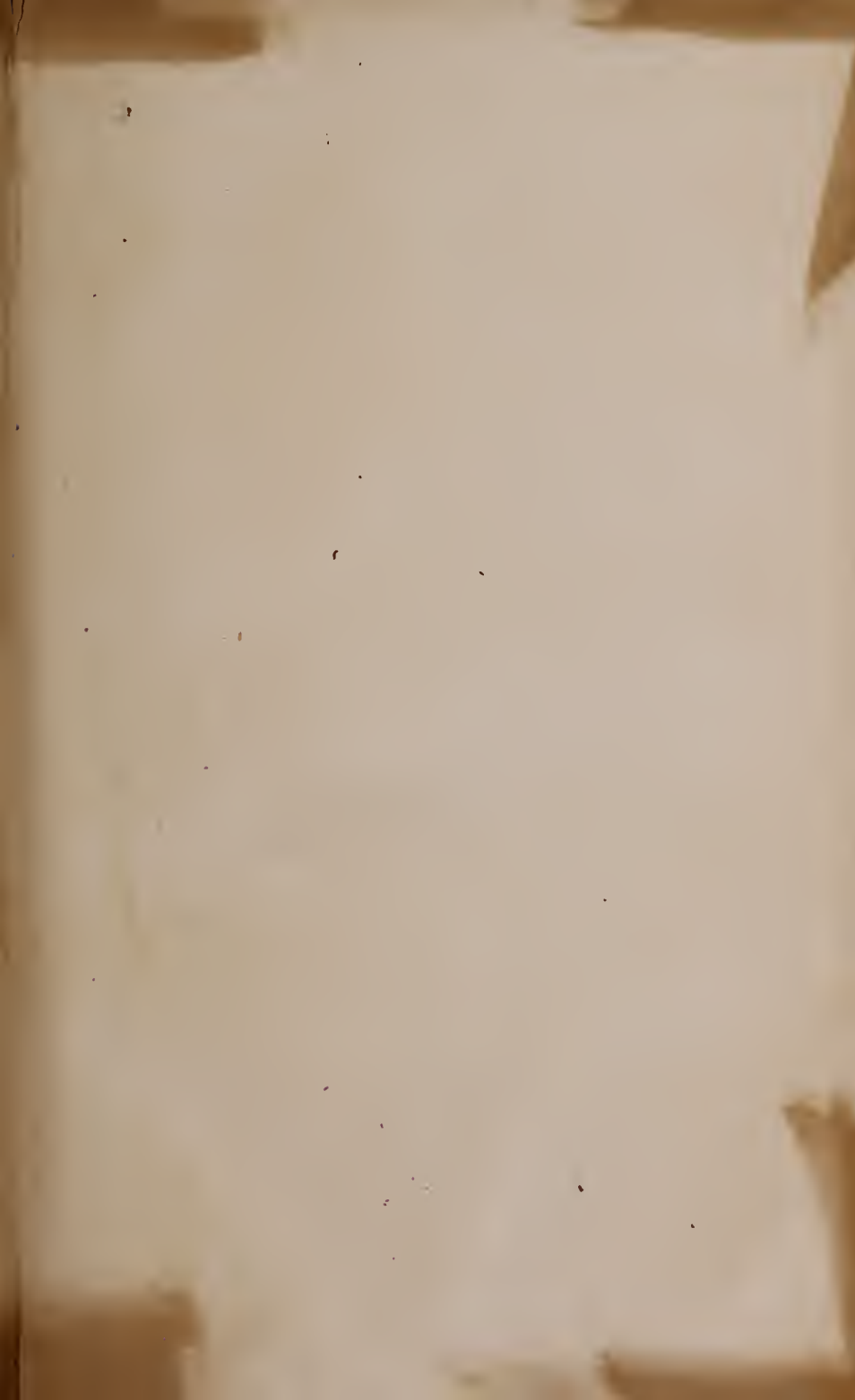


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AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. XXVI.]

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[No. 10.]

“But will they go?”

But will they go? That depends very much upon circumstances.— Who are *they*? What are they doing where they are? What influences are brought to bear upon them? Have they a will and a conscience? Have they susceptibilities to feel and power to appreciate? Is their present condition as good as they desire it to be? Is there any prospect that in their present situation they ever can reach that point which is the true and lawful aim of a generous and noble spirit?

What answer can be given to these questions?

The condition of the free colored people in this country is well understood. They are among us, but they are not of us. They are no part of the social or political state. They are beset on every hand with obstacles resulting in part from things inherent in their very existence, and in part, from the great superiority in wealth, intelligence, and position of those with whom they come in contact and have to compete.

They are nevertheless *men*. They

have *intellects* which can be made to see and understand the nature of things. They have *hearts* to feel the influence of the motives which are presented to them. They have *wills* to choose between the good and the bad, between the high and honorable road which leads to their individual elevation and that of their entire race, and the more beaten track of the uneducated and depressed crowd.

These things being true, it follows that they *can* be made rightly to appreciate the superior advantages of a residence in Liberia, to remaining in this country, and that they can be induced to act accordingly.

We shall not here stop to show that Liberia is the right place for them; that it possesses advantages far superior to any other place; that there is no other place in this or any other country which can be at all compared to it! These things are true, as we have shown and proved them to be a thousand times. We here take them for granted. There is not the slightest doubt that per-

sonally, individually and socially, Liberia is the place for them. As parents, with children depending upon them and ultimately to leave behind them in this world, Liberia is the place for them. If they have any desire to *do good* as well as to get good, Liberia is the place for them. If they desire to aid in elevating their race, with a grandeur and power unsurpassed, Liberia is the place for them.

But Liberia is a great way off. They cannot see it—they cannot hear it—they cannot touch it. In their minds clouds and darkness are round about it, and whether storm or sunshine would be their portion there, is an undecided question, or if decided at all, decided in favor of the darkness.

Is there any process by which you can place to their eye some long telescope through which they shall see Liberia living and moving before them day after day? by which their heart shall be energized and brought in contact with the great heart of Liberia, to feel its quick and life-like pulsations, and to share its noble and generous ambition! Yes, there is. The task will be difficult, but it can be done. Time and patience and perseverance will be required, but the result will be sure and the reward great.

How have other men been induced to change their place, their country? They have been convinced that thereby they might advantage

themselves. Who would have believed that the well-nested inhabitants of the old world would in such numbers and for so many years, follow the Mayflower Pilgrims to this western Continent! And yet the *half* has not been told them. Who can doubt that the rush to the United States from all the countries of Europe would be tremendous, could the poor and depressed there have their eyes enlarged and their visions elongated sufficiently to take in and understand the whole of our great country and the bright and broad opening prospects presented to them here! There is no measuring the impression which would be produced upon them. The story of the Irishman who was afraid to write home that he had meat every day in the week, lest his friends should consider him crazy, is familiar to all. And yet with the imperfect knowledge which they have, they come, one would suppose, sufficiently fast, to satisfy the most eager.

But the difference between their condition *there* and *here*, is not greater than the difference between the condition of the colored people *here* and in *Liberia*.

Here then is the one thing which must be done;—*the colored people must be made acquainted with the real state of things in Liberia, and made to understand the full prospect held out to them there.*

The means by which this is to be done are very simple. A good

friend of theirs and ours in Norfolk, Va., the pastor of a colored church there, last spring commenced speaking to some of his people about Liberia; he continued to impart information to them until July, when he had the pleasure of accompanying *twenty-five* of them on board the Liberia Packet and seeing them sail for Liberia. They are a fine, intelligent company of people. To induce them to go, he did what every other person similarly situated can do, and no more. He told them the truth;— he answered their objections; he counseled them about their outfit; he helped them to settle up their affairs; he encouraged them to be of good cheer; and he let them see that he felt a real interest in them and thoroughly desired their welfare!

Who can doubt that a like course pursued by the pastors of the many churches in Virginia, would produce like results, and as a consequence, an emigration of thousands of the very best free colored people in the State would take place. It would not cost much to make the effort. A little thought, a little reading, a little time, and a great deal of sympathy, would do it. Thereby many pastors of said churches would lose some of their best members. But they would not *feel* the loss. The blessings of heaven would come so richly on the movement as to more than supply the place of all who would leave, on so holy a mission.

We therefore appeal to the pastors aforesaid, to take this matter in

hand in good earnest. Is it not a work worthy of your talents and your zeal? Does it not claim your noblest efforts, and is it not urgent in its demands, not willing to be put off, and utterly averse to be entirely neglected?

Another process by which the colored people can be induced to go is, to *make the communication between Liberia and this country quick and easy*. This is very important. To accomplish it, we look to the proposed line of STEAMSHIPS. They will reduce the length of the passage to about *fourteen* days; and will present the very finest accommodations. They are to possess every requisite for comfort, speed and safety, which the ingenuity of man can desire, and the advanced state of the arts execute! It cannot be doubted that the establishment of such a line of steamships will be a powerful stimulus to emigration. It will awaken new attention to the immense interests of Colonization and give promise of great things to come. It will much reduce the expense of emigration and thus put it within the power of hundreds to pay their own passage. It will give opportunity for the citizens of Liberia frequently to return to this country to visit their friends, and transact any business they may have on hand, and thus to awaken a just desire among many to emigrate.

We therefore sincerely hope that the present Congress will take up the able Report of Mr. Stanton on the Steamships and adopt it, so that

no time need be lost in making the impression thereof on the colored people. For many and obvious reasons we want this work commenced without delay. We have entirely mistaken the signs of the times, the language of the public press and the desire of the community, if *four-fifths* of the people are not in favor of the Steamship project, just as reported by the committee. We are therefore persuaded that the *bill* must be adopted at *some time*. The Steamships must be built. The great work must be done. Therefore let it be commenced at once.

The free people of color of the United States number upwards of half a million. Among them are many persons of education and refinement, of sound sense and correct morals. It cannot be that such persons can long fail to perceive that emigration to Liberia presents the speediest and most complete relief from their present disadvantageous position, and the thousand things which tend to depress and dispirit them. There will doubtless be some, who, like *Frederick Douglas*, will "prefer to fight it out here."

He says in his "North Star,"

"The twin-sister of slavery (colonization) is still at her post, fostering prejudice against the colored man, and scattering abroad her hateful, unphilosophical and unchristian dogmas about the inferiority of the negro, and the necessity of his expatriation, both for his own well-being and that of his white fellow countrymen. It is gratifying to find that this movement, instead of growing more popular, is every day sinking lower and lower in public estimation.

We want colored men, when colonizationists press upon them the propriety of emigrating to Liberia, or any where else, to give them this simple and decided answer: *We will not go!*"

And again he says—

"And the negro, when liberated, will not go to Liberia. This is his native land. He, if any one, has a right to the soil of this continent.

This matter may be looked upon as decided; and it would be well for the ruling and power possessing majority of this country to begin at once to shape their course accordingly. Delay only increases the difficulty.

No colonization humbug can ever drive back the flowing tide of liberal popular sentiment to where it was only a few years ago, or to where it was last year even. Colored men, themselves, have also learned something in the course of that time; and they will continue to learn.

Last year the Colonization Society boasted, as if they had done a mighty deed, because they had managed to expatriate four hundred and some odd persons, under the name of emigrants, to the Liberia colony. This year, we doubt whether they will be able to effect even that small amount of mischief.

Therefore we say again, that it is not for his advantage to go to Liberia, and those who advise him to go thither, under the pretence of friendship, are his worst and most deadly enemies."

Of course, Mr. Douglas will not go to Liberia. Those who read his paper and embrace his doctrines will not go. But the *few* readers of his paper (we should judge them to be *very few*, from the manner in which he is constantly complaining of the want of support) are but a very small part of

the more than half a million of free colored people, of whom we have the means of knowing, that many of the most intelligent and virtuously high minded are making preparations to go to Liberia. Some are pursuing a course of thorough education in order to qualify themselves for usefulness on the largest scale when they assume the responsibilities of citizenship in that Republic. Their number and their influence will increase, just as certainly as that light and knowledge and means of emigration increase, any body to the contrary notwithstanding. 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 and display of their powers, and the most extensive and intense usefulness!

We cannot in this connexion resist the temptation to quote another paragraph or two from an article by Mr. Douglas, describing a tour which he made out west not long since. He says, while in Buffalo,

"We enjoyed a very pleasant interview with the colored poet of America, J. M. Whitfield. We were however mortified and deeply grieved to find this sable son of genius occupying a basement story room, as a barber's shop. That talents so commanding, gifts so rare, poetic powers so distinguished, should be tied to the handle of a razor and buried in the precincts of a barber's shop, and that he who possesses them should be consigned, by the malignant arrangements of society, to occupy a position so me-

nia, is painfully disheartening. As we looked upon his broad brow, with his fine eye beaming with intelligence, and saw him linked to his unfortunate avocation, we felt a strong desire for pecuniary ability to extricate him."

We do not hold that it is a disgrace for a man to pursue any honest and lawful avocation.

"Such a man as Whitfield, placed in favorable circumstances, might become the most brilliant instrument in delivering our people from their thralldom, and from the odious and debasing estimation in which they are held."

Where are those "*favorable circumstances?*" Surely Mr. D. does not consider himself in them! In our estimation the honest and faithful barber in Buffalo is doing more to elevate his race in general estimation, than is the *traveling editor* who excites against himself a crowd wherever he goes; who renders himself so odious to the community, that as he says he was ordered out of the cars and public hotels, wherever he went, refused admittance into the stages at various places, carried secretly away from public meetings and during the night concealed and hid away from the crowd! This surely does not look like vindicating his race! But he says:

"We hope still that Whitfield will *himself*, by arousing his dormant energies, place himself in a position more favorable to the development of his genius, and the display of his talents, than the one he now occupies."

Where is that place? Ask HILARY TEAGE, the Editor of the Liberia Herald, himself a POET! Ask Pres-

ident ROBERTS! Ask the members of the Legislative Council of Liberia! Ask any of the citizens of that prosperous and happy country, and you shall hear them call out to their kindred in the most favorable positions in the United States, as emphatically and energetically as Mr. Douglas does to the Buffalo Poet in the last paragraph, when he says: "*Come out of that cellar, Whitfield!*"

The Liberians have seen both sides! They are prepared to judge. And their decision shall ultimately prevail. They are *out of* the "cellar:" "sitting under their own vine and their own fig-tree, with none to molest or make them afraid!" And they say to their brethren in this country, "come and go with us and we will do you good, for God hath spoken good concerning us!"

Annual Report of the Massachusetts Colonization Society.

Extracts from the Ninth Annual Report of the Massachusetts Colonization Society.

This Society, by a vote passed at its last Annual Meeting, directed the Board of Managers to procure, in correspondence with the National and State societies, the organization of a board of trustees for the promotion of collegiate education in Liberia. This has been done.

The correspondence with other societies was soon commenced, and was continued till the Annual Meeting of the Parent Society in January last. The Directors of the Parent Society, at that meeting, passed resolutions, approving what had been done by us, and pledging their co-operation to the utmost of their ability, but leaving the work to be matured by the Massachusetts Society. They also resolved that the avails of a legacy, expected to yield from six to eight thousand dollars, should be set apart for the purpose of co-operating in this design. As the several State societies were represented in the Board of Directors, these resolutions may be taken as the united voice of all the societies.

Thus encouraged, the Board of Managers proceeded in their work. Seven gentlemen, who were judged to possess the necessary qualifications, were selected, and consented

to serve as Trustees. A petition for an act of incorporation was presented to the Legislature, and a charter was granted without opposition. The Trustees have met, accepted their charter, elected their president, treasurer, and secretary, and have announced their readiness to receive and apply such donations as may be intrusted to their care.

The importance of this enterprise can scarcely be overestimated. The existence of a university, complete in all its parts, and in successful operation, implies the existence of academies, schools, churches, learned professions, a well-ordered government, in short, all that is essential to Christian civilization, widely diffused and firmly rooted in the soil where they flourish. From small beginnings, with slow progress, and doubtless with some disappointments, this result must be reached. So far as we know, the enterprise commands universal approbation; and we have reason to hope that it will be liberally sustained.

* * * * *

From Liberia, our intelligence is all favorable. While the nations of Europe have been convulsed with civil war, or trembling with apprehension, the new Republic has enjoyed entire exemption from even the fear of such calamities. No apprehension

is felt that any of her citizens will rise up against the government which they have established for their own benefit, and which they themselves administer as their own interests are found to require. These bewildered statesmen of Europe might learn, if they would, the true secret of political safety. Those despised "Negroes," most of whom were lately slaves, are teaching them, if they would but learn, how to banish all danger of "emeutes," of insurrections, of conspiracies, all need of standing armies to defend governments against their own people; how, without the blasphemous follies of "socialism," or ferocious horrors of barricades, the rights of man may be made so secure, that none shall think of the loss of them as a possible event.

We are occasionally informed that such or such an election in some of the principal nations of Europe, "passed off quietly;" and that, though the military were out, of course, to keep the peace, yet there was no riot for them to suppress. It seems almost ludicrous to state as a matter of news, that the election in Liberia, in 1849, "passed off quietly," President Roberts was re-elected for another term of two years. For Vice President, no one had a majority. The candidates were, the Rev. Anthony D. Williams, who was, many years since, Acting Governor of the Colony; the Hon. Daniel B. Warner, late Secretary of State; the Rev. Beverly R. Wilson, lately one of the Liberian Commissioners to this country, who has been many times a member of the Legislature, and the Hon. Nathaniel Brander, the first Vice President. The Legislature, it was expected, would elect Mr. Warner. The Legislature was to meet early in January, but no account of its doings has yet been received.

The extinction of the slave-trade

on the whole line of the Liberian Coast has been completed, but at a heavy expense to the Republic. On the purchase of New Sesters, the last slave-mart, it was hoped that the traders would peaceably retire, or confine themselves to a lawful traffic in palm oil and other productions of the country, which they promised to do. But instead of this, they secretly planned and executed a desperate attempt to retain their hold on this last point of their favorite coast. At a vast expense they succeeded in forming a confederacy of native chiefs, and fortifying various important points along the coast as far as Tradetown. The natives were furnished with arms and ammunition, and appeared determined to dispute the passage of troops through the defiles of the hill country which defended their posts on the north. The whole time during which President Roberts was absent in the United States and Europe, seems to have been busily employed in these preparations for defence, which were so extensive and complete, that some foreign traders, who had seen them, doubted whether the Republic would be able to compel their removal.

The President returned, January 29th, 1849. According to an arrangement with the British Government, Sir Charles Hotham, British Commander on that coast, early in February, detached a corvette and two steamers to convey the Liberian troops to the scene of action. But as Capt. Murray, who commanded the detachment, could wait only twenty-four hours at Mourovia, to take troops on board, and as the militia could not be assembled in so short a time, the movement was necessarily deferred. The 6th of March was named for the embarkation of the troops, and Commodore Hotham's assistance at that time was requested. February 24th, the

French steam-frigate *Espadon* arrived at Monrovia, and, according to an arrangement with the French Government, was placed at the disposal of the President for this expedition. March 6th, the British vessels not having arrived, the first regiment, under Col. Yates, went on board the *Espadon*, which immediately left for Grand Bassa, where she was joined by the Liberian Government schooner *Herald*, having on board the second regiment, under Col. Weaver, with the military stores for the expedition. The whole force amounted to nearly 500 men, under the command of Genl. Lewis. The squadron proceeded down the coast. The President followed in the United States sloop of war *Yorktown*. At New Sesters the natives thronged the shore to oppose the landing of the troops, but a few shots from the steamer scattered them. The troops were landed, the country was subdued as far as Tradetown, the extreme southern limit of the confederacy; the barracoons were destroyed, and the slaves on hand were set free. The principal trader at Tradetown surrendered himself, having been first stripped by his allies of every earthly possession except the cotton shirt and drawers which he then wore. They had taken his hat, his shoes, and every other garment. Of the Liberians no one was killed, and but five or six slightly wounded; and probably the loss of the natives was not great.

Before embarking at Monrovia, the troops listened to a sermon and other religious exercises by the Rev. B. R. Wilson, and during their absence, the Sabbath was regularly observed, Capt. D. B. Warner being the principal preacher. The British detachment of two vessels, designed to co-operate in this movement had been delayed by circumstances growing out of a change of com-

manders; but on reaching Monrovia, followed the expedition down the coast, and joined the others during these operations. This squadron of six vessels, some of them of great power, constituted a stronger naval force than the natives, probably, had ever seen, and could not fail to inspire a salutary dread of the Republic, whose President had power to call it together and direct its movements.

This expedition cost the Republic about \$8,000 or \$10,000; an expense which its treasury was ill able to bear, but which was indispensable to the extermination of the slave-trade on that coast, and will probably be effectual for that purpose. Slavers have, indeed, subsequently visited that coast, apparently hoping to find it possible to renew the trade; but the presence of the Liberian revenue cutter, the *Lark*, has deterred them from any open attempt.

The *Lark* is a present from the British Government. She is a fine schooner, of about 110 tons, mounting five guns, and well fitted for the service for which she is intended.

About the same time, a British squadron, alleging the infraction of some treaty, demolished the barracoon, seized the property and released the slaves at Gallinas, the most infamous slave-mart, probably, in all Africa. To prevent a revival of the traffic, a blockade of the place was established, to continue indefinitely.

Soon after, the Liberian Government succeeded in purchasing the native title to Grand Cape Mount. This was the extreme northern point of the territory which they have been endeavoring to acquire. But circumstances being favorable, they also purchased the country on the Manna river, extending some twenty miles farther to the northwest. This coast reaches within about ten miles of Gallinas, and has, till

lately, been almost covered with barracoons.

These acquisitions; with the purchase of Grand Sesters on the south, and the acquisition of Garraway by the Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas, make a sea coast of more than 400 miles, rescued from the slave-trade by Colonization. The only part of this coast yet to be purchased, so far as we are informed, is about six miles at Settra Kroo, to which a pre-emptive right has been secured by treaty, and where there is a Presbyterian mission, under the care of a citizen of Liberia.

The territory already acquired is, with that one exception, all that we undertook to acquire. Its agricultural capacities are sufficient to furnish the necessaries of life for a population equal to all the colored people of the United States, bond and free. Still it is highly important to make one addition; that of Gallinas, and the country adjoining it on the north, as far, probably, as the Sherbro river; so as to leave no place for the slave-trade between Liberia and the British Colony at Sierra Leone. This must be done, or the trade will revive at Gallinas as soon as the British blockading force is removed; and then, as the northern boundary of the Republic is already within ten or fifteen miles of Gallinas, wars, growing out of the slave-trade, will be inevitable. The British Government is desirous that the purchase should be made. The natives are willing to sell, and come under the jurisdiction of the Republic. Funds to a sufficient amount have been promised in England and the United States. The amount necessary is \$20,000; of which a gentleman in London has promised \$5,000; a gentleman in Cincinnati \$5,000; and Mr. Hoff, of Pennsylvania, has bequeathed \$10,000. Still there is

a difficulty. The subscriptions are not payable till the purchase has been made, and the legacy is not payable till the independence of Liberia has been formally acknowledged by the Government of the United States; so that none of the money is at our command.* The native proprietors refuse to sell, unless a large part of the purchase money is paid at the time of the sale. It is therefore impossible to proceed, unless the Society can be furnished with a considerable amount, say \$5,000, or more, for this special purpose. The money thus furnished, might be first used for the purchase of territory, and then replaced from the avails of the subscriptions and legacy already mentioned, and used a second time to defray the expense of sending out emigrants.

About \$1,000 has been sent out for this purpose, hoping that it may avail to make a beginning. And lately, a gentleman, who prefers to call himself "A Yeoman of Worcester County," has made a donation of \$500, which will be sent out by the next opportunity. He has given this, partly from the hope that it may stimulate others to give "a goodly amount," to be ultimately used in colonizing emancipated slaves.

The Government of the United States, though first among the nations to announce, officially, that Liberia is an independent political community, justly entitled to exercise the rights of sovereignty, has not yet formally acknowledged the independence of the New Republic. The subject, however, has by no means been neglected. The Rev. R. R. Gurley was sent, last summer, as a Commissioner from the United States to Liberia, to collect information, and perhaps,—for his instructions has not been published,—to do other things preparatory to the open-

* By the August number of the Repository, it will be perceived that Gallinas and the adjoining territory have been purchased; and the receipts in the September number show that the subscription of \$5,000 by "a gentleman in Cincinnati," Charles McMicken, Esq., has been promptly paid.

ing of diplomatic intercourse between the two nations. On account of the peculiar course of action in the present Congress, his report has not yet been presented. It is known, however, that it will be highly favorable; and there is reason to hope that it will be followed by the ratification of a commercial treaty between the United States and Liberia.

The interests of education are making such progress as the circumstances of the people permit. The laws require a common school in every settlement, and very generally that law is executed. There are two high schools at Monrovia; one under the care of Mr. B. V. R. James, supported by ladies in New York, and the other under the care of the Rev. H. W. Ellis, the learned Blacksmith of the South, supported by the Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church. In this last, the elements of a classical education are taught. These institutions are gradually furnishing more competent teachers for the common schools.

Besides these, in most of which there are scholars from the families of the natives, the Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist missions have schools specially designed for the education of the children of natives. They contain, however, but a few hundred pupils; while the number of those for whom provisions ought to be made, is at least 30,000.

The next packet, which is expected in a few days, will probably bring us some interesting religious statistics. At present, we can only state that nearly a year ago, an increased interest in religion began to manifest itself, which gradually spread into most, if not all the set-

tlements, and as the result of which, there are large accessions to the churches.

In looking forward, we see no limits to the work before us. Our means are increasing, and will continue to increase; and so also will the demands upon our resources. The calls for aid, both from those already free and from masters who wish to emancipate, are multiplying; and every call complied with, excites attention and brings on other calls. Among the free, the armies of starving paupers from Europe, pouring in and underbidding them in the market for labor, are driving them,—and the prospective glories of the New Republic, the First Republic established by their race, are inviting them to emigrate. Among slave-holders, the desire to emancipate, and to do it without waiting the slow process of revolutionizing the sentiments of a State, is spreading and becoming active. We see no limit to the amount of calls that will be made upon us.

And every call is an offer of a civilizing power, to be placed by us where it can be most available for good; in that vast and populous region, lying off from the road on which civilization has marched eastward and westward from its primitive seats, and hid, till lately, from the civilized world, behind impassable deserts and unknown seas.—There, the emigrant's influence is not only needed, but desired; the demand for Christian light and Christian institutions is spreading faster than we can supply it; nor can we see any prospect of any limits to its spread, but the oceans that surround the continent.

Breaking up the Slave-Trade.

THE slave-trading coast of Africa, on the Atlantic, was about 4,000 miles in length. Beginning at the Straits of Gibraltar, you sail a little to the west of south, along the coast

of Morocco, about 500 miles, and along the coast of the Great Desert, about 700 or 800; and there, just north of the mouth of the Senegal, this slave-coast begins. But in this re-

gion, it has long been suppressed by French and British forts. The French now hold possession. You keep onward to Cape Verde, the most western point of the continent, where is the French fort, Goree. Trending a little to the east of south, you soon reach the mouth of the Gambia, where is a British fort, and a colony of recaptured Africans. Soon after, you find a French fort at the mouth of the Garamanza, and the Portuguese posts Cocheo and Bissao. From these to the British colony of Sierra Leone is about 280 miles. On this last stretch of coast, are the Rio Nunez and Rio Pongas, which are slave-marts, but of little importance; but their position is such that slaves can rarely be shipped from them without detection and capture.

Just below Sierra Leone, is "Sea Bar," at the mouth of the river on which the "Mendi mission" is situated. Here slaves are sometimes shipped. Some 60 or 70 miles farther on, is that notorious slave-mart, Gallinas, now broken up and blockaded by the British. Ten or fifteen miles farther, is Manna river, which belongs to Liberia. From Sierra Leone to Manna river is about 140 miles. It is deemed important that this, or the greater part of it, including Gallinas, Sea Bar, and every other point where slaves can be shipped, should be annexed to Liberia. The last arrival informs us that some parts of it are already purchased, and we confidently expect that the whole will be, in a short time. When that is done, there can be no slave-trade between Sierra Leone and Liberia.

From Manna river, for about 300 miles, to Grand Sesters, the coast has all been purchased, and belongs to Liberia, except five or six miles at Setra Kroo, where there has been no slave-trade for a long time, and where it cannot be revived. From

Grand Sesters, the coast of the Cape Palmas government extends southward and eastward about 120 miles. This will give a sea coast to the two governments founded by Americans, when the intended purchases are completed, of nearly 600 miles.

At Cape Palmas, the direction of the coast changes, and runs, from that point, nearly to the east, for more than a thousand miles. From the eastern boundary of the Cape Palmas government, the coast is thickly set with forts and trading posts belonging to different nations of Europe, mostly British, which exclude the slave-trade as far as Popo, a distance of about 550 miles.— Along this coast are many thousand native Africans, living under British jurisdiction.

We have now passed along from 1,900 to 2,000 miles of coast, on which, when Gallinas and "Sea Bar" are purchased, there will be no slave-mart except at Rio Nunez and Rio Pongas. These, as has been said, are unimportant, and must soon be suppressed by the progress of colonization. In other words, colonization, in some form, will have extinguished the traffic on about one-half of the western coast of Africa.

In all cases, this colonization has been rendered possible, by the employment of men of African descent. In the greater number of cases, this assistance is procured on the spot; but the enterprises have been most successful, where they have been carried on by emancipated slaves, or their descendants, returning to the land of their fathers.

Southern Africa, for ten degrees of latitude or so, both on the east and west, is under British jurisdiction. The slave-exporting coast of Eastern Africa, on the Indian Ocean, cannot be more than a thousand miles, the greater part of which is claimed by Portugal. Beyond this, there is only the Muhammedan slave-

trade across the Red Sea, and through Egypt into Turkey. The Eastern trade is a small matter, compared with the Western; and the extirpation of the Western is half finished.

It is to be remarked, that the coast already substantially cleared of the traffic, is a continuous coast, of very nearly 2,000 miles, and defended on the north by almost 1,000 miles of impassable desert. It must therefore protect a very large interior; as it must cost more than slaves can be sold for, to march them round this coast to the marts beyond. Smuggling them through the coast, to any

considerable extent, is out of the question; for, in order to procure a cargo of slaves, goods must be landed, stored, sold on credit, and several months consumed in selling them and collecting the slaves in payment; during which the attempt would be detected and defeated.

It appears from this brief sketch, that the work of stopping the slave-trade by Colonization is much farther advanced than most people imagine. Its practicability has been demonstrated; and the whole tendency of events is towards its completion.

Some Statistics of Liberia.

THE Republic of Liberia, as its boundaries are defined by an act of its legislature and acknowledged by the principal governments of Europe, is situated between lat. $4^{\circ} 41'$ and $6^{\circ} 48'$ north, and between lon. $8^{\circ} 8'$ and $11^{\circ} 20'$ west. Its length on the sea coast, from Grand Cape Mount on the north-west, to Grand Sesters on the south-east, is about 286 miles, and its average width about 45 miles. It contains about 12,830 square miles, or 8,211,200 acres, and is a little larger than Massachusetts and Connecticut together. It would give, therefore, more than two acres each to every colored man, woman and child in the United States and in Liberia, natives included. Nearly all of it is fit for cultivation, and capable of feeding as many persons as there are acres cultivated. Every family of emigrants, on arriving, receives a town lot, for mercantile and mechanical business, or a farm sufficient for the support of the family; and public lands can be bought for a dollar an acre.

Since the passage of the act defining the boundaries of the Republic, other tracts have been purchased, and negotiations are in progress for others still. These additions, when

completed, will be about half as large as the country above described; making, say, in round numbers, a total of 19,000 square miles, 12,000,000 acres.

As appears by comparing the census of 1843, with the numbers added since that time, the emigrant population, consisting of emancipated slaves and free colored people from the United States, Africans rescued from slave-traders, and their descendants, is about 6,010. The whole population, including natives subject to the laws of the Republic, is about 150,000. Many of the natives have become in some degree civilized. Several hundreds of them are voters at elections, and eligible to office, and some of them hold office.

In 1843, when the last census was taken, there were in Liberia, 16 schools with 562 scholars. Of these, 190 were children of native parents; and there were some of them in every school except two. There were then 23 churches, with 1,474 communicants, of whom 469 were native Africans, converted from heathenism. Twenty of the churches had native African members. Since that time, the civilized population has more than doubled, and schools,

churches, and members of both, have increased; but we have no precise account of them. We know, however, that two high schools have been established, and that the churches have received large accessions, both by emigration, and as the fruit of revivals and missionary labors among the heathen.

The exports are estimated at \$500,000 annually, and the imports, probably, about the same. This, however, must include a large amount of irregular trade at places where there are no ports of entry, for want of merchants to conduct business there.

Extracts from the Thirtieth Annual Report of the Vermont Col. Society.

Mr. President

and Gentlemen of the Society:

THIRTY years have passed away since that evening, on which, a few friends of civil and social Liberty assembled in the old State House, in this village, to unite their counsels and their efforts for improving the condition of the colored race among us. The work, to which they devoted themselves, in connexion with their fellow citizens, was nothing less than that of establishing an empire of civilized and Christian men, on a barbarous coast, three thousand miles distant. It was well understood to be a *great* work—and that it would require time. Every thing was to be done—and that by men who had neither ships nor money. The country to be colonized, even, had not been explored. Doubt and opposition were to be encountered at home; and obstacles, without number, to be surmounted abroad; and this by men who had no practical knowledge or experience in the work they were undertaking.

Truly, as we look back over these thirty, fleeting years, and then survey the results already gained, we cannot help exclaiming, "What hath God wrought!"

Through all these years, and amidst opposition and opprobrium, your Society has steadily pursued its way: and every year it has done something to help forward the good work.

During the year now closing, but

little has been done in Vermont, in the way of collecting funds, for the want of an agency. Your Secretary, (who on former years, without charge to the Society,) has visited such places as were within his reach, and preached and made collections, has been prevented from these labors during the last year.

Fifteen hundred copies of the last Annual Report were published and circulated through the State. By the diffusion of correct information in respect to the objects and the successes of the Society, attention has been awakened and confidence gained in places where confidence was before withheld.—Ten years ago, such was the state of the public mind in most of the parishes of New England, that pastors felt constrained to exclude this subject from their pulpits—or, if they desired themselves to preach in relation to it, they were greatly embarrassed. But now the field is wider open. Our agents have no difficulty in getting a hearing. The storm of prejudice and passion has passed;—and the spirits who raised it, if not silent, are made powerless, by the prevalence of truth; through Vermont the wavering and doubting have been confirmed into friendship, and thousands, who once stood aloof, are now ready cheerfully to aid us.

But while your Society has been growing in the favor and confidence of the people, and gaining new friends, it has been called to mourn

the loss of some of its old and *steadfast* friends, who have been removed by death. Among these we may note the late Samuel Hickok, Esq., of Burlington. Deacon Hickok had long been a regular contributor to all the benevolent enterprises of the age. To all, he was a contributor upon principle—a cheerful giver—not waiting for the call of agents; but when the time came, having laid by him in store, he was ready with his offering. He died in June last. In his will, besides the like or larger sums to several other objects, he left a Legacy to the Colonization Society of \$500, which is to be paid in by the first day of June, 1850. From these statements and from the report of your Treasurer, it will appear that something more than one thousand dollars has been paid and pledged to the cause in our State during the last year.

The operations of the Parent Society have been, under the blessing of God, unusually prosperous. At its last annual meeting in January, the Society had sent out 443 emigrants during the year then closing. Of these, 324 were liberated for the purpose of going to Liberia. At the same date the Society had before it 657 *bona fide* applications for a passage. Since January it has sent out 5 expeditions, carrying out 422 emigrants. Of these, the larger proportion were but recently slaves, but had been liberated by their masters, and had been under instruction, to qualify them for usefulness in their new home. Since the same date, about 500 applications have been made for passage to the new Republic. Thus, the more colonists we send, the more numerous are the applications made. Every emigrant we send there furnishes a new argument for emancipation and a new centre of attraction in Africa, drawing to that Home of Liberty, the colored people of this continent.

This is precisely what we have always expected. Funds are now greatly needed to send waiting applicants, and if they are not furnished, it will produce discouragement and inevitably check the spirit of emigration.

A gentleman in Cincinnati, Ohio, of great wealth and liberality, has offered to furnish the means for purchasing Cape Mount or Gallenas, and present it to the colored people of Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, if they will emigrate and form a new settlement under the auspices of the Republic of Liberia.

Also, a gentleman in Tennessee, who owns about three hundred slaves, who have been accustomed to the manufacture of iron, has given freedom to his people, and proposes to settle them, at his own expense, in Liberia, in the neighborhood of some beds of ore, near New Cesters. This measure, when accomplished, must be of incalculable benefit to the Republic, which is now obliged to depend mainly on importation of all articles in iron.

It is understood that a gentleman of wealth and liberality has expressed to the Rev. William McLain, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, his intention of giving a handsome donation for the purpose of establishing a College in Liberia. Such an Institution is evidently the greatest want that the new Republic now has. It is essential to her well-being. It may be set down as a political axiom, that a *republic cannot exist without the Church, the College and the School House*. In Liberia, her Teachers of religion and of science must be trained on her own soil and beneath her own bright sun. The Board of the Massachusetts Colonization Society took this subject into consideration at their last annual meeting, and have issued a circular to other auxiliary societies, inviting their co-operation in matu-

ring the plan of such an Institution. As the funds for a College in Liberia would necessarily be raised in this country, and for a while, at least, could probably be best managed here, it is thought that a Board of Trustees should be, at once, created by the several State Societies, and be qualified to receive and hold funds for the purpose. As the Vermont Colonization Society is the oldest in the sisterhood of auxiliaries, why may she not, with perfect propriety, proceed at once to appoint one or more Trustees for such an Institution, to act with such others as may be appointed in other States. And where is there a Legislature, more wise, discreet and ready for a good action than our own, now in session, to give to persons thus elected an act of Incorporation? Why may not Vermont, who was first in this field of benevolent action, be the first in honor, in giving a College to the new Republic?

The high and honorable consideration with which President Roberts was every where received in this country and in Europe, and the courteous and complimentary manner in which the independence of Liberia was acknowledged by the principal governments of Europe, are not only indications of better feelings towards the colored race, but are incidents which will have an important influence on our Southern States. In the spirit of common justice, the act of recognition ought to

have been *first* made by our own Government. This act was due from us to the young State, whose citizens and officers have gone out from us and whose infancy has been watched over and nurtured by the people of this land. But since our Executive have been so tardy in doing this act of simple justice, we are happy to know that the people are awake, and have been sending in their petitions from every part of the Union, asking for a prompt recognition.

Let us go on with new faith in the power of colonization to benefit the African and to bless the world. We believe that it is God's plan for replenishing the earth. His word and his Providence prove this. The land of Canaan was civilized by a colony from Ur of the Chaldees, under his special guidance. Phœnician colonies carried the light of letters and the arts of civilization into Greece. Greece carried the same to Rome, and Rome by her colonies carried civilization to England, and England in her colonies brought these blessings to America. And why should not America send her colonies, with her arts and letters, to Africa, and so complete the circle.

Let us fall in with the designs of God, and become co-workers with Him, showing our faith by our works.

In behalf of the Board of Managers,

J. K. CONVERSE,
Secretary.

Daniel Williams, the Slave Engineer.

By the following notices, which we copy from the *Journal of Commerce*, it will be perceived, that, through the friendly aid and influence of the obliging editor of that paper, (who himself subscribed \$100,) the sum of \$1000 has been raised

for the purchase of a worthy slave, and for defraying the expense of the emigration of himself and family, eleven persons in all, to Liberia, agreeably to their own earnest desire. They will embark for Liberia in a few days from New York.

MORE HELP WANTED.—We commend to the attention of our readers the following communication from Governor Pinney, Secretary of the New York State Colonization Society; and shall be very happy to receive, in his behalf, any donations which may be offered for the object mentioned.

It should be remembered that money given for this object, does not merely benefit the emigrant family, but aids in carrying out one of the grandest and most promising experiments that has ever been tried, for the relief of two Continents.

MR. EDITOR:—Will you preserve your patience, and persuade your readers to do so, while giving an insertion in the Journal of Commerce, to the following brief statement, of an interesting family at Newbern, North Carolina.

Daniel Williams, a slave about 45 years of age, a practical tanner and an experienced engineer, having for nine years had charge of a Steam Engine, appeals to us to aid in securing his freedom, and the passage of himself, wife, and nine children to Liberia.

The wife was set free by her former mistress; their children are all free. She is anxious for their sakes to go to Liberia, but is unwilling to go leaving the husband and father in bondage. Daniel Williams is very valuable, and within a year past, his owners have refused an offer of *twelve hundred dollars* for him.

These gentlemen purchased Williams some years ago at his urgent request, to prevent his separation from his wife and family, and as a reward for his good conduct, are willing to let him redeem himself for one third of his market value. They offer to sacrifice \$800 if he can secure *four hundred*.

To remove this family to Liberia, and sustain them there for the six months of their acclimation, will

cost our society *six hundred dollars*. This, in addition to \$400 for the emancipation of Daniel. Our appeal then is, to raise **ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS**.

In three previous instances, appeals made in the Journal of Commerce have met with a liberal response. There is danger of too often pressing cases upon the public charity; but though fully sensible of this danger, I could not resist the impulse which made me at once exclaim, "*Williams must be free*, and go with his family to their home of freedom."

Please give this case a word of approval; and oblige yours truly,

J. B. PINNEY.

Cor. Sec. Col. Soc., N. Y.

THE SLAVE ENGINEER.—We have received the following response to the appeal of Governor Pinney, in behalf of Daniel Williams, the slave engineer, who, with his wife and nine children, are anxious to go to Liberia. The owners of Daniel very generously offer to relinquish two-thirds of his pecuniary value, in furtherance of this design:—

DEAR SIR:—I was much pleased to see your appeal, this morning, in behalf of Daniel Williams and family.

If he should go out, it will supply one of the *most pressing wants* of the colony, viz: that of a competent and experienced engineer. I believe there is now at Monrovia the machinery of a sugar mill, and perhaps a steam engine, but it has hitherto been useless for want of an engineer able to set it up, and work it. I refer you to Governor Pinney for all the facts, in the case, which I believe are substantially as above stated. July 26, 1850.

Enclosed in the above note was a check for \$100, entered as from "A Friend;" and we will add another \$100, on condition that the remaining \$800 necessary to accomplish

the object, shall be furnished by other parties. It is to be understood that \$400 is required for Daniel's emancipation, and \$600 for the removal of himself and family (eleven persons in all) to Liberia, including subsistence for six months after their arrival, during the process of acclimation. Total, \$1000, of which \$200 is on hand.

THE SLAVE ENGINEER AND FAMILY.—(Eleven persons in all.) We have received another \$100 for the emancipation of DANIEL WILLIAMS, and the removal of himself and family to Liberia, according to their earnest desire. The donor wishes his name suppressed, which we regret, as it would add weight and influence to the cause. It is however no new thing for him to scatter blessings around him, as we have good reasons to know; and we envy his happiness in so doing, much more than that of many who cling to their possessions with a giant grasp until death loosens their hold, and then leave it to their heirs to quarrel about.

↪ Seven hundred dollars more are necessary to accomplish the object. While the round \$100s are the thing especially desired, smaller donations will be thankfully received. The amount now on hand is \$300.

FOR THE SLAVE ENGINEER, DANIEL WILLIAMS, and the removal of himself and family, eleven persons in all, to Liberia, agreeably to their earnest desire, we have received the following sums, viz:—

Anonymous	- - - -	\$100
Do.	- - - -	100
Do.	- - - -	100
G. H.	- - - -	100
A country clergyman	-	10

Total - - - - \$410

There is still wanted \$590, which we would fain hope some of our liberal minded readers will find it in

their hearts to give. They will not only be conferring a great favor upon a large and deserving family, but also upon the colony of Liberia, where persons of this character are much needed, and will be eminently useful. A vast problem is there working out, the full results of which are in futurity, though enough is known to entitle it to be considered one of the greatest achievements of the present century. Says the Westminster Review.—“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.”

FOR THE SLAVE ENGINEER, DANIEL WILLIAMS, and the removal of himself and family, eleven persons in all, to Liberia, agreeably to their earnest desire, we have received the following sums, viz:—

Anonymous	- - - -	\$100
Do.	- - - -	100
Do.	- - - -	100
G. H.	- - - -	100
A country clergyman	-	10
Wm. T. Pratt, New Haven		100

Total - - - - \$510

There is still wanted \$490. As the books cannot be kept open much longer, we hope that any who are disposed to lend their aid in accomplishing this benevolent object, will lose no time in forwarding their donations, whether large or small.

THE SLAVE ENGINEER.—We are happy to announce the receipt of \$200 more for the emancipation of Daniel Williams, the slave engineer, and the removal of himself and his large family, to Liberia, where they can all enjoy freedom, not in name only, but in reality, Total received, \$722; deficiency, \$278. Who will help to supply it?

☞ Another hundred dollars has been generously tendered us for the slave engineer, Daniel Williams, and his family, making a total of \$822. Only \$178 is now necessary to secure the desired object. Who will furnish it? When the amount is completed, a list of the donations will be published, although in several cases we are restricted from mentioning the *names* of the donors.

THE SLAVE ENGINEER.—We yesterday received \$100 from a gentleman, and \$25 from another, for the emancipation of Daniel Williams, the slave engineer, and the removal of himself and his large family to Liberia, where they will be truly free, useful, and happy. Only \$53 is now wanting to make up the \$1000 originally required. Who will give this \$53, and send Daniel, and all his family, on their way rejoicing.

THE SLAVE DANIEL.—We received the following note with five dollars inclosed on Saturday. Only forty-eight dollars are now required to secure the services of the “engineer” and his family to Liberia.

SIR.—Please accept the inclosed Five Dollars, a trifle towards purchasing the slave Daniel.

August 24, 1850. Yours, S.

☞ We are happy to state that the \$1000 required for the emancipation of the slave engineer, Daniel Williams, and the removal of himself and family, eleven persons, in all, to Liberia, has been subscribed, and most of it paid in. A list of the donations will be published in our next.

THE SLAVE ENGINEER.—The following are the particulars of the donations in behalf of Daniel Williams and family, so far as we are permitted to publish them. In several instances the names have been withheld, or communicated with a request that they should not be given to the public.

Anonymous - - - - -	\$100
Anonymous, dated 1st 8 mo.	100
G. Hallock - - - - -	100
Country Clergyman - - -	10
Anonymous - - - - -	100
Wm. T. Pratt, New Haven -	100
A Lady - - - - -	2
Wm. C. Allen - - - - -	100
Anonymous - - - - -	75
Edward Huntington, Rome, N. Y.	50
A Lady, of Baltimore - - -	3
A Gentleman, of Rochester -	200
S. - - - - -	5
A Friend - - - - -	25
Two Friends of the Col. Soc., (Portchester) - - - - -	10
J. S. B. - - - - -	15
A Friend - - - - -	5
<hr/>	
Total - - - - -	\$1000

NEW YORK, Aug. 29, 1850.

Received of Gerard Hallock, one thousand dollars, contributed by various individuals, for the emancipation of the slave engineer Daniel Williams, of Newbern, N. C., and the removal of himself, his wife and nine children, to the colony of Liberia, and provision for their support for six months after their arrival.

J. B. PINNEY,

Cor. Sec. Col. Soc., N. Y.

New Jersey Colonization Society.

A MEETING of the New Jersey Colonization Society was held in the First Presbyterian church in Newark last week—the Hon. J. C. Hornblower, President of the Society, in the chair. The Divine blessing was

invoked by the Rev. D. Mead, the agent of the society, who subsequently gave a brief account of his efforts, and the prospects of the cause in the State. Mr. Wm. Rankin, one of the Executive Commit-

tee, then offered the following resolutions, which were seconded by Dr. Eddy:—

Resolved, That in the present crisis of African Colonization, this Society should turn its attention mainly to the following objects, viz: 1st. To the improvement of the condition of Liberia, so as to make it an attractive and desirable home to our free colored population; and to afford them facilities for a successful settlement after their arrival in Liberia. 2d. To disseminate accurate information in regard to the condition and prospects of Liberia—with a view to excite our free colored population to emigrate at their own expense, and also to secure Legislative aid.

—That in the opinion of this Society, the time has arrived for making a vigorous effort to secure a settlement in the highlands in the interior of Africa, for the benefit of emigrants from New Jersey and other Northern States.

—That this Society have learned with pleasure that there is a commendable spirit beginning to manifest itself amongst the more intelligent and enterprising of our free colored population to emigrate to Liberia at their own expense; and that we will encourage the same by causing their farms to be laid off, and a house built on each farm, and an acre of land adjoining the same cleared and planted, to be ready for the reception of each family on their arrival in Africa.

—That the ministers of the gospel of all denominations be earnestly invited to present the claims of this Society to their respective congregations, and to take up annually collections in aid of its funds.

—That the Board of Managers be requested to meet at the office of J. P. Bradley, Esq., in Newark, at 7 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday next.

Mr. Finley then explained the

purport of the resolutions in a few remarks, and concluded by introducing to the meeting the Rev. James Moore, who has been a resident of Liberia for eighteen years. The Colony, he said, was planted in the midst of the slave-trade. They had now the possession of some five hundred miles of sea-coast, from which the slave-trade had been entirely excluded, and he proceeded to state the resources of the country, showing that they were able to raise breadstuffs, vegetables, cattle, fowls, &c., more than sufficient to supply their wants. They had an excellent soil, and all they needed was men to work it. Their chief articles of trade with the tribes of the interior were palm oil, camwood, ivory, &c. He gave a very interesting account of their churches and schools, and cordially invited all his brethren to come and take possession of the country.

A committee consisting of Messrs. J. P. Jackson, Rev. D. Mead, and Dr. L. A. Smith, was then appointed to nominate officers, and they reported the following, which were adopted:—

President—J. C. HORNBLOWER.

Vice Presidents—Dr. A. Alexander, Hon. P. D. Vroom, Hon. Lewis Condit, Roswell L. Colt, Hon. D. S. Gregory, Wm. P. Robeson, Rt. Rev. Geo. W. Doane, Joseph Porter, Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, Dr. J. J. Janeway, Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, Wm. Rankin, J. B. Elmendorf, Hon. Daniel Haines, Hon. John B. Ay-crigg, Alex. Wurst, Abraham Browning, Hon. W. A. Newell, Robt. B. Johnson, John H. Hughes.

Cor. Sec.—J. P. Jackson. *Rec. Sec.*—J. P. Bradley. *Treasurer*—M. W. Day.

Board of Managers—Rev. A. D. Eddy, Rev. Robert Campfield, Rev. H. N. Brinsmade, David A. Hayes, Dr. J. B. Jackson, Rev. Robert S. Finley, J. R. Davison, Dr. L. A. Smith, J. B. Pinneo, J. C. Garth-

waite, C. H. Shipman, Isaac Baldwin, Rev. S. L. Southard, J. J. Chetwood, R. T. Haines, R. Van Pelt, Rev. David Magie, Rev. Geo. Duffield, Jr., George Bird, M. O. Halsted, Hon. James G. King, Rev. J. Maclean, Richard S. Field, Rev. Dr. Davidson, Rev. J. Proudfit, D. B. Wakeman, Rev. C. Van Rensselaer,

Hon. Wm. L. Dayton, Hon. J. W. Miller, Hon. J. F. Randolph, J. M. Sherred.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Eddy, *Resolved*, That we have heard the statements of Dr. Moore with gratification, and affectionately recommend him to the confidence of the public.—*Com.*

Independence of Liberia.

“NOTICE.—The citizens of the village of Geneva and its vicinity, are requested to attend a public meeting to be held in the large room of the Medical College on the 4th of July, inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., to consider the subject of the recognition by the Government of the United States, of the Republic of Liberia as an Independent Nation.

Dated Geneva, July 2d. 1849.

R. Peyton, Saml. A. Foote, B. Whiting, Robt. C. Nicholas, H. Dwight, H. H. Seelye, Phineas Prouty, Wm. N. Clark, D. Lawrence Clark, Peter M. Dox, John L. Dox.”

Pursuant to the above notice, a meeting was held at the place and hour above named; when on motion of the Rev. Dr. ABEEL the meeting came to order, and ROBT. C. NICHOLAS was chosen Chairman, and WM. R. HOPKINS Secretary.

The meeting was addressed by the chairman, S. A. FOOTE, and B. WHITING, Esqs., and by the Rev. Messrs. SQUIRES and GARNET.

S. A. FOOTE, Esq., introduced the following resolutions which were adopted; after which the meeting adjourned sine die.

Whereas, Information having been received that the Republic of Liberia has applied to the General Government of the United States, to be recognized as an independent nation, that such recognition has not been made, and that the present administration of our general government still hold the measure under consideration. Therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting respectfully but earnestly request the President of the United States to recognize the Republic of Liberia as an independent nation, and enter into a commercial treaty with it at the earliest period consistent with the discharge of the duties of his high station.

Resolved, That the Colony of Liberia was planted on the western coast of Africa, by the charity of American citizens, without distinction of party, political or sectional; that the enterprise was commenced, fostered, and perfected by the warm hearts and enlightened minds of American men and women north and south of the Potomac, who united on the broad and solid basis of American Philanthropy to elevate morally and intellectually the free colored population of the United States, and confer upon them the blessings of civil and religious liberty.

Resolved, That the withholding by the present administration of our federal government from the colonists of Liberia, now happily constituting a prosperous, moral and well governed republic, the rights and courtesies due to the independent nation, will disappoint the just expectations of a large body of our best citizens, and greatly weaken, if it does not destroy one of the strong bonds which unite northern and southern hearts on one of the most important subjects for national consideration and action.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be duly authenticated, and transmitted to the Hon. John M. Clayton, Secretary of State of the United States, and that he be respectfully requested to present the same to the President for his consideration—and that a copy thereof be published in the Geneva Courier and Geneva Gazette.

ROBERT C. NICHOLAS, *Ch'm.*
WM. R. HOPKINS, *Sec'ry.*

[From the National Intelligencer.]

On African Colonization.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12, 1850.

GENTLEMEN: I cannot doubt that it will afford you pleasure to publish the following excellent letter from my venerable friend, JOHN McDONOGH, Esq., of New Orleans, who has for many years given, by uninterrupted efforts and munificent donations, the best possible evidence of his interest and zeal in the cause of African civilization:

NEW ORLEANS, June 10, 1850.

DEAR SIR: A thousand thanks for your goodness, in giving me the pleasing information you have communicated in your letter of the 6th March last, in relation to Liberia, and her prospects in general, and to the people who, in the providence of God, I had some little instrumentality in assisting to reach their fatherland, in particular. If I have not acknowledged the receipt of your highly esteemed favor at a more early day, (for it reached me in due course of mail,) it was because I was incapacitated by sickness from addressing you. I have had lately an attack of rheumatism, from which indeed I am suffering at this moment. For the last twelve months, however, I have not enjoyed my accustomed feelings of health, having been ill at my ease, without being sick. I imputed it to the closing of the seventieth year of my age, (generally a critical period of a man's life.) Whether that was the cause or not, I cannot say; at any rate, with you, sir, I am assured in ad-

vance, it will be accepted as a sufficient apology in not having sooner addressed you.

I heard of your departure for Africa, and your return to your native land, with feelings of great satisfaction and joy, knowing that the grand object of your existence on earth (like your prototype, St. Paul) was the honor of God, and, consequently, the benefit and salvation of your fellow men; and that, wherever you moved, His honor and glory would be promoted by you.

Your opinion of Liberia, and her prospects, filled my heart with joy; and I agree fully with you, sir, "that the scheme of African colonization is one of vast beneficence, meriting the earnest and liberal support of the whole American people;" and Liberia will, as you observe, attract to her bosom a large portion of the free colored population of our country. She must also receive, in time, and that time is not far distant, the slave population of the South, manumitted and sent to their fatherland by their owners. God, in his mercy, is preparing the means and the way. A few years more, and white labor in our country (from the natural as well as foreign increase of our population) will be as cheap as it is now in France and Italy. Whenever that is the case, (and it has been going down lower and lower for many years past,) the slaveholder will not retain his slaves, will not agree to keep and support them, but will drive them away, as white labor will then cost less than it would require to feed, clothe, and lodge his slaves;

besides being in other ways more profitable.

The account you give me, sir, of the moral and religious character of those people whom I assisted to get to Liberia, and of their happiness and prosperity there, affords me great joy. My first great object in assisting them to reach that country was the honor of our Lord and Master. To that end I strove to instruct and prepare them, through a long series of years, day and night, and had them instructed in the knowledge of Him and his righteous law. To know then, sir, that they are laboring in his Divine cause, with a holy and pious zeal, fills my soul with delight and thankfulness to him, the glorious Author of all.

Can you inform me, sir, how and why it is that the missionary societies of our country look with apathy or coldness (if I may so say) on that vast field of labor, which is white for the reaping, heathen Africa, and send no helping hand, no laborers, to the harvest? Why, sir, are they not engaged in educating and preparing hundreds, and thousands even, (if possible,) of pious black and colored men for the ministry, for the African field, seeing that the climate is fatal to the white man? Were seminaries established for that purpose, where the black and colored man could be educated for the ministry, and supported free of expense, and advertisement thereof made, I doubt not hundreds would respond to the call, in a cause the most glorious of earth.

Will the Government of the United States do nothing in the way of an appropriation of money—say, a half million of dollars annually, during ten or twenty years—to assist in transporting the free black and colored population of the United States to their fatherland? The time, I should think, was a favorable one for pressing the subject on the attention of Congress; more especially, as that

great, virtuous, and good man, General Taylor, (who, without any information or knowledge of his opinions or views on the subject, I doubt not, is favorably disposed towards it—for his heart is the seat of every noble, every benevolent affection,) is in the Presidency. What subject is there, sir, after that of the Union, which interests more the American people than this? A special message on the subject to Congress, from the President, recommending at the same time the independence of the Liberian Republic, and the forming of a commercial treaty with her, would, I have no doubt, be acceded to by that body, and a law passed in conformity.

I perceive, sir, in your interesting addresses, delivered before the New York State Colonization Society, lately, and before the American Colonization Society on the 15th January last, in Washington, that you advocate, as a form of government best suited for Liberia, that of a consolidated republic, in preference to a federal one, or union of states. You will excuse me, sir, if I mention this—it is not done to express an opinion, but merely to express my fears. The object of you and myself is the same—the happiness and prosperity of that people. You have reflected on the subject, and studied the people, their position and situation; I have not. But, as you observe, sir, she is destined to become a powerful nation, and to extend her sway over a great portion of that continent. In her present state of weakness, and for a length of time, no doubt the most simple form for her would be consolidation; but in time, when her limits will be greatly extended by annexation, and her population increased by millions, and tens of millions, (for ambition fires the breast of the black man, as it does that of the white,) would it not be found necessary, to satisfy her ambitious men, to have other high posts of honor, such

as we possess in our different State governments, of governors, lieutenant governors, State senators, representatives, &c. &c.? or would not their consolidated government be driven to the alternative of keeping up large standing armies, with all their certain and inevitable dangers? I have been taught to believe that the safety and perpetuity of our glorious republic depended (under God) upon our federative system, the honors of our State governments acting as escape pipes for the high steam of our ambitious men to go off by and evaporate, without endangering the body politic. You, sir, who have studied man as he is, and reflected much and deeply on the subject, do you believe that our happy republic would have descended from our Revolution to the present day under a consolidated form, without shocks, attempts at revolution, or a large standing army?

With every wish for your health and happiness, and that of your family, I am, sir, with great respect,

Your friend and obed't serv't,

JOHN McDONOGH.

To the Rev. R. R. GURLEY.

It was my privilege, during my recent mission to Liberia, to visit, at their own houses, on the banks of the St. Paul's, and in other settlements, many families, who were indebted to the long-continued and most judicious labors of Mr. McDonogh for their freedom, and for ability to make such freedom a blessing to themselves, their posterity, and their race. From their own lips I heard warm expressions of gratitude to their benefactor, as well as of the confidence that the hopes with which his counsels had inspired them would be realized, and that the independent republic of which they are now citizens would speedily rise to respectability and honorable influence among the free and Christian States of the world.

And here I may remark, that the

interview which I was permitted to enjoy with the late lamented and illustrious President of the United States, (about two weeks before his death,) was sought by me for the sole purpose of reading to him a few sentences from this letter of Mr. McDonogh, in the sentiments of which, so far as they related to the propriety of the action of the Government to advance the interest of Liberia, I was gratified to know, from his own emphatic declarations, that he fully concurred, and that he was prepared at a suitable time to recommend to Congress to consider the design of African colonization and civilization, as most important to two races of men and two quarters of the globe.

Every believer in the Divine origin of Christianity will find it impossible to doubt that the present relations between the white and colored races, on this continent, are intended by the benevolent Ruler of the world to result in good to both, and that this nation occupies a situation, and is endowed with the amplest means and most efficient agencies, for imparting her liberty and arts, her letters and religion, to the people of Africa. Surely, of all our interests as individuals, or as a nation, during this being and uncertain existence on earth, none can compare in importance, honor, or renown, to the interests of BENEFICENCE; and far beyond all our desires for wealth and power, for increased dominion and the glory of arms, should be those communicating our inestimable blessings to the less fortunate and favored communities of mankind. If a knowledge of the Divine Law, and the power of imitating its benevolence, impose obligations upon any people, the people of this country, and especially of our Southern States, are bound by the highest obligations of duty to deliver Africa from her miseries, and to bestow upon her the gift of good government, and the still

more precious blessings of the Word of Eternal Life. For what has the Almighty Ruler of the world exalted us, but that we should be a nation to serve Him; that his holy spirit of good-will to men should animate and influence our hearts; that we should become the ministers of his will, of his light and love, to all the dwellers in darkness; that we should teach them to walk in his counsels, celebrate his worship, and sound forth his praise; that we should thus enrich the most destitute, and ennoble the most degraded, making them partakers of an invincible Faith and an immortal Hope? The great political questions which now so agitate the public mind are inferior in importance to that of our duty, as one united nation of Christians, to God, his truth, and to the human race. Nor should this greater question be ever left forgotten or obscure in our consideration of the less.

And here may I be allowed to suggest, as among the high duties of our Government—

That of exerting all its influences with the civilized Powers of the world, to induce them to make the African slave-trade piracy by common consent and universal law.

To aid the Republic of Liberia in maintaining its Government, and extending its territory, authority, and influence.

To encourage lawful commerce with Africa, as among the most sure, rapid, and powerful means of her civilization.

To assist worthy free persons of color who may desire to emigrate to Liberia, in establishing themselves in that Republic; thus introducing them to hopes and immunities not to be surpassed, and enabling them

to become reformers, guides and benefactors of the native population of Africa.

The Congress of Liberia, by joint resolutions of both Houses, has requested the President to appoint a citizen of the United States to represent their condition and necessities to the American people, and to make an appeal on their behalf to individuals, and to the Governments of the States and the Union, for the means of enlarging their territory and extending the benefits of their institutions. That funds are greatly needed to enable the Government of Liberia to increase its territory, to explore the country, and ascertain its productions and resources, to negotiate treaties with many, and in some cases with remote African tribes, to maintain schools for its own and a more numerous native population, and to diffuse a knowledge of the useful arts and improved systems of agriculture, is certain. That donations bestowed for any one, or for all these objects, will be faithfully applied, I have no doubt. To the very sensible and forcible remarks of my respected friend in regard to the federal system, and its value in our experience, I will not now attempt to reply, but merely say that, for the present, and as I imagine for years to come, one simple undivided Government in Liberia will conduce more effectually to the peace, harmony, and prosperity of the people, than a system embracing various State Governments, united like our own in one confederated Republic.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, most respectfully, your friend and obedient servant,

R. R. GURLEY.

[From the Baltimore Sun.]

African Civilization.

A vast continent has waited upon the agencies of civilization for

a share in those blessings it confers; the season of waiting at length is

passed, and the time for action has begun. And how very remarkable is the character of that action, and how noble the purpose it contemplates. Never in the history of the world has a similar event commanded the admiration of mankind. It is without precedent, and can have no parallel.

Africa, which has supplied the civilized world with menial service, seems at length about to be honored as no country has ever been before. The work of colonization, wherever it has been conducted heretofore, has always been commenced with a prospect of strife; it has, almost invariably, contemplated the subjugation of an aboriginal race by force of arms, their expulsion, or extinction. The exceptions have been partial and rare. Such a case, for instance, as that of Penn, stands out in prominent relief upon the page of colonial history; but even the philanthropy of Penn was insufficient for its purpose; he could not prevent the expulsion of the Indian, and the Anglo-Saxon now occupies his place. Colonial history has ever involved an enormous expenditure of wealth, health, and human life, and according to the best exercise of human judgment by the standard of the times, unavoidably so.

The great colonial project of our day, is that which relates to the continent of Africa, and in its details it exhibits a most admirable and striking contrast with all that have preceded it. The colonists it is proposed to put upon its coast, are the civilized descendants of those who were snatched from their native soil, in a condition of barbarism, and carried into slavery. In restoring them to the land of their forefathers, it is not with arms in their hands to subdue or to expel the present occupants of the soil. There is no physical warfare to institute against

an antagonism of blood. On the contrary, the only warfare to be anticipated is that of mind with mind; an encounter of civilization with barbarism, under the auspices of natural kindred. It is the reality of the fable of Valentine and Orson, in which the former has only to use the stratagem dictated by fraternal love, and his bloodless conquest is sure. The weapons are those of civilization and christianity; and never was there a time when those instrumentalities could be more effectually employed. The industrial arts enjoy the benefits of science in a wonderful degree; agriculture is learning thrift from enlarged liberality, and commerce possesses the means and appliances of steam, by which she measures the pathways of the great deep, and times her ocean trips by the hour.

It is at this era of the world's career, and under these auspices, that the American people have entered upon the great and glorious project of African redemption. A work whose design sanctifies the expenditure of every dollar that can be judiciously applied for its promotion, and demands the genial sympathies of every true son of humanity. To what extent soever the growth and success of the enterprise may contribute to our commercial advantages, its claims upon our co-operation are incontestably genuine. The work is one of which the nature of the end can be understood from the beginning, although its grandeur can, perhaps, be only feebly conceived. It requires in its earliest stages the confidence, the cheerful aid, the generous support, and the patient expectation of the civilized world. And we should be niggards, indeed, if in view of the objects to be attained, we could withhold these, while history would throw up, from the vain records of the past, her re-

proaches against us. Let us but glance at the story of the crusades, and think upon the vast expenditure of wealth and life freely lavished in such superstitious services for the attainment of a visionary purpose. For three centuries has that stupendous power, incorporated under the name of the East India Company, struggled with varying success, and at the most inordinate sacrifice of human life, for the advancement of exclusively selfish and sordid schemes. And shall we hesitate to accept an opportunity, which Providence has opened before us, to rescue a continent from the degradation of heathenism, and provide an attractive and perpetual asylum for that race helplessly depressed in the social economy of our vexed and troubled land?

The project, it will be observed, embraces two results, both of which are alike benevolent in their design. One is to effect the redemption of the present tribes of Africa from barbarism, and to introduce them to the enjoyment of civilization; the other is to induce such a flow of emigration on the part of the free colored people of America into Africa, as will relieve this country from the inconvenience and demoralization

consequent upon the social disesteem they everywhere experience here, and at the same time place them in a position where neither natural nor conventional distinctions exist to curb the spirit of ambition, or to obstruct the labors of the boldest enterprise. The latter, it will be observed in the order of events, must take precedence of the former; for while both are contemplated by the advocates of colonization, one is looked for as the result of the other. Under the present instrumentalities and inducements, the work of African colonization has been slow and costly; but the season of past effort has been the first stage of a grand design, which will gradually develop means and energies adequate to its fulfilment. To what extent the proposed system of steam communication before Congress, may tend to the removal of the colored race from this continent, is variously conjectured by different individuals who have the same data upon which to rest their opinions. Upon this point we shall take a future opportunity to advance some views of our own; though it is not to be denied that the absence of all precedent leaves opinion with no higher character than that of conjecture in any case.

[For the African Repository.]

Sketches of Liberia.—No. 5.

BY DR. J. W. LUGENBEEL.

PRODUCTIONS—Continued.—In addition to the vegetable productions of Liberia, to which I have alluded, there are some others which are worthy of particular notice; especially as they are the principal exportable articles, some of which may be rendered very profitable articles of commerce. These are, Coffee, Ginger, Pepper, Sugar, Ground-nuts, Indigo, Cotton, and Arrow-root.

In reference to *Coffee*, I am quite satisfied that the soil and climate of Liberia are as

well adapted to the cultivation of this article, as the soil and climate of any other part of the world. I believe that as good coffee can be raised in Liberia as in Mocha or Java; and I have no doubt that, by proper attention, it may be raised as plentifully as in any other part of the world. These opinions are not hastily formed, but are founded on personal observations in some of the West India Islands, as well as in Liberia, and on frequent conversations with persons who have visited various other parts

of the world in which coffee is cultivated. I have frequently seen isolated trees growing in different parts of Liberia, which have yielded from ten to twenty pounds of clean dry coffee at one picking; and, however incredible it may appear, it is a fact, that one tree in Monrovia yielded four and a half bushels of coffee, in the hull, at one time; which, on being shelled and dried, weighed *thirty-one pounds*. This is the largest quantity of which I ever heard, as having been gathered from one tree; and it is the largest coffee tree I ever saw, being upwards of twenty feet high, and of proportionate dimensions.

I have given particular attention to observations and investigations, respecting the cultivation of coffee in Liberia; and, I think I may safely set down the average quantity which may be raised, by proper cultivation, at four pounds to each tree—that is, each tree of six years old and upwards. The coffee tree will begin to bear in three years from the time at which the seeds are planted. At the end of the fourth year, the average quantity may be set down at one pound to each tree; at the end of the fifth year, two and a half pounds; and, at the end of the sixth year, four pounds. About three hundred trees can be planted in one acre of ground, allowing the trees to be twelve feet apart. Therefore, in four years from the time the seeds are planted in the nursery, 300 pounds of coffee may be gathered, which, at ten cents a pound, (a very moderate rate for Liberia coffee, which has frequently been sold for twenty cents a pound in this country,) would be worth \$30. At the end of the fifth year, 750 pounds may be gathered—worth \$75; and at the end of the sixth year, 1,200 pounds—worth \$120. So that, in six years from the time of the planting of the seeds, agreeably to this calculation, 2,250 pounds of coffee may be produced on one acre of ground—worth \$225. And, accordingly, ten acres,

properly cultivated, will yield during the first six years, an income of \$2,250; and at least \$1,200 during each succeeding year.

This calculation I regard as pretty nearly correct; but even admitting that I have set down the quantities and the value at one fourth more than they should be, it will still appear, that the cultivation of coffee may be rendered a source of wealth in Liberia, even supposing that nothing else could be raised for exportation, which is by no means the case. I am quite satisfied that at least \$100 a year may be realized, by proper management, from the produce of one acre of ground cultivated in coffee, after the sixth year from the time of planting of the grains in the nursery. And, as it does not require much labor, one person may easily cultivate three acres, with a little hired assistance in clearing the land, and may devote one half of his time, or more, to the cultivation of other articles, for the use of himself and family, and for sale; and he need not work more than five or six hours a day. So that, by industry, prudence, and economy, any man may realize at least \$300 a year for his labor, over and above the necessary expenditures of himself and family; the other articles which he may raise being quite sufficient for the comfortable support of his household. I am aware that the truthfulness of this statement has seldom been exhibited in the agricultural operations of the citizens of Liberia; but this fact does not necessarily confute the truth of the statement, nor does it sufficiently exhibit the impracticability of its being fully and easily carried out. And I might add, that it does not require the exercise of profound wisdom, even in a cursory observer, to discover the real cause why the feasibility of the result of the foregoing calculation is not more frequently exhibited.

Coffee is indigenous in Liberia. It may frequently be seen wild in the woods. It is, however, much improved by cultivation. The most approved method of raising it, is to plant the grains in a nursery, and to transplant when the tree has attained the height of a foot and a half. Some trees arrive at their full growth in five or six years; while others continue to grow more than double that length of time. The grains grow in pairs, covered with a hull, from which they can be easily separated when dry. The coffee blossom is a beautiful and highly fragrant little white flower, and the berry, when fully ripe, is of a pale red color. The average height of full grown trees is about eight feet. They continue to bear from ten to twenty years. I have seen some fine flourishing trees, which were upwards of twenty years old. As the coffee tree is easily cultivated, and as the fruit is easily cured, the cultivation of this profitable and useful article should occupy a portion of the time of every family in Liberia.

Next to coffee, perhaps *Ginger* may be made the most profitable article of culture, for exportation. The superior quality of this article, and the peculiar adaptation of almost every kind of soil in Liberia, to its abundant growth, justifies the opinion that it may be rendered a very profitable article of commerce. It will certainly grow as well in Liberia as in any other part of the world; and, in quality, it is scarcely inferior to the best that is produced in any other country. I have no certain data from which I can determine the average quantity of ginger which may be raised on a given quantity of land; but, from what I have seen, I am quite satisfied that it may be raised in great abundance, with very little labor. The average increase is at least twenty-fold, when properly cultivated. From six to eight months is the time usually required for its growth and maturation.

Bird pepper, which is known in the United States as "African Cayenne Pepper," is an indigenous article, which may be found almost every where throughout Liberia. I have frequently seen great quantities of it growing wild in the woods. And if a little attention were given to the cultivation of it, thousands of pounds might be annually exported. It grows on bushes about four feet high. The pods are generally about half an inch long, and one third of an inch in circumference. One species, however, is four or five times this size. The smaller kind is generally preferred. In quality, it is perhaps not equalled by that raised in any other country. The cultivation of it requires scarcely any attention; and the only preparation of it for the market, consists in picking the pods and spreading them out to dry. The shrub grows very rapidly, and the fruit arrives at maturity in six or eight months from the time of planting. It yields more abundantly about the beginning of the year, but as the fruit continues to be reproduced throughout the year, it may be collected at any time. The natives use it very freely. It is not uncommon to see them with a bunch of pepper in one hand and a roasted cassada in the other, taking, with each bite of the latter, one of the pods of the former, one of which pods would serve to pepper a full meal for a person not so accustomed to its use. Perhaps the reader of this may wonder why pepper is not more freely gathered and exported, as it grows so abundantly in the wild state, and as it may be so very easily cultivated. To this I can only respond, echo answers, why?

Sugar-cane will, perhaps, thrive as well in Liberia, as in any other country. I have seen stalks more than fifteen feet high, and two or three inches in diameter. The average size of the stalks is considerably larger than those which are raised in the island of Barbadoes, and the juice is equally sweet,

and proportionably more abundant. This I have tested, by personal observations. Sugar, however, probably will not soon become a profitable article of exportation, in consequence of the inability of the Liberians to compete with the West India planters. Liberia, however, may be, and it ought to be, independent of all the rest of the world, for this luxury. Every farmer ought to raise, not only enough of this article for the use of his own family, but some to dispose of to his mercantile, mechanical, and professional neighbors. And, even if he cannot conveniently manufacture the sugar, in any considerable quantity, he can certainly express enough of the juice in a few hours, with his own hands, in a mill of his own construction, to make several gallons of *syrup*, (not molasses but a much better article,) which answers very well for every practical or necessary purpose.

Ground-nuts, or pea-nuts, may be raised in great abundance, in Liberia. And, as these nuts generally find a ready market in the United States, and in Europe; they certainly will richly repay the Liberian farmer for the little trouble and labor which their cultivation requires. I do not know what quantity may be raised on a given portion of land, but I do know that they yield very abundantly.

Although the cultivation of *Indigo* has not met with much attention in Liberia—comparatively few persons having given any attention at all to it—yet, as the indigo plant grows so luxuriantly, and may be raised so easily, the manufacture of indigo is certainly worthy of particular notice. The plant grows so abundantly in Liberia, that it constitutes one of the most troublesome weeds in the gardens, and even in the streets of the settlements. And, with a little skill and industry, in preparing the indigo, it may be rendered one of the most profitable crops that can be produced in tropical climates. The plant arrives at ma-

turity in three or four months from the time of planting the seed, and as it springs up again, in a few weeks after having been cut, one crop will yield five or six cuttings in the course of the year. Several varieties of the indigo plant may be found growing wild in Liberia, all of which yield very fine indigo, some of which is perhaps equal to that produced in any other part of the world. The preparation of indigo requires a little more patience and industry, than the Liberians generally are in the habit of bestowing on any one article of agriculture; which is the principal cause why it has not been more extensively manufactured.

Cotton has not yet been cultivated to a sufficient extent, to enable me to determine from observation, whether it may be made a very profitable article of agriculture. Several old cotton planters, who had grown grey in raising cotton in Georgia, Mississippi, and other Southern States, before they went to Liberia, have repeatedly told me, that the cotton-tree or shrub will grow as well, and yield as abundantly in Liberia, as in any part of the United States. As I have never seen the cotton-tree growing in the United States, I cannot institute a comparison, from my own observations. But I have seen some fine trees growing in Liberia, and yielding cotton equal in quality to the best I ever saw from the valley of the Mississippi. The natives in the interior manufacture cotton goods pretty extensively from one species of the indigenous growth. There are several species or varieties of cotton in Liberia. The best grows on trees or shrubs ten or twelve feet high—similar to those raised in the United States, but perhaps larger in the average size. And, as the trees are not injured by frosts, of course they continue to bear for several years. One species grows on trees of immense dimensions—some of them being more than twenty feet in circumference. The cotton, however, which is produced

by those large trees, is very different from that raised on the small trees. It has a yellowish cast; and it is more like raw silk in appearance and texture; but, as it has very little staple, it is seldom gathered for any purpose.

Arrow-root probably thrives as well in Liberia, as in any other part of the world. This is a tender plant, which usually grows to the height of two or three feet. The stems, of which several rise from the same root, are round, branched, jointed, and leafy. The leaves resemble the common sword-grass. They are alternate; and are from three to six inches in length. The root, which is the only part used, is beautifully cylindrical, straight, and tapering, (hence the name of the plant,) fleshy, scaly, and furnished with numerous long, white fibres; and is usually from three to eight inches in length. This plant is one of the most luxurious growths in Liberia. It is easily propagated, and it arrives at maturity in about five months. In preparing it for use, the roots are washed, and then beat into a pulp, which is thrown into a tub of water, and agitated, so as to separate the fibres from the amylaceous part; the latter of which remains suspended in the water, while the former is removed. The milky fluid, thus formed, is strained, and allowed to stand several hours, until the fecula, or starch, shall have settled at the bottom of the vessel. It is then washed with a fresh portion of water, strained again, and allowed to subside again; this process sometimes being performed three or four times; after which, it is spread out, and dried in the sun. About eight pounds of the pure powder or flour may be procured from a bushel of the roots.

As arrow-root may be produced so abundantly in Liberia; and as it is one of the most important exportable articles; as well as one of the most valuable articles of food; it deserves particular notice. The

cultivation of the plant requires so little labor or attention, and the process of manufacturing the fecula from the roots is so very simple and so easily performed that I am quite certain this article may be rendered a source of wealth by exportation. From having frequently seen it growing, and having seen the quantity which a very small piece of ground produced, I think the average quantity which may be raised on almost every kind of soil in Liberia, may be safely and truly set down at one hundred bushels to the acre; that is, eight hundred pounds of pure manufactured arrow-root, or fecula. An old gentleman at Monrovia, who has raised a considerable quantity of it, stated to me, that, from the quantity which he has made from a certain portion of land, he was quite satisfied that one acre, properly cultivated, will yield two thousand pounds. And a farmer at Caldwell assured me that he made one hundred and thirty pounds from the produce of one-sixteenth of an acre of ground. But, as it will be perceived, I have placed the average quantity at less than one-half of the proportionate quantity which has actually been raised; and this, I think, is not beyond a fair estimate. Assuming therefore, that one-half an acre will produce four hundred pounds, (a quantity which almost any family may easily raise and manufacture,) and allowing the average net price to be only fifteen cents a pound; it will appear that \$60 may be realized from this small quantity of land; with comparatively little labor.

During the last year or two arrow-root has been used pretty extensively in Liberia, as a substitute for wheat-flour; and, as I have frequently eaten it, in various forms of bread, I hesitate not to say, that I believe it to be not only a good substitute for flour, but much more suitable and wholesome for persons residing in tropical climates. It makes very fine biscuits, either

alone or when mixed with a small quantity of sweet potatoes. It also makes very good pie-crust; and I have seen light or leavened bread, made of arrow-root, which so much resembled wheat-flour bread, in both appearance and taste, as to deceive profess'd judges. Besides these, I have eaten the nicest kind of pound and other sweet cakes, made of this article, instead of flour, with the ordinary adjuvants. And I beg leave to say, that I regard myself as a tolerably good judge of good eating.

The foregoing named articles constitute the principal exportable articles of agriculture, which may be raised in Liberia. And I have endeavored to give faithful and truthful statements, in reference to each of them. And, while I regret that greater attention has not yet been given to the cultivation of these articles; I cherish the hope that the period will arrive, at which all of them will be cultivated extensively; if not by the present inhabitants, by others who may emigrate thither, having more energy, industry, and perseverance. I candidly

believe, that a man may acquire more wealth in Liberia, by judicious management in the cultivation of the soil, than he could acquire in any part of the United States, with double the quantity of land, double the amount of labor, and in double the length of time; even allowing for all the disadvantages under which he may have to labor in Liberia, and all the facilities which he might have in the United States. I am quite certain that by pursuing a regular, systematic and persevering course of agricultural industry and frugality, the citizens of Liberia may, with no other means than those which every individual can readily procure, produce not only enough of those articles which are peculiar to tropical climates, for their own use, but a large surplus, for exportation. And, any man in Liberia, who enjoys a tolerable degree of health, and who does not live comfortably and independently, may, without any violation of the principles of truth or justice, charge the deficiency to his own account.

Our Receipts.

By reference to the receipts, it will be perceived that they are *unusually small*. Seldom, if ever, for several years past, has any month yielded so little. How can this be accounted for? A great many of our friends and regular contributors could answer this question, by reference to the date of their last remittance to us. We however forbear to make any allusion to the subject

at present, further, than to say, that we are now making arrangements for the next expedition, and it is important for us to know whether any means will be at our command for the purpose. We cannot go deeper in debt for the purpose of sending out emigrants. They must remain at home, unless our friends contribute speedily and liberally.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society, From the 20th of August, to the 20th of September, 1850.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Keene—Miss Maria Elliott, by
Rev. Z. S. Brewster..... 10 00

PENNSYLVANIA.
Shippensburg—Contribution by
the Presbyterian Ch. at Mid.

dle Spring, Pa., to constitute their Pastor, the Rev. John Moody, D. D., a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.....	30 00
Lebanon—Wm. Goodhart, Esq..	1 00

31 00

VIRGINIA.

Fredericksburgh—Mrs. Julia D. L. Taylor, to constitute herself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., with \$10 paid the Va. Col. Soc.....	20 00
Lynchburgh—D. B. Payne, Esq.,	5 00

25 00

NORTH CAROLINA.

By Rev. Jesse Rankin:—

Salisbury—Smith & Barker, \$2, Andrew Kern, Dr. Krider, ea. \$1; Wm. Murphy, \$5.....	9 00
Gold Hill—Dr. Hugh Kelly....	10 00
Statesville—S. R. Bell, J. W. Woodard, each \$3; Mrs. S. C. Ayer, J. A. Roseborough, Cash, Cash, E. B. Stimson, A. W. Jamieson, Wm. Morrison, each \$1; L. Q. Sharp, \$2....	15 00
Bethany Church—D. D. Salmon, T. A. Bell, each \$1.....	2 00
Tabor Church—John M. Young, Esq., \$3, John H. Dalton, \$2, Wm. Gaither, A. B. F. Gaither, Rev. P. H. Dalton, Placebo Houston, Esq., Josiah Cowles, Nathaniel Holmes, Robert Holmes, Lebetius Gaither, Mary Allison, Wm. Allison, N. D. Tomlin, A. D. Gage, F. Cowan, each \$1; J. Purchase, 25 cents.....	18 25
Lexington—Rev. A. D. Montgomery, \$5, J. P. Stimson, E. Kershaw, each \$1.....	7 00
Jamestown—George C. Mendenhall, \$5, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jesse Shelly, \$2 each; Richard Mendenhall, Wm. Stanly, J. W. Field, each \$1; W. H. Reece, 50 cents.....	12 50
Greensborough—Rev. C. F. Deems, Rev. James Jamieson, each \$5, Cash \$4, Rev. S. D. Pumpas, \$3, Robert Soan, \$2, Robert Coe, James M. Garret, E. P. Ogden, Rev. A. S. Andrews, Jesse Wheeler, each \$1.....	24 00
Wilkesborough—Anderson Mitchell, Esq., Maj. J. Finley, each \$3, A. A. Hall, Mrs. Finley, David Gray, J. H. Finley, Joshua Pinnel, each \$1.....	11 00
New Market—Joseph Newton...	1 00

Taylorsville—Rev. B. L. Beall...	10 00
Pioneer Mills—Annual contribution of Rocky River Church, by the Rev. Daniel W. Penick,	14 00
	133 75

KENTUCKY.

Masonville—James Lashbrooks, Esq.....	26 00
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OHIO.

Granville—Serenio Wright, annual life subscription.....	10 00
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ILLINOIS.

Greenville—Rev John Barber, \$1 75; collection in Bear Creek Church, \$3 25, per Rev. John Barber.....	5 00
Jacksonville—Collection by the Rev. James H. Dickens.....	3 00
	8 00

Total Contributions..... \$243 75

FOR REPOSITORY.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Keene—Gov. Samuel Dinsmoor, Aaron Davis, T. M. Edwards, Esq., ea. \$1, to September, 1851.....	3 00
VERMONT.—Ryegate—Jas. Smith, to September 10, '50.....	2 00
MASSACHUSETTS.—Boston—R. C. Bodfish, to September, '51, \$1. Upton—Eli Warren, to August, '51, \$1.....	2 00
RHODE ISLAND.—Slaterville—J. B. Drake, to Jan. '51, \$1, Dea. Ansel Holman, to Aug. '51, \$1,	2 00
PENNSYLVANIA.—Lebanon—Wm. Goodhart, Esq., to Jan. '52...	1 00
MARYLAND.—Hagerstown—John Davis, Esq., for '48 and '49...	2 00
NORTH CAROLINA.—Greensborough—T. P. Allen, to Aug. '51, \$1. Wilkesborough—Rev. James Purviss, to Sept. '51, \$1.....	2 00
GEORGIA.—Augusta—Robert A. Harper, to Sept. '51, \$2. Savannah—Daniel Vidare, to Sept. '51, \$1.....	3 00
OHIO.—Cedarville—Rev. J. H. Buchannan, for '49, \$1. Xenia—Mr. John Jacoby, to July, '51, \$1. Hillsborough—Samuel Linn, to May, '51, \$1.....	3 00
ARKANSAS.—Columbia—Col. H. F. Walworth, for '50.....	1 00

Total Repository..... 21 00

Total Contributions..... 243 75

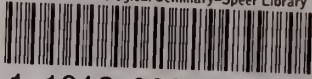
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