to expect the speedy termination of the slave trade:

“On the coast of Africa, by the great vigilance of our cruisers; by the treaties with native chiefs, which had been observed with great fidelity; by the progress made by the colony of Liberia; by the co-operation of the authorities in the Portuguese settlements, and by the active and friendly assistance of the French

and American officers, a great impression has been made on the slave trade on that coast, and as far as the Line, it might be said to be at present almost extinguished. On the coast of Brazil, the British cruisers having been more concentrated, their operations were becoming more effectual, whilst the Brazilian Government, which had passed a law declaring the slave trade piracy, had at last exerted a proper degree of vigilance and power in enforcing its regulations, and the result had been that, in the course of eight months, they had almost extinguished the Brazilian slave trade. The number of slaves imported into Brazil in 1850 was not above half that

brought in former years; in the first quarter of the present year, very few slaves had been brought, and the Government of Brazil was now co-operating heartily with that of England, and fulfilling the obligations of the treaties between the two countries. In Africa itself, legitimate commerce was increasing; an anti-slave-trade feeling was now growing up in Brazil, where capital was

withdrawn from the traffic of slaves and invested in other speculations; so that, both in Africa and Brazil, there had been a most happy change. That this change would be permanent he also confidently anticipated. At last, therefore, our perseverance had been rewarded, if not by the annihilation of this abominable traffic, at least by having brought it within the narrowest limits."

[From the New York Spectator.]

Colonization—Liberia.

It is known to our readers that we are friendly to the cause of African colonization, and that we are desirous that the emigration to the new Republic of Liberia should increase. Advocacy of the colonization cause is no new thing with us. We have watched the progress of events in Liberia from its foundation to the present day. We spent some of the last hours with Ashmun before his departure to that new colony, and have conversed or corresponded with most of the white men who have gone there, either as missionaries or in charge of its Government; and not alone with the white visitors or residents there, but with several of the most distinguished colored men, including the present President of the new Republic.—We have therefore some knowledge of what has been done for the welfare of the colored man in his new home.

We have sympathized with Liberia when adversity surrounded it, and have rejoiced in its prosperity. At no period of its history has there been more cause for gratulation than at the present, under the excellent administration of President Roberts.

While the true friends of the African race have cause to rejoice that a good Providence has opened such a home for the colored man, where he can at once be

free and a citizen, enjoying not the necessities of life only but even its luxuries, it is a matter of regret that there are those who throw obstacles in the way of the colored people who would seek a home in their fatherland. Many of the colored people, who reside in this city, and who, with very few exceptions, can never attain to a higher grade in society than that of daily laborers, are opposed to emigration to Liberia, although it may be to them a land of freedom, and equal liberty. They say they do not want to be driven so far from home. Where is their *home*? Is it the land of their birth? If the population of our Eastern and Middle States had not sent forth their thousands into the West, what would the United States have been at the present day? Thinly peopled and insignificant indeed. The white emigrant removes with his family from the home of his childhood and goes into the wilderness, thousands of miles from the spot in which he first drew his breath; and is not this emigration from the East to the West, from his home to a wilderness, as great a hardship to the white man as to the colored? The one might enjoy equality by remaining at home; the other cannot.

It affords us pleasure to know, however, that the opposition to the cause of colonization at the East is fast disappearing.

Hundreds who formerly did not approve of the enterprise, now freely admit that it is the best thing that can be done for the welfare of the African race.

The opposition to the cause of African colonization has not been confined to the United States. Among others, Lieut. Forbes, of the British navy, some time ago published in one of the London magazines, a libel upon the citizens of Liberia, of the worst kind. He said—"In Liberia there is as much, if not more, domestic slavery, that is the buying and selling of God's image, as in the parent states of America, over which the flag of freedom, &c." This infamous libel was widely circulated in this country; and we know had the effect of preventing much aid to the cause of colonization for a while.

The falsehood of this allegation, however, was shown by several gentlemen in this country, among whom were the Rev. Mr. Pinney, the corresponding secretary of the New York Colonization Society, the Rev. Mr. Gurley, recently returned from Liberia, who was sent out by the United States Government to examine into the condition of the Republic, and the gentlemen composing the executive committee of the American Colonization Society.—Nor does the refutation of the charge rest with Americans alone. We have before us the statements of British officers of a high grade, showing that Lieut. Forbes was wrong in his assertion, and have also Lieut. Forbes' own acknowledgment that he had never been at Liberia, and wrote from hearsay.

We have said that in Liberia are found the necessities and luxuries of life. In confirmation of this we give an extract from a letter recently published in the Episcopal Recorder, written by the Rev. J. Rambo, a white Protestant Episcopal missionary. Mr. Rambo is stationed at

Cape Palmas, but while on a visit at Monrovia, writes thus:—

The public buildings in Monrovia are three stone churches, Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian; a court house and jail, both of stone, a frame government house, a stone market house, a frame female asylum, and a light-house of wood and stone on the promontory. There are several commodious stores near the wharves, partly of stone and partly of wood.

The town is regularly laid out, with wide streets, intersected by cross streets at right angles, and are shaded in some places with the orange, the mango, plum and other tropical trees.

The place is blessed with good water and the refreshing sea breezes from the Southwest. These with other things combine to make the town comparatively healthy—notwithstanding the extensive mangrove swamps which cover scores, if not hundreds of acres of low land in the rear.

The unprejudiced visitor must not fail, I think, to be agreeably impressed with Monrovia. He will, if a lover of peace and harmony, especially, be pleased with the good order which pervades the place during the Sabbath. Every store, shop and other place of business is closed.—There is not the least noise or confusion in the streets during any part of the day. The calls of the "church going bell" are responded to by hundreds of pious citizens of all ages. The different places of worship that I attended, are well filled with devout and attentive worshippers of the Eternal Jehovah; and most of the children attend some Sunday school. As the visitor enters the comfortable abodes (often elegantly furnished) of the inhabitants, shares their Christian hospitality, and enjoys their intelligent and polished society, he cannot but feel that he is among an enlightened, as well as a free and happy people.

Much good is being done in the republic by missions. Beneficial results have succeeded missionary labors among the natives, as well as among the Liberians. Education, however, has hardly received so much attention as the preaching of the Gospel. Good common schools, regularly kept, and properly managed, have been very few for some time.

There are said to be at least 10,000 natives of various tribes in and near Monrovia. Some of these have received a little attention from one of the missions here. A few children have been trained in some of the schools—and some have professed

the Christian religion. The whole number are more or less brought under the influence of civilization—and they consider themselves under the protection of the Liberian government. Of course, the whole number of natives up and down the coast, who are under its influence, is much greater than above stated.

Making due allowance for the circumstances of the Government, I was favorably impressed with what I saw and heard, during my visit to Monrovia. A large majority of the citizens were contented and happy; and could not be persuaded, I think, under any circumstances, to return permanently to America.

Since the above was prepared we have later accounts from Monrovia in the London Times of the 27th, received yesterday by the steamer Franklin, which we sub-join:—

Late accounts from the African republic of Liberia give a favorable description of the state of the country. Settlements were being formed in the interior, and the natives of the newly acquired territory of the Gallinas had furnished proof of their readiness to abandon the slave trade, by giving notice to President Roberts and Commodore Fanshaw, of a Spanish brig hovering on the coast for slaves. A new town is to be formed at Gallinas, and is to receive the name of Gurney, after Mr. Samuel Gurney, of London. The subjoined extracts of a letter addressed by President Roberts to a friend, give the latest information on the general condition of the republic:—

“GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA,
June 20, 1851.

“I am happy to say our public affairs are progressing smoothly. Now for some time we have had no misunderstanding with British merchants trading to Liberia. This is exceedingly gratifying to me, and I sincerely trust that the good understanding will continue, and that in future our intercourse will be of the most friendly character. The presence of a British consul in Liberia has had a most happy effect. Misrepresentations are not so easily made, and all matters of dispute arising

between the authorities and English traders are amicably adjusted on the spot.

“At no time in the history of our little commonwealth has the progress of general improvement been more encouraging than at the present time. Commerce is decidedly increasing, and never before has agriculture in Liberia received greater attention. Among the neighboring native tribes there are fewer wars and commotions, and they are more rapidly, too, adopting civilized and industrious habits. This is in a great measure attributable to the abolition of the slave trade upon this part of the African coast, and I think I may safely say that the traffic cannot again be revived within the jurisdiction of Liberia—certainly not between Sierra Leone and Cape Palmas.

“Now that the slave trade is at an end upon our coast, and we have secured nearly all the intermediate points of territory between the extremes of our jurisdiction, we are giving more attention to extending our influence into the interior. Measures are being taken to form a settlement in the mountain region in the interior of Grand Bassa. The country has been explored, and is represented as being healthy and fertile, while the aboriginal inhabitants are friendly, and decidedly more industrious and intelligent than the natives near the coast. I am more and more confirmed in the opinion that it is more healthy in the interior of this country beyond the influence of the miasma arising from the the mangrove swamps bordering the whole coast than in any location we at present occupy, and I shall not fail to give my best influence and encouragement to the measures now on foot for forming interior settlements.

“I regret very much that Liberia could not be represented at the great industrial Exhibition in London. I exerted myself to convince the members of the Legislature at their last session of the importance of the measure, and of the good that might possibly result to Africa, and to Liberia in particular. But they were afraid, in view of the embarrassed state of our finances, to incur the necessary expense. I am vexed to think that, to my knowledge, there will not be a Liberian present.”

Extract from the Address of E. H. Derby, Esq.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY,
Held at the Tremont Temple, Boston, May 28, 1851.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Society:
I rise to submit the following resolution:—Resolved, that African Coloniza-

tion has made satisfactory progress, and that it deserves the countenance, both of the North and the South, as the most

feasible, as well as successful measure for suppressing the slave trade, civilizing Africa, and elevating the condition of the colored race, both at home and abroad.

I cannot, like the eloquent gentleman who preceded me, who has served you both in Africa and America, claim to be your early ally. I join you as a recent friend, as a late volunteer, and I do so, because the subject of the African is one of absorbing interest, because it mingles with our politics and our daily discussions.

We see at times strange coruscations in our northern sky. Not only do we sympathise with the bondman, but our sympathy occasionally breaks forth in extravagance. For one, I defer much to the spirit of freedom. I appreciate that innate, that hereditary love of liberty, transmitted to us by our Puritan fathers and English ancestry. But I grieve to see it perverted or misguided. I would seek a channel for it to flow in, fertilizing its borders and gladdening those who dwell thereon. And such a channel, as it seems to me, is this Society. Let me contribute, on this occasion, my humble aid to widen and deepen this channel. May we not make it useful to avert the torrents which may undermine our Constitution, and check the inundations which may overwhelm our Union!

We live in an age of progress at an era when the white race has made great advances in art, science and wealth; at a period when the chief officers of our nation join in triumphal processions on the union of seas by iron bands, and diffuse their eloquence over the Union by electric sparks; at a period when the nations of the Old and the New World meet, not in the field of battle, but beneath glass palaces, in the centre of commerce, to celebrate the triumphs of mind over matter.

The census of our Union announces our growth in population; and we find this day that we number in these United States twenty-one millions of free whites, three millions and two hundred thousand slaves, and four hundred and thirty thousand free negroes.

When Washington came from the South, seventy-five years since, to rescue this metropolis in the dark hour of our revolution, he could rely on but three millions to withstand the British Empire; but now these three millions have increased sevenfold, under the institutions he founded.

But the white and the black race do not advance with equal pace. While the whites are gaining five, the slaves increase but two, and the free blacks but one per cent. per annum. Whence this striking

difference? Does it not spring from the fact that the one race is degraded and overshadowed by the other? What shall be done to elevate this race? Is it not capable of advancement? In an age distinguished for its charity,—an age that gives food and raiment to the destitute, sight to the blind, and hearing to the deaf, which educates even the idiot, and strikes the fetters from the insane, cannot something be done for the elevation of the negro? Does not the North owe a debt to the African race? Did not her ships aid in transporting a part of that race to a state of bondage; and has not the South profited by their toils?

There are those who would elevate the blacks by breaking down distinctions between the races; but early feelings and associations are not soon obliterated. Deep-rooted prejudices are not yet eradicated. Although the two have sprung from the same great family, and were originally one brotherhood, they have long been trained under different climates. The one race has been whitened by a northern sky and inured to the northern cold, while the other has darkened under the sun of the tropics, until at length, in habit, complexion and constitution, they have become distinct. "Can the Ethiopian change his skin, or the leopard his spots?" Can the effects of centuries be suddenly changed? And have not the efforts to assimilate the races thus far proved a failure?

There is, however, one fact that stands out in bold relief; the fact that one-eighth of the Negro race in these States is already free, although nearly every African who originally landed here was a bondman. The free blacks have been, either emancipated, or are the descendants of slaves; and their number already inspires a hope for those in bondage. But how are these bondmen to be benefitted, and what can be done to elevate their condition?

There are some who would deal violently with slavery; who would seek by a single effort to overthrow the oak, gnarled by the cold of two hundred winters, indurated with the rings of two centuries of summers, whose fibres and roots are intertwined at the South with the whole fabric of society. There are those reckless of plighted faith, of the reserved rights of the States, who would at once apply the axe and the brand. Does not such violence lead to reaction? Does it not debar the slave from letters? From even the right to buy his freedom? Has it not checked even voluntary emancipation? Does it not tend to alienate State from State and church

from church? And is there not a frenzy which would cast down the Bible, and grasp the sword, and trample upon the Constitution?

And what has such violence accomplished? Has it done more than send a few Negroes to wither under Canadian winters, in regions where the black man is forbidden by nature to live out half his days? Let us turn from such violence to the milder feeling of this society; a feeling by which it seeks to effect objects worthy of the countenance, not only of the North and the South, but of the whole civilized world.

Its first object has been, to suppress the slave trade on the African coast, not by expensive fleets, often eluded, but by a belt of civilization, impervious to slavery.

Its second object was, by schools, churches and farms, to enlighten and civilize the natives, to open ware-houses in place of barracoons, to exchange the fabrics of art, not for flesh and blood, but for the dye-woods, the rice, sugar, coffee and palm oil which Africa almost spontaneously produces.

Its third great object was to demonstrate the capacity of the Negro for free government, and provide a spot where emancipated slaves could start fair in life, in a climate adapted to his nature; to provide a home congenial to his habits, and to withdraw him from the vices which attend his position in America.

This society appeals to the powers that be, to sovereign states and to the government of the Union, to aid in the removal of the free blacks to their native land. It appeals to the philosopher to test the greatest experiment of the age; to the benevolent, to aid in suppressing the African slave trade; to the Christian, to send forth the colored missionary, with the banner of the Cross, to pagans debased by idolatry and barbarous superstitions.

How far have the noble efforts of this society been crowned with success?—While the American Anti-Slavery Society, after years of effort, received but six thousand dollars last year, the income of the American Colonization Society has risen to sixty-four thousand dollars. Its branches in Maryland, Massachusetts, and other States, carry the amount to nearly one hundred thousand dollars. Nor is this all. Its influence is daily extending. A single individual, the frugal McDonogh of New Orleans, has given to it twenty-five thousand dollars yearly for forty years. Even Congress is considering the expediency of furnishing government ships for

transportation, opening its field for enlarged action. Is not the future full of promise?

But what has the Society accomplished in the field? It has planted a state which, with the Maryland Colony, exhibits an extent of sea front equal to the whole coast of New England, from New York to New Brunswick; and that State has been recognized by both England and France. It has adopted a constitution, moddled on our own. It has its President, Secretaries, Judges, Teachers and Ministers, all colored men. Before this State was founded, at least twenty thousand slaves were annually exported from Liberia; but now the slave mart is destroyed, legitimate commerce prospers, cotton and palm oil are exported. Eight thousand colonists are planted on a prolific soil, and more than two hundred thousand natives are settled around them under the wing of the Republic, learning the arts of life, assuming the clothing, copying the civilization of the American Colonists, and already feeling the influence of their schools and churches.

Humble as may be the native race with us, they have, even in their state of bondage, made some advancement. They have risen above the barbarism of the naked savage, and have assumed the clothing, the language and the religion of the whites. They carry with them to Africa many of the arts of life, and however much they may here be depressed in their position they bear back to Africa a portion of the civilization of America. They are fast colonizing the western coast of Africa. From Sierra Leone to Badagry the coast has been occupied at numerous points, either by emigrants or missionaries; and for a distance of eighteen hundred miles, a space equal to the whole front of this Union, the slave trade is extinguished, and the door has been opened for future colonization.

In its aspect, this coast somewhat resembles our southern States. Along the margin of the sea and rivers, the land is adapted to sugar, rice, and tropical fruits; but as you recede from the coast, it rises into healthful eminences suited to pasturage and tillage, and watered by rivulets. There the cotton, coffee and other products of the South, may be raised in abundance.

In this region a State has been planted under the auspices of Christian charity; not founded, like Hayti, amid ruin and bloodshed; not like Jamaica, in poverty and ignorance, nor under the adverse influence of whites who control the law and monopolize the land, but based on equal

laws and equal rights, on education and property. While it extends the blessings of good government along the coast, it protects a vast interior and countless tribes from the inroads of the slave-dealer, who carried devastation in his path; who bore away his victims from kindred and home, to die in the barracoon or crowded hold, two out of three perishing on the way, that one might live in bondage. The trade in merchandize supplants the trade in men. Religion, civilization and the arts attend the footsteps of commerce. And why may we not press colonization into the far interior, civilizing and refining as it moves eastward, until the advancing band has borne the banner of the Cross from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean? America will have done much indeed for the cause of civilization, if at the same time she is pressing to the Pacific with a front of thirteen hundred miles and subduing the vast interior between the oceans, she should redeem Africa also by a similar march to the opposite ocean.

We find at this moment in the United States, nearly half a million blacks, the descendants of slaves, but now freemen. But the Negro race in America, although advanced far beyond the native African, is now nearly stationary. Emancipation has been checked by defensive laws; and our new census apprises us, the colored population is annually diminishing north of the Hudson under the combined influence of our severe winters and a degraded position. Is not this a conclusive argument for the return of the Negro to Africa? If he continues at the North, he cannot thrive. If he remains at the South, he is a barrier to the freedom of his race. Would he cross to Southern Ohio, to Illinois or Indiana, the West repels him, and closes its doors against him. Why not aid him, then, on his mission to Africa? Why not let the planter feel that he sends forth his liberated slave on an embassy of kindness, and to the region which God in his good providence, has designed for the Negro?

But it is often urged, how is the Negro to be removed? for the ships of the whole Union are insufficient to remove the colored race. How are three millions and six hundred thousand souls to be transported to Africa?

Although no one would propose to move millions in a year, the capacity of our shipping offers a ton for every Negro, and might transport them in a single passage,—not as their ancestors came to America, cramped in stifling holds, but with ample space and comfortable accommodations.

Were it, however, possible thus to transfer the race, it would be impolitic in the extreme. Neither Africa nor America would be ripe for the transition. A gradual change should be effected. It would be reasonable to allow for it at least the compass of a single life. The growth of the free Negroes is but four thousand per annum, and the increase of the slaves is but sixty-six thousand annually. Could we send seventy thousand away yearly, we should cope with the entire increase; and were we to add yearly thirty thousand more, we should attain one hundred thousand, which in less than seventy years, would transport the entire race to Africa.

Would it be impossible to transport that number? Let us look at it philosophically. Do we not see this very year, that Ireland and Germany are sending here four times that number, at least four hundred thousand emigrants? If this be so, would it be impossible for the benevolent throughout this Union, acting in concert with Sovereign States and the General Government, and aided in future by our progressive wealth, to send out one-fourth of the number? Who pays for the outfit and passage of the Irish emigrant? They are paid for by the charity of those who precede them. And has that charity four fold the power of the combined strength of our private, state and national benevolence?

A few weeks since, I sailed in one of those fleet clippers built in our vicinity, which rival frigates in their capacity, and almost equal steamers in their speed, flying as they do, from sea to sea, at an average rate of two hundred miles per day. Twenty of these ships, aided each by a small propeller to meet the calms of the tropics, would transport yearly the whole number I have named. They could be built in five years, with an outlay of half a million yearly. Such an outlay would give us four ships per annum; and when finished, these could be navigated for a million yearly. Would such a charge be a heavy tax on our national revenue. Does it not exceed forty millions yearly, and does it not double every twenty years? Might not these propellers be laden on their return with the fruits of the tropics? Would they not be useful of war, and still more useful in their missions of peace? And were they equipped and manned by the Government, might not the supplies and the outfit and a shelter for emigrants be furnished by individual and State assistance? And are we not assured that the soil is ready for culture on his arrival?

It may be that I have taken too sanguine a view of this great subject. But if even partial success were attained; if we did no more than suppress the slave trade,—and while I speak, even Brazil is coming to our aid;—if we did no more than elevate the black race and partially civilize Africa; if we did but partially allay the fever which endangers our great country and threatens to retard the Western march of our great empire, we should have our reward. But for my own part I am more hopeful. Wise and far-seeing men have told us, that as our country should become more and more populous and man should compete more closely with man in the struggle for existence, slavery would naturally cease. But is not that period far distant; and is not the future still obscure? Have we not seen for the last half century, both in England and the United States, the price of labor gradually rising and the price of food and clothing gradually falling? And have we not a vast area over which we are yet to expand? Let kindness and forbearance be our watchword, and let us appeal to the warm and patriotic hearts of the South.

For one, I have faith in Southern benevolence. I chanced last year to visit Virginia, and to note the kindness of the South. I crossed the ferry at Portsmouth,

on my way to Norfolk. Moving forward with northern speed, I chanced to jostle against a colored man. I was at once accosted by a stranger, and turned around to him who addressed me. I saw before me a Southern gentleman, walking arm in arm with an aged and feeble Negro. "Did you not observe," he said, "that my old servant was blind?" I was reproved for my heedless steps, and I could but feel when I noticed the kind and thoughtful care of the planter for his worn-out slave, that the South, through him and me, was improving the North for its undue haste.

Let the North forbear. Let it move cautiously and judiciously. Let both North and South foster this great society. And while we aid the black race, let us both sustain our Constitution and bear onward the flag of our Union. Let us remember that great States are not made in a day, or in an age; that our original numbers are reproduced every three years, increasing three millions in that brief period, and our wealth and power in a still more rapid ratio. And while we would advance the cause of the African, let us consider that we should well deserve the contempt of the civilized world and the execrations of posterity, were we to jeopardize the inheritance bequeathed to us by our patriotic fathers.

[For the African Repository.]

"Africa Redeemed."

O day-star of promise! O dawning of hope
On Africa's night of despair;
O Wisdom's own way with the sorrows to cope

That seem'd so incurable there!
Liberia! Thou art the breach in the wall
Of slavery's tower of strength,
And Africa's Moloch shall totter and fall
Through Africa's children at length!

In prayer was she plan'd, and by charity blest,

And Patience, who smiled on her birth
Baptized her in blood of the bravest and best

That ever were heroes on earth!
Let red Mesurado tell out the stern wills
That fought for each inch of soil,

And Ashmun, and Wilson, and Cary, and Mills

Be stars on her midnight of toil.

And—what is she now? Tho' the world may think scorn

Of all that is humbly begun,
Yet here of true wisdom true greatness is born

And here shall true glory be won!
For, Christ and his mercies come in by this door,

Poor Africa's heart to make whole,
To scatter her foes and her fears evermore
And ransom her, body and soul.

MARTIN F. TUPPER.

ALBURY, August 2d, 1851.

Items of Intelligence.

AFRICAN COTTON.—Some fifty-odd years ago the first few bales of American cotton were stopped at the Liverpool Custom-house on the ground that they could not be the product of the United States. Now,

our export of that staple exceeds in value the commerce in any other single article sent forth by any nation. A vaster structure has hardly ever risen from a smaller beginning.

A few weeks since, the weekly list of imports at the same port contained eight bales of cotton from Monrovia, the capitol town of Liberia, besides twenty bales from Natal. Who can say that this is not the beginning of a trade which, in time, may rival ours in its extent? The African soil and climate are more favorable to the production of cotton, and it is said produce a better article more abundantly than any that we have in America. We hear from Liberia that a great deal of land has been planted with this crop, and the same thing has been done at Sierra Leone. A missionary writes from there that native chiefs and others in the vicinity are procuring seed in considerable quantities, and that for the first time a native had just applied to him to buy a cotton gin. He is confident that, in a few years, cotton will be extensively exported from the West Coast generally.

We trust the efforts making to accomplish this end may be crowned with success. Nothing could do so much to put a stop to the slave trade, and lay the foundation of civilization in Africa, as the establishment of regular commerce to any considerable extent in some article of agricultural production. Cotton is decidedly the easiest and best thing to make a trial on.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

EXCLUSION OF NEGROES FROM INDIANA.

—A Telegraph despatch has already informed our readers of the adoption of a new Constitution for the State of Indiana, and also of the adoption of an article excluding colored people from that State, which was submitted to a separate vote of the people. The clause thus adopted is in the following words, and it received a much larger vote than the new Constitution:

“Sec. 1. No negro or mulatto shall come into or settle in this State after the adoption of this Constitution.

“Sec. 2. All contracts made with any negro or mulatto coming into this State contrary to the foregoing section shall be void; and all persons who shall employ, or otherwise encourage such negro or mulatto to remain in the State, shall be fined in any sum not less than ten dollars nor more than five hundred dollars.

“Sec. 3. All fines which may be collected for a violation of the provisions of this article, or any law which may hereafter be

passed for the purpose of carrying the same into execution, shall be set apart and appropriated for the colonization of such negroes and mulattoes, and their descendants, as may be in the State at the adoption of this Constitution, and may be willing to emigrate.

“Sec. 4. The General Assembly shall pass laws to carry out the provisions of this article.”—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

HOW TO GIVE TEN DOLLARS—A PROPOSAL.—“You notice \$10 in this amount as the tax of chewing tobacco. This is the annual sum I have paid (I suppose) for the purchase of my tobacco. I have recently felt that it was a useless gratification of an unnatural and acquired taste; and whatever sacrifice of temporary personal enjoyment it might cost, by the grace of God I would make the sacrifice. I have not touched the weed for some time, and have, so far, obtained the victory. Now I make this proposition to my brethren in the ministry and in the laity:—to do likewise. It cannot be a greater trial to any one than it was to me; for, to my shame I confess it, I loved it, and have used it for a quarter of a century.

I wish this money to be appropriated to the cause of education in Africa, and I promise to give ten dollars annually while I live to that cause, this being the amount of my tax for chewing tobacco. Now, if there be in the bounds of our church one hundred men who will *do likewise*, this will raise a salary of *one thousand dollars*, which will sustain a Professor in the college of Liberia, or the Principal of the Alexander High School. Brethren will you do it? How easy! How noble! I mention the facts, and wish you to write an *appeal* to the brethren. . . . Let the acknowledgment of the ten dollars be so framed that it shall be understood what it is, and for *what cause* it is given—viz, education in Africa.”

[The principle of self-denial here exemplified,—the giving to the Lord of that which it costs us something to part with, and not merely of that which can be spared without our feeling it,—is one that is too seldom recognized. As to the proposal of our correspondent—he himself has furnished the best appeal in its favor, and has enforced it in the most practical manner.—*Ed.*]—*Foreign Missionary.*

AN EXPEDITION INTO THE INTERIOR OF AFRICA.—Our readers will remember that early in 1850, Mr. RICHARDSON, an agent of

the British government, together with two German savans, and a select escort, started from Tripoli on an expedition to explore the interior of Africa. The latest information from these gentlemen is contained in a letter from one of them, Dr. BATH, to the British consul general at Tripoli, dated the 28th February last.—The expedition had reached Kano, on the road to the kingdom of Bornou, where they expected to arrive in the month of April. The expedition had passed through many dangers and difficulties, with no greater misfortune than the loss of a little property, of which it was robbed by the Tuaricks. This is a powerful tribe who inhabit oases in the Sahara, or Great Desert, and are noted for their inhospitality to travellers. It is a singular and interesting fact, that these Tuariks, whose only food is camel's milk and a few dates, are the most powerful, athletic, and warlike race of the centre of Africa.

Dr. BATH mentions a vast tract of fertile land through which he passed in the region of the Great Sahara, and which has remained entirely unknown to travellers and geographers. He describes it as being of considerable extent, beautifully wooded, with a number of small rivers passing through it, and susceptible of the highest degree of cultivation. It is inhabited only by animals, among which he mentions the elephant, buffalo, lion, giraffe, &c.

During the progress of the voyage Dr. BATH was very near perishing in the desert whilst the expedition was passing through the country of the Tuariks.—Having left the caravan for a short time, for the purpose of making some geological investigation, he was unable to find it again, and wandered through the sands for three days and nights. He was found, when already in a state of delirium preceding a final dissolution, by a Tuarik, and brought back to his caravan.

THE ENGLISH IN SOUTH AFRICA—RESULTS OF BRITISH "CIVILIZATION."—I has been remarked by some one that the chief result of the extension of British rule and "civilization" over India, has been to drain it annually of one hundred million of pounds, to be spent chiefly in England. Some of the English papers are making disclosures relative to the tyrannical proceedings at the Cape of Good Hope, by English officials, which do not speak well for those who are continually flaunting before the world the beneficial results of the extension of English power.

It is charged that the English Governor, Sir Harry Smith, had compelled the native chiefs to give up a large portion of their lands.

At the public meeting of the London Missionary Society in London, the Rev. J. J. Freeman, Secretary of the Society, who has been on a visit to the Cape, stated that Sir Harry Smith, at a public meeting of Chiefs held up a treaty, and tore it to atoms, saying "there go the treaties."

He also charges Gov. Smith with forcing the Griquies by intimidation, to sign away large sections of their country, telling them with solemn oaths that unless they signed the treaty by five o'clock that afternoon, he would hang them up to the beam in the room where they were then standing.

When Sir Harry Smith heard that some of the Christian Hottentots had joined the Caffres, he styled them a set of "psalm-singing rebels."

It is further stated that the Government had burnt the habitations of a number of Hottentots who had been heretofore faithful to the English. The account says:

"The Hottentots entreated for their friends in vain; nothing availed—neither the cries of the children, nor the tears of the mothers, some of whom were in child-bed with babes of three or four days old, on one of the coldest days of the inclement season, and that on a Sunday, the day of peace, rest and prayer, two hundred and fifty persons were burnt out and driven from their homes."

Mr. Freeman also denounces the annexation of territory in the interior of Africa, as tending to involve the inhabitants in savage wars.—*Traveller.*

[From the Liberia Herald.]

Another proof of the kind feelings entertained by Her Britannic Majesty's Government towards this infant Republic.—ED.

No. 11. BRITISH CONSULATE, MONROVIA,
5th February, 1851.

Sir,

I have the honor—in accordance with a communication which has been made to me by Commodore Arthur Fanshawe C. B. Commander in Chief of Her Britannic Majesty's Naval Forces on the West Coast of Africa—to tender to your Excellency for the acceptance of the Government of the Republic of Liberia, the wreck and the residue of the stores, &c., of Her Majesty's late Steam Vessel "Flamer," and I have great pleasure in doing so.

I have the honor further to express to your Excellency, in the name of Commodore Fanshawe on the part of Her Majesty's Government, thanks for the assistance you so kindly rendered by placing a guard at the wreck.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
With great respect,
Your most obedient humble servant,
AUGUSTUS WM. HANSON.
H. B. M. Consul.

His Excellency,
PRESIDENT ROBERTS,
&c. &c.

THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.—A native of the West Indies thus writes: Can we not endorse the words of the British Reviewer, and say: "The Americans are

successfully planting free negroes on the coast of Africa; a greater event, probably, in its consequences, than any that has occurred since Columbus set sail for the New World." After a warm eulogium upon the Republic of Liberia, he adds: "The West Indians will emigrate to Liberia." They will crowd your steamers. They will take with them intelligence, wealth, and a perfect knowledge at once of the agriculture of the country. They will clothe the hill-side and the vale with fields upon fields of sugar cane, a plant indigenous to Africa, and where it grows most luxuriantly." He describes the various burdens and vexations still imposed upon the African in the West Indies, and remarks that thousands of families are sighing for the superior privileges of the young Republic of Western Africa.—*Traveller.*

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of August to the 20th of September, 1851.

VERMONT.

By Capt. George Barker:
Burlington—Vermont Colonization Society. Cash, Cash, each \$1; John Peck, M. D., \$5; Mrs. R. W. Francis, annual subscription, \$10..... 17 00
Richmond—Cash..... 25
Jericho Centre—Cash..... 56
Milton—Cash..... 50
St. Albans—Cash..... 50
18 81

MASSACHUSETTS.

Williamsburgh—Daniel Collins.. 10 00
Otis—Collection in Rev. Rufus Pomeroy's Congregation..... 2 12
12 12

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt:
Saybrook—A. Sheffield, Mrs. Inglee, each \$3; Miss Hotchkiss, E. Sill, Misses D. & A. Ayre, Mrs. E. E. Morgan, Dea. W. R. Clarke, S. Chalker, G. H. Chapman, each \$2; Mrs. O. Cobb, R. P. Spencer, Mrs. Thomas Ayre, Charles Sill, Dr. A. H. King, Mrs. Ann A. Pratt, G. Blague, E. Ingraham, each \$1; Mrs. Wm. Williard, Mrs. A. Clark, E.

C. Ingraham, each 50 cents; Mrs. R. W. Sill, E. Bushnell, Mrs. Julia Kendall, Cash, each 25 cents; A Child, 5 cts; to constitute Rev. Ethan B. Crane a life member of the Am. Col. Society..... 30 55
Centre Brook—Henry L. Champlin, Esq., \$15, in part to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Society; Capt. R. H. Hovey, \$4.64; S. M. Comstock, Dea. S. M. Pratt, R. B. Bull, N. F. Stephens, B. Comstock, each \$2; C. Nott, S. Griswold, E. Bull, T. Nott, J. H. Comstock, N. J. Pratt, J. E. Nott, W. C. Bull, Mrs. Joseph Hayden, George Post, Mrs. Nathaniel G. Pratt, Geo. Conklin, each \$1; G. Pratt, \$1.50; J. Bull, M. B. Pratt, G. Conklin, Mrs. Elias Pratt, each 50 cents; D. Parker, 12½ cents, to constitute Rev. John H. Pettingel a life member of the Am. Col. Society..... 45 26
Essex—Capt. W. H. Doane, E. W. Pratt, each \$5; Rev. S. Nash, \$2; G. K. Dickinson, J. C. Redfield, H. M. Thompson, E. Parmelee, each \$1; Cash, 51 cents; O. Spencer, T. D. Pratt, each 50 cents..... 17 51

Deep River—A. Starkey, \$5; E. S. Williams, \$2; Rev. J. A. Clark, Dea. G. Spencer, A. Pratt, U. Marvin, R. S. Marvin, each \$1; Rev. E. Cushman, 64 cents; T. A. Denison, H. M. Pratt, Dea. J. Marvin, J. W. Marvin, each 50 cents. 14 64
West Killingly—Cash, \$6; in full to constitute Rev. Thomas O. Rice a life member of the Am. Col. Soc. 6 00
Portland—Rev. Harvey Talcott. 3 00
Lime—Sylvanus Butler. 64
 By Rev. John Morris Pease:
New Haven—First Meth. Epis. Church collection, \$69.19; Donations, Stephen Gilbert, L. B. Judson, each \$30, to constitute themselves life members of the Am. Col. Soc.; Ransom Burrit, \$10; — Finch, \$10; James Punderford, \$10; — Chapin, \$5—\$95. 164 19
South Norwalk—Donations in part in the Meth. Epis. Church, A. S. Day, \$5; S. R. Bunting, A Friend, J. H. Raymond, each \$1. 8 00

289 79

NEW YORK.

By Rev. John Morris Pease:
Canandaigua—Walter Hubbel, John Greig, L. M. Drury, each \$5; Wm. Antis, \$3; Gideon Granger, J. M. Wheeler, each \$2, N. J. Clarke, \$1. 23 00
Albany—Donations from friends of Liberia in the 4th Presbyterian Church, viz: E. A. Doron, Elder H. A. Fay, Miss Earley, each \$5; Dr. W. A. Hawley, \$1;—\$16. Hudson Street Meth. Epis. Church, Collection \$19.63. Donations from the same Church, viz: M. H. Teneyck, James Van Namee, Anson M. Allister, each \$5; Seth F. Kelly, \$10; Clement Warren, \$5; David Smith, \$15; Lott Frost, \$5; John Romaine, \$2; Joseph Whitear, L. J. Loyd, each \$1—\$73.63: To constitute Rev. H. L. Starke, the Pastor, and David Smith, life members of the Am. Col. Society. Ferry St. Meth. Epis. Church, James Schuyler, \$10, Edward Robinson, \$2—\$12. Mrs. Dalina

Clarke, James McNutt, each \$5—\$10. 111 63
Sand Lake—Mr. Whitewax. 1 00
Troy—Methodist Epis. Church, North 2d Street, L. A. Battershall, \$10; Jesse Anthony, J. W. Mackey, John O. Meriam, each \$5; J. Starks, \$2; J. W. Austin, Ruth Brott, each \$1; Collection \$6—\$35.00; State St. Meth. Epis. Church; L. Van Valkenburgh, \$10; Charles J. Saxe, \$5—\$15, in part. 50 00
Lansingburg—Collection in Meth. Epis. Church, in part. 2 00

187 63

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington City—Miss L. L. Wilson and Miss M. G. Wilson, each \$2. 4 00

NORTH CAROLINA.

By Rev. Jesse Rankin:
Davidson County—Valentine Hoover, \$2; David Hepler, \$1. 3 00
Rowan County—Dr. S. C. Boyden, \$1. 1 00
Iredell County, Statesville—E. B. Stimson, \$1. 1 00

Randolph County—F. Cooper, \$3; Thomas Cox, Nicholas Barker, Thomas Cox, each \$1; Mrs. Ailsey Cox, Joseph Cox, Seth Parker, S. Stuart, J. Stout, Charles Cox, each 50 cents; Jesse Cox, Jacob H. Craven, each 25 cents, D. Barker, 10 cents, Elisha Coffin, \$1.50; Dr. C. E. Graves, \$5; J. Pope, E. Pray, each \$1. 18 10

Chatham County—Dr. J. A. Chambers, D. Murchison, each \$2.50; Peter G. Evans, \$3; Mrs. M. Houghton, \$2; Wm. Campbell, Wm. Farrar, Dr. G. C. Newby, Mrs. C. Roberts, Cornelius Tyson, A. W. Jones, Cash, each \$1; R. Frasier, 50 cents, D. C. Campbell, 25 cents. 17 75

Moore County—P. McIntyre, 50 cents; Wm. D. Harrington, 57 cents; Wm. Dalrymple, \$5; Peter Evans, \$1.50; Neil McLeod, Wm. Watson, Evander McIver, John Houston, each \$1; Wm. Dye, 50 cents. 12 07

Cumberland County—Rev. Neil McKay, \$10; Dr. J. W. McKay, \$3; Mrs. F. McKay, \$2; Wm. L. Hall, Thos. P. Hall,

A. McNeil, A. McAlister, each \$5; Dr. J. M. Kay, \$4, Joel Williams, \$2.50; Rev. S. Cotton, A. D. McLean, Miss Mary McLean, Fauquier Smith, Jas. McKethan, John Murphy, Daniel McDermid, A. Cameron, John C. Smith, Alexander Elliott, Cash, each \$2; Cash, \$3; D. McLeod, N. S. Stuart, A. McCormick, J. McNeil, A. R. McDuffie, Rev. D. Johnson, Daniel McRae, J. R. McDonald, John McNeil, Alexander Williams, Cash, each \$1.	78 50
<i>Fayetteville</i> —Hon. James C. Dobbins, \$5; Wm. B. Wright, \$2; C. G. Wright, \$1.	8 00
<i>Cabarras County</i> —M. Cannon, \$5.	5 00
	<hr/> 144 42

OHIO.

<i>New Athens</i> —Collection in Crab Apple Church, by Rev. William Wallace.	25 00
Total Contributions.	\$681 77

FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE.— <i>New Sharon</i> —Samuel Mason, to May, '52, \$1. <i>Cumberland Centre</i> —Rev. J. Blake, to May, '52, \$2.	3 00
VERMONT.—By Capt. George Barker: <i>Burlington</i> —Wm. Warner, to April, '53, \$1, Prof. W. T. Shedd, to July, '55, \$2, Prof. H. Chaney, to July, '52, \$1, Mrs. E. W. Buell, to Oct. '55, \$2, R. G. Cole, to Oct. '60, \$5, M. O. Bennett, \$1, on account. F. J. Hendee, \$1, to Sept. '52, Henry Leavenworth, \$2, to Sept. '53, Philo Doolittle, to Oct. '56, \$3, W. L. Strong, M. A. Seymour, Horace Wheeler, each \$2, to Oct. '54, H. H. Doolittle, F. K. Nichols, C. F. Davey, each \$1, to Oct. '52, H. N. Ballard, Catlin & Spear, each 50 cents, to April, '52, Horace Nichols, J. Hatch, each \$2, to Oct. '57, W. H. Wilkins, \$3, to July, '58, Thomas H. Canfield, to Oct. '59, \$4, Job Lyman, to Sept. '54, \$2. <i>Hinesburgh</i> —Francis Wilson, Myron Finney, Harry Weed, Amos Corey, Orran Murray, John Patrick, Wm. B. Viele, each \$1 to Sept. '52, Daniel Goodyear, M. D., Hon.	

Joseph Marsh, each \$1, to Jan. '52, Daniel Patrick, M. Hull, each \$2, to Sept. '53. <i>Richmond</i> —Charles M. Huntington, to Feb. '54, \$2.50. <i>Jericho Centre</i> —Lemuel Blackman, J. Hamilton, Henry O. Gibbs, Augustus Lee, E. Elliott, E. Bartlett, Albert Lee & E. Lane, C. H. Lyman, & H. Field, Cyrus Lane, each \$1, to Sept. '52. <i>Essex Centre</i> —B. B. Butler, A. J. Watkins, each \$1, to Sept. '52. <i>Milton</i> —Dr. Fairchild, John Adams, L. A. Jackson, Chas. Jackson, John Mears, Alpheus Hall, Peter Corbin, Miss Sarah Fuller, Ira Witters, each \$1, to Sept. '52, Giles Jackson, \$2, to Sept. '53. <i>West Milton</i> —Elijah Herrick, to Sept. '54, \$3, Arthur Hunting, Victor Adams, each \$1, to Sept. '52, Samuel Boardman, \$2, to Sept. '53. <i>St. Albans</i> —Mrs. T. Kingman, to Sept. '56, \$5, E. B. Whiting, Mrs. Swift, each \$1, to Sept. '52, \$2.	92 50
MASSACHUSETTS.— <i>Pittsfield</i> —Jonathan Tenney, to January, '52.	6 00
CONNECTICUT.—By Rev. John Orcutt: <i>Deep River</i> —R. S. Marvin, for '50 & '51, \$2, A. Starkey, to Sept. '52, \$1. <i>Lyme</i> —Sylvanus Butler, to Sept. '52, \$1.	4 00
NEW YORK.— <i>Geneva</i> —Rev. J. Ingraham, for '51 & '52.	2 00
PENNSYLVANIA.— <i>Phanixville</i> —Robert H. Laws, to 1 Oct. '51, 50 cents. <i>Philadelphia</i> —Joshua L. Baily, for '51 & '52, \$2.	2 50
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.— <i>Washington City</i> —Miss M. G. Wilson, for Repository to July, '52.	1 00
NORTH CAROLINA.— <i>Newbern</i> —James Sparrow, Isaac Rue, each \$1, to Sept. '52. <i>Ashborough</i> —Joshua Cox, to Sept. '52, \$1. <i>Maffit's Mills</i> —Wm. Stout, to Sept. '52, \$1.	4 00
KENTUCKY.— <i>Harrodsburgh</i> —Mrs. Maria Davis, for '50.	1 00
INDIANA.— <i>Lynnville</i> —Alexander Morton, for '51.	1 00
Total Repository.	117 00
Total Contributions.	681 77
Aggregate Amount.	\$798 77

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXVII.]

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER, 1851.

[No. 11.]

The Free Colored People in New York City.

By a short article, which we give in our present number, from the National Intelligencer, it will be perceived that a portion of the colored residents of the city of New York have become fully aroused to the consideration of the adoption of some measure by which their present condition may be ameliorated, and their prospects with reference to the future rendered more encouraging. They are evidently fully satisfied that no plan can be adopted, unconnected with emigration, for the bettering of their condition; and they have wisely determined to direct their attention to Africa, as the land in which the man of color can best secure and maintain all the rights of freedom and the blessings of independence.

How largely the meetings lately held in New York were attended, we have not been able to learn; nor have we yet seen the report in full which was submitted by the committee appointed to present a plan of organization, and which was

unanimously adopted. We presume, however, the article referred to contains the substance of the report. And we trust that the time is not distant when many free colored persons of intelligence from New York, and other parts of the North, will join their brethren in Liberia in sustaining a Government which affords free and equal privileges to all persons of color, while it justly withholds the immunities of full citizenship from all others.

Since writing the foregoing, we have received the sixth number of the Christian Statesman, published in this city, which contains the resolutions adopted at the meeting in New York, preceded by an interesting and judicious editorial article from the senior editor of the Statesman, which we lay before our readers.

[From the National Intelligencer, October 6th.]
EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

We perceive that the colored residents of the city of New York have

lately held two or three meetings with a view to encourage emigration to the Republic of Liberia, and at an adjourned meeting held on Thursday last they unanimously adopted the report of a committee previously appointed to present a plan of organization which would have for its object the amelioration of the present condition of the free colored race. This report recommends the organization of an Association for the purpose of carrying out in a judicious manner the views of those desirous of emigrating; that the members of the Association should, as the more speedy and effectual way of facilitating emigration and agricultural independence, contribute on their organization a sufficient sum to enable them at once to lay the subject before the humane public; and that an agent, whose known integrity, industry, and judgment would secure him the confidence of all, should be dispatched to the country that may be selected for their labors, and secure to emigrants arriving at the place of their destination comfortable quarters, together with sufficient provisions for one year's subsistence from the time of their debarkation, so as to enable them to pursue the even tenor of their vocation without hindrance. The report concludes by reminding those present of the fact, that emigration would sacrifice the innate love of the place of their nativity, only to the more noble boon of liberty and prosperity, and with the hope that the committee, when organized, would select a country that would give satisfaction to the colored people at large. At the close of the meeting it was resolved to form an association for the propagation and encouragement of African colonization, under the title of the "United African Republic Emi-

gration Society," and that the duty of the Society shall be to devise and forward all plans or means that shall tend to the increase of emigration to, and the speedy building up of, the African Republic.

[From the Christian Statesman.]

GREAT MOVEMENT FOR AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

The free people of color of New York, after several meetings and much deliberation, have resolved to form themselves into an association, to be known as the "United African Republic Emigration Society." When we consider their opposition in time past to the American Colonization Society, how zealously and constantly this opposition has been fostered by the Northern Anti-Slavery Societies, and with what vehemence and reproachful declamation the Friends of Liberia have been denounced, as the worst enemies of the colored race, we must regard this movement as a clear and strong evidence that just and reasonable views are beginning to take possession of the minds of our colored people, and that, discerning in what direction lie their true interests, they are disposed to press onward with resolution to their attainment.

For years has it been our opinion, that nothing can long prevent the voluntary emigration of our free people of color to Liberia, since there alone can they find all the immunities of freedom, and all the means, motives, and opportunities, for national greatness and an unbounded prosperity. We make no apologies for wrong-doing, nor do we find excuse for injustice in the force of prejudice, or in the habit of oppression. But we see causes to embarrass and depress the people of color in this country, deeper than prejudice and more immutable than habit. These

are independent of the human will, not subject to the control of any human power. How can benevolence or legislation eradicate from the minds of the people of color the sense of their inferior condition, give them that influence which belongs to equality of numbers and of property, and especially that which descends from a free, educated ancestry, who have won honor by noble deeds, and become sharers in the duties of government, because they first, by wisdom and valor, laid its foundations.

That the course of Providence is beyond control is the fault neither of the white nor black man, but to be blind to it or bid defiance to its tendencies must be the error and misfortune of both. We know with what emphasis the Northern Abolitionists have urged upon the people of color the idea that no reason can be alleged for their emigration, except the prejudice and injustice of the whites; and not less certainly do we know that other and better and stronger reasons have animated the hearts of many of the early and noble-minded settlers in Liberia and of their American friends. We invite our colored friends to look at the whole great question which so deeply concerns them, their posterity, and their race, in a far higher and clearer and more cheering light, to rest assured that no vulgar prejudice, no selfishness, no considerations of national interest or pride kindle our zeal or sustain our regards to the colonization, by people of color, of Africa; but that, on the contrary, no conviction is to us more undoubted than that, would they rise to equality with the most civilized of men, they must withdraw themselves from the shadow of a more powerful race, must obtain an unembarrassed position, where

the highest motives may gain access to their minds, the fairest prospects and richest rewards invite their steps and compensate their endeavors.

The people of these United States are witnesses to the mighty and beneficent power of Liberty and Christianity. What has been done through their power in America may be done in Africa. Nor do we imagine that this power will greatly vary in its effects through diversity of race, though its results may, and probably will, correspond with the degrees of education and moral and political culture of those among whom it abides. But let us not forget that the last taught usually receive the best instruction, and that the Liberian Republic is enlightened by our example and experience. And if, on the one side, the people of that Republic are aroused to energy by our history and success, not less must they be stimulated by the degradation and appalling miseries of millions who, covered with superstition, may yet be called out from the prison house to share the improved fortunes and revived hopes of their race. How desirable to view all facts and events in the light of the Divine Providence, and to seek, through all that perplexity and mystery that encompass us, those high and glorious ends which, though decreed by the Divine Wisdom, are accomplished only by a Divine blessing upon the volitions and endeavors of man. If duly impressed with a sense of what is taught alike in all history, profane and sacred, that the changes in human affairs are intended by the Supreme Ruler to extend and establish among all men the kingdom of Jesus Christ; if nothing to reason could more certainly and rapidly conduce to the introduction of Africa into the family of civilized nations, than the pres-

ence and instruction of her barbarous children for a time in a free and Christian country, and their subsequent return with ability to found and build up on her territories good government and the institutions of a Christian commonwealth; our people of color must feel the importance and honor of the work to which they are summoned, and congratulate themselves on their election to an enterprise of such magnitude, beneficence and renown. After warm debate, and some opposition, the following resolutions were, on motion of Mr. Van Dyne, adopted by the colored residents in the city of New York, on Thursday evening of last week :

"Resolved, That whereas we, the free colored people of the city of New York and the several States throughout the Union, have, for a long series of years, suffered from unjust and cruel prejudice from our white brethren in this and the several States, arising from difference of complexion and the degradation to which they have so wrongfully consigned us; and having every reason to believe, from the present treat-

ment we receive, that our condition in this country is daily becoming more and more critical, our presence more irksome and offensive to the whites, we do, after due consideration, deem it indispensably necessary to our future well-being, that some immediate and decisive action on our part be suggested, and wisely entered into. In consideration of the above grievances, we do hereby

"Resolve, That we form an association for the propagation and encouragement of African Colonization, and that said association be known as the United African Republic Emigration Society, and the standard on which we hoist our ensign is the tree of liberty, and our motto, equal civil and religious rights to every man.

"Resolved, That the duty of this Society shall be to devise and forward all plans or means that shall tend to add to the benefit and importance of the object for which this association is formed—the increase of emigration and the speedy building up of the African Republic."

Death of Governor Russwurm.

By our latest intelligence from Liberia, we learn that JOHN B. RUSSWURM, Governor of the Colony of Maryland in Liberia, died on the 17th of June last. Gov. R. emigrated to Liberia in 1829, and located at Monrovia, as a merchant and editor of the Liberia Herald, which paper he established. Soon after the settlement of the new Colony at Cape Palmas, under the auspices of the Maryland State Colonization

Society, he received the appointment of Governor, which important and responsible position he filled with honor, ability and usefulness to the day of his death, embracing a period of about sixteen years. He was a regular graduate of Bowdoin College, Maine; and at one time was the editor of a paper in New York City, called Freedom's Journal. For several years previous to his emigration, he was decidedly

and actively opposed to the Colonization enterprise; but on a candid investigation of its merits, his views became changed; and he honorably confessed his error, and gave a practical exhibition of the reality of the change in his sentiments by emigrating to Liberia, where for

twenty-two years he lived and labored for the prosperity of the enterprise, and the welfare of his brethren.

We shall probably hereafter give a more extended notice of the life and character of Governor Russwurm.

Death of Dr. James Moore.

DR. JAMES MOORE, an aged and venerable citizen of Edina, in the Republic of Liberia, died suddenly on the 26th of August last, while on board the brig *Louisa*, by the falling of the trysail gaff, which struck him on the head. He was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as well as a practicing physician, and was much esteemed by all who knew him. He emigrated from this city about eighteen years ago. During the last year, he visited this country, and spent the

summer in traveling through New York and other Northern States, and disseminating information respecting Liberia. He was not a graduate in medicine; though, being a man of good sense, and having given much attention to the observation of diseases, he made himself very useful as a medical practitioner; and as a preacher of the gospel, he was also instrumental in doing much good. Long will the memory of his virtues and usefulness be cherished by the citizens of Liberia.

Emigration to Trinidad and Jamaica.

WE noticed, a short time ago, in the *Baltimore Clipper*, an address to the free colored people of Maryland, signed by N. W. Pollard, agent of the Government of Trinidad, in which he offers to pay the expenses to that Island of all agricultural laborers who may be willing to emigrate thither. More recently, we have noticed that the Hon. Mr. Anderson, of the Island of Jamaica,

is about to visit New York to ascertain, and to report to the Legislature of Jamaica, to what extent the free colored population of this country may be induced to emigrate thither as laborers, tradesmen, or agricultural settlers.

We notice these movements, simply to say, in connexion, that we do not entertain the slightest apprehension that any obstacle can there-

by be presented to the operations of the African colonization enterprise; knowing, as we do, that the free people of color in this country must soon be fully convinced that the inducements to emigrate to Liberia are far superior to any that can be presented in any other part of the world; and believing, as we do, that the time is not very distant when there will be a general rush among the colored inhabitants of Trinidad, Jamaica, and all the other West India Islands, for the land of their fathers on the other side of the Atlantic.

Condition and Prospects of the Colored Population in the Canadas.

A recent number of Frederick Douglass' Paper contains a lengthy communication from the Rev. Samuel J. May, Chairman of a Committee appointed at the Annual meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society in May last, "to ascertain as far as practicable, the number of 'fugitives' in Canada, their places of refuge, their condition and prospects," &c.; from which we make the following extract, containing statements the truth of which we have no reason to doubt, especially as they come from one of the most intelligent, though ultra, abolitionists in this country. While, according to the report of Mr. May, "a few of those who have been several years there, have acquired wealth, the many are in straightened circumstances, and are engaged for the most part in menial services;" and we apprehend, that, under the most favorable circumstances in which colored persons can be situated in Canada, as well as in our own country, the greater part of them will be obliged to engage in menial services in order to procure the necessaries of life. And in case the influx of colored immigrants into the Canadas shall continue as great as it has been during the past year, we apprehend that the "destitution and suffering" and "absolute starvation" will be vastly augmented, notwithstanding all the "aid and comfort" of sympathising friends in the United States. What then is to be done? Where can the free colored people of this country find a safe asylum, a country, and a home, in which they can fully enjoy the privileges of freedom and the blessings of independence? We answer, nowhere on the face of the earth, except in the land of their forefathers—a land which Providence has clearly interdicted to the white race; and in which, consequently, the man of color has nothing to fear from the rivalry of a race that will forever be in his way in every part of the western continent.

"I shall probably give, in another

article, some more extended account of the condition and prospects of the colored population in the Canadas. I will here only add, that those who have settled in the cities, are in very much the same condition that we find them in, and about our cities in these Northern States. A few of those who have been several years there, have acquired wealth. The many are in straightened circumstances, and are engaged for the most part in menial services; very few, if any, excepting recent comers, suffering extreme want. Those colored persons who have settled in the country, especially those who have been able to procure land, are generally comfortable. Some of them are thriving farmers. In those places where the fugitives, since last September, have principally congregated, there has been a great deal of destitution and suffering, in some few instances, absolute starvation. During the

warm season, all have been, for the time being, somewhat relieved. But on the approach of the coming winter, there is reason to apprehend a recurrence of scenes of misery; certainly if the fresh fugitives shall generally go to the same places whither those of the last year went. This, they will be very likely to do, as the access to those places will be found easier than to others less frequented.

To provide for the wants of the many, who have been able during the passing summer to do no more than earning their daily bread, and still more, for the wants of such as may reach that land of freedom, after the cold season shall have commenced, it is absolutely necessary that generous contributions should be made, especially of warm body and bed clothing. The suffering from cold is more frequent and greater than hunger."

Letter from Capt. J. M. Cooper.

THE following letter from Capt. Cooper, of the barque Baltimore, will doubtless be read with interest by some of our free colored friends who may be contemplating the lights and shades of a voyage to Liberia, and a residence in that Republic. It was written without solicitation on our part, and evidently without the expectation on the part of the writer that we would take the liberty of publishing it—a liberty which we trust he will excuse.

AT SEA, *August 22, 1851.*

DEAR SIR: Thinking that you might desire to know the result of the expedition from Savannah, so

far as my knowledge extends, I take a leisure opportunity to give you a sketch of our proceedings from the time you left us at Savannah until I left Sinou for Rio. At one P. M., on Friday, we were taken in tow by the steamer Tybee. Some of the emigrant's friends being on board the steamer, and the wharves and shipping being lined with others, we parted from Savannah with three hearty cheers, and at six P. M. anchored at Tybee. Saturday, the wind being still fresh from the eastward, I permitted all emigrants who wanted to rest and breathe fresh air, to go ashore on the Island. Some sixty or seventy went, and had fine fun sky-larking, and drawing a seine kindly lent by the light-house keeper. At sundown got all safely on

board again, and in the morning got under weigh and proceeded to sea, with the wind south and rainy. Of course the noise of making things snug, stowing anchors, et cetera, prevented all religious exercises through the day. I would here mention that our people were regular in their devotions throughout the passage; prayer at night, and service twice regularly on the Sabbath.

At 4 A. M., Tybee Baltimore Scott arrived upon this mundane sphere; and I suppose he thought it a very uneasy and noisy place, as at that time we were just in the bustle of getting the ship under weigh; and for the next twelve days she was constantly rolling. Monday, the 14th, strong westerly winds, the ship rolling and wallowing about very much. Eighty-two persons sea-sick on deck; the rest below, not able to get up; the dogs and pigs likewise affected. Passed barque Comoro, of Boston. The Captain seemed somewhat astonished at the number of persons cascading over the side. Next week all sorts of weather and constant fair wind. Captain Ned Hall always well, and a great assistance to me. Friday, 18th, at 11½ P. M. Morris Cooper Mason made his appearance upon the sea of life, to contend with the trials and troubles of this transitory and deceitful world, amidst the commotion of waters, the laboring of the ship, the howling of the winds and battling of the elements, with squalls, thunder, lightning and rain. 21st. Weather better; people coming to their appetites; strong calls upon the Captain for oysters, preserves, pickles, and even some appetites gross enough to crave potatoes and porter. The people were quite reasonable for sea-sick people, in yielding to my efforts to induce them to

come on deck to get fresh air. I have this day observed the effects of sea-sickness, as evidenced in a remarkable manner. A young man named William Powell I noticed on Tybee, while they were enjoying themselves in athletic amusements, could outjump, outrun, and in every way outstrip every one among them. To-day he is useless; has to be driven to keep him from under foot, and looks as if he had been very sick for a year. Friday, 25th, at 3 A. M., Morris Cooper Mason "threw off this mortal coil;" and as a few days before he launched his barque upon the troubled waters of this life, so at 11 A. M. that day we launched his mortal remains into the bosom of the great deep—every thing done solemnly and in order; the sun shining bright and beautiful, and the sea without a ripple. The services were performed by the Rev. Isaac Emerson, amidst a profound silence, except occasionally the slow and melancholy flapping of a sail against the mast; every head uncovered, even the sailor at the wheel. The services were appropriate, chaste, and plain; much more so than I have often heard from the lips of men of lighter color, possessing the advantages of education. My poor name-sake is gone many a fathom down into the great deep, where he will remain until the sea and the earth shall give up their dead. May 1st was celebrated, a deputation having come to me to ask the privilege of a little recreation in honor of the day, which of course I granted. The performance was commenced by prayer from Isaac Mason, followed by a hymn, and then an oration from Mr. George Farley, showing most conclusively the antiquity of the custom of celebrating the day, by appeals to the example of the Greeks and Romans.

From this time until our arrival, nothing of particular interest occurred. I ran close in to Monrovia, and sent my letters for that place on shore. On the morning of the thirty-eighth day I arrived at Sinou, and reported myself according to orders. I was detained at Sinou longer than I anticipated, on account of the weather, it being the rainy season, the weather boisterous and the bar rough.

During my sojourn at Sinou, I visited all the settlements in that vicinity, both American and Native; and I came to the conclusion that the greatest drawback to the prosperity of the infant Republic, will be found in the fact that the inhabitants can live too easy. The most of the necessaries, and very many of the luxuries, when planted, produce from season to season without further labor. Three hours labor out of twenty-four will produce more and better crops in Sinou

county, than good and faithful days work, from daylight until dark, in any part of the United States that ever I was in; and I believe that I have been in all the States, except a few in New England. I never saw such coffee trees as I saw at Sinou. I do not see what can induce any free colored man to remain slaving and toiling in the United States, in a degraded and inferior position, when he can go to a land of his own, hold his head up as high as his fellows, and with them share in all the benefits of just laws, rights and privileges. They may take my honest word for it, if they will continue industrious habits for a few years in Liberia, they can accumulate enough of this world's goods to support themselves and their families the rest of their lives in peace, comfort, and plenty.

Yours truly,

J. W. COOPER.

Dr. J. W. LUGENBEEL.

[From the New Orleans Christian Advocate.]

Letter from Liberia.

In March last we gave some account of the sailing, from this port, of the bark *Alida*, with a hundred and thirty emigrants for Liberia. Some may, therefore, feel an interest in the following letter, which came to hand this week. It is from Douglas, the preacher, who, a few days before sailing, was, at the election of the Alabama Conference, ordained by Bishop Capers. He is doubtless the most intelligent and enterprising of his fellow passengers. His remarks may be of some importance to others who intend going out. As for church and preaching, he seems to have gone forward on his own account, and we apprehend may take in "Congos" too fast. He and his compan-

ions are certainly better off in Liberia than if they were here, in the way of slaveholders and Southerners, and interdicted Northern free soil. We hope his report of the land may help forward the benevolent operations of the Colonization Society.

GREENVILLE, Sinoe, Africa,
May 30, 1851.

REV. MR. MCTYEIRE—Dear Sir: By the barque *Baltimore*, sailing from this port to Rio Janerio, I pen you a few lines from the coast of Africa, to let you know how we all get along. We had a long and tedious passage of fifty-five days, and plenty of sickness. On board we had fifty-seven cases of small pox,

and we lost two by it, and three by other complaints. My wife and child have been attacked by the acclimating fever of this country, but I have not been sick as yet. The health of the other emigrants is generally good. We have been here about six weeks, and up to this time have lost three children of the company with the African fever.

We have drawn our land, and are at work clearing it up, and getting ready to build our houses. We are four miles from the sea shore, and will be located on a creek named after one of the head men of the country—Soldier-King Creek.

The Baltimore brought out emigrants to this place—one hundred and twenty-six in number. She arrived on the 22d of this month—all passengers well, and seeming in good spirits. I am going to visit Monrovia the last of this year, to join the Methodist Conference—if it is God's will. In Liberia I have been kindly received by the church members, and the officers of our young republic.

About four miles from the sea shore, the face of the land is a little sandy, but first rate for coffee plantations. Above that the land is as good and rich as any land in Alabama; but it wants horse power for cultivating the soil. Corn and cotton will grow spontaneous in this part of Africa, if we could only get beasts of burden to stir up the earth. But every thing in the way of farming has to be done by the natural power of man. I saw a few stalks of corn and cotton growing in this place, looking very well; but not as a common thing, for want of horse power.

The climate is better here than Alabama. The reason is, I reckon, because here the days and nights are about equal. One would think

that we in Liberia would suffer mightily from the sun, as in midday it is perpendicular over us. But we have a steady sea breeze, which fans the heat off, and it keeps up from 9 A. M. till 11 o'clock at night. In my opinion, it is the regularest climate in the world, and upon the whole, this will be a very fine country. The long nights give the ground a good chance to cool, and that is another reason for the pleasant climate.

This place would be a good commercial place, if we had a few enterprising men to come and settle, and make arrangements with some houses in New Orleans to furnish them with goods at a cheap rate, to buy up ginger, arrow root, and palm oil. Now this would induce traders from all parts of the country to come here to purchase, as this is one of the finest situated of all places on the coast for commerce. The mahogany wood, the iron wood, and the red wood can be got here abundantly. The first time a ship comes she could be nearly loaded; and by leaving orders and advancing something for purchases, there would be a full load ready by her return.

There is a great deal of fruit here all the time, and coffee. I saw a coffee tree that a half bushel of coffee might be gathered from, and then considerable left upon it. This is considered the healthiest part of the country, and is becoming more so by being cleared up. In my opinion, when the country is cleared, there will be no more of this acclimating fever. The fever continues because the highlands in this country are different from other places. The woods are all the time green, and no frost to kill the leaves, and the forest to be burnt at certain seasons. You cannot see twenty

yards before you for the undergrowth, and the sun never penetrates to the bottom.

Serpents are scarce in Liberia, because we have a very useful insect called the driver. It is astonishing to see them driving for their prey—how they move regularly, and scatter themselves for twenty or thirty yards over a piece of ground, and every tree and spot is searched by them.

I have tried to represent the Methodist Church fairly. I preach every Sunday. There is no feeling existing here against the M. E. Church, South, as the membership are Southerners, principally. Our house of worship is in a dilapidated state, and it will have to remain so, as the members are poor, and this is but a missionary station, for some years to come. Now, our member-

ship consists of two hundred and twenty-five. We are taking in a good many of the Congo boys. We have taken in twenty, confessing to be converted.

Please publish to persons coming out to Liberia, to bring mules, horses, dogs, hogs, shoes, medicines, and provisions. And don't fail to bring rice seed, and all other kinds of seed-corn and farming tools. I reckon the population of this county is 1200. The natives look on Americans as their superiors, and no nine or ten tribes would combine to fight us; but they are warlike among themselves.

Please to give to Mr. Summers and Mr. Murrah, as well as Bishop Capers, my highest respects, and,

I remain, very respectfully,

E. DOUGLAS TAYLOR.

The Colonization Cause in Connecticut.

In our present number we give the interesting and satisfactory annual report of our Agent for the State of Connecticut, Rev. John Orcutt, whose labors are highly appreciated by our Society, and from all that we can learn, have been very acceptable to the friends of the cause throughout the State. The result of his labors in collecting funds for the Society, are creditable to himself, and exhibit a commendable liberality on the part of those among whom he has been laboring. We are also much gratified at the result of his labors in disseminating information, especially among the colored residents of the State, twenty-two of whom have

emigrated to Liberia during the past year, which is more than double the whole number of emigrants from that State during the preceding existence of the Society. And we are encouraged to believe that within a few years, Connecticut will be largely represented in Liberia by emigrants seeking to better their condition by removing to their fatherland.

We also publish a letter from Mr. Orcutt, taken from the "Congregationalist," containing an account of the emigrants from Connecticut, by the brig *Zeno*, which sailed from New York on the 27th September.

Report of Rev. J. Orcutt, Agent of the American Colonization Society for the State of Connecticut.

HARTFORD, CONN.,

Oct. 1, 1851.

Rev. and Dear Sir: One year has elapsed since I commenced my labors in this State in the cause of African colonization. Though it has been to me a year of toil, yet I have spent it pleasantly.

It has been a source of pleasure to me to reflect that I was engaged in a cause which originated in so pure a philanthropy, and which has proved itself to be so well adapted to promote the welfare of a long oppressed and injured race. It is a most delightful thought that its principles are founded in truth and righteousness, and that its operations have been crowned with so abundant success.

What cause ever accomplished more in so short a period and with an equal expenditure? According to a statement in your last annual report, the whole amount expended since the organization of the Society is about a *million and a quarter of dollars*; and as the fruit thereof, we behold on the coast of poor benighted Africa an independent, Christian Republic—a miniature United States, embracing a territory of some “20,800 square miles, or 13,312,000 acres,” and containing a population of about 200,000 colored persons, on a *soil truly free*, and fertile—under a government of their own, and administered exclusively by themselves. We see institutions of civilization and true religion established and prospering, where, only some thirty years ago, nought could be seen but “habitations of cruelty”—where, in spite of the untiring efforts of Protestant missionaries to gain the ground for more than a

century, the darkest heathenism and crime reigned supreme!

Who can look at such results, produced by means so few and feeble, and not exclaim—“See what God hath wrought!” Surely it is a privilege to labor in a cause which so manifestly bears the impress of the Divine approbation. Where shall we find a parallel of success? In vain we go to the American colonies.

The New Hampshire colony, 144 years after its settlement, contained a population of 52,700.

The Maine colony, 120 years after its settlement, contained a population of only 10,000.

The Rhode Island colony, 78 years after its settlement, contained a population of 17,935.

The Connecticut colony, 78 years after its settlement, contained a population of 17,000.

The colony planted at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607, had expended upon it prior to 1624, says Chief Justice Marshall, about £120,000 sterling; and more than 9,000 persons had been sent from Europe to people it, and yet at the close of a period of 17 years, the colony numbered only 1800 souls.

And what can we say of Plymouth? History records that in less than six months after the arrival of the *May Flower*, full half of all who landed were destroyed by disease, want and suffering.

Let those who think that little or nothing has been accomplished by this enterprise, compare with these efforts of British colonization, the results of our settlement at Liberia, and *stand rebuked*.

Let them view it as God's chosen and *chief* instrument for suppressing the horrid slave-trade—for evangelising Africa—for conferring most valuable blessings on two continents and two nations—and be instructed.

My labors have been made pleasant to me by the sympathy and co-operation of my brethren in the Ministry, and the people generally.

I am happy to state that very few pulpits have been denied me in the towns I have visited. In no quarter, I can almost say, have I been met with *decided opposition*. I have been allowed to present the cause to *eighty-two* different congregations on the *Sabbath*. In many of them it had not been publicly presented for several years; in some of them *never*.

I have observed, with much pleasure, that people become interested in the cause just in proportion as they examine and understand it. It has been my practice for the most part to preach on the subject, and subsequently go among the people and make collections by personal applications. This, though a hard way to raise money, I have found to be the least objectionable and the most successful.

The amount of my collections during the year, exclusive of the bequest of \$330 which I received in Farmington, is \$4,052 04. The receipts show that \$646 48 have been reported by others, exclusive of a legacy of \$4,000 from Fairfield—making in all \$9,028 52 received from this State the last year. What better evidence could we have that the cause is growing in favor with the people? In some of the towns I have visited, it was thought best to defer making any collections. These I trust will not forget to aid us, especially where they have given us the *promise*.

In addition to my public addresses on the Sabbath, and at other times, and *innumerable* personal lectures, I have endeavored to diffuse what light I could by circulating the pub-

lications of the Society and others on the subject.

I have procured and disposed of over 200 copies of the "New Republic," published by the "Massachusetts Sabbath School Society." I wish that interesting, instructive little volume was in every family in the land. It would do much—very much for the cause. I make it a point to get one copy, at least, into every Sabbath School Library. I have obtained over seventy subscribers for the Repository; and nearly as many more have been made life members, either by themselves or others. Reports and other documents have been generously distributed.

It gives me pleasure to say, that friends of the cause are multiplying among the colored people. You are advised of the fact that *nineteen* of our number are now on their way to Liberia in the brig "Zeno." Thirteen go from this city, and six from the town of Farmington. Ten are professing Christians, and have taken with them their letters of dismissal and recommendation. Others are talking about going, and are diligently seeking information on the subject.

All things considered, I feel that we have abundant reason to "thank God and take courage."

In conclusion I must add: God has seen fit in his wise and holy providence to remove from us by death two of our highly valued friends, and Vice Presidents of the State Society. I refer to the late Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudet, LL. D., of this city, and the Rev. Stephen Olin, D. D., of Middletown. Few men were more needed—very few more sincerely lamented. But while we mourn their departure, we rejoice in the fullest confidence that our loss is their *unspeakable gain*.

Dr. Gallaudet's interest in the

cause, which shared so largely in his sympathies at the outset, continued to the end of his life. But a short time before his death, as I stood by his bed-side, he did not forget to inquire after the prosperity of *African Colonization*. It is a painful thought that this cause, and

many others, will have his warm sympathies and prayers, and his wise and ready counsels, no more!

Yours truly,

J. ORCUTT.

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

A Handsome Donation handsomely made.

WE take the liberty of publishing a letter from Messrs. Corcoran & Riggs, Bankers in this city, in which we are advised of a donation of *four hundred dollars* to the American Colonization Society. We have not been able to learn the name and place of residence of the benevolent donor. If any of our readers can enlighten us on this point, we will thank them for the information; and will write a letter of acknowledgment to that "Friend to Coloniza-

tion" in the handsomest manner of which we are capable. The letter is as follows:

WASHINGTON,
17th Oct., 1851.

REV. WM. McLAIN,
Tr. Col. Society, Washington.

DEAR SIR: We beg to advise you that we hold subject to your order the sum of Four Hundred Dollars, received from "A Friend to Colonization," and remain,

Yours very respectfully,
CORCORAN & RIGGS.

[From the Baltimore Clipper.]

Good Testimony.

FREE colored persons are too apt to suspect the motives of white individuals who recommend their emigration to Africa, or to the British West India Islands; and even to doubt the testimony of men of their own color when given in favor of colonization. But this is unjust. The friends of colopization can have no interested motive in urging free colored persons to exchange a condition of inferiority and degradation for one of equality and exaltation—and the colored colonist gives the best evidence of his sincerity in recommending the change by his having *embraced it himself*. If we felt *no interest in the improvement,*

morally, socially, and politically, of the African race in the United States, and were regardless of their future fate should they remain in this country, we should not waste pen and ink in endeavoring to persuade them to change their place of abode, and to become in reality freemen. But we have had ample opportunity to become familiar with the improved condition of those who have removed to the Maryland Colony in Africa, and to know that the change is considered by them as a great blessing—and hence we desire that others should participate in the advantages.

In another column of to-day's paper we present a letter from a

colored preacher in Liberia to a distinguished clergyman of this city, and to which we ask attention. It affords as good and reliable testimony in favor of colonization as can be obtained, and is above all suspicion, for it is entirely voluntary, and given to a gentleman with whom the writer had little or no personal acquaintance. If colored persons will not credit such evidence, "neither would they believe though one should arise from the dead."

We cannot suppose that the free colored people of the United States are so ignorant as to be unable to construe properly the "signs of the times." They cannot fail to discover the approaching cloud and the threatened storm; and yet many of them wilfully close their eyes to the necessity of seeking shelter before it bursts upon them. The legislation of the States is becoming more and more stringent in respect to them. The free States are closing the doors against them, whilst the slave States are preparing to eject them—and how are they to prevent being crushed, unless they remove to a place of safety? To resist would be to subject themselves to extermination. It does appear to us extraordinary, that they should hesitate as to the course to be pursued, the path of security and happiness lying so plainly open to them. Some of them are educated, and many are pious—and how could their knowledge or piety be better employed, than by extending instruction, civilization, and religion, to the ignorant heathens of their own race? Are they destitute of ambition—of all generous impulses—that they will continue in their present degraded and useless situation, whilst they could be employed in diffusing blessings to thousands, and thus causing their names and deeds to descend to posterity? Will they sit

quietly until the hand of power shall expel them from the land? or will they voluntarily seek a sphere of usefulness, where all their powers may be fully developed, to the honor of themselves and the benefit of their race? We desire to arouse them to a proper sense of their present and prospective condition in this country, and of the blessed change they would make by becoming free citizens of another country. We want them to believe in the statements of those who have tested the sweets of colonization, and are rejoicing in their lot. We would save them and their children from harm, and therefore counsel their removal from a country where they can never rise to social equality, or enjoy equal rights.

Letter from a Colonist of Liberia, to a highly respectable Clergyman of Baltimore.

[Communicated for the Baltimore Clipper.]

GREENVILLE, LIBERIA,

June 12, 1851.

REV. AND DEAR SIR: Excuse the liberty of one, who, though well acquainted with you, you are altogether ignorant of. Ministers of the Gospel are; under God, instrumental of more good than they are conscious of, however successful their labors may be. Here on the Western Coast of Africa, is one by whose weak instrumentality a church has been built up, whose labors have been blest to the good of many souls; one who has carried many down to the baptismal waters, and this poor feeble creature was first alarmed, and finally converted under your preaching. A little after your conversion, I heard you preach in Charleston, my native city. The impression made on my mind there, soon wore off. In this state I continued until 1840, when you came to Charleston, and commenced preaching on the evening of the 2d of April, 1840. Your text

was from XII chap. of Hebrews, first verse. The text and the discourse impressed me so deeply, that I was soon brought to call for mercy; I closed in with the overtures of mercy, and found peace in believing.

I left Charleston for Liberia in May, 1843. Sailed from Hampton Roads on the 22d of June. After being wrecked at Port Praya, St. Jago, we arrived on the 3d of September, 1843, at Monrovia, where I remained till 10th May, 1844, when I left for this place as superintendent of immigrants.

My object in writing to you is to express the pleasure I felt in reading your address at the annual meeting of the American Colonization Society. I coincide with you perfectly, in the sentiments put forth, relative to the situation of the colored race in the United States. There are thousands of poor colored men, who are foolish enough to remain in the United States, sighing for privileges they will never possess there, and many are foolish enough to abuse the Colonization scheme, which has placed us in possession of rights they will never enjoy in that country. I care not what any man, or party of men, may say about their friendly feelings for the people of color in the United States: all I ask is this—is he, or are they friendly to the cause of Colonization? If the reply is in the negative, there exists no true friendship in the bosom of such men for the colored man.

I know by experience the depressing influence of the white man. Such was its effect on me, that I failed to improve my mind as I might have done, if the slightest hope of future usefulness could have been indulged. But every high and noble aspiration appeared to me, in that country, consummate folly, and *I was thus induced to be satisfied in ignorance, there being no prospect*

of rising in the scale of being. But how altered is my condition in this country? Here honors of which I never dreamed have been conferred on me by my fellow-citizens, and I have been treated as an equal by gentlemen from the United States; and what makes me truly happy is the kind feelings I can entertain for the white man. The good effects of freedom on many who came off plantations are quite visible. Many fill responsible offices under Government, and perform their duties in a manner creditable to themselves and the country. Liberia is poor; she needs the fostering hand of the people of the United States—give her the assistance she requires, and with the blessings of that God who put it in the hearts of those noble and generous men, who originated the Colonization Scheme—the United States need not be ashamed of her offspring.

It is nearly eight years since I have been in this country; my health is better than when I left Charleston; the climate is mild. We have no winter, and owing to the prevalence of delightful breezes, it is never as warm here as in Charleston.

In conclusion, permit me to say, the cause in which you are engaged is a noble one. Its object is the elevation of the colored man, and the regeneration of the sons of Ham. Already can we point to many natives of this country, clothed, in their right mind, and sitting at the feet of Jesus. In my own family there is a native youth converted under my preaching; he is a pious member of the Baptist Church, beloved by all who know him. Eight years ago he was a poor heathen boy; he reads and writes, and assists me in my labors among the heathen. Colonization is of God and must succeed.

Yours in Gospel bands,

R. E. MURRAY.

[From the "Presbyterian Herald."]

The Free Colored People of the United States.

THE condition of the colored race in this country, is one that must attract the attention of every philanthropist. It is so large an element of our population, that in all calculations of the future destinies of the Republic, we must take it into the account, as one of the sources of our weakness or strength, as it may hereafter be disposed of. Abstract theories cannot be the basis of the formation of a correct judgment in reference to this race. Facts are stubborn things, and especially is this the case upon this subject. The theory of a certain class of philanthropists is, that the race is eventually to be placed on our own soil, upon an equal footing, civilly, socially, and intellectually, with the Anglo-Saxon race. But the facts, so far as they have been developed, speak a different language. One of our most reliable exchanges has examined the last census, and brought out some rather singular facts, which we avail ourselves of.

The aggregate white population of the United States has increased in the last ten years, 39½ per cent.; the slave population has advanced 28 per cent.; while the free colored population has increased only 8½ per cent. How can this vast disproportion be accounted for? It is not from excessive emigration—for the abolitionists make it a labor of love to denounce the colonization scheme, and neutralize its efforts to encourage emigration; it is but a trifling fraction of free blacks that can be tempted to embark for Liberia. It is not solely in consequence of the "oppression" of the white race, for if we look to those parts of the United States where this class are mostly favored, we will find that there the increase has been *smallest*. We mean the New Eng-

land States; and moreover in those States, this singular fact appears, that the black race increased to a greater extent when slavery existed there, than it ever has since.

Notwithstanding the migratory habits of the people of the New England States, they have increased in population 65 per cent. in the last thirty years. With a constant influx of colored persons into New England from the South, runaways and others, the increase of that description of population, in 30 years, is only 6½ per cent.

In all the other non-slaveholding States, there has been a slow increase of the colored population.

In the Middle and Western free States, comprising New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin, the increase of the white population for the past ten years, has been 37½ per cent.; while the colored population in the same States, and for the same period, has increased less than eight per cent.

In New York, there has been an actual decrease in this class of population, in the last ten years, of 2,583 or 5 per cent. of the whole colored population of that State; and in Indiana for the same period the decrease has been 2,068, or about 30 per cent. In all the above mentioned States, the accession to the population by fugitive slaves, could not have exceeded 5,000.

The same phenomenon in regard to free colored people is seen in the slaveholding as in the non-slaveholding States. In the fifteen slaveholding States and the District of Columbia, the number of free people of color was:

In 1850, 234,290

In 1840, 215,510

Increase in ten years, 18,780

Or less than 9 per cent.

The number of slaves in the same States and District was :

In 1850,	3,177,470	
In 1840,	2,485,084	_____
Increase in ten years,	692,386	

Or 28 per cent.

Taking the aggregate colored population of the slaveholding States and District, bond and free, the increase is, 26 per cent. and a fraction.

The white population in the same States and District was :

In 1850,	6,207,467	
In 1840,	4,632,043	_____
Increase in ten years,	1,575,424	

Or 34 per cent.

The increase of free colored population in the nation at large, during the past ten years, averages $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ; of the slave population, 28 per cent.

The entire population of all colors, for the United States, including 200,000 for California, and 112,824 for the four Territories, was ;

In 1850,	23,263,498	
In 1840,	17,063,666	_____
Increase in ten years,	6,199,832	

Or 36 per cent.

The total free population of the non-slaveholding States is, 13,533,328 ; that of the slave States, 6,392,757, or less than half that of the free States ; the representation of the latter is only a quarter less in the House of Representatives, and only four less than equal, in the Senate.

Slavery has diminished during the past ten years in Delaware and the District of Columbia ; it has increased in all other slave States. In 1840, Delaware had 22,605, she has now but 2,189. In the District, there were 4,694 in 1840, there are now but 3,687. The number of slaves in Maryland has stood nearly stationary. In 1840, she had 89,737 ; she has now 89,800. South Carolina had then 327,038 ; she has

now 384,925. Virginia had 448,987 ; she has now 473,026. Alabama had 253,532 ; she now has 342,894. Georgia had 280,944 ; she now has 362,966.

We are aware that the numerical increase of a race is not the only, nor even the chief element to be taken into consideration in forming an estimate of the condition of a race ; still, such facts as are revealed in the foregoing tables, cannot but make all practical minds pause and ask themselves whether the scheme of elevating the negro to an equal civil, social and intellectual condition with the white man, on our own soil, is not utterly Utopian, and ought not to be abandoned by all sound thinking philanthropists, for one that has more practicability in it. We are aware that it is said that the past is no criterion by which to judge of the future on this subject ; that as religion and intelligence advance, the disparity between the races will vanish ; but facts do not authorize this assertion. In New England, the boasted land of intelligence and piety, the negro does not advance with the white man. He feels that even there, with all the efforts to banish the prejudice against him on account of his color, he is not at home. He dwindles and melts away as the snow before a vernal sun, in the presence of a superior race. Like the red man of the forest, a conscious feeling of inferiority cannot be banished from his bosom. On this subject, " that which hath been is that which shall be." A beautiful theory may attract romantic and poetical minds, but plain, common-sense men will look at things as they are, and not as they might wish them to be. Common-sense philanthropists deal with men as they find them, and not as fine spun theories paint them.

Letter from Connecticut—Emigration to Liberia.HARTFORD, *Sept. 26, 1851.*

MESSRS. EDITORS: On Tuesday, the 16th inst., *nineteen* colored persons, comprising five families, left this city for Liberia. A man and his wife with an adopted son, and a widow with two children, were from the town of Farmington. The man owned a small place there. The remaining thirteen were residents in this city, having pleasant homes of their own procuring. Two of them had accumulated some property—at least \$500 each. The oldest person in the company is about 40; the others are all under 34. All the adults, save one, are professing Christians in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and have taken with them letters of dismission and recommendation. A more industrious, respectable, and promising class of colored persons it would be difficult to find.

On Mouday evening previous to their going, an interesting meeting was held in the "*Old Fourth Church*" with reference to their departure, at which appropriate addresses were made by friends of the cause.

When they reached New York, they met another company numbering *seventeen*, assembled there from different quarters, ready to join them. Nine of them, if I mistake not, were from Pittsfield, Mass.

On Friday evening of the same week, an interesting meeting was held in Rev. Dr. Sprigg's church, similar to the one held in Hartford. A goodly number of the friends of

Liberia and of the colored race were present; and a good impression was evidently made. These emigrants were expecting, when I left the city, to embark in a day or two for their fatherland in the brig "*Zeno*;" and they are doubtless now on their way to that land of promise to the colored man.

Is there any objection to their going? I think I hear it said, "*They were born here and they have a right to stay here.*" And have they not a right to go there? Most certainly the same right that our Puritan fathers had to leave old England and come to these shores, or that the last generation of God's people in Egypt had to leave their native land for the land of Canaan. We cheerfully concede to the colored man his right to remain here, or to go to Liberia. The question is, which of these acknowledged rights it is best, all things considered, for him to exercise? And even here we would allow him the right to judge for himself. I seem to hear it said again, "*we need such colored persons as you have described the emigrants to be in this country. They would do good here, especially to the colored people.*" And are they not needed in Liberia? Can they not do good to the less favored of their race in benighted Africa? Yes, yes, they are greatly needed *there*; and we will let them go, and aid them in going to the extent of our ability; and pray for the blessing of Israel's God to attend them. Yours, &c., O.

A Railroad through the African Desert.

AN English paper, by the last arrival, has the following article in relation to the enterprize and its results:

The Viceroy of Egypt has sanctioned a railroad from Alexandria by way of Cairo, to the Isthmus of Suez, and the work will be com-

menced without delay. With the most skilful European engineers at his command, and able at any time to summon one hundred thousand Arabs and Copts to the labor, the energetic and enterprising Ibrahim Pasha will not allow a long time to elapse before the whistle of the locomotive will make the solitudes of Petra and Mount Sinai, scarce the marauding Bedouin, and render the journey from Alexandria to the Holy Land as easy and as rapid as the passage from Buffalo to New York.

A railroad through the scene of Israel's flight and Pharaoh's keen pursuit—through the regions where the silence of death has reigned ever since the law was given from Mount Horeb—now for the first time in thousands of years to be disturbed by the clanking and roar of modern machinery. Here Job drove his numerous flocks to the great marts of the South. Over this ground his contemporary Moses led the Hebrews to the Land of Promise.

This was the path of the hosts of Amru, the successor of Mahomet, when he led his fanatical and victorious thousands from Syria to Cairo and Alexandria, poured his dense dark masses upon Southern

Europe, and aimed to subject the Cross to the Crescent. These vast and arid deserts, over which the bald and Rocky Sinai frowns in stern grandeur, long afterwards trembled beneath the tread of armed millions, whirling like some horrible tempest through the scene of Israel's trial and punishment.

But what was this in comparison with the coughing of the iron horse, within view of the spot where the burning bush exhibited its mysterious sign to the trembling Moses, and over which the pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night, hovered and guided the people of Israel to the lovely region of the Philistines and Canaanites.

The tour of the Holy Land, which in the days of the Crusaders, was a pilgrimage of imminent peril, and accompanied by privations and sufferings little short of martyrdom, will soon be accomplished by a party from New York or St. Louis, within the limits of a single season. The tomb of Aaron, the site of Calvary, the Mount of Olives, and the shores of the beautiful sea of Galilee, will soon be as accessible as the Tower of London or the Lake of Como.

Death of Rev. J. J. Freeman.

THE British Banner announces the death, on the 8th of September last, of Rev. Joseph John Freeman, late Home Secretary of the London Missionary Society. Mr. Freeman was born in London in 1794. In 1816 he was settled as colleague pastor of the Congregational church at Chelmsford: a post which failing health obliged him to leave in less than two years. In 1819 he was again settled at Kidderminster, where he was for several years a very useful pastor. At the close of 1826 he

felt constrained to offer himself to the Directors of the London Missionary Society, to go to the island of Madagascar. Here he was a laborious and devoted missionary, until, in 1835, after the death of the King Radama, "the demon of persecution took possession of the Queen of that noble people, who proscribed Christianity and virtually expelled the missionaries." In 1841 he was appointed one of the Secretaries of the Society, and spent the rest of his life in faithful labors

at home and abroad, connected with that office. In a resolution passed after his decease, the Directors record "their high estimate of the ardent zeal and unwearied energy of their departed brother, and of the various services rendered by him to the London Missionary Society, not only in the diligent discharge of the general duties of his office, but also in his various labors as a Christian missionary in Madagascar, as the representative of the Society in Jamaica and British Guiana, and more recently in his extended visitation of the Society's stations in South Africa." "The loss sustained by the Society and the cause of missions," says the Banner "is great. The native tribes of Africa had not

a more devoted friend. There was no labor he would not have undertaken to serve, no peril he would not have braved to shield them.— His heart bled for the ravages to which the missions have been subjected, (in the present war,) and his generous soul burned to be present once more, (in approaching public meetings,) that he might do whatever was practicable to stay the destroying scourge, stop the effusion of blood, and restore the blessings of peace." But "he had done the work allotted to him, and, his task being completed, a release was sent, with a command to return to the bosom of his Father and his God, to leave the heavenly home no more forever."

Letter from Liberia.

MR. EDITOR: I am indebted to Commodore Gregory, who has just returned from the African coast to his family in New Haven, for the following copy of a letter which he received from Capt. Marston, his exploring agent sent to Liberia. As the letter is official, and contains interesting information from that land of promise, I trust you will see fit to publish it entire.

Yours,

J. O.

HARTFORD, August 5.

U. S. SHIP "YORKTOWN,"

MONROVIA ROADS, April 8, 1850.

SIR: I have the honor to report to you, that in obedience to your orders of the first of January, I visited Bassa Cove, at which place I arrived on the fifth of February.

My first object was to seek an interview with Judge Benson, to whom I had been recommended as one whom I should find to be gentlemanly in his department, and willing as well as capable to afford me all the information which in accordance with your wishes, I was desirous to obtain; and in this I was not disappointed, having found him courteous and obliging in all things. I had previously prepared myself with a set of questions, from the replies to which I deduced the following facts:

The County of Grand Bassa, of which Bassa Cove (although not the most populous) is the county town, was formerly under the protection of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, and is principally inhabited by emigrants from Virginia and Maryland, and a few from South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, and Tennessee; with a very small number from New York and Connecticut. The town of Bassa Cove lies on the point formed by the junction of the rivers St. John's and Benson, and almost immediately opposite. At the reunion of the St. John's and Mecklin rivers, is situated the town of Edina, and seven miles further up the St. John's is the town of Bexley.

Bassa Cove contains two hundred and sixty inhabitants; Edina four hundred and thirty, and Bexley three hundred and eighty; about one-fifth of whom in each town are natives—the remainder are emigrants from the United States.

All these places are regularly laid out into streets running at right-angles; and the squares are three hundred feet, allowing each building lot to be sixty feet by a depth of one hundred and fifty. The buildings are constructed chiefly of wood, which in my opinion is bad policy, as the constant interchange of wet and dry seasons causes them to rot; and added to this,

the *myriads* of insects which this climate supplies, makes them soon go to decay. This could be avoided by substituting stone or brick, the latter article being now made in various parts of the Republic ; but that which I should recommend in place of either of the above articles, is iron, which I presume you are aware is now used extensively in a *galvanized* state in the United States for the construction of houses ; and although the effects of galvanism would be fully tested in this humid climate, yet I doubt not that iron would form the best article for the construction of houses.

It gave me much pleasure to learn from all with whom I conversed, that the moral and religious condition of this part of the Liberian Republic is most cheering ; there being but little vice, while a truly gratifying religious character is very apparent. Bassa Cove contains two churches, one belonging to the Baptists, the other to the Methodists. Edina has three churches, one to each of the denominations, composed of Methodists, Baptists, and Presbyterians. Attached to each of these churches is a flourishing Sunday school, attended by natives as well as American children ; the average attendance in the above three towns being two hundred and eighty-five—of whom one hundred and twenty-one are native youths. There are also at Bexley two day schools ; and Bassa Cove and Edina each has one. At these, however, are taught at present only the rudiments of an education ; but this cannot continue long, as the desire for instruction is too strong to prevent the cause of education going ahead.

The condition of the people at Grand Bassa cannot but be considered as highly prosperous, as they are slowly but steadily increasing in agriculture and commerce.

The cultivation of coffee is receiving at this place special attention—Judge Benson alone having twenty-five acres devoted to that object, and there are others but little below him in that quantity of land. In the whole county there are twenty-nine thousand coffee trees planted, so that Grand Bassa produces more coffee than all other parts of Liberia united, the quality of which is equal to the best Java. This article can be cultivated to any extent, as it is indigenous to the soil, and is found in great abundance.

The exports of Grand Bassa consist chiefly of palm oil, cam wood, ivory, *arrow-root*, *ginger*, and as yet a small quantity of coffee, and amounted last year from

Bassa Cove and Edina, alone, to about twenty-five thousand dollars. The imports embrace the usual necessaries of life, with but few luxuries, the amount of which I was unable to obtain.

The Bassa tribe of natives surround this point of Liberia, and are represented as being *now* very friendly, and willing to work for a fair compensation when not employed on their own farms. It may be proper for me to mention that within a very few days of my arrival at Bassa Cove, a deputation from one of the *far, far* inland tribes came to solicit that commissioners might be appointed on the part of Liberia to make arrangements with all the intervening tribes for a clear passage to the sea-board, for the purpose that all might have an opportunity of bringing their productions free from any obstacle, which I am told the other tribes have been in the habit of exercising. The commissioners were accordingly appointed. This, as one of the signs of the times, is an indication of the probable increase of the commerce of Liberia.

But I have reserved for the latter part of my report that which I cannot but deem to be the most important. The towns of Bassa Cove and Edina, though only a very short distance within the mouth of the river St. John's, are obstructed by a dangerous bar, which at most times it is unsafe, and at some periods impossible to pass—while at a distance of only two miles to the southward, in what is termed the Cove, is a most desirable situation for a town—well supplied with water and every other requisite for a settlement, and at which *all kinds* of boats land with perfect safety, even *in the worst weather*.

I am told it is in contemplation to form a community on this site ; and my only wonder is, that it was not selected for the settlement ; or, if first overlooked, why it should have been so long neglected. I trust the information which I have received of the intention to form a new town on the site of what is now called Fishtown, and which is at present temporarily occupied by Kroomen, will prove to be correct, as there is no spot that I have visited on the whole coast which I think so well calculated for a convenient port ; and if I had any influence with the American Colonization Society, I would use it in most strenuously recommending that this point should receive their immediate attention, for it is so far superior to any other situation in a commercial point of view, that I cannot but think that the future will see it

become the emporium of commerce on the coast of Liberia; and I hope the American Colonization Society will take the earliest opportunity of supplying the county of Grand Bassa with intelligent and enterprising emigrants, some of whom at least shall possess a moderate capital.

I inquired of Judge Benson whether I could be of any assistance to the people of Grand Bassa, but he could not think of

anything, only remarking that what Grand Bassa most wanted, was a few men of enterprise and moderate capital.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN MARSTON, *Commander.*

COM. FRAS. H. GREGORY,

*Commanding U. S. Naval Forces,
Coast of Africa.*

Extract from the Address of B. C. Clark, Esq.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY,
AT TREMONT TEMPLE, BOSTON, May 29, 1851.

Mr. President and Friends of the Colonization Society :—I congratulate you upon the favorable changes which has taken place in the general mind within the past year, in regard to African Colonization. I rejoice in the current sentiment which declares that the best good of the black man in this country, can be promoted only by a system which is subservient to the laws. It is manifest that the prominent scheme for the abolishment of slavery in this country, however well intended, has utterly failed in its object. I am afraid it has proved not only useless, but worse than useless; for through crimination and recrimination by ultras of the South and ultras of the North, the negro has been of late more than ever exposed to the pulverizing influences of the upper and the nether mill-stone. But I have no unfriendly feeling to express, no unkind word to utter in connection with Abolitionists; on the contrary, I believe the great majority of them have been impelled by motives of humanity. At the same time, I cannot but feel that there has existed among them a great misapprehension in regard to the best means of subserving a high cause.

Mr. President, when I say that the heart of this country is right on this question, I have the whole South in full remembrance, and I believe, as a general thing, that even the slave owners in that region are at this moment disposed to make as large a pecuniary sacrifice for the best good of the black man as any other class of men in this country, in the South or in the North. Sir, the history of your parent society bears ample testimony to the existence of this disposition. Some of its brightest pages are those which tell of the humanity and the forecast of Southern planters—men who first, by personal

care, prepared their slaves for freedom, then made them free; and afterwards furnished them with the means of becoming citizens in the black Republic of Liberia. This, in my judgment, is true philanthropy—true wisdom; and it would be ungenerous and unfair not to place these men foremost among the champions of emancipation.

Good men may, from a variety of causes, differ as to the best means of promoting a good end; but the effect of indiscriminate emancipation is not left entirely to speculation. The British islands afford us a mournful lesson as to its tendency. They show us that freedom without preparation, is to the slave an heritage of woe; bringing to him all the temptations and vices of civilized life, without the comprehension of one of its meanest advantages, and without one pledge of that security which civilization affords. It is, under such circumstances, almost as fatal to his highest hopes, as would be to his physical constitution an instantaneous transition from his own sunny plains to the snow-crowned summits of the frozen North. Therefore it is that I say, these Southern planters have shown themselves to be not only humane, but wise.

But, Mr. President, there are some ultras in the South. "The earth hath bubbles as the water has, and these are of them." Sir, there are men in that region who, under a *higher law*, and in Scripture phrase, claim to hold forever "the heathen for an inheritance;" men who would take a bond of fate, if they could command it, to insure the continuance of slavery. Now, I suppose these persons picture the South about as fairly, and not more fairly, than do our higher law men represent the people of the North. But widely as these small classes differ in general, they agree upon one point—they both condemn the

object of your society. And it would be difficult to say at the hands of which the cause of the black man has suffered most. By the operations of these two factions, the negro has been placed in a false position before the country; his name has become almost a reproach, and his cause has been associated with the idea of disunion.

But, Mr. President, is it true that two such parties as these have been able to shake the foundation of our Republic? Why, sir, it seems to me that they can no more touch this Union, than they can pluck his brightness from the sun, or with polluted finger tarnish it. Sir, for one, I have no more fear for the Union from influences like these, than I have for the Bible, from the echo of the birth-day guns of Thomas Paine. Up to a certain point, these factions will hang together as parties; but the *majority* of them have no disposition to hang together in any other connection, and from principle they will sanction no violation of the law, no blow at the Union. There may possibly be some, who with the daring spirit of the intrepid youth who fired the Ephesian dome, will step forth to trample upon the laws; but their number will be few, and they will go down to traitors' graves "unwept, unhonored, and unsung."

Mr. President, I cannot but think that the evils which exist in this country have been greatly magnified; and that the monstrous idea of disunion has become injuriously and unnecessarily familiar to the public mind. We have been called upon to sustain this man or that man, as we value the Union; we have been urged to act with this party or with that party, as the only means of preserving the Union. Why, sir, in my humble judgment, the fate of this republic is not in the hands of any man or any party. Its safety valve rests, as I think, upon the plain common sense of a vast majority of the citizens of all parties; and whenever the momentous question shall come up, I believe we shall find that these men are able to do their own thinking; and that they will think and act right, unswayed by the harangues of scheming men. We have seen, and we ever expect to see, vulture-eyed politicians, who, gazing upon the sea of politics, catch an early glimpse of the first blue ripple, and then quickly trim their sails to the coming breeze; men, who at one moment have found no spot on the rocky mountains hard enough for a foot-hold, and at another are seen gathering the

apples of Sodom on the far distant plains of a free soil territory.

Mr. President, in the report which was read a few moments since, allusion is made to Liberia. I have not come up here to-day with a repining spirit, but with a light heart, and I trust, a grateful one; but I *had hoped* that before this period the nationality of Liberia would have been acknowledged by our government. Such a recognition would have added greatly to your strength, and been, as I think, only in accordance with the professions of our country.

Not long since, a *very* distinguished American statesman found occasion to say: "When the United States behold the people of a foreign country spontaneously moving towards the adoption of institutions like their own, it surely cannot be expected of them to remain wholly indifferent spectators." Another American statesman, equally respectable, but less commanding, has said: "It is no less the duty than the pleasure of the United States to recognise the sovereignty of nations which have shown themselves able to maintain their independence."—Well, sir, Liberia is a republic at our hands,—a legitimate republic, with institutions, *with one great exception*, like our own; able to maintain her independence; and it is not easy to conceive of a fitter opportunity for carrying out the principles of the United States as promulgated by these eminent statesmen, than Liberia presents. France and England have acknowledged her as an independent state, and have kindly led her into the sisterhood of nations. Sir, I will not complain, but I feel that we have a right to hope that the United States will not much longer remain wholly indifferent spectators.

Mr. President, I would not sully this fair occasion by the utterance of a single political sentiment. In the few remarks which I have ventured, I have touched only upon matters which bear directly or indirectly upon the black man of this country; matters which I think may be considered, and fairly considered, as belonging to the reflections of to-day. I renew my congratulations on the condition and prospects of your society, and I hope, sir, that under the blessing of God it will continue Samaritan-like, to do its own good work in its own quiet way, and that it will ever experience more delight in pouring oil upon the wounds of the bleeding traveler, than it will find in pouring maledictions upon the heads of his enemies.

[For the African Repository.]

Analogy between the Anglo-American and the Liberian.

BY GEO. S. L. STARKS.

START not, dear reader, at the above idea, for we do not purpose saying aught of the comparative intellectual or moral qualities of the Anglo-American and Hamite races. We would speak only of their origin and exile.

What school-boy within the bounds of our happy republic from Maine to Texas would be unable, if questioned on that point, to tell you why our forefathers left their native European homes, crossed the stormy main, and finally settled in an untamed forest land? Ah! how the little fellow's eyes would sparkle brightly, and his whole soul uprising, while he would tell you it was *foreign tyranny* that drove them into exile. Not that they did not love to abide in their old ancestral homes, near the fields and trees that had nourished and protected their parents, and near to the cemeteries where the dust of those parents was quietly reposing. Not that they misanthropically wished "that the desert were their dwelling place." No, it was none of these. But because they nobly preferred freedom to degraded dependence. True, thought they, our pilgrimage here below may be full of troubles, trials and vexations. We shall toil manfully to subdue the wildness of nature; and long ere the bright fruit of our labors begins to ripen, the Reaper will have called us away. But our children will gather the reward, and will "rise up and call our names blessed." We may die; die slaves; die, it may be, ignominiously and on the scaffold,—but our children will be free.

We come next to our own origin. The eye runs backward on the path of generations past to solve the mystery; and at its bidding a host of forms start into life. The phlegmatic German joins hands with the haughty Anglo-Saxon; the sturdy Scotchman with the impulsive being from the vine-clad hills of France; the docile Russian together trips along with him from Italia's sunny plain; the light-hearted Celt and the cold-blooded Scandinavian help swell the train, in which the Hun, the Turk and Pole may also find a place. These all combine, and from their union upspring the restless "universal Yankee nation," claiming a common origin with each of the Caucasian race. The very language agrees with the character of those who speak it, and becomes a compound of all earth's babbling tongues.

Such, then, was the great cause of the early settlement of the United States, and such the origin of the present race of inhabitants. How is it with Liberia?

The European slave-trade dates back to the latter part of the 15th century. It commenced under the banner of Portugal when that banner waved in the forefront of discovery. In the year 1508, Spain enlisted under the same flag; and in the early part of the 17th century, in the glorious reign of Queen Bess, England followed suit. And thus the tide rolled on, bearing 40,000, or more, annually from the shores of Africa. Doubtless, but for the impetus it received in 1492 by the opening up of a new empire in the far West, it never would have attained to so great a magnitude. It is now but a few years since this traffic in human kind was declared to be *piracy* by our own country and the universal voice of enlightened Europe.

The first slaves were taken, I believe, from the coast of Guinea, and this has continued to be the principal depot down to the present period. But its victims come from almost every race in the bounds of this grand division. The more elevated Moor and the degraded Kroom, the Ethiopian as well as the Hottentot, point to sundered families and desolated hearths. Transported to other climes, they have mingled their blood together, and now there arises in the United States alone, a nation of more than *three millions* of people who, having lost all the petty distinctions of races, are known only as **AFRICANS**. Here they cannot be *free*, even though slavery be abolished; for freedom includes the idea of *equality*; and a conviction that they can never be regarded as equals *here* pervades the whole mass. Hence they are already turning their eyes towards the East where the beams of Liberian independence are irradiating the gloom of a hitherto cheerless night, like the day star of hope—the hope of a glorious future.

The year 1820 is destined to be ever memorable in the annals of Africa. It will be regarded by the black man as the year 1620 is by the descendants of the Puritans; and Sherbro will be his Plymouth.

What was the situation of the first adventurers? True, it was the land of their fathers, yet they were *strangers* there. A

beautiful country spread out before them, like another Beulah, where the fruit and flower on rounds alternate rose. The mighty forests towered far upward, and earth and tree was clad in the gorgeous and magnificent vegetation of the tropics. But the land was peopled only by wild beasts, and wilder men, "more savage still than they." The mission of the immigrants, then, was to reclaim, enlighten and elevate. This was to be done by their

example. Even now they have accomplished more in the thirty-one years that have elapsed since the first landing than was achieved in America during the first half century. May we not hope that the analogy will continue, and that Liberia will become the United States of Africa? Present appearances certainly indicate the possibility of such a result.

Albany, N. Y., 1851.

[From the St. Louis Christian Advocate.]

African Colonization.

This great cause, which, so far as its plans and purposes are concerned, embodies the maturest thoughts of the wisest and best men, in Church and State, that our land has ever produced, is gradually and permanently growing upon the confidence of every reflecting mind, and finding a place in the hearts of the true friends of humanity, in all parts of our country.

Vain have been the efforts of falsehood and fanaticism to paralyze its efforts in carrying forward the gigantic scheme of benevolence which it has had in view.—Ordinary minds have been incapable of looking through the years of toil that were known to be necessary in giving permanency and success to its plans, and of seeing, through the means employed, the glorious results that were to follow in the train of events that were in progress.—Hence, in the outset, many gave up in despair, and retired from its support, and employed the full force of their influence and money to destroy it. But God and good men have taken care of the cause, and enabled it to triumph over its enemies at home, its difficulties abroad, and crowned its efforts with complete success.

The objects of this Society, though much talked of, are not generally understood. It is generally supposed that this Society, *as such*, intended to colonize, in Liberia, all the free people of color in the United States, who would give their consent to embark for its colonies. This is a very great mistake. The 'exclusive object of the Society,' as expressed in its Constitution, is simply 'to promote and execute a PLAN FOR COLONIZING, with their own consent, the free people of color, residing in our own country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient.' Here it will be perceived that it is its 'exclusive object' to demonstrate or 'promote the PLAN' for the great work—not to do the whole work itself, but to show

how it can be done, by showing—1. That the colored man is capable of self-government, when properly enlightened and made to *feel himself free*. To do which it required a whole generation to grow up in a free and enlightened state in the country of his freedom. 2. That Africa afforded them a suitable country—one that would make them rich and great, and one that would be greatly benefited by them. 3. That it was wholly practicable to remove them to that country, and sustain them until they could sustain themselves, agriculturally, commercially, and governmentally. 4. That they would be willing to emigrate, so soon as it was seen that it was for their own good.

Now all these objects *have been demonstrated*, and at least ten years sooner than could have been expected when the scheme was set on foot. Thus the work of the Society, *as such*, has been most nobly accomplished. The PLAN for this great work is now made plain and clear before the eyes of our nation, and it remains to be seen whether Congress, or 'the States,' will carry the 'plan' into effect. To show that the aid of the Government was expected, so soon as the scheme was seen to be a good one, we quote the balance of the second section of the Constitution, which is as follows:

'And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in CO-OPERATION WITH THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT and such of the STATES as may adopt regulations on the subject.'

The time, then, has now arrived, when this subject comes before the whole American people for their consideration and action—not to make an experiment—that has been done, and successfully carried through, by private benevolence; but it is now to enlarge upon the beautiful model presented in the Liberia Republic, and carry out the Godlike enterprise of planting, in Africa, another republican empire

similar to our own, and thereby fulfill one of the great purposes God has had in view in raising up the American nation, and of bringing a sufficient number of the unfortunate sons of Ham among us, to light for their benighted nation the torch-light of liberty and religion, and return to the land of their fathers and kindle within its dark bosom the fires of the same religion and liberty.

The institutions of our Republic are destined soon to spread over every foot of land on this continent, and to unfurl our banners in every seaport on the green earth. This will soon be accomplished! But why stop here? Why not as well **FREE ANOTHER CONTINENT?** The materials are before us, and the work is of easy accomplishment. Let us fit out our line of steamers, and 'execute' the wise and benevolent scheme of colonization, and the whole work is accomplished at once. The colored people now in Liberia are infinitely better prepared for self-government, on moral and religious principles, than any State in Europe! France, with all her efforts to be free, cannot fully sustain herself so long as she has the iron heel of Popery on her neck! But Liberia is now free! She has no Catholic priest to curse her soil or pollute her atmosphere, and is likely never to have.

Man, elevated to his true position—self-governed and self-respected—yea, restored by pure religion to liberty and to the image of his God, under such a government as ours, throughout America and Africa, what would the remainder of the earth be before them? The moral grandeur of the scene—the elements of power bursting forth from these great sources, would break off the iron fetters of less enlightened and elevated portions of the earth, and soon one universal jubilee of liberty and pure religion would expel all remaining darkness and despotism, and invite the

Son of God from heaven to earth again, to dwell with the ransomed race of man forever. If God has decreed that the kingdoms of the earth shall become the kingdom of His Son, and that the earth shall be filled with His knowledge and glory, why should we stint our faith, and chain down our hope, while we confide in his wisdom, goodness, and power? We will not.

God works by means—nations in His hands, are but instruments of power, and we believe that the colonization scheme is that by which God intends to save our blessed country from discord and disunion, by removing the colored race, the subject of dispute—giving them back to Africa as ministers of her peace and salvation—redeeming Africa by the hand of America, and with the two '*the balance of mankind.*'

But let Africa arise from her present down-trodden condition—let her bring to light her hidden resources of wealth and power—let her put on the beautiful garments of civilization and Christian liberty—let her stony heart be softened into affection for her offspring—let her smile as the mother of her numerous progeny with complacency, and expand her arms to receive her outcast sons from afar, and you will then see them gathering upon her warm bosom from the four corners of the earth—yea, every sea would be whitened with the laden ships returning the sons of oppression with gladness to the embrace of their fatherland.—Under the light of the prophecy and promises of the word of God, we cannot look upon this subject in a less important light than is here expressed; and as a Christian we have a right to look with an eye of faith for these and still greater results, from the point of observation we have occupied. May God hasten it in his good time.

Extinction of the Slave Trade.

IMMENSE sums of money have been spent to put down the slave-trade, and England is now keeping up a squadron for that purpose off the coast of Africa, which, as Mr. Hutt said the other evening in the House of Commons at London, costs from three to three and a half millions of dollars a year; and other nations have done the same thing, though on a less expensive scale. And yet the trade is not suppressed, though it has lately been much diminished, owing to the low price of slaves in Brazil, and the efforts made by the Government

of that country to prevent the introduction of more Africans.

Now these millions on millions might have been applied with far greater efficiency than in the support of armed cruisers. The most direct way to prevent the exportation of negroes from Africa, is to increase their value at home; and the way to do that is to encourage commerce. Let the demand for the products of the country be extended so that people can be profitably employed in raising and gathering them, and the slave-trade is at end. This

is already apparent in Ethiopia and Soudan, where the Egyptians have hitherto resorted for bondmen. A considerable and increasing trade in the produce of the soil, and in ivory and gold dust, has sprung up, and, in consequence, slaves are now scarcely to be had.

No doubt Liberia has done immense good in this way, apart from that accomplished through the purchase of land upon the coast, and the suppression of slaving establishments. The natives have begun to understand that a much better return may be gained by collecting the riches that the forests and the plains offer in abundance to the hand that will gather them, than by stealing each other, or by trafficking in prisoners of war from the interior. They find, also, that a little labor spent rudely in tilling the ground will yield them more of the toys and trinkets they prize than the trade in men, and accordingly they begin heartily to prefer the former pursuit. This is a great advance in their social condition. It is the beginning of a new order of things for benighted Africa; and it is only necessary to extend still further the same benign influence, to terminate forever the inhuman traffic, and lay the foundation for social improvement throughout the Continent. In this point of view, if in no other, constant and efficient encouragement ought to be shown the Liberian Republic. The intelligent portion of the colored people in this country cannot, in any way, hope to render a better service to their race, or to humanity at large, than by embarking in that enterprise, which, as we are happy to be assured, can no longer be called an experiment. The most arduous period of its history has been lived through; the most difficult labors have been accomplished in the foundation of the Colony; and now the time has arrived when its usefulness may be enlarged with comparative rapidity and certainty. No where else is so broad a sphere of utility opened for colored men. If the six thousand who have already gone there have done so much, what might not be hoped from the well-directed efforts of ten times that number?

Hardly less important than the support and extension of the Liberian Republic is the fostering of regular commerce, upon as large a scale as possible, between the tribes along the Atlantic shore and in the

interior and the States of Christendom. It is true that something is already done in that trade, but nothing to what might be. If a reasonable portion of the millions expended for men-of-war to cruise off the coast were devoted to an end of positive utility like this, not only would the slave-trade be suppressed with little delay, and suppressed forever, but a commerce would be established which would be a perpetual source of profit to both parties, and the money, instead of being thrown away as now, would be well invested. And yet this idea has not been suggested, that we remember, in any of the annual debates which the British Parliament regularly devote to the subject; certainly it was not in that which took place some fortnight ago. In these debates one party generally propose to recall the squadron from the coast as useless, or even as augmenting the horrors of the middle passage, by compelling the slavers to take larger cargoes and pack them closer, by way of balancing the risk of capture; while the other party merely contend, that the squadron is useful, the money well lost, and that it ought to be lost again the year ensuing; and the latter opinion is generally adopted.

The United States, from their peculiar relations with Liberia, are favorably situated to undertake this great commercial enterprise for the final suppression of the slave-trade. For this purpose, a line of steamers running between this country and Liberia would be required. They should be large enough to possess the highest qualities of speed and capacity for transportation, so that their trips might be made rapidly, and large cargoes be taken. Such a line of steamers, making a passage each way once a month, would have the best possible effect on the destinies of Africa. They would be missionaries teaching civilization and peace, with power and influence little short of miraculous. The enterprise ought to be undertaken, either with or without the aid of the Government; though we think it well deserves to receive the same assistance which has been given to other lines of ocean steamers, on the same terms; namely, that in case of need, the Government shall have the right to take the ships and convert them to its own use. Certainly no other way of building up a steam navy can be so economical or so efficient.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Vermont Colonization Society.

The thirty-second annual meeting of the Vermont Colonization Society was held last evening in the Brick Church. The

President, the Hon. Samuel C. Crafts, being absent, the Rev. Dr. Wheeler, one of the Vice Presidents, was called to the

chair. The services were commenced with prayer and reading the Scriptures, by the Rev. Austin Hazen. The Treasurer's Report was then presented, from which it appeared that the sum of \$1290 18 have been raised in Vermont, during the last year, for colonization. The Secretary then read abstracts from the annual Report of the Board of Managers, exhibiting, in various interesting facts, the progress of the enterprise in the confidence of the people of Vermont, and in the rapid growth of the Republic of Liberia, and its progress in all good arts and principles.

The meeting was then addressed by the Rev. J. B. Pinney, for some time Governor of the Colony. Mr. Pinney has visited Africa twice since his residence there as Governor of the Colony, and is perfectly acquainted with the country, and with all the bearing and influences of the colonization enterprise. He has studied the subject and labored in it for twenty years, and has the means of knowledge, which no other man at the north possesses, and his views are therefore entitled to great weight.

In his eloquent address last evening he must have convinced every unprejudiced mind, that the scheme of Colonization is accomplishing *more* than all other plans for the improvement and elevation of the colored race in this and in every land. As Mr. Pinney's address will probably be published in the Report of the Board of Managers, I will not now attempt any report of it. The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year:

Rev. JOHN WHEELER, D. D., *President*.
 Hon. CARLOS COOLIDGE, } *Vice Presidents*.
 J. P. FAIRBANKS, Esq. }
 Rev. J. K. CONVERSE, *Secretary*.
 Hon. DANIEL BALDWIN, *Treasurer*.
 Hon. JOSEPH HOWES, *Auditor*.

Managers. Hon. Charles Prine, Hon. David Pierce, Henry Stevens, Esq., Hon. Zimri Howe, Hon. Peter Starr, Rev. Thomas Kidder, N. B. Haswell, Esq., Worthington Smith, D. D., Rev. J. H. Worcester, D. W. C. Clarke, Esq., John Spaulding, Esq., Charles Adams, Esq.
Montpelier, Oct. 17th, 1851.

[From the Rochester American.]

Colonization.

The fated circle seems to be narrowing with each successive year about the colored man in this country, and gradually confining him within stricter bounds. With each reformation in the organic law of the individual states, the mark of separation and distinctness is more deeply branded upon the negro. Our own State submitted the question to popular vote, and an overwhelming majority declared the colored race unworthy of political equality. In Connecticut, the result was the same. While in Indiana, at a late election, the restriction has been yet more marked, and it is declared that "no negro or mulatto shall come into or settle in the State," and the Tribune declares its belief, that "the same proposition, in like manner submitted to a direct and naked popular vote, would prevail in nearly every Free State of the Union." In Ohio the stringency of the "Black Code" is well known.

While the people have thus "defined their position" by the passage of laws, the unconquerable prejudice of feeling against the African race that prevails so universally in the United States, has gone on unchecked, and is making itself felt in the common conduct and business, and in all the social relations of life. In New York and other eastern cities, the influx of white laborers has expelled the negro almost en masse, from the exercise of the ordinary

branches of labor. You no longer see him at work upon buildings, and rarely is he allowed to drive a cart or a public conveyance. White men will not work with him.

These are the facts, in all their discouraging and disheartening bearings. They can neither be ignored nor repelled. Nor can they be changed, yet if ever. The cause is ingrained with our social economy, and has a place in the deepest seated partialities of the American character.

There seems but one remedy, and sooner or later it must be adopted. The Colonization Society, after years of discouragement and doubt has triumphed over obstacles that threatened it with destruction, has won the character of practicability, and has planted a colony on the shores of Africa, that contains the germ of good to that benighted continent. It has, thanks to an overruling Providence and to firm unwavering friends, earned the good opinion of many who once doubted, and won the support of many who once opposed. Each year it more confidently appeals to the public, and it fast grows upon the intelligent colored man, as it shows him the result of the enterprise of those of his race who have preceded him to the land of his fathers, and the only country over whose gates is not written, "For those who enter here, there is no hope."

List of Emigrants

Sent to Liberia by the New York State Colonization Society, in the Barque Zeno, which sailed from New York September 27, 1851.

No.	Names.	Age.	Occupation.	Education.	Religion.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
<i>New York City.</i>							
1	Thad. H. Freeman...	20	Farmer.	read & write.		Free.	
2	Henry Almond.....	13		do.		do.	
3	John Perry.....					do.	Native African.
4	Edward T. Almond...	9		read		do.	
<i>Hartford, Conn.</i>							
5	John Parker.....	37	Farmer.	read & write.	Meth.	Slave.	Purchased himself.
6	Catharine A. " wife	27		do.	do.	Free.	
7	Henry P. " child	1				do.	
8	Jacob Williams.....	33	Printer.	do.	do.	Slave.	Purchased himself.
9	Julia " wife	33		read.	do.	Free.	
10	James T. " son	6				do.	
11	Anna M. " dtr.	2				do.	
12	Henry Adams.....	33	Farmer.	read & write.	Meth.	do.	
13	Martha " wife	31		read.	do.	do.	
14	James T. " son	11		read & write.		do.	
15	John Wesley " "	9		read.		do.	
16	Isaiah " "	6		do.		do.	
17	Frederick W. " "	4				do.	
18	Lewis G. " "	3				do.	
<i>Farmington, Conn.</i>							
19	George Anderson....	28	Farmer.	read & write.		Slave.	Purchased himself.
20	Charlotte " wife	30		do.	Meth.	Free.	
21	Isaiah " son	4				do.	
22	Harriet Holston....	28				do.	
23	Eliza " dtr.					do.	
24	Benjamin " son	2				do.	
<i>Pittsfield, Mass.</i>							
25	Jared F. Finemeer...	44	Farmer.	read & write.		Free.	
26	Maria C. " wife	40		do.	Bapt.	do.	
27	George G. " son	6		read.		do.	
28	Henry J. R. " "	4				do.	
<i>Hatfield, Mass.</i>							
29	E. D. Finemeer.....	27	Farmer.	read & write.		Free.	
30	Hannah " dtr.	25		do		do.	
31	Willard D. " son	3				do.	
32	Charles M. R. " "	2				do.	
33	Henry R. " "	1				do.	
<i>Philadelphia.</i>							
34	Thomas Mason.....	28	Teacher.	very good.	Pres.	Free.	
35	Elizabeth " wife	37		do.	do.	do.	
<i>New Orleans, La.</i>							
36	Thomas Johnson....	21	Mason.	very good.		Free.	

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of September, to the 20th of October, 1851.

MAINE.

By Rev. J. N. Danforth:—
Bangor—Collection Meth. Epis. Church, \$10; contributed in addition, by members, to constitute Rev. Mr. Mansfield a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., \$20; contribution in Rev. J. Maltby's Church, to constitute him a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., \$30; collection in Rev. G. B. Little's Church, \$25.29; members of the Unitarian Congregation, \$38; of which \$30 are to constitute their pastor, Rev. Joseph H. Allen, a life member of the Am. Col. Society..... 123 29

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

By Capt. George Barker:—
Concord—Samuel Morrel, M. D. 1 00
Manchester—David J. Clarke.... 50

1 50

VERMONT.

By Capt. George Barker:—
 Collections in behalf of the Vermont Col. Soc. for the American Col. Society.
Montpelier—Cash..... 63
Brookfield—S. Hovey, J. C. Wheatley, Mrs. E. Bigelow, H. Edson, Mrs. A. Abbott, A. Wheatley, M. Newton, Mrs. M. Merrill, J. Patterson, each 25 cents; Mrs. Mary Hopkins, W. W. Ingalls, H. Smith, E. Cook, each 50 cts.; L. Wheatley, \$2..... 6 25
Royalton—Dr. Denison..... 50
Hartford—Cash, 25 cts.; Cash, 13 cts.; Cash, 25 cts.; Cash, 50 cts.; Cash, 50 cts.; Cash, \$1..... 2 63

10 01

MASSACHUSETTS.

By Rev. J. N. Danforth:—
East Hampton—S. P. Williston, \$10; E. Smith, \$5..... 15 00
Springfield—Francis Brewer, \$25; D. L. Harris, \$10; Miss B. Brewer, \$10; S. P., \$5; E. W. B., \$5; H. B., \$5; M. C., \$5; E. A. C., \$5; Miss E., \$5; G.

M., \$5; various donations, \$31; collection in the Unitarian Ch., \$11.80; A. Huntington, \$2... 124 80
West Springfield—W. S., \$5; J. E., \$5..... 10 00
West Newton—Collection in Rev. Mr. Gilbert's Church..... 6 15

155 98

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt:—
New Britain—Henry Stanley, \$10; Oliver Stanley, M. Judd, each \$5; H. Butler, \$4; Henry Walter, F. F. Stanley, E. Peck, A. North, each \$3; W. H. Smith, Henry North, H. F. North, M. Clark, L. O. Smith, J. Parker, P. W. Loomis, H. E. Russell, each \$2; O. H. Seymour, T. S. Hall, O. S. North, S. W. Hart, M. D., H. Alling, each \$1; E. B. Lewis, 50 cents.... 57 50
Westport—Morris Ketchum, \$30, to constitute Rev. Zechariah Davenport, of Westport, a life member of the American Colonization Society; Dan'l Nash, \$7.50; J. Lawrence, Orrin Taylor, each \$5; E. H. Nash, \$4; Z. Sanford, \$3; Capt. Waite, R. G. L. De Peyster, each \$2; D. Nash, \$1.50; to constitute the Rev. Wm. H. Frisbie, rector of Christ's Church, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.; E. Swift, esq., \$5; S. Moulton, jr., J. Smbert, each \$3; W. H. Jesup, F. Sherwood, F. Patchen, each \$2; H. Sherwood, J. N. Betts, N. Hill, each \$1; Thos. Hill, J. W. Scribner, each 50 cents; Mrs. Jesup, \$2; in part to constitute the Rev. Henry Benedict a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.. 83 00
Ansonia—J. H. Bartholomew, \$2; L. H. Carter, \$1..... 3 00
Humphreysville—J. W. De Forest, \$10; J. F. De Forest, \$3; H. S. Mygatt, \$2; A. J. Steele, W. Kenney, S. Kenney, A. Hull, each \$1; H. Upson, J. Durand, each 50 cents..... 20 00
West Hartford—Sam'l Whitman 1 00
Kensington—Collection in Rev. Royal Robbins' Church..... 7 12

By Rev. J. Morris Pease:—
South Newark Second Cong.
 Church, by Rev. Mr. Haight,
 \$4; Meth. Epis. Church, by
 Rev. S. W. King, \$10..... 14 00

NEW YORK.

New York City—Hickson W.
 Field, esq., to constitute him-
 self a life member of the Am.
 Col. Society..... 30 00
Troy—By Rev. J. Morris Pease,
 North 2d street Meth. Epis.
 Church..... 13 00

DELAWARE.

By Rev. J. N. Danforth:—
Wilmington—G. G. L., \$10; Dr.
 L. P. B., \$10; G. W. B., \$5;
 J. A., \$5; G. W. S., \$5; S. B.,
 \$3; Cash, Cash, Cash, Cash,
 Cash, each \$1..... 43 00
New Castle—J. B. S., \$5; Cash,
 \$2; L. J., \$5; W. J., \$3..... 15 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington City—From "A
 Friend to Colonization," thro'
 Messrs. Corcoran and Riggs.. 400 00

VIRGINIA.

Triadelphia—Contribution from
 the Congregation of the Forks
 of Wheeling, by Rev. James
 Harvey..... 25 00
University of Virginia—From a
 "Friend in Virginia"..... 20 00
Lynchburg—A. B. Rucker, esq., 4 00

ILLINOIS.

Walnut Grove—Contribution by
 the Walnut Grove, Woodford
 county, Col. Soc., by R. M.
 Clark, esq., Treasurer..... 23 00

Total Contributions..... \$1,049 35

FOR REPOSITORY.

By Capt. George Barker:—
 NEW HAMPSHIRE.—*Concord*—
 Abiel Walker, to Dec. '56, \$4;
 Gen'l R. Davis, to Dec., '52,
 \$1; Hon Samuel Morrell, for
 1852, \$1. *Manchester*—Charles
 Richardson, Dan'l Clark, each
 \$1, for 1852..... 8 00
 VERMONT.—By Capt. Geo. Bar-

ker:—*Burlington*—A. S. Dewey,
 to Oct., 1852, \$1. *Montpelier*
 —Hon. Samuel Prentiss, Dea.
 Storrs, J. Spalding, M. D., S.
 Goss, F. F. Merrill, each \$1,
 to 1st Sept., 1852; H. H. Reed,
 \$2, to 1st Sept., 1853. *East*
Brookfield—John Herrick. 21.,
 Nathaniel Wheatley, David
 Bigelow, each \$1. to 1st Sept.,
 1852. *Brookfield*—John Bige-
 low, Jerah Edson, Mrs. H.
 Wild and Miss L. Abbott,
 Capt. R. Peck, J. W. French,
 each \$1, to Sept., 1852; Capt.
 A. Edson, to Sept., '54, \$3;
 Dea. A. Bigelow, E. Ellis, esq.,
 Simon Cotten, each \$2, to
 Sept., '53. *South Royalton*—
 Lyman Benson, to Sept., '52,
 \$1. *Royalton*—Elisha Weld,
 to Jan. 1852, \$7.50; Dea. Jona.
 Kenney, E. P. Nevins, each
 50 cents, to March, '52; Dea.
 S. Joiner, to July, 1852, \$1.
Sharon—Chester Baxter, to
 Sept., '56, \$5; Hon. Wm.
 Steele, D. Z. Steele, each \$2,
 to Sept., '53; Joseph Keith,
 \$1, to Sept., '52. *Hartford*—
 Allen Hazen, to Dec., '52, \$1;
 Nathan Gillet, James Sawyer,
 George Lyman, M. French,
 John Strong, each \$1, to Sept.,
 1852. *West Hartford*—Lucius
 Hazen, to Sept., 1852, \$1.... 52 50
 MASSACHUSETTS.—By Rev. J.
 N. Danforth:—*Springfield*—A.
 Huntington, to January, 1852,
 \$2; E. Hayes, for 1851, \$1;
 Henry Brewer on account, \$1 4 00
 MARYLAND.—*Baltimore*—Thos.
 A. Pinckney, for 1851... 1 00
 VIRGINIA.—*Horse Pasture*—Wm.
 F. Mills, to August, 1852, \$1.
Hampstead—Mrs. Lucy F.
 Hooe, for 1851, \$1. *Lynch-*
burg—Washington Copeland,
 to June, '52, \$1..... 3 00
 GEORGIA.—*Savannah*—Rev. Jno.
 Cox, to March, 1852, \$1; An-
 thony Sherman, to May, '52,
 \$2..... 3 00
 ILLINOIS.—*Washington*—H. J.
 Clark, to July, 1851..... 1 00

Total Repository..... 72 50
 Total Contributions..... 1,049 35

Aggregate Amount..... \$1,121 85

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. XXVII.]

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER, 1851.

[No. 12.]

Close of the Volume.

THE present number closes the twenty-seventh volume of the African Repository. And, in reviewing the various events connected with the operations of the American Colonization Society, since the commencement of this publication, as also in view of the increasing favor which both the Society and the Repository are receiving in various parts of the country, we feel that we have great cause for encouragement in this department of our labors. Though the revenue derived from this source does not exceed the necessary expenses incurred in its publication—the amount received from paying subscribers being scarcely sufficient to meet the cost of paper and printing; yet, we doubt not that the increasing interest which the cause of Colonization is receiving throughout the country may be attributed, in no small degree to the circulation of the Repository. And, in view of *the importance of the dissemination*

of truth respecting our operations, and of the necessity of a periodical, to which reference can be made for all the prominent facts relative to the operations of the Society, we consider this publication as a necessary auxiliary to the successful prosecution of our labors in carrying out the great objects contemplated by the founders of the Colonization enterprise—the establishing of an asylum in Africa for all the free people of color, who may desire to emigrate, and affording them the necessary facilities for so doing.

In conducting the Repository, we have endeavored, and we shall continue to endeavor, to the best of our ability, to render it interesting to our friends, and not offensive to those who may be opposed to the cause. And we earnestly request that our friends will do what they can to increase its circulation, and thus to aid us in carrying on the good work of African Colonization.

Next Expeditions to Liberia.

We have made arrangements to send an expedition from Baltimore and Savannah, in the Liberia Packet, to sail from Baltimore *positively* on the 31st instant, (December,) and from Savannah on the 10th proximo, (January.) We have dispatched an agent to Charleston, Augusta, and Savannah, Mr. George W. S. Hall, for the purpose of making all necessary arrangements with reference to emigrants from those cities, and other parts of South Carolina and Georgia. As we shall not probably send another expedition from that part of the country during the ensuing year, we hope all who desire to emigrate to Liberia will endeavor to be in readiness by the time appointed for the sailing of the Packet; and will report themselves *immediately* to this office, and to Mr. Hall as soon as practicable. Those persons in this section of the country, who wish to embark at

Baltimore, will please give us *immediate notice*, and will make their arrangements to reach that city *on or before the 30th instant*.

We have also made arrangements to dispatch a vessel from *New Orleans* on the 10th proximo, (January,) to sail *certainly* on that day; of which applicants for emigration in the West and Southwest will please take notice; for unless they shall reach that city before that day, they will probably be disappointed.

Our agent for Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, *the Rev. J. Morris Pease*, is now in the South. All persons who wish to embark for Liberia, at New Orleans, will please inform us immediately, and also report themselves to Mr. Pease as soon as practicable, or to *Thomas Allen Clarke, Esq.*, of New Orleans.

We are thus particular in giving notice, to prevent any disappointment or delay.

Sailing of the Morgan Dix.

In our present number will be found a list of *one hundred and forty-nine* emigrants sent to Liberia by the American Colonization Society in the barque Morgan Dix, which sailed from Baltimore on the 1st day of November. Of these emigrants, 97 were free-born persons, principally *from the valley of Virginia*, 6 *purchased their freedom* or were pur-

chased by their relatives, and 46 were emancipated slaves, 33 of whom were manumitted by the will of the late Miss Margaret Miller, of Culpeper county, Virginia, who left all her property to be appropriated for their benefit.

John Smith, a good practical engineer, from Winchester, with Harrison Murry, and others, composing

a joint stock company, carried with them a *steam saw-mill*, to be located in the county of Grand Bassa.

Several of these emigrants are men of considerable intelligence and enterprise; and we trust that they will prove to be a valuable acquisition to the Liberian Republic.

[Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.]

DEPARTURE OF EMIGRANTS.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 5, 1851.

ON Saturday last, the arrangements for the departure of the barque Morgan Dix, Captain Coward, for Africa, being complete, she set sail for the promised land of the American-African. It was an hour of deep interest to those who for the first time in their lives had adventured so great an enterprise as to leave their native land, in which they could scarcely ever be said to have felt *independence*, on account of their peculiar relation to the whites, and embark on the ocean for a distant and almost unknown land. But the African mind is rousing itself from its torpor. It aims at its own regeneration. Noble is the charity, again and again recorded in your columns, of the wealthy and the liberal, who have *paid* for the freedom of those in bondage; but how shall we estimate—who can help admiring the energies of the man, who by his own irrepressible industry *earns* five hundred, a thousand, or it may be (it has been) fifteen hundred dollars, to buy himself, or himself, and wife, or himself, wife and family. Such a man will make the African desert bud and blossom. These are occur-rent cases. Of the one hundred and fifty-one that embarked on Saturday, thirty-five were emancipated by their mistress, with

the view of settling them comfortably in Liberia, for which she furnished them with abundant means. The majority were nominally free, *i. e.* they were not slaves, and they go to be the free, indeed, the citizens of the Liberian Republic. If some natural tears were shed at parting with their friends, the prevailing sentiment was joy, or that cheerful excitement arising out of the novelty of the scene, and the opening prospects before them. One man—a father—took 11 children with him, and left as many behind, perhaps at some future day to follow! Can any one doubt whether the Republic will be populous? The numerous children of this emigration were bright, happy and noisy. I seldom see a black infant but my heart saddens at the reflection of the poor inheritance to which it is born—an inheritance of fear, sorrow, abjection, arising from the pride, prejudice, and power of the possessors of the land. But the poor child on the way to its own rightful land! *That* looks altogether different. Now you have a good and cheering certainty before you. Behold them there!

Rev. Mr. Paine, of Liberia, informed me there was in the children running about in their towns an elasticity, a joyousness, and even a healthiness not to be found in the land of their bondage. What bright generations rise before the contemplative eye! One of the emigrants has on board a good steam saw-mill, which, worked by his skill, will be of great use. One after another the elements of an advancing civilization will be introduced into that late barbarous country, and the problem of emancipation will eventually be fully solved. Other emigrations are to follow this, and let the Colonization Society be

furnished with the means, and she will multiply them indefinitely. And when the Ebony line shall be in full operation, the expense of passage, provisions, &c., will be materially reduced.

Two of the thirty-five alluded to

in the foregoing communication did not go in the Morgan Dix; consequently, the whole number was, as we have stated, one hundred and forty-nine.

The late Governor Russwurm.

IN our last number we noticed briefly the death of Governor RUSSWURM, who so long and so faithfully presided over the colony of Maryland in Liberia. We now lay before our readers a more extended notice of the lamented deceased, from the Christian Statesman; also the action of the Board of Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society at Baltimore, and of the Protestant Episcopal Mission at Cape Palmas in Liberia, in reference to his character and services:

THE LATE GOVERNOR RUSSWURM.

THE Maryland State Colonization Society, at a meeting held on the 21st of October, passed unanimously the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Board have heard with profound regret of the death of John B. Russwurm, the State Society's agent on the coast of Africa, and Governor of Maryland in Liberia, and desire to express their high appreciation of his character and services.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board, Mr. Russwurm, as the first colored Governor appointed to that office in Liberia, vindicated, by the eminent ability of his administration, the perfect fitness of his race for the most important political po-

sitions in Africa, and won for himself a lasting and honorable fame.

Resolved, That this Board deem it their duty here to record, that in the period of fifteen years, during which he was their agent, they never had a single occasion to censure or find fault with his conduct in his official or private character.

Resolved, That in order to perpetuate the memory of one so worthy, this Board will cause a marble monument to be erected at Cape Palmas, with an inscription doing justice to his talents and his virtues.

Resolved, That the president of this society be requested to communicate to Mrs. Russwurm a copy of the proceedings on this occasion, and to express to her the sympathies of the members of the Board in her late afflicting bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings be sent to the acting Governor of Maryland in Liberia for promulgation in the colony; and also be published in the Colonization Journal, and in the papers of the city of Baltimore.

[From the Christian Statesman.]

THE LATE GOVERNOR RUSSWURM.

The name of this distinguished friend of his race and of Africa is identified with nearly the entire history of the Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas. We were acquainted with Governor Russwurm in his youth, and before his thoughts were directed to Africa as his home. Soon

after he left Bowdoin College, where he received a thorough education, he became the editor of a paper called the *Freeman's Journal*, in the city of New York; and in this paper, on the 14th of February, 1829, he said, that while he had been opposed to the scheme of African Colonization by free persons of color, his views had become materially altered. "We have always said (he continues) that when convinced of our error we would hasten to acknowledge it. *That time has now arrived.* The change which has taken place has not been the hasty conclusion of a moment; we have pondered much on this interesting subject, and read every article within our reach, both for and against the Society, and we became from the examination a decided supporter of the American Colonization Society. We know that in making this avowal we advance doctrines in opposition to the majority of our readers, to many of whom we are personally known, and for whose opinions we still entertain great respect; but how unpopular soever they may be, we *know* they are conscientious ones, formed from no sordid motives, but having for their basis the good of our brethren.

"We have carefully examined the different plans now in operation for our benefit, and none, we believe, can reach half so efficiently the mass as the plan of colonization on the coast of Africa; for, if we take a second look into any or all of them, we find them limited to a single city or State. We consider it mere waste of words to talk of ever enjoying citizenship in this country; it is utterly impossible in the nature of things; all, therefore, who pant for this, must cast their eyes elsewhere.

"The interesting query now arises,

Where shall we find this desirable spot? If we look to Europe, we find that quarter already overburdened with a starving population; if to Asia, its distance is an insuperable barrier, were all other circumstances favorable. Where then shall we look so naturally as to Africa? In preferring Liberia, we wish not to deprive any of the right of choice between it and Hayti, as it is not our design to say aught against Hayti or the able ruler at its head; but it is a fact well known to all, that our people have strong objections against emigrating to that country, arising, in many cases, from the unfavorable reports of those who have returned. Sensible of the fact, then, of the unwillingness of our people to emigrate to Hayti, we feel it our duty to offer to their consideration our present sentiments concerning African colonization; and perhaps, what we may be able to offer hereafter may be the means of enlightening some whom it was our misfortune to have misled by our former opinions."

Soon after the appearance of this open and manly avowal of the change of his opinions in regard to Africa, he embarked for Liberia, and resided for several years in Monrovia. When, through the abilities and wise and persevering negotiations of our friend Dr. James Hall, the Maryland Colonization Society obtained possession of territory at Cape Palmas, and this gentleman, having established there the power and influence of civilized government, returned to the United States, Governor Russwurm was elevated to the high office of Chief Magistrate over that Commonwealth, and ever since, has enjoyed, in that station, the confidence of the Maryland Society, and discharged its duties with great advantage to all classes under

his authority and protection. He was at the head of a small and, for a time, feeble community, in the immediate vicinity of far more numerous barbarous and jealous native tribes, and called upon to adjust many difficult and perplexed questions, and to conduct the affairs of the colony with the utmost calmness and discretion, yet with firmness and without fear. He combined with great good sense a quiet and unostentatious manner, a gentle, modest, and amiable temper, well adapted to allay excitement, to conciliate confidence and regard, to satisfy all sober expectations, and all honest and reasonable demands. Free from ostentation and arrogance, little disposed to the slightest exhibition of vanity, he fulfilled the trust committed to his hands with uniform fidelity, and in all seasons of peril and difficulty, in hours of ill health and depression, with amiable fortitude and invincible resolution. Two years ago, the writer of this visited him in his own home at Cape Palmas, and received from him and his now, alas? bereaved family, those kind and considerate attentions which are so gratifying to the heart of a stranger, after a long sea voyage, in a foreign land. My opinion of his intelligence and learning increased at every successive interview. The more I saw of him the more I esteemed him; and I am most happy to be able, in this humble tribute, to state that he had, within the last few years, become connected with the Episcopal Church, and given unequivocal evidence of his earnest and deep attachment to the truth and the Kingdom of Jesus Christ. Be his name forever honored; and may an appropriate monument, reared on the summit of that beautiful Cape, remind every visiter who may ascend

it, that there, after a life dedicated to the civilization of Africa, repose all that is mortal of the remains of John B. Russwurm.

Action of the Protestant Episcopal Mission at Cape Palmas, with reference to the late Governor Russwurm.

MOUNT VAUGHAN, NEAR CAPE PALMAS,
WEST AFRICA, June 26, 1851.

Rev. Mr. McLAIN:

Dear Sir: I send a copy of resolutions, which you will please publish in the "Repository," and oblige

Yours, very truly,

J. RAMBO.

At a meeting of the Protestant Episcopal Mission at Cape Palmas, W. A., held June 23d, 1851, the following resolutions were adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the afflictive Providence which has removed from our midst the late lamented Governor of the Maryland Colony, in Liberia, John B. Russwurm, esq., calls forth our deepest feelings of regret for the loss thus sustained by his bereaved family, the commonwealth, the church and ourselves.

Resolved, That in the discharge of his arduous and responsible duties as the chief executive officer of this colony, his measures were characterized by a wise and prudent policy, and executed with rare energy and fidelity. His judicious counsels and vigorous action will be missed in the halls of public business, and in the homes of the destitute and the afflicted; and the widow and the orphan will weep for him who was their ever ready and generous benefactor. Had Governor Russwurm sought only the applause of his fellow-men, he would have left behind him, in the good which he has accomplished, an enduring monument to his fame; but

his efforts were directed and sanctified by nobler principles. We mourn his loss as a Christian brother. The kindness which he ever extended to the members of our mission, and his efforts to promote the diffusion of a pure and enlightened Christianity, evidenced his love for the Redeemer's cause and kingdom.

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved widow and children the expression of our deepest sym-

thy in their affliction, and fervently commend them to the kind protection of the Father of the fatherless, and the widow's God.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent for publication to the editors of the "Liberia Herald," "Spirit of Missions," and the various colonization journals in the United States.

E. W. HENING,

Chairman.

J. RAMBO, *Secretary.*

Trinidad or Liberia?

In our last number, we noticed briefly the efforts recently made by Mr. Pollard, agent of the Government of Trinidad, to induce some of the free colored people of Maryland to emigrate to that Island. We now lay before our readers a letter written by an intelligent colored man of Baltimore, in answer to the statements made by Mr. Pollard at a large meeting of colored persons in that city; in which letter, we think good and substantial reasons are set forth why Liberia should be preferred by the free people of color as a home for themselves and their children.

We also copy from the Baltimore Clipper an interesting article in reference to this letter.

[From the Baltimore Clipper.]

INTERESTING LETTER. We publish in another column, an interesting letter from a very intelligent colored man of this city, to the Rev. John Seys, on the subject of African colonization. He employs sound reasoning in favor of adopting Africa

as the future home of the free people of color of the United States, in preference to any other place; and there can be no doubt that what he says in regard to the climate of that country, and the great rewards of industry, is strictly true. We have seen some members of the Maryland Colony, who revisited our State, who had been prosperous in the highest degree; and have read letters from the late Governor Russwurm, Dr. McGill and others, which spoke in the most favorable terms of the improvements of the colony, intellectually and morally, as well as in pecuniary circumstances. We look upon the colonies established on the coast of Africa as the commencement of the regeneration of the people of that entire continent; for the natives, seeing the superior condition of the colonists, are seeking to have their children instructed at the colonial schools; and thus civilization and the Christian religion will gradually spread and enlighten those who are now in a state of barbarism.

Philanthropists every where desire to see African colonization promoted, as the best means of advancing the interests of the free colored race in the United States, and of avert-

ing the fate which impends over them should they remain here. The letter which we to-day publish is written with great good sense, and should be maturely considered by the free colored people of Maryland. They are called upon to choose their future home, and are offered a choice between Africa and the British West India Islands. It is for them to decide which will be the preferable place; but the writer favors Africa, for reasons which he assigns. There should be consultation, and, as far as may be practicable, an understanding among them, so as to cooperate in whatever movement may be resolved on. We feel anxious that they should act, because we desire to see them removed to a scene where they can assume all the attributes and enjoy all the rights of freemen.

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MESSRS. EDITORS,—The following is from the pen of one of our most intelligent and worthy colored men of this city. He was present at a lecture delivered to the people of color, in which they were urged to emigrate to the Island of Trinidad, in the West Indies. His views are correct, and I think will have a tendency, if published, to benefit the cause of emigration to Liberia. By inserting the article in your widely circulated paper, you will oblige the friends of African colonization, and especially,

Your ob't serv't,
JOHN SEYS.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 25, 1851.

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DEAR SIR,—I attended last night a large meeting of the most respectable colored people of this city, which meeting was called to listen to the delivery of an invitation tendered to the colored people of this State, by the Colonial Government

of Her Britanic Majesty's colony of Trinidad, by Mr. Pollard. As the honorable gentleman took till near ten o'clock in the delivery of this invitation, together with copious explanations thereon, there was but a poor opportunity for any one to express his views on the important subject.

Myself, for one, not being fully satisfied with the worthy gentleman's views, I thought that I would like to offer a few ideas which differ from his a little.

The gentleman mentioned with a good deal of pains, the several places named, as fit homes for the colored man, giving the preference, as a matter of course, to Trinidad. In stating the invitation, we learned that the government only wanted laborers, two kinds of mechanics excepted, though others are included, on the ground that they pay their own passage, but in either case they are to have a grant of two acres of land. In effect, in this country, we are hewers of wood and drawers of water, and we are invited to Trinidad to be hewers of wood and drawers of water. Now one of the things which I wish to know is, where is the difference in filling this post in a foreign land, with filling the same post of honor in our native land?—But some will say, you cannot stay here, even to fill the place named above. Well, if this be so, would it not be wise to make a strict inquiry, whether this is the best that can be done for us? It seems plain to me, that laborers, under the British Government, can never be advanced to a much higher rank. The elements of future greatness are not very thickly mixed in the cup drank by the laboring portion of the British subjects. But this home is better than no home, and should not be treated with con-

tempt, while at the same time we ought to reserve to ourselves the privilege of looking around us before we embrace it.

I noticed that Mr. Pollard studiously enumerated the advantages of Trinidad, but none in relation to other places which he named. On the contrary, he named with great emphasis the disadvantages of these places, and applied them with great force to Liberia. He named from the writings of several persons certain passages, giving a bad name to some of the places mentioned. It was said that Africa was a very sickly place, and that people could not live there. At this the writer was surprised, and was caused to wonder, how it comes to pass that amidst the unnatural avenues of destruction going on in that country for hundreds of years together, growing out of the slave trade and the superstitions of the people themselves, there should still remain a hundred and fifty millions of souls. But my opponent will say: If I have one, that the native tribes are acclimated to that country, namely Africa, and they do not die faster than in other countries. To this I answer, that a sickly climate is a sickly climate, and the natural inhabitants must die proportionably faster than in healthy climates. The climate of this healthy country in which we live would be as precarious to the native African as Africa would be to us. And as to the colonists, some of them die, and some of them live; and I have seen several who, after fifteen or sixteen years residence there, looked as well as we do, and who showed signs of mental improvement, far surpassing ours who have remained here.

As to Liberia as a home for the colored man, I see no objection that can be urged against it with any

show of reason, the climate excepted; and this difficulty has to be encountered by all settlers from temperate to tropical climates. The government is truly republic, and rests in the hands of the people. If any doubt this, they are referred to the fact, that Liberia is acknowledged by the greatest powers of the earth as a free and independent people, which never could have been done by a nation of discernment such as Great Britain, if this independence was a mere humbug. It should not be forgotten, that no nation has ever achieved such wonderful exploits,—as in *thirty years* from its foundation, to declare itself free and independent, since the world began,—and that too, amidst all those insuperable calamities of which Mr. Pollard and others have spoken.

The natural resources of Africa are not surpassed by any country on the globe, and he who can have health there with sufficient means to sustain himself one year, with management and industrious habits, can't well fail to be independent in six or seven years.—Here, *ten* instead of *two* acres of land are given, and abundance of good land may be bought for one fourth the amount mentioned by Mr. Pollard. A coffee plantation alone, which may be raised in three years, of two thousand trees, would make a man independent in that time. The enemies of Africa put me in mind of the enemies of christianity. They condemn it without an examination of the evidences in its favor.

I am anxious that my brethren should be united in their choice of a future home. It strikes me we never can be a nation in any spot on earth, if we cannot be in Africa. Nothing short of national aggrandizement with overwhelming proofs of capacity for self government,

will wipe off the stain that disgraces us, and place us where we ought to be. Unless indeed we do deserve the most shameful stigma under which we have so long rested, that we are inferior to the rest of the human race.

Now if there be any proof that Trinidad is that future home, then, that is my place: if not, I shall stick to Africa until this proof be given.

D. S.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 14, 1851.

Rev. Dr. Humphrey on Colonization.

IN our present number, we publish six interesting articles from the pen of the Rev. HEMAN HUMPHREY, D. D., formerly president of Amherst College, and at present a resident of Pittsfield, Mass. These articles first appeared in the *New York Observer*; and as many of our readers may not have had the pleasure of perusing them, we doubt not they will be gratified to see them in the Repository. They contain many striking truths and deductions with reference to the condition of the free people of color in the United States, and the advantages of emigrating to the Republic of Liberia.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

Mr. Editor: Will you allow me room in your widely circulated paper for a few articles of moderate length, on the subject of *African colonization*? If I rightly discern "the signs of the times," this is one of the most important subjects to which the attention of your numerous readers, and indeed of the whole American people, can be called. The time has come, when every true Christian, every patriot and philanthropist, should, if possible, have his mind made up on the question, *What duties do I owe to the colored race amongst us?* and *this question involves several others*

of great practical concernment, such as these: Can the free blacks remaining here, and whether in the slave or free States, hope ever to enjoy equal rights and privileges with us? If not, can they be colonized any where, within the bounds of our national domain, vast as it is, with any reasonable prospect of remaining unmolested, and of founding and maintaining a free and independent republic of their own? Can they any where else on the American continent? If not, is there any other part of the world to which they should be advised and encouraged to emigrate, where they can be as free and independent, as the white race are here? Is there room for them in the young Republic of Liberia, and would she be willing to receive them? What connection is there between colonization and the abolition of the slave trade? What are its prospective bearings upon the civilization and redemption of Africa? Could the whole great family of African descent in this country, under any system of gradual emancipation, ever be returned to their own land? What obligations rest upon us to help them back, as fast as they wish to go? And what rich national returns might we expect, in the approving smiles of Heaven upon our philanthropy, and a vast and lucrative commerce?

These are some of the questions that meet us, at the threshold of our inquiries. It is a great subject—one of the greatest, when viewed

in all its aspects and its bearings upon the vital interests of two continents and two races, that can be brought before the minds of a Christian people. I believe the scheme of African colonization, as propounded by the Society which was organized at the City of Washington in 1816, will be looked back upon, fifty years hence, as second in importance, to no enterprise of the nineteenth century. Feeble and despised as it was at first, like other agencies which have changed the face of the world, it has already more than realized the most sanguine expectations of its philanthropic projectors, and promises to bestow incalculable blessings upon the whole race of black men.

My soul exults in the prospect. My children will see great things done for our colored brethren here, and, through their instrumentality, for Africa. Under the control of an All-wise and benign overruling Providence, causes are operating to "break every yoke," and fill the air with jubilant voices, which can no more be frustrated than the laws of nature. *Slowly* these causes may operate for some time to come, but *surely* they will. "Though the vision tarry, wait for it,—for it will come, and will not tarry." Put me down as an idle dreamer, let who will, I feel sure of it. The blood of Africa, which has been for centuries reddening the Atlantic, will be staunch-ed. It will be done by colonies planted all along, where the barbacons have stood upon her bloody shores. These colonies will be sent out by their own consent, aye more, by their earnest request, from all the principal ports of our sea-board, will grow up into powerful Christian States, and bestow countless blessings upon the whole continent of Africa. In saying all this, do I forget

that there are great and apparently insurmountable obstacles in the way?

But, "who art thou O great mountain? Before Zerubbabel thou shalt become a plain." "Nothing is too hard for the Lord," and believing as I do, that the great Colonization enterprise is from him, I cannot doubt, that he will prosper it more and more. I am sure I shall not do justice to the subject, even, as it lies in my own mind. It is too vast and difficult for any powers that I possess. Still less, if possible, can I hope to satisfy every reader. Some doubtless will dissent from the positions which I take, and the conclusions to which I come. But "this is a free country," (a great anomaly always excepted,) and the free discussion of every great question, is the way to settle it on right and safe ground.

In the discussion of every topic, I shall "show my opinion;" shall say what I honestly think, upon my own responsibility, and let it pass for what it is worth. Let others "show us a more excellent way," if they can. I, for one, will rejoice in it. But I must first be convinced that it is a better way. I have no point to carry, no interest to gain, no ambition to gratify. The field is wide and open alike to all. The condition and prospects of the three million and a half of colored people in the United States of America, furnish a problem, complicated and stubborn enough, to task, if not to baffle, the wisest in their attempts to solve it. While this should make us diffident of our own abilities, and distrustful of our most confident solutions, it affords no reason why we should give it up in despair. The problem *will* be solved, sooner or later; and let him be most honored, by whatever name he may be called, who shall throw the most light upon the question, which has

hitherto baffled the wisdom and philanthropy "of the ancients," as well as of the most enlightened of the present generation.

CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE FREE
COLORED PEOPLE IN THE U. STATES.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Here is the proper starting point for the advocates of African Colonization. In asking Congress, State Legislatures and individuals for funds to assist in carrying back, with their own consent, the free people of color to the native shores of their ancestors, it is incumbent on us to show that the number is sufficiently large to require public, as well as private pecuniary aid, and that their condition and prospects would be essentially bettered by the removal.

It appears by the returns of the census just taken, that they now number about *half a million*. I have not the census before me at this moment; but it is quite immaterial. We know that this hapless class of men, women and children, are scattered all over the free as well as the slave States, though the majority of them are found in the latter. Though of a darker skin, they are our brethren, descended with us from one common parent—just as "fearfully and wonderfully made." Life and liberty are as sweet to them as to us. They are capable, many of them at least, of as high degrees of mental, social and moral improvement. They are as easily excited to joy and sorrow; and to gratitude, also, if not to resentment. Some of them are far superior, in every intellectual and moral quality, to a large class of our own color; worthy to be trusted as friends, and justly entitled to as high privileges and immunities as we enjoy.

But what is their actual condition, in this boasted land of equal rights,

social, political, and religious? Many of them have by their industry acquired some property. A very few are even in independent circumstances. A great majority of them, I have no doubt, would be good citizens, if they were allowed to be citizens at all. But what, I ask again, what is their actual condition, as a class,—I should rather say as a *caste*? Everybody knows that in the slave States the free blacks are barely tolerated, at best. They are looked upon with an evil and suspicious eye, and their natural increase is deprecated as a public burden, calamity, and peril. How long is it since the Governor of Virginia, in his annual message to the Legislature, recommended the banishment of them, 50,000 or more, from the State? Some of us very well remember. At this moment they are scarcely endured, in any of the great slaveholding States, either in the towns or on the plantations. And what are the natural and necessary consequences? As a class they are ignorant, degraded, and shiftless. It would be a miracle if they were not. What encouragement have they to try to better their condition? Under similar disabilities, we should be quite as bad, if not still more reckless and debased. They have no means of elevation, no such incitements to industry, frugality, and improvement as we have—nothing to beget self-respect, or to develope any of the higher, social, and manly virtues. Such, with rare exceptions, is their hopeless condition in all the slave States. They are called *free* negroes; but alas! what does their freedom amount to? What, to them, is the name, but a cruel mockery? In some respects they are even worse off than the slaves, as I shall show before I am through.

And how is it here, at the North Taken together, they are undoubtedly regarded with more favor than at the South. They are not watched and feared and hated, on this side of Mason and Dixon's line, as on that. They have better advantages for education, higher inducements to be industrious, moral, honest, and sober. Their oath is allowed in our courts of justice; and in two or three of the free States they are permitted to vote for town and State officers. This is something in the *letter*. It is better than nothing—but how *much* better?

What, after all, is their *real* social and political standing in New England, or in any of the free States? Are they put on the same level with white men, even with the most ignorant and degraded foreigners that come to our shores? Are they treated as equals, as guests, as entitled to the same social standing with men of our own color? Who does not know the contrary? Who does not know that everywhere they lie under many and grievous disfranchisements. They are an oppressed and degraded *caste*. They feel it every day of their lives, and it keeps them down. They are not looked upon as men, in the true and proper sense of the term. They are not treated as free citizens of the republic, but as *helots*, bearing, by mere sufferance, the title of *freemen*. And where they may vote at the polls, there is no written law to hinder their being voted *for*. In this sense they are eligible to offices of trust and profit. That is, there is nothing in the laws to prevent their being chosen selectmen, sent to the legislature, or put upon the bench. But there is a law, (unwritten though it be,) as inexorable as the laws of Draco, which shuts them all out forever.

Call it prejudice against color; call it the tyrannical interdict of a wicked public opinion; call it what you will, it is a law which no legislation can repeal. It is the virtual disfranchisement of the whole colored population of the free, no less than of the slave States. With a single and almost accidental exception, not a man of them, so far as my knowledge extends, holds any civil office, from the St. John's to the farthest West.

Do you say this is a cruel proscription of a race as good as we are? I admit it; but so it is. Such is their actual condition. So it has been now for two centuries.

And what, if they remain amongst us, are their prospects for two centuries more? Can they calculate upon any such change in public opinion as would put them upon a level with ourselves? Will they or their children's children live to see the day? Will it come so long as the proud Saxons rule the land? By whomsoever cherished, it is a forlorn hope. The controlling tendencies are all the other way. The whole history of the world is against it. No two races differing as much as the Caucasian and African do, ever dwelt together in the enjoyment of equal consideration, rights and privileges. So long as these marked natural distinctions exist, one or the other will hold the ascendancy. In effect, if not in name, one will be the masters; and the other, if not literally and legally slaves, will be regarded and treated as an inferior race—as a degraded caste. Nothing, I am firmly persuaded, but amalgamation, can prevent it. And who, in the case before us, will plead for that? "If any, speak; for him have I offended."

By giving different constitutions

and complexions to great branches of the human family, God evidently intended they should be kept separate. The unhappy state of things in the United States has grown out of the enormously wicked infringement of this divine allotment. The black men ought never to have been brought to America. They do not belong here. God gave them a better home in Africa.

"But since they have been here for so many generations, ought they not to be encouraged to remain and contend for their rights till they obtain them?" So many of their friends believe, and so they have counselled—sincerely, no doubt. But with the prospect before the free blacks, is this good advice? Is it the best that can be given them? I presume that those who most earnestly exhort them to remain, would not try to discourage them from seeking a better home, if they believed there was no reasonable hope of their ever gaining their rights by staying. And what, I ask once more, is there to encourage such a hope? It is folly, if not downright infatuation, for our colored brethren or their confidential advisers to shut their eyes to what is passing, both in the free and slave States. "The signs of the times" are anything but encouraging.

The fact that the slave States are, one after another, passing the most stringent laws against the immigration of free negroes, of every shade, from any and every quarter, speaks volumes on this subject. Every door of entrance will soon be so effectually closed, that not one of this poor ostracized class, coming into a slave State, will be harbored for a day.

FREE BLACKS IN FREE STATES.

ONE would think, from the deep

sympathy which is so often expressed in private conversation, in public addresses and printed resolutions, not only that there is room enough here at the North, and in the free States at the West for twice half a million of our colored brethren; but that we should be glad to have them come, by hundreds and by thousands, just as fast as they will. But what are the facts in this case? Is it true, that large numbers of the free blacks from the South would be welcome in any of the free States? If in any one, Ohio from the sympathy which she has so often expressed, ought to open her arms widest. But what proofs has even Ohio given, that as many as will, may come, and settle upon her rich soil, and multiply, and enjoy the protection of her laws! How was it, when a few years ago, Mr. Randolph's 400 emancipated slaves immigrated to Mercer County, to take possession of the land which the agent had purchased for them? Why, they had scarcely arrived under his protection, when they were mobbed, and driven off and scattered.

To back up this outrage, a meeting of the citizens was called, at which it was Resolved, "That we will not live among negroes. As we settled here first, we are fully determined that we will resist the settlement of blacks and mulattoes in this County, to the full extent of our means, *the bayonet not excepted.*" And again, "Resolved, that we who are here assembled, pledge ourselves not to employ or trade with any black or mulatto person, in any manner whatever, or permit them to have any grinding done at our mills, after the first day of January next."

And in alluding to this outrage upon humanity, what said the member from that district, in his place upon the floor of Congress. That "his constituents, his friends and

neighbors had mustered the blacks out of the County. They had said to the abolitionists and all others around them, If you want negroes to reign over you, take them to your own firesides, but into this district they shall not come."

Yes, they were "mustered out"—they were ejected from farms to which they had as good a title, as any white man in the State. The utmost toleration doled out to them was, that they might crawl into some miserable hut, a family here and a family there, to be "hewers of wood and drawers of waters," to their lordly white persecutors. And now, to make assurance against negro immigration doubly sure, the Convention for revising the Constitution of Ohio, has just incorporated their settled purpose and policy into the organic law of the State, and there is not a doubt that the people will ratify it.

The first section provides, that no negro or mulatto shall come into the State, after the adoption of the Constitution; passed, 94, to 40.—The second section makes all contracts with them void, and imposes fines, of not less than *ten* dollars, nor more than *five hundred*, on all persons employing them.

The Convention now sitting in Indiana, has by a decisive vote, excluded negroes and mulattoes from hereafter settling in the State; and also determined that all contracts with them shall be void, and that whoever employs or encourages them to remain, shall be liable to the same fine as is provided in the new Constitution of Ohio. It is well remembered that Illinois, two or three years ago, incorporated a similar article, though not quite so stringent, in her revised Constitution.

Next comes the young and rapidly rising State of Iowa. A bill has been introduced into her legislature, which

provides for the removal of all free persons of color, emancipated in other States, with a proviso, that those already there, may remain, but disqualifying them from acquiring any additional real estate. Pennsylvania is following hard after; and I put it down as a moral certainty, that no free State in the Union would long permit a great and increasing influx of free negroes and mulattoes, from whatever quarter they might come. It might be a great hardship to shut them out, and it certainly ought not to be done, save from the imperative urgency of self protection. But I can conceive of a case in which, should any of the large slave States expel the free blacks, they might flock to a small free State in such multitudes, as to become an intolerable burden, and that to guard against this, such a State would have a perfect right to set bounds to the inundation. At any rate, Rhode Island, Connecticut, or Massachusetts would certainly do it, and so would every free State in the Union. The blacks already free, and those that may be emancipated and sent out of the slave States, (and they will be sent out, if freed at all) cannot be colonized at the North, certainly on this side of Upper Canada, and they will not be allowed to come and mingle amongst us in such numbers, as to mar our goodly heritage, or drive us from it.

But suppose there were no constitutional or other restrictions to keep them out, what would their social and civil condition be, in the midst of a great and outnumbering white population, holding all the power, and nearly all the intelligence, and wealth of the State? Would they be put upon the same social and political level? Would they be *free* citizens, in any thing but the name? They might perhaps be made eligible by the laws, to of-

fices of public trust and emolument, but what would that avail them? It is one thing to be *eligible* and another to stand any chance of being *chosen*; and who of them would be elected to help make the laws or to administer them? What black man, however able and worthy, would be sent to Congress, or be allowed to hold any other important place under the government? Who that remembers the past, and with a well-balanced mind looks at the darker present, believes that he shall live to see the day, or that his children will, when colored and white members will be found sitting side by side in the halls of debate, and the public boarding-houses, either at Washington, Columbus, Albany, or Boston? And if the colored people cannot be made in all respects equal to ourselves, so long as they remain in the midst of us, would they be satisfied with their condition? Ought they to be satisfied? The more enlightened and respectable they might become, the more keenly would they feel their hopeless disabilities.

Even the blacks who were born and have always lived in the free States, are not at home with us. Their depressed condition painfully reminds them every day, that they are not. How much less would their brethren be coming strangers from the South. Those who dwell amongst us, may not be willing to emigrate; but how deep and sad is their social depression. I can never forget what feelings I had, when happening to be in Boston, on one of her annual gala days, three or four years ago, I mingled with the joyous crowd, upon her beautiful promenade. It was a bright May afternoon, and there could not have been less than from forty to sixty thousand people of all classes and *ages, on and about the Common.*

Every body was there, and every face was radiant with smiles. But where were the colored men, women, and children of Boston? I could not find them, though I looked for them as I passed through the crowd, in "all quarters." They were not there. Two black men, I did indeed descry, at last, standing apart within the enclosure, noticed by nobody; and just without, were two or three little girls of the same hapless race, looking timidly through the iron fence at the throngs of white children, in whose sports they might take no part. This was all! And shall more of the same race be encouraged to emigrate to Massachusetts, when driven out, in one way or another, as they will be from the slave States? How will they support themselves? what will they find to do when they get here? I cannot shut my eyes to the fact; that white servants and laborers are fast crowding out the blacks that are already here, from the hotels, from the livery stables, and other places, where they used to find employment. They are disappearing from the wharves, they are hustled out of all the places of business, where service is wanted, by swarms of Irish and other foreigners. The same is true in all, or nearly all of the cities and large towns of the other free States. The white hackmen, carmen, and waiters will not endure them, if they can help it, and in spite of all we may say and do, they will find a thousand ways to annoy them.

Many of them, indeed, can leave the cities, as they have lately been advised to do by a convention of their own color, and settle upon farms in the country, where I have no doubt they would be better off; but they would still remain depressed; *would* be regarded and treated by their

neighbors as an inferior caste. The iron chain which has bound them down for two hundred years, will bind them as long as they remain scattered as they now are over the slave or the free States.

I have said nothing about the feasibility of colonizing them anywhere within our present State limits, because it seems to me, that nobody who looks at the question in its true light, would advise them in going out from us, to settle down together, a few thousand here, and a few hundred there, if whole townships, or even counties should be given them. Supposing they would remain unmolested, and flourish for a little while in New York, or Ohio, or Michigan, or in any other of the fifteen States, would it be best for them to make experiment? Could they have laws and rulers of their own? Would not the ever growing and encroaching white population, ere long, break them up, or if they staid, reduce them to a condition little better than that of serfs?

But the *five hundred thousand* free blacks now in the United States of America, and their posterity, must live *somewhere*. They have as much right to an inheritance in this or some other land, as an equal number, of a fairer skin. As they cannot remain among us and be truly free, they must be colonized as fast as they will consent to go, and in locations, where either by themselves, or with brethren of their own color, they can have governments and rulers of their own, and build up independent and flourishing Christian States. Can they hope ever to do it, anywhere, on this Western Continent? We shall see.

OUR DUTY TO FREE COLORED PERSONS.

In expressing my deep and settled conviction that the free blacks can

never enjoy the blessings of a free and independent republic of their own, anywhere on this continent, and looking across the ocean to their fatherland, where such a government has already been established by their brethren, who stand ready with open arms to receive them; and pointing them to it as their rightful heritage and home, I have not anticipated the *speedy* emigration of so many hundred thousands. It must be a work of time. Nor, if they were all willing to emigrate, and the funds could be raised to send them, do I think that the majority of them are yet prepared to go, and help build up a great Christian empire in Africa. Disfranchised, neglected and trodden down as most of them have been for generations, it would be next to a miracle if they were now found so enlightened, temperate, industrious and elevated in their principles and habits, as to be safely trusted with the choice of rulers and the other vital interests of a rising and not yet consolidated State.

If I mistake not, this is a point which has been too much overlooked by the friends of colonization. It would be a curse, and not a blessing, for the young republic to receive into its bosom an overwhelming mass of ignorant, shiftless and dissipated immigrants from the U. S. A., or any other part of the world. Now, it cannot be denied, that while in the aggregate, the number of free blacks who would make good citizens anywhere is large—is greater than all the Colonization Societies could receive, were they to offer themselves,—much remains to be done for the masses, especially in the slave States, before they can be safely carried back to the native shores of their ancestors. They must be encouraged; they must

have the Bible and be brought under the sound of the Gospel. They must be kindly lured into habits of industry and economy; their children must be educated. All this and more must be done for them, and we must do it.

There is no need of telling them "you must go back to Africa, and we are doing this to prepare you and your children to return." Leave that to their own choice, under the ordering of a wise and benevolent Providence. Whether they go or stay, it is our duty to do every thing we can to enlighten and save them. The way to convince them how much better off they would be in Liberia or Cape Palmas, than they are or can hope to be in this country, is to elevate them, to give them larger and more comprehensive views of their interests and the destinies of their posterity. Parents who are comfortably well off in our older States, and who would rather remain and die where they were born, often break up and move a thousand miles beyond the lakes and rivers of the West, for the sake of leaving their children "in a large place," and why should not our colored brethren, if fully enlightened, be influenced by like motives to cross the ocean, when otherwise they would prefer staying where they are. Many of the better sort have done it already, and I nothing doubt, that the number will be increased in proportion as we do our duty towards educating and preparing them to go and cast in their lot with brethren of their own color, where they can "be free indeed."

The fact that so many listen to other counsels, now, should not discourage us at all. It often takes time to convince men where their true and best interests lie. Light is *breaking, in spite of all that can be*

done to keep it out. Applications from respectable families, that have set their faces towards their proper home in Africa, are steadily increasing. Others who are not yet quite ready, are sending out delegates to see this good land, and are making their arrangements to go over and possess it. I know that, do what we can to prepare the present generation of free blacks for so great a boon as the largest liberty under the rising star of Liberia, many will choose to remain. But if most of them should, what we do to enlighten and educate them, will make them better and happier here than they could be without such encouragement; and their children, if educated for true freedom, as they should be and can be, will turn their longing eyes towards the promised land, and will find some means of passing over to possess it. The time will come when you cannot hinder them if you would. "Why should we stay here," they will say, "a degraded caste, doomed, the great body of us, and our children forever, to the most menial employments, and unable, in many places, to find even these, to earn our daily bread, when in *thirty days* we can reach our fatherland, and there enjoy all the social, civil, political, educational, and religious privileges, which white men do in America?" They *will go*, and may the Lord go with them.

But I repeat what I just now said, they must be prepared to value such privileges, and to become good and useful citizens of the commonwealth which receives them, before they go. So far from inducing the idle and vicious to emigrate to Liberia, if I could, I would discourage them, every way in my power. She wants none but sober, industrious families to come. To this point, therefore,

let our attention and efforts be especially directed. While we contribute liberally to send out those who are prepared, in the sense just stated, and willing to go, let us consider how much preparatory work is to be done. In this regard we are verily guilty concerning our colored brethren. We have not done what we could to encourage the better class of them—to reclaim the vicious, to educate the ignorant, and to bring them all under moral and religious influences.

In the village where Providence is permitting me to spend the evening of life, we have a colored church and congregation, with a pleasant house of worship and a settled pastor. The Home Missionary Society of the county lend their aid to support the minister, and the benevolent people of the village do something more. While they were destitute, the ministers of other congregations often preached for them, and I have had the privilege of occupying their pulpit again and again. Still, we are not doing enough for these three or four hundred of our population.—And the same, I fear, may be said everywhere. They are too much neglected.

Should any earnest adviser of the colored people to remain in the free States and contend for their rights, say, "This is just what I think.—All you plead for ought to be done and more. This is the way to prepare them for the enjoyment of equal privileges here, and induce them to stay; and this is what we have been contending for these thirty years." My answer is, Every man has a right to his opinion and to express it.—Mine is directly the opposite. I firmly believe that the more we do to enlighten the free backs amongst us, to prepare them for liberty in the largest and best sense, the more

anxious they will be to leave us and go where they can enjoy it; and if I did not, I would still hold, that we have a great duty to perform for their sakes and for our own, if they abide in the land. The more we do to improve their condition, the more sources of happiness they will have, the more industrious, moral and religious they will be and the better members of society.

My doctrine is take hold of these *five hundred thousand* free blacks, and lift them up; educate them as fast as you can; give them all the Bible; give them the Gospel; fit them for the blessings of liberty and rights of citizenship in the land that waits for their coming, and then, when they are prepared for those privileges which they can never enjoy in this country, I have no doubt they will be anxious to emigrate, and that God in his providence will provide the means.

Much as our white brethren in the slave States want to get rid of the free blacks, we must not do them the injustice to suppose that they wish to drive them out as vagabonds, having nowhere to go. Surely they will hesitate a great while before proceeding to so cruel an extremity. Let them, then, lose no more time, but use every suitable means to fit this anomalous class of their population for all the blessings of free citizenship in Africa, and help them to go back just as fast as the nature of the case will allow. Some of the States have made liberal appropriations already, and I doubt not others will, as the necessity presses harder and harder, and when they come to look more steadily at the subject in its momentous bearings and responsibilities.

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WILL THEY BE BETTER OFF?

DEPRESSED as the condition of the free blacks in the United States is, and

hopeless as we believe their prospect to be in this Western hemisphere, in advising them to emigrate to another continent, three thousand miles off, and asking for money to aid them, we are bound to show that, as a class, as a *race*, they would be far better off there than here. It might indeed be the duty of some of the most pious and intelligent of their number to go to Africa and labor for the temporal and spiritual good of their brethren, if they were in every respect as well situated here as we are; just as it is the duty of white missionaries to leave kindred, and country, and all that their hearts most fondly cling to, and go and wear out their lives in foreign lands. It probably *would* be their duty; for Africa must be Christianized, and, as I shall show in another place, colored missionaries and teachers are, on several accounts, best adapted to the service in that great field. But waiving this, if we cannot demonstrate, that it would be greatly for the advantage of our free colored population to be colonized with their brethren who have already gone to Western Africa, let them by all means stay where they are, and let us do them all the good in our power.

What, then, is there to invite them back to Africa? We have seen what their condition is, and is likely to be, in America. In what respect would it be improved by emigrating to Liberia?

In the first place, the climate of Africa is far more congenial to black men than ours in the Northern States, and quite as much so as at the extreme South. It is going home.—The torrid zone was made for them, and they were made for it. I know that many frightful statements with regard to the unhealthiness of the *climate have been industriously cir-*

culated, to discourage emigration; and it is true that white men cannot safely settle anywhere on the coast, north of the equator, and south of the Senegal. It is true, too, that colored emigrants must pass through the acclimating fever, soon after their arrival; and that, owing to great exposures and want of medical attendance, many of the first colonists were swept off by it. But who does not know that diseases, more or less fatal, are incident to all new settlements?

The mortality even among the first company that went out and landed on the low and sickly island of Sherbro was far less than among the first settlers of Massachusetts and Virginia. Half the precious little colony brought over in the *May Flower* were buried before spring, and the "first three attempts to plant a colony in Virginia totally failed. In six months, ninety of the hundred settlers who landed at Jamestown died. Subsequently in the same brief period, the inhabitants of that colony were reduced from *five hundred* to sixty." Nothing like this sweeping mortality has ever been experienced among the emigrants to Liberia. Indeed, it would be easy to show, had we time, that emigrants from New England to the alluvial bottoms of the West now suffer a great deal more from sickness, than the colored people do in going to Western Africa. It takes them years to get acclimated in most of our new States and Territories, while it costs our colored brethren scarcely a month in Liberia, or Cape Palmas, under the present treatment of such colored physicians as Drs. Roberts and Smith. It is found, by comparing the bills of mortality, that the proportion of deaths is greater in Philadelphia and New

York than in Monrovia. So far as the *climate* is concerned, therefore, the African race are safer there than here.

In the second place, after a year or two, it is easier getting a living in Liberia than here. Tropical fruits of all kinds grow in the greatest profusion—many of them, as the pine apple, spontaneously: so that a child lost in the woods would be in little danger of starving. Under the hand of cultivation, two harvests in a year reward the laborer for his toil; or rather, as they have no winter, and the soil is exceedingly rich, it is seed time and harvest all the year round. Any body can live comfortably there, with but moderate industry, who can live anywhere.

Nay more—who that will, can make himself independent in a few years. “Every settler receives a grant of five acres of good land, and he and his family are supported six months after their arrival. These five acres may be improved so as to be an ample support for any family. One acre will produce \$300 worth of indigo—half an acre will raise a thousand pounds of arrow-root—five acres will plant one thousand two hundred and fifty coffee trees, which at five years old will for thirty years bear six pounds to the tree—cotton will stand many years without replanting, and half an acre will yield enough every year to clothe a whole family—one acre of cane will furnish sugar and preserves abundantly—one acre in fruit trees will give more bananas, plantains, oranges, pawpaws and pine apples than any family can eat. One acre will give fresh vegetables ten months in a year, sufficient for twenty persons. Hogs, poultry, &c., may be raised at pleasure. So far, then, as the means of comfortable living

from agriculture are to be taken into account, what can any body wish for more? Indeed the danger, if any, is, that the colonists will find they can live too easy; that they will not have sufficient stimulus to industry and enterprise. If any of the emigrants wish to engage in trade and commerce, a boundless interior opens before them, and there are no assignable limits to the exports and imports which in due time will float upon the rivers, crowd their harbors, and fill their warehouses. And then, again, to all the mechanical trades Liberia offers every encouragement that can reasonably be desired.

But prudent men want something more than the promise of health and plenty, to allure them to a new home in a distant land. They want the means and facilities for educating their children. They want schools. They want books. They want newspapers. They want all the means of social and intellectual improvement; and I remark,

In the third place, that colored emigrants from this country will find these advantages awaiting their arrival in Liberia, to a degree that is truly wonderful, considering the age of the colony, and the circumstances under which it was planted. Already they have in Monrovia an academy for boys and a high school for girls. Here, and at the other settlements along the coast, and on the banks of the river, they have common schools accessible to the poorest families, just as in New England, and in one respect they go beyond us. In Liberia, parents are obliged by law to send their children to school a certain part of the year, under a pretty heavy penalty. It is true she is yet poor. She wants help to raise the standard of popular education, and to found higher semi-

naries. She *must* have it. She *will* have it, and if not "right early," it will come in due time. Even now, funds are held in trust, as I shall have occasion to show, for establishing a college, as soon as the way is prepared for it.

WHY SHOULD THEY COLONIZE?

In the fourth place; the high advantages of moral improvement and the means of religious instruction in Liberia, hold out the strongest inducements to our free colored people to emigrate. There are now twenty-three or four churches, and more than that number of preachers of the Gospel in Liberia; and more communicants in the churches, in proportion to the emigrant population, than can be found hardly anywhere in the United States of America. They have enjoyed powerful revivals of religion, in which some of the natives, coming down from the interior, have shared. The Sabbath is more strictly observed than in most of our New England towns and villages, and the state of public morals is quite as good.

I know what horrifying stories and prophesyings there have been to discourage emigration. But ask the most intelligent British and American officers who have been upon that coast, and often visited Monrovia; ask them how the colonists appear there—how they live—what they are doing—what their condition and prospects, and their answers will make your heart glad. They are most agreeably disappointed. They are astonished at what they witness of the sobriety, comfort, intelligence and general prosperity of the colonists. Ask everybody who has touched upon *that coast*, within the last four or

five years, and nine out of ten will tell you that the black men are infinitely better off there than in America.

In the fifth place; the inestimable blessings of liberty and independence, under an established republican government, invite every colored man, woman and child in this country, who can get there, to cross the ocean as soon as possible, and enter the promised land. There they will find a new empire, a rapidly extending republic of black men, the first on the page of history, already beginning to excite the admiration of the world, and acknowledged as an independent State by the most powerful nations. There she stands, looking out upon the great sea, under a government as regularly organized and as promptly administered as if she had been there a century. There is her noble first President, writing messages and state papers, which would do honor to any of our chief magistrates, and constantly recognising the good hand of God, in guiding and protecting the young Republic, in terms which remind us much more of our early Puritan governors, than of their late successors. There, on the heights of Monrovia, stands her state-house, over which waves her striped national banner, surmounted by a new and just risen star, as bright as any of the thirty-one in our own glorious galaxy. There, when her legislature is in session, you will find the Senators and Representatives of the people, nearly all of them professors of religion, engaged in earnest deliberation, upon matters pertaining to the public weal. On the bench you will find grave and dignified judges, listening to the arguments of counsel, charging juries, and administering justice, with an impartiality worthy of universal con-

fidence. In this infant state, you will find every department of the government filled by colored men. Not a single white man holds an office there; and the laws are as promptly administered as they are under our government. When you have seen and considered all this and more, tell us what you think of the oft-reiterated dictum, that the African race are doomed by Providence to everlasting servitude—that they are not capable of self-government. In the first place, it is an impeachment of Divine wisdom and benevolence. God never made a race of men so inferior, that when civilized and Christianized, they cannot govern themselves; and then here is a demonstrative *proof*, that black men can and do govern themselves as well as white men, and thus far, in some respects, better; better, certainly, than the great so-called Republic of France, which claims to stand at the head of civilization, and infinitely more likely to maintain national liberty.

Such is the asylum which God, who is excellent in counsel and wonderful in working, has prepared for our free colored people in Africa; healthy and fruitful, offering educational and religious privileges which they cannot enjoy here, and where they can be free indeed. Does not the Colonization enterprise, then, for which I plead, commend itself to the cool judgment, the sound, common sense, the liberal patronage, and fervent prayers of every enlightened friend of religion and humanity?

As this is the view I take of it, and in which I am more and more confirmed every day, how can I help wishing that I had a voice loud enough to sound through the land; that I could persuade thousands who would make good citizens of

the Liberian Republic to emigrate, and the benevolent among us to furnish all the necessary means to carry them back to their own land. Even if I thought they would be no better off there than here, I would urge them to go for their children's sake.

To bring the matter home to my own case and fire-side, this is my deliberate and solemn conviction: If I and my family had African blood in our veins, I would say to my children, "You see what degradation your color dooms you to here. You can never be *men* in this country. If you can find any way of getting to Africa, do not hesitate for an hour. It will be hard parting with you, if I must, but go, and the Lord go with you. Nay, old as I am, I cannot stay behind. I cannot live long either here or there; but take me along with you. I want to see that good land. I want to breathe a little while as freely as the white men do in America. I want to know how it seems to be a man before I die; when I die, I want to be buried in a free soil, and to leave you free and happy." Nay, if the means of procuring a passage for my family to Liberia could be obtained in no other way, I would beg for the money from door to door. And now, to plead with and for others is my understanding of the Golden Rule; I do as I would be done by; my conscience bearing me witness, and so strongly that it would not let me rest, if I were to remain silent.

I know our colored brethren have had other counsellors, and have listened to them. "This is your native land," say they; "you were born here, and you have as good right to stay as any white man who advises you to emigrate to Liberia. Stay where you are, and

stand up for your rights till you get them." But how are they to get them? Would any body advise them to resort to the sword for redress; to rise and force themselves up to a social and political level with a vastly out-numbering white population? Surely no body would give them any such advice. It would be madness for them to attempt it, in this way, if they might. As well might a few and scattered Swiss peasants, clinging with half-frozen fingers to the cliffs of the Alps, rebel against the avalanches.

"You were born here, and have a right to stay." Who disputes the right? I do not. But so were the Israelites born in Egypt, and had a right to stay if they pleased. Their fathers had been two hundred years longer in Egypt, than the children of Ham have been in America. But was it not better to return to Canaan, whence their fathers came, and there build up a great nation, than to remain in bondage, or than to have remained, if they could have been, though not slaves, no freer, no better off than the colored people are amongst us? I would *compel* no free black to go to Liberia, if

I could; but I would fain persuade many thousands. While they choose to remain, let us do them all the good in our power. Let us wait patiently the openings of Providence, and help prepare them for going home as fast as they can. As fast as they are willing to go, let us help them. As their prospects grow darker and darker here, and brighter and brighter in Africa, they will see where their interest lies, and be impatient to be gone. I have much greater fears that there will be a lack of funds to aid them, than that there will be any want of applicants to emigrate.

If colonization could urge no other plea for money but this, that it is bestowing priceless blessings upon the free blacks in the United States of America, to carry them back to their fatherland as fast as they wish to go, I should regard it as a benevolent enterprise, second to no other of the age. But this is only one of its benign aspects. There are other cogent arguments, (unanswerable they appear to me.) either of which recommends the cause to my warm enlistment and humble advocacy.

List of Emigrants,

By the Barque Morgan Dix, Captain Washington Coward, from Baltimore, November 1, 1851, for Bassa.

No.	Names.	Age.	Occupation	Education.	Religion.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
<i>Culpeper Co., Va.</i>							
1	Margaret Miller,	26	Weaver,		Baptist,	Slave,	Em. by Miss Miller.
2	Henrietta " dtr.	7				do.	do.
3	John Joseph " son	6				do.	do.
4	Judy Ann " dtr.	3				do.	do.
5	Emily Miller,	35				do.	do.
6	Albert " son	14				do.	do.
7	Susan Eliz. " dtr.	8				do.	do.

No.	Names.	Age.	Occupation	Education.	Religion.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
8	Mary Miller, dtr.	5				Slave	Em. by Miss Miller
9	Lotty M. " "	3				do.	do.
10	Charles S. " son	1				do.	do.
11	Eliza Miller,	37	Weaver,	read,	Baptist,	do.	do.
12	George Wm. " son	7				do.	do.
13	Mary Miller,	40	Spinner,			do.	do.
14	Lucy M. " dtr.	18			Baptist,	do.	do.
15	Catha'e M. " "	17			do.	do.	do.
16	Sarah Jane " "	15				do.	do.
17	Joanna " "	14				do.	do.
18	Fayette W. " son	11				do.	do.
19	Ed. Henry " "	9				do.	do.
20	Philip M. " "	5				do.	do.
21	Andrew J. " "	3				do.	do.
22	George E. " gr. ch.	4 mos.				do.	do.
23	Lucy Miller,	46		read,		do.	do.
24	Lotty " dtr.	23	Seamstress		Baptist,	do.	do.
25	James E. " son	21	Shoemaker	read,		do.	do.
26	Mary F. " dtr.	17			Baptist,	do.	do.
27	Eliza Ann " "	16				do.	do.
28	Harriet M. " "	15				do.	do.
29	Matilda C. " "	9				do.	do.
30	Peter Miller,	33	Shoemaker	read,	Baptist,	do.	do.
31	Alexander Miller,	30	do.			do.	do.
32	Infant,	2 mos.				do.	do.
33	do.	2 mos.				do.	do.
<i>Rockbridge Co., Va.</i>							
34	Henry Alexander,	54	Cooper,			Free,	
35	Hannah " wife	50			Presby.	Slave,	Em. by J. Hamilton.
36	Elizabeth " dtr.	9				do.	do.
<i>Augusta Co., Va.</i>							
37	Zechariah Miller,	34	Farmer,	read & write	Meth.	Free,	
38	Lucinda " wife	30				Slave,	Pur. by her husb'd.
39	David J. " son	6				do.	Pur. by father.
40	Sarah C. " dtr.	2				do.	do.
41	Wm. A. " "	9				Free,	
42	George R. " "	7				do.	
43	Mary F. " "	6				do.	
44	Lucinda " "	3				do.	
45	James Miller,	30	Farmer,			do.	
46	Nancy " wife	34				do.	
47	Hannah " mother	68				do.	
48	Jane " "	19				do.	
49	Levi " "	14				do.	
50	Henry " "	9				do.	
51	Louisa " "	6				do.	
<i>Shenandeah Co., Va.</i>							
52	Elias Grant,	31	Farmer,			do.	
53	Jane " wife	27				do.	
<i>Rockingham Co., Va.</i>							
54	John Peters,	36	Farmer,			do.	
55	Matilda " wife	31				do.	
56	Ansy Ann " dtr.	12				do.	
57	John " son	8				do.	
58	Pea.leton G. " "	6				do.	

No.	Names.	Age.	Occupation	Education.	Religion.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
<i>Augusta Co., Va.</i>							
59	Peter S. Ringold,	65	Farmer,		Baptist,	Free,	
60	Nancy " wife	35				do.	
61	Wm. N. " son	19				do.	
62	Lucinda " dtr.	16				do.	
63	Mary C. " "	14				do.	
64	David A. " son	12				do.	
65	Daniel J. " "	10				do.	
66	Sarah E. " dtr.	8				do.	
67	Harvey M. " son	6				do.	
68	Charles Glen,	25	Farmer,			do.	
69	Francis " wife	21				do.	
70	George Vaney,	60	Farmer,			do.	
71	Polly " wife	56				do.	
72	Stewart " son	23				do.	
73	Sarah C. " dtr.	18				do.	
74	Ellen " "	16				do.	
75	John Henry " gr.ch.	1				do.	
76	Betsy Vaney,	45				do.	
77	William Rice,	53			Baptist,	do.	
78	Elijah Blair,	60	Farmer,	read,	Meth.	Slave,	Em. by G. Rubush.
79	Maria " wife	50				do.	do.
80	John " son	14				Free,	
81	Sally " dtr.	12				do.	
82	Mary " "	9				do.	
83	Susan " "	7				do.	
84	James Seal,	26	Farmer,			do.	
85	Lewis Randolph,	40	do.	read & write	Meth.	do.	
86	Nancy " wife	25		do.		do.	
<i>Rockingham Co., Va.</i>							
87	Jerry Holly,	34		read,		do.	
88	Louisa " wife	27				do.	
89	James " son	5				do.	
90	John A. " "	3				do.	
91	Thos. J. " "	1				do.	
92	Charles W. Williams	26				do.	
93	Henry Rice,	48		read,	Meth.	do.	
94	eter Branham,	30	Farmer,			do.	
95	Mary " wife	28				do.	
96	Rebecca " dtr.	4				do.	
97	John " son	3				do.	
98	Mary " dtr.	2				do.	
99	Samuel " son	1				do.	
100	Levi Lewis,	31	Farmer,			do.	
<i>Pemleton Co., Va.</i>							
101	Martha . r plett,	22		read,		do.	
<i>Frederick Co, Va.</i>							
102	Mary Lewis,	24				do.	
103	John Willis,	60	Farmer,	read,	Meth.	do.	
104	Mary " wife	35		do.		Slave,	Em. by Mr. Stackhouse.
105	Anne " dtr.	20		read & write		Free,	
106	Fleming Jordon,	34				do.	
107	Margaret " wife	25				Slave,	Pur. by her husb'd.
108	Charles Sabry,	22	Cab'mak'r			Free,	
109	Phebe Griggs,	54			Baptist,	do.	

No.	Names.	Age.	Occupation	Education.	Religion.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
110	John Griggs, son	25	Farmer,			Free	
111	Robert " "	23	do.	read& write		do.	
112	James " "	15				do.	
113	Benjamin " "	14				do.	
114	David " "	12				do.	
115	Rebecca " dtr.	10				do.	
116	Lee Jefferson,	24				do.	
117	Sarah Jane " wife	18				do.	
118	Charles W. " son	1				do.	
119	Mary Porter,	31				do.	
120	Mary " dtr.	9				do.	
121	Henry " son	7				do.	
122	Martha " dtr.	5				do.	
123	Emma " "	3				do.	
124	Anna " "	2				do.	
125	Harrison Murry,	36	Blacksmith	read& write		do.	
126	Mary " wife	35				do.	
127	Lany Davis,	60				do.	
128	Harriet Baker,	9				do.	
129	John Murry,	4				do.	
130	Charles Webb,	22				do.	
131	John Smith,	43	Engineer,	read,	Epis'pal.	Slave,	Pur. himself.
132	Mary " wife	35			Baptist,	do.	Pur. by her husb'd.
133	Geo ge " son	7				do.	Emancipated by D. W. Barton.
134	Fanny " dtr.	2				Free,	
135	Frederick Taggart,	30				Slave,	Em. by Rev. Dr. W. Hill.
136	Elijah Johnson, <i>Elizabeth City, N. C.</i>	25				Free,	
137	John Morris,	51	Farmer,		Meth.	do.	
138	Henry Morris,	25	do.	read,		do.	
139	Grice Guilford,	25	Carpenter,		Baptist,	do.	
140	John Cartwright,	23	Farmer,			do.	
141	Sabra Bo ues,	30	Cook,		Meth.	do.	
142	Mary Robbins,	21	Washer,	read,		do.	
143	Tully M rris, <i>Edgecomb Co., N. C.</i>	21				do.	
144	Sarah Nettles,	65				Slave,	Em. by J. Nettles.
145	Washington " son	24	Farmer,			do.	do.
146	Wedley " "	20				do.	do.
147	Laura " dtr.	22				do.	do.
148	Sarah N. " gr.	3				do.	do.
149	Alice Ann Jones,	1				do.	do.

NOTE—These 149, added to the number previously sent, 6,484, make 6,633 emigrants sent to Liberia by the American Colonization Society, and its auxiliaries.

Letter from Deserline Tippon Harris, Esq.

MONROVIA,
May 27, 1851.

Rev. and Dear Sir: The sailing of the "Sea Mew," presents an opportunity, which I accept to address you a line.

I was so closely pressed for time just prior to the departure of the "Liberia Packet," that I did not say in my letter

to you by that vessel, a word concerning the recognition of Liberia by your Government. I noticed in an American paper of February last, which I received opportunely some weeks ago, that the subject of the recognition of this government had received the attention of the Hon Secretary of State and the President of the United

States, who express themselves favorable to the measure, and would exert all the influence in their power, consistent with the policy of the United States to effect it. I am aware of the "peculiarities" that this question is most likely to excite by its agitation in your Government; yet, notwithstanding, a sound and practical policy would dictate the recognition of Liberia by the United States and the stipulations of a treaty of amity and commerce based upon strict reciprocity. There are several reasons affording, in my opinion, strong arguments in favor of the act, which are here briefly noticed. And first—The recollection of past services rendered to the Republic of America in her infancy, to give her a footing upon the platform of nations, by Africans and the descendants of Africa, some of whom, and their children are now Liberians—are facts that strongly claim for themselves a fair and impartial consideration. These services have not yet been repaid. Promises of freedom to many who bore arms in your defence when struggling for your rights against the powers of a formidable nation, were not redeemed. Many fought, bled, and died, others were wounded for life, and are still unpensioned. Liberia now stands forth and loudly calls for your comity—for your friendship; will you deny her even this request. It is now eminently within your power to requite somewhat for these good offices rendered when most needed, and therefore the more important, by a frank acknowledgment of what exists in fact, and what will and must be felt even by those who may not prove thus friendly—a free and independent State! It is the duty and privilege of the United States to, and it would be very wrong if she did not now by this public act, prove what she has so often asserted in regard to the moral relations which she sustains towards domestic slavery within her bosom. *Verbum sat.*

Second—*The necessity of the subsistence of good feelings and a good understanding between the two countries,* is an argument in favor of the measure.

What would so signally manifest to the civilized world, and especially to Liberia, the national sympathy in practice, which the United States have professed in theory towards the infant Republic, as a manly recognition at this time must certainly ensure? Marked disrespect offered by one individual to another, can have but one effect—the alienation of the good feelings and kindly regards of the slighted, and perhaps injured individual, from the one

who offered the slight or injury. The same cause invariably produces the same effect, whether upon a larger or smaller scale of operation. So in relation to the two Republics. If the United States by refusing to accede to the recognition of the independence of Liberia, offers her a national indignity, it can only produce the same effect that a like cause would produce in the case of two individuals. But, if the conduct be different, be friendly and sympathetic, the feelings produced will partake of the same character; and if the two Republics act thus, they will mutually promote each others interest; a result, which, in the very nature of things, will not and cannot be expected unless a mutually friendly course be pursued. *Liberia is a jealous and a sensitive nation, and is not sufficiently regardless of her national honor to yield one tittle more to, than she receives from another;* and in this, I am confident the United States are equally careful. Reciprocal action, it may be expected, will be sedulously regarded by Liberia, and you are aware that hostility to each others interests, and embittered feelings towards each others general welfare, can result in no good to either of the Republics.

Third—*The inducements it would hold forth, conducive to the promotion of an integral emigration from the United States to Liberia,* may not be regarded as an insignificant argument in favor of the recognition.

That the presence of so large a community of people in the United States as the colored class compose—where the laws and popular sentiments are frowning upon, and in many places severely oppressing them—and which people too, are, in their caste, interests, privileges and feelings, so entirely dissimilar from the constitutional components of that government, is calculated to be injurious to all classes, yet, more injurious to the weak and denisen class, and yet, perhaps, most injurious to the weaker portion of said class, is regarded as a stubborn fact, supported by various and good political and social reasons. It is also a fact, and equally clear too, that for the United States to resort to coercive measures to rid herself of this class, would be a piece of injustice unparalleled, while their emigration to Liberia, of their own accord, would enure to their benefit, and inspire within them feelings of respect for the government and people, who aided in any way the acquisition of their benefits they would enjoy.

Now, it is known, that such an emigra-

tion materially depends upon the actions that may be had upon this question by your government. If Liberia be recognised by you, your most sanguine hopes will be realized in the willing emigration of the free people of color of the United States, to Liberia; and gradually others will be made free for the same purpose; and thus you will honestly, justly, and with the design of bettering their condition, get rid of a class of people the most unfortunate in their present condition, of any known in history. Not to recognise Liberia, however, by the United States, will be a sure means of preventing those happy results, and may entail consequences opposite and disastrous.

Fourthly—*The certain extension of our domain—the increase of our population—the growth of arts and sciences among us*, are considerations of importance in favor of the measure. I here commence by saying, now is the favorable moment for action by the United States Government. Liberia has been, and is now being felt, like Hercules in his cradle. England, France, and Prussia, have acted promptly and wisely; they know that Liberia is destined at no very distant period, Colossus-like, to stand astride this vast continent, and their policy dictates them a course which it is likely they will have reasons to regret. And why then will you stand aloof, and be content at seeing your rivals possess all of what you may rightfully have a large share?

The affinity between our institutions—the oneness of our aim—the sameness of political purpose, are feelings and principles which should be mutually grafted into the national interests and foreign policies of the United States and Liberia.

That we will continue to stretch out, is certainly so obvious from what we have done that it amounts to the highest degree of probability. Look at what has been accomplished in three years? At the time of the political change in the Government of Liberia our coastwise territory by actual purchase did not extend farther northwest than Little Cape Mount, nor farther southeast than the Grand Cestors country, (excluding the intermediate spots not then purchased,) a line of not 200 miles in extent; now our borders are, on the northwest, at the southern limit of Gallinas; and on the southeast, within a few miles of Cape Palmas—in extent near 400 miles—and we have territory on our northwest, by political jurisdiction, or pre-emption, that we do not yet possess by purchase; and from this increase in three years it may

not be considered idle for me to assert that in 1860 we shall have added 1000 miles more to our domains, for the ratio will double every five years for every twenty-five years to come, at least.

With an increase of territory we will have an increase of population. In President Roberts' inaugural address, January, 1848, it is stated that the population of Liberia at that time amounted to about 80,000 souls, of whom about 5,000 were colonists. Since that period the population has increased to over 200,000 souls, in which number there are more than 8,000 colonists: thus the increase of population in less than three years has been nearly equal to the entire population for twenty-five years preceding the declaration of independence, (which proves to a demonstration the superiority in point of influence, &c., of the *Republic* of Liberia, over the *colony* of Liberia,) and from this ratio, it is deducible that in 1860, the population of Liberia will exceed 800,000 souls, in which number there will be over 30,000 colonists. I assert this as a political fact, provable by the same course of reasoning and deductions that other such facts are proved. There were more colonists in Liberia in 1848, than at any period prior to that date, at that time the number was estimated at 5,000; in 1850, two years thereafter, the number was estimated at 8,000, showing in two years only, an increase over the first number equal to eight over five, or a three-fifths improvement in the population. During the first of these two years, the increase could not have exceeded 1,100; but during the last year the increase was nearly double that of the first year. There are five causes for this: first, the means of human subsistence have been increased more abundantly than at any time before; secondly, immigrations are larger and more frequent now than before; thirdly, and fourthly, marriages have become much more frequent, and births more constant; and, fifthly, mortality is comparatively small. These causes will continue to exist and operate for a considerable time yet, and will make the ratio of increase in our population as seven to four of every two years that will precede the estimated year of active influx.*

That arts and sciences will increase among us is very certain. High schools and seminaries are here, and *soon* we will have a college, which institutions will give tone and vigor to the nation, and spread their influence far and wide. Improvements have been made in agriculture,

* We think the author's figures are rather too large.

architecture, and manufactures, that promise much good to the country.

Another and a last argument, and one that, by the United States, may be considered more important than the others is, that *commercial considerations* present an argument of the first magnitude in favor of the recognition of the independence of Liberia by the United States of North America.

Our commerce increases almost daily, and must continue so to do for a long time yet, before it shall fluctuate. And those who now avail themselves of its benefits, and assist in its more permanent and flattering establishment, will then enjoy in preference those benefits that will arise therefrom.

England now receives her annual millions from Africa, by means of an interesting commerce. France, too, is following in her wake. The United States may find a ready market here for her cheap manufactures of all kinds; (which I hope, however, will not be the case very long); her pork, beef, bacon, flour, tobacco, and other articles of growth, also, will be received by us; for which we can give in exchange, our coffee, arrow-root, ginger, pepper, palm-oil, camwood, ivory, and other valuable products of the country. These benefits may not be expected to accrue from us to another nation, by whom we are not regarded as worthy of comity and national respect; nor so far as

her individual action is concerned, admitted as a sister into the community of nations.

The Liberians are a working people, and are in possession of the means of their own prosperity, and if used will as certainly produce their effect as that life will produce motion. And if thus we fall back upon our own resources, as we may justly do, and shut our doors against all that is American, even as America in the incipency and progress of her revolutionary struggles shut her doors against all that was British, thereby bringing Britain to those terms that no other means were considered equally capable of accomplishing, we will be but acting politic, and in accordance with precedent.

These are a few of my views calmly, plainly, and succinctly stated, upon the grave, important, and to us, all-absorbing subjects of the recognition of the Independence of the Republic of Liberia by the United States of North America.

Our affairs are moving forward peaceably and prosperously. Now the election is over, the community and nation enjoys wanted quietude and peace. We are at peace with the world, and which is better, at peace with ourselves!

Believe me, with high considerations, sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

DESERLINE TIPPON HARRIS.

REV. WM. McLAIN,

Col. Rooms, W. City, D. C.

Items of Intelligence.

WILL OF DR. JOSIAH SHEDD, LATE OF PEACHTAM, VT.—We learn that Dr. Shedd has left the following legacies to the following Benevolent Societies:

To A. B. C. for Foreign Missions	\$5,000
American Home Missionary Society	4,000
“ Colonization	“ 4,000
“ Tract	“ 2,000
“ Bible	“ 2,000
Caledonia County Grammar School	2,000

V. A. CONFERENCE OF THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.—The annual meeting of this Conference has just concluded its session in the neighboring city of Alexandria. Some eighty or ninety ministers were present, and we are informed that a spirit of harmony and earnest resolution in the holy cause to which they are devoted animated their counsels and debates. The venerable Bishop Andrews presided. We are happy to know that the subject of African Colonization was referred to a committee

of this body, who through their chairman, the Rev. Mr. Rozzer, made the following report:

“Your Committee, appointed in behalf of the Colonization cause, respectfully beg leave to report; That recognizing clearly, as they do, the missionary aspect of African Colonization, and the special interposition of Divine Providence in the enterprise to introduce the habits of civilized life and the blessings of the Gospel of peace among the ignorant and degraded aborigines; and that amid the exciting elements of party spirit and sectional jealousies which threaten to interrupt our political harmony and disturb the affairs of our great Republic, regarding as they do the Colonization cause as common ground on which the Church and the State may unite, not only to avert great evils from our own nation, but greatly to facilitate the redemption of Africa; and believing as they do that the free colored people in our country can never enjoy equal im-

munities with the whites, we propose to the Conference that they adopt the following resolutions :

"1. *Resolved*, That we regard the enterprise of African Colonization as the most feasible plan to meliorate the condition of the African race, and as worthy of en-

couragement from the Virginia Annual Conference.

"2. *Resolved*, That we recommend the agent of the Colonization Society, and that we will afford him whatever facilities in our power in accomplishing the noble objects of his agency."

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of October, to the 20th of November, 1851.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Meredith Bridge—From the Congregational Church, by Rev. E. J. Lane, Tr. Stafford Conf.... 5 00

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt:—

East Haddam—Rev. Isaac Parsons, \$4.50; Mrs. Anne Cone, \$3; W. D. Shipman, Esq., Mrs. Polly Lewis, each \$2; J. C. Palmer, Esq., Wm. Palmer, L. Boardman, T. Green, R. W. Chapman, S. N. Williams, S. Tyler, H. S. Tyler, Dr. W. E. Nichols, R. S. Pratt, A. Day, Wm. Brainard, J. Silliman, each \$1; J. Hutchins, Wm. Palmer, Geo. Higgins, Geo. E. Goodspeed, Orin Chapman, Miss E. Cone, W. H. Goodspeed, Mrs. H. Brainard, each 50 cents; D. S. Chapman, G. Higgins, G. Douglas, M. H. Silliman, D. Williams, S. Belden, J. C. Chapman, Miss M. M. Taylor, each 25 cents; to constitute the Rev. Isaac Parsons a life member of the Am. Col. Soc..... 30 50

Hadlyme—Collection in Congregational Church..... 7 00

Clinton—Geo. Ely A. Elliott, \$10; Dr. Hubbard, \$5; W. Hull, \$3; H. Tainter, \$2; Mrs. Buckingham, J. L. Hull, J. D. Leffingwell, Geo. E. Elliot, ea. \$1; H. Hull, J. C. Chittenden, Chas. Stevens, E. Bacon, each 50 cents; Cash 7 cents..... 26 07

Madison—E. C. Scranton, \$10; S. H. Scranton, A. O. Wilcox, each \$5; Col. Wilcox, Baldwin Hart, each \$3; Mrs. Hand, M. L. Doud, each \$2; Henry Scranton, Mrs. Wilcox, Austin Doud, T. Scranton, J. W. Dudley, T. V. Meigs, Dr. R. Webb, F. L. Whedon, Selah Lee, D. Crittenden, each \$1; Miss A. Meigs, Cash, H. Scran-

ton, each 50 cents; Mrs. P. Meigs, Miss Mary E. Meigs, Cash, each 25 cents; to constitute the Rev. Samuel N. Shepard a life member of the Am. Col. Soc..... 42 25

Guilford—F. R. Griffin, \$10; Joel Tuttle, \$5; Samuel Fowler, \$3; S. Graves, \$2; Jasper Morse, A. S. Fowler, Comfort Starr, Joel Davis, Cash, Dr. A. Talcott, S. C. Johnson, R. Stone, M. Bradley, each \$1; Miss M. A. Lee, 50 cents, Cash 25 cts. 29 75

135 57

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia—Pennsylvania Colonization Society..... 500 00

VIRGINIA.

Triadelphia—Mrs. Mary Brown. 10 00

NORTH CAROLINA.

By Rev. Jesse Rankin:—

Mecklenburgh Co.—Rev. A. L. Watts, \$3; David Paterson, Hugh Wilson, John Orr, J. H. Stuart, R. Morrison, each \$1; R. King, S. A. Cosby, each \$2; W. S. Pharr, 50 cents..... 12 50

Salisbury—Cash, Cash, each 50 cents..... 1 00

Gold Hill—C. B. Rice, \$2; Cash 50 cents..... 2 50

Albemarle—Daniel Freeman, \$3; P. H. Woolly, \$2; J. M. McCorkle, S. C. Freeman, J. O. Ross, each \$1..... 8 00

Wadesborough—W. E. Troy, \$3; H. Lance, R. T. Hall, each \$2; Rev. C. S. Walker, S. H. Smith, S. D. Waynick, A friend, ea. \$1 11 00

Richmond Co.—W. L. Steele, \$3; Hampton Legrand, T. Little, J. P. Little, W. B. Cole, J. W. Covington, each \$2; P. N. Stanback, Cash, Cash, each \$1. *Laurel Hill Congregation*—J. Fairly, \$5; M. McIntosh, \$3; D. Johnson, Mrs. M. Living-

ston, each \$2; Mrs. C. White, J. McNeill, each \$1; Wm. B. McMillan, \$3; John McNeill, \$2; A. McMillan, Rev. H. McLaurin, Rev. John Monroe, each \$1; J. A. McKay, A. Patterson, John H. McLean, A. Monroe, P. T. Roper, John Patterson, each 50 cents; Mrs. Margaret McIntosh, \$3.....	44 00
Robeson County—Centre Congregation: —Dr. A. D. McLean, \$5; A. McLean, A. Smith, M. Purcell, J. B. McCallum, J. McNeill, James McLean, John McLean, each \$2; Rev. F. K. Nash, J. McInnis, A. Watson, A. McLean, Mrs. A. Whitted, T. Bethea, J. McEachan, Miss B. Murphy, E. McCallum, A. S. Baker, J. McNair, Mrs. A. Sellers, N. McNair, D. W. McLean, A. McLean, M. C. McNair, Col. A. McKay, each \$1; Thos. F. Ellerbe, H. Leach, M. McKenzie, each 50 cents; Mrs. E. McKay, 35 cents; Mrs. S. Morrison, 30 cents, Cash 25 cents, \$38.40. Bethel Congregation —Rev. Hector McNeill, \$10; J. Gilchrist, \$4; P. McRae, Alex. Purcell, each \$1; A. McMillan, J. H. McMillan, each 50 cents; John McKae, \$2;—\$19.00.....	57 40
	136 40
OHIO.	
Putnam —Zanesville and Putnam Col. Society, by H. Safford, Esq., Sec. and Treas.....	150 00
Xenia —Green County Col. Soc., \$27.73; Bell Brook Pres. Congregation, Rev. John Shields, Pastor, \$4.10; Associate Reformed Congregation in Xenia, Rev. R. D. Harper, Pastor, \$11.17; Balance of legacy left the Am. Col. Soc. by the late Mrs. Margaret McClelland, \$82, by James Gowdy, Treas. Green County Col. Soc.....	125 00
Granville —Sereno Wright, Esq., annual life subscription.....	10 00
	285 00
Total Contributions.....	1,071 97

FOR REPOSITORY.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. — <i>Gilsum</i> —Rev. Mr. Hayes, to Nov. 1852, by Rev. Seth S. Arnold.....	1 00
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MASSACHUSETTS. —By Rev. Jos. Tracy:— <i>Milford</i> —P. P. Parkhurst, to Aug., '51, \$1. <i>Townsend</i> —Joel Adams, to July, '52, \$3; Polly Giles, to Nov. '52, \$1, \$4. <i>Beverly</i> —Hon. Albert Thorndike, to Jan. '52, \$7; Hon. John Safford, to Jan. '52, \$5.55; Edward Burley, to Jan. '52, \$5.25; Capt. Henry Larcom, to Jan. '52, \$5.50. <i>Medway Village</i> —Mrs. Achsah Fisher, to July, '52, \$1. <i>Salem</i> —Hon. D. A. White, to Jan. '53, \$5. <i>Millville</i> —Mrs. Lovina Benson, to Nov. '52, \$1.....	35 00
CONNECTICUT. —By Rev. John Orcutt:— <i>Saybrook</i> —George H. Chapman, to Oct. '52, \$1. <i>Guilford</i> —Wm. Faulkner, Esq., to Oct. '52, \$1.....	2 00
NORTH CAROLINA. — <i>Fayetteville</i> —By Rev. Jesse Rankin:—Wm. S. Taylor, to Nov. '52, \$1. <i>Lumberton</i> —Robert E. Troy, Esq., to Nov. '52, \$1.....	2 00
KENTUCKY. — <i>Henderson</i> —Isaac Sheffer, to 1 Oct. '52.....	1 00
OHIO. — <i>Xenia</i> —By C. W. James Esq.:—James Gowdy, Esq., to Jan. '52, \$3. <i>Tulmudge</i> —Dr. D. Upson, to Dec. '51, \$4.50. <i>Elyria</i> —H. Ely, to Dec. '51, \$1.50. <i>Paris</i> —L. Cox, to Jan. '52, \$4.50. <i>Norwalk</i> —John R. Osborn, to Jan. '52, \$3. <i>Cincinnati</i> —H. J. Shaw, to Nov. '52, \$1.....	17 50
INDIANA. — <i>Eugene</i> —J. Groendyke, to May, '51.....	1 00
ILLINOIS. — <i>Elk Grove</i> —F. T. Miner, Esq., to Jan. '52.....	5 00
MISSISSIPPI. — <i>Rodney</i> —Miss Susan McGill, to Nov. '52, by Dr. Guy, through David Christy, Esq.....	1 00
MISSOURI. — <i>Palmyra</i> —S. T. Glover, to July, '51.....	5 00
MICHIGAN. — <i>Ann Arbor</i> —By C. W. James, Esq.:—Prof. G. P. Williams, to Dec. '51, \$4.50. <i>Sylvan</i> —W. Buck, to Aug. '51, \$3. <i>Cold Water</i> —E. G. Fuller, to Oct. '52, \$3.....	10 50
Total Repository.....	81 00
Total Contributions.....	1,071 97

Aggregate Amount.....\$1,152 97

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